

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-27

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROHNERT PARK ADOPTING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE CITY OF ROHNERT PARK 2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND DIRECTING FILING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), California Water Code Section 10610 et. seq. requires that every urban water supplier directly or indirectly supplying water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the primary objective of which is to plan for the efficient management of the water supply;

WHEREAS, as the City of Rohnert Park (the City) is an urban water supplier within the meaning of the Act, the City prepared an UWMP (the City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan) to meet the requirements of the Act, in accordance with the guidelines developed by the California Department of Water Resources (the Department);

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Rohnert Park adopted the City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan on August 28, 2007, and directed staff to file the document with the Department, all in compliance with the Act;

WHEREAS, during the course of its review, the Department requested that the City provide additional information regarding its water shortage contingency plan;

WHEREAS, the City and its consultants have prepared a draft of the requested information and confirmed that it addresses the questions raised by the Department;

WHEREAS, the Supplement to City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan has been made available for public review since February 27, 2009, in compliance with the requirements of the Act;

WHEREAS, the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on March 24, 2009, to receive oral and written comments upon the Supplement to City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan;

WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed the Supplement to City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, City staff reports and presentations, and the oral and written comments received; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the preparation and adoption of the Supplement to City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Rohnert Park that it does hereby find, determine and declare as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct;

2. The Supplement to City of Rohnert Park 2005 Urban Water Management Plan is adopted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City staff is hereby authorized and directed to make the appropriate filings with the Department in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

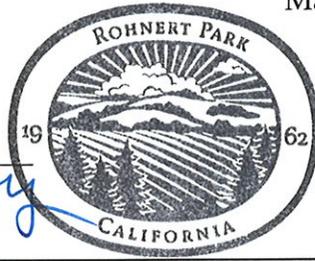
DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED this 24th day of March, 2009.

CITY OF ROHNERT PARK

Annie Breeze
Mayor

ATTEST:

Jeani Higgins
City Clerk Deputy



| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| BELFORTE: <u>AYE</u> | CALLINAN: <u>AYE</u> | MACKENZIE: <u>AYE</u> | STAFFORD: <u>AYE</u> | BREEZE: <u>AYE</u> |
| AYES: (5) | NOES: (0) | ABSENT: (0) | ABSTAIN: (0) | |

CITY OF ROHNERT PARK



SUPPLEMENT TO 2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 2009

Prepared by:

Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers
495 Tesconi Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(707) 523-1010

*"This is a draft report and is not intended to be a final representation of the work done or recommendations made by Winzler & Kelly.
It should not be relied upon; consult the final report."*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1.0 | INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE..... | 1 |
| 2.0 | INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION | 2 |
| 3.0 | REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2000 UWMP | 3 |
| 4.0 | WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN..... | 4 |
| 4.1 | Actions in Response to Water Supply Shortages (Water Code 10632(a)) | 4 |
| 4.2 | Minimum Water Supply during the Next Three Years (Water Code 10632(b)) | 8 |
| 4.3 | Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan (Water Code 10632(c)) | 9 |
| 4.4 | Prohibitions, Penalties and Consumption Reduction (Water Code 10632(d)-(f)).. | 9 |
| 4.5 | Effect on Revenues and Expenditures (Water Code 10632 (g))..... | 10 |
| 4.6 | Water Shortage Contingency Ordinance (Water Code 10632(h))..... | 12 |
| 4.7 | Mechanisms for Determining Actual Reductions (Water Code 10632(i)) | 12 |

Appendix - Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

| | |
|---|-----------|
| List of Tables | 3 |
| Table 3-1 Summary of Review of the 2000 UWMP and Implementation Schedule | |
| Table 4-1 Evidence of Supply Reliability and Redundancy | 5 |
| Table 4-2 Evidence of Supply Flexibility – Reductions in Agency Supply | 5 |
| Table 4-3 Evidence of Supply Flexibility – Reductions in Groundwater Supply | 6 |
| Table 4-4 Evidence of Supply Flexibility – Reductions in Recycled Water Supply | 7 |
| Table 4-5 Reductions in All Water Supplies | 7 |
| Table 4-6 (DWR Table 27) Consumption Reduction Methods | 8 |
| Table 4-7 (DWR Table 25) Preparation Actions for a Catastrophe | 9 |
| Table 4-8 (DWR Table 26) Mandatory Prohibitions | 9 |
| Table 4-9 (DWR 28) Enforcement Methods | 10 |
| Table 4-10 Water Rate Schedule | 10 |
| Table 4-11 Effect of Reduced Water Sales of Total Revenue | 11 |
| Table 4-12 Effect of Reduced Supply on Revenues and Expenditures | 11 |

1.0 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

On August 28, 2007, the City of Rohnert Park (City) adopted its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 UWMP) in accordance with California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, Sections 10610 through 10657 (the Urban Water Management Planning Act, hereinafter Act). The City provides municipal service to over 3,000 customers and meets the definition an urban water supplier as outlined in the Act. The adopted 2005 UWMP was then forwarded to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

During its review of the City's 2005 UWMP, DWR requested additional clarification and/or supplement information about several items in the 2005 UWMP. Specifically DWR requested:

1. Clarification on whether or not the City provided the reliability section of the 2005 UWMP to the County (Water Code Section 10635(b));
2. Clarification on whether or not the City reviewed its 2000 UWMP and described any implementation efforts undertaken in accordance with the 2000 UWMP (Water Code Section 10643)
3. Additional information on various items related to the City's water shortage contingency and reliability planning (Water Code Section 10632).

The purpose of this supplement is to provide the additional information requested by the DWR. The information contained in this supplement either clarifies details initially presented in the 2005 UWMP or provides additional information that supplements the 2005 UWMP. This supplement neither replaces nor corrects information included in the City's approved 2005 UWMP.

2.0 INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

The Act requires the City to 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. In addition, Section 10634 of the Act specifically requires that the City provide the County with a copy of the reliability element of its UWMP.

The City is located in Sonoma County and the Sonoma County Water Agency (the Agency) is the regional wholesale water supplier and the lead County entity on water issues. The Agency's Board of Directors is the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County. The City coordinated the preparation of its 2005 UWMP with the Agency and the Agency's other Prime Contractors. The City has provided copies of 2005 UWMP (including the reliability element) and this supplement, to the Agency and the other Prime Contractors. In addition, the Agency and its Prime Contractors, including the City, meet regularly to coordinate operations and enhance reliability.

3.0 REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2000 UWMP

In 2000, the City adopted the Urban Water Management Plan 2000 (2000 Regional UWMP), a regional plan prepared by the Agency. While the 2000 Regional UWMP primarily discussed the Agency's water system and planned improvements to that system, it also included implementation elements for each of its Prime Contractors.

Table 3-1, below, provides a summary of the implementation elements assigned to the City in the 2000 Regional UWMP and the status of the implementation efforts.

Table 3-1 Summary of Review of 2000 Regional UWMP and Implementation Schedule

| Implementation Elements | Status | Completion Date |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Update Emergency Operations Plan | Complete | 2005 |
| Adopt Model Water Shortage Emergency Ordinance | Complete | 2004 |
| Adopt Standard Consumption Reduction Methods | Complete | 2004 |
| Analyze Effectiveness of BMP 01 | BMP is cost effective. Began implementation in 2004 | On track for completion |
| Analyze Effectiveness of BMP 02 | BMP is cost effective | Coverage requirement met in 2003 |
| Complete Implementation of BMP 03 | Complete | 2006 |
| Analyze Effectiveness of BMP 04 | Complete | 2004 |
| Complete Implementation of BMP 09 | Began implementation in 2005 | |
| Complete Implementation of BMP 11 | Complete | 2004 |
| Complete Implementation of BMP 13 | Complete | 2004 |
| Complete Implementation of BMP 14 | On-track to meet coverage requirement | |

4.0 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

This section supplements information presented in Chapter 7.0 of the 2005 UWMP regarding the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This section provides information required by Water Code Section 10632.

The City has adopted a Water Shortage Emergency Plan within Title 13.66 of its Municipal Code, which was included in Appendix I of the 2005 UWMP. This Title of the Municipal Code has recently been updated and the updated Section 13.66.050 of the Municipal Code is appended to this Supplement.

4.1 Actions in Response to Water Supply Shortages (Water Code 10632(a))

Water Code Section 10632(a) requires a description of the actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages of up to 50%. This section also requires the water supplier to outline the specific water supply conditions that are applicable at each stage of action.

The City has three independent strategies for managing water supply reductions. These include:

- Supply Reliability and Redundancy
- Supply Flexibility
- Authorized Mandatory Demand Management Measures (Actions to be Taken)

Each of these strategies, including the supply reductions that can be managed as a result of these strategies, is outlined below. When actions are required to manage the supply reductions, these are also described.

4.1.1 Supply Reliability and Redundancy

The City's water supply is highly reliable and redundant. The City utilizes three sources of supply, Agency supply, groundwater and recycled water which were described in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the 2005 UWMP. Together these supplies yield 10,249.0 AFY under all hydrologic conditions.¹

The City's demand is projected to increase from 8,316.4 AFY to 9,131.3 AFY over the course of the planning period. Demand is less than its available supply for the duration of the planning period, under all hydrologic conditions.

¹ As discussed in Section 3 of the 2005 UWMP, the City's Agency allocation is limited by diversion rights not by hydrology which explains the high degree of reliability associated with the City's supply.

As a result of its water supply mix, the City can manage an 18% supply reduction early in the planning period and 11% supply reduction late in the planning period without requiring demand reduction activities (although water conservation is encouraged by a range of City policies). Table 4-1 illustrates the effectiveness of the reliable, redundant water supply strategy employed by the City.

Table 4-1 Evidence of Supply Reliability and Redundancy

| | 2010 AFY | 2015 AFY | 2020 AFY | 2025 AFY | 2030 AFY |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Supply totals | 10,149.0 | 10,249.0 | 10,249.0 | 10,249.0 | 10,249.0 |
| Demand totals | 8,316.4 | 8,680.3 | 8,962.0 | 9,067.3 | 9,131.3 |
| Difference | 1,832.6 | 1,568.7 | 1,287.0 | 1,181.7 | 1,117.7 |
| Difference as Percent of Supply (Shortfall that can managed without action) | 18.1% | 15.3% | 12.6% | 11.5% | 10.9% |

4.1.2 Supply Flexibility

In addition to being reliable and redundant, the City’s supply is highly flexible because each of its three sources is independent. It is highly unlikely that a reduction in one supply source will result in concurrent reductions in other supply sources. The potential for and effects of reductions in each of the City’s supply sources is described below.

4.1.2.1 Agency Supply

As indicated in Section 3 of the 2005 UWMP, the City’s supply from the Agency is limited by the Agency’s current water rights. Because of this fact, it is highly unlikely that the City would experience large reductions in the Agency supply under any hydrologic circumstance.

Despite the unlikely nature of reductions, Table 4-2 illustrates the effects of a 20%, 30% and 50% reduction in Agency supply on the City’s overall supply and demand balance for the years 2010 and 2030. This table indicates that, even at the end of the planning horizon, the City can manage up to a 50% reduction in Agency supply with demand reductions of approximately 23%.

Table 4-2 Evidence of Supply Flexibility – Reductions in Agency Supply

| | 2010 (AFY) | | | 2030 (AFY) | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 20% | 30% | 50% | 20% | 30% | 50% |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Sonoma County Water Agency | 5,097.6 | 4,460.4 | 3,186.0 | 5,097.6 | 4,460.4 | 3,186.0 |
| Groundwater | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 |
| Recycled Water | 1,200.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,300.0 | 1,300.0 | 1,300.0 |
| Supply totals | 8,874.6 | 8,237.4 | 6,963.0 | 8,974.6 | 8,337.4 | 7,063.0 |
| Demand totals (no action taken) | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 |
| Difference | 558.2 | (79.0) | (1,353.4) | (156.7) | (793.9) | (2,068.3) |
| Difference (As Percent of Demand) | 6.7% | (1%) | (16.3%) | (1.7%) | (8.7%) | (22.6%) |

4.1.2.2 Groundwater Supply

As indicated in Section 4 of the 2005 UWMP, the City has a local groundwater management policy. Under that policy, the City's long-term water supply planning includes no more than 2,577 AFY from groundwater. The City has groundwater pumping facilities capable of pumping over 5,000 AFY, which indicates that the City is unlikely to experience large reductions in its groundwater supply, even in the event of mechanical problems with one or more wells.

Despite the unlikely nature of reductions, Table 4-3 illustrates the effects of a 20%, 30% and 50% reduction in groundwater supply on the City's overall supply and demand balance for the years 2010 and 2030. This table indicates that, even at the end of the planning horizon, the City can manage up to a 50% reduction in the groundwater supply with demand reductions under 5%.

Table 4-3 Evidence of Supply Flexibility – Reductions in Groundwater Supply

| | 2010 (AFY) | | | 2030 (AFY) | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 20% | 30% | 50% | 20% | 30% | 50% |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Sonoma County Water Agency | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 |
| Groundwater | 2,061.6 | 1,803.9 | 1,288.5 | 2,061.6 | 1,803.9 | 1,288.5 |
| Recycled Water | 1,200.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,300.0 | 1,300.0 | 1,300.0 |
| Supply totals | 9,633.6 | 9,375.9 | 8,860.5 | 9,733.6 | 9,475.9 | 8,960.5 |
| Demand totals (no action taken) | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 |
| Difference | 1,317.2 | 1,059.5 | 544.1 | 602.3 | 344.6 | (170.8) |
| Difference (As Percent of Demand) | 15.8% | 12.7% | 6.5% | 6.6% | 3.8% | (1.9%) |

4.1.2.3 Recycled Water Supply

As indicated in Section 5 of the City's UWMP, the City has a recycled water supply from the Santa Rosa Subregional System. The Subregional System contracts directly with recycled water users. The City does not retail recycled water within its service area. The Santa Rosa Subregional System produces over 20,000 AFY of recycled water of which approximately 1,000 AFY is currently used in the City. This is planned to be expanded to 1,300 AFY. Because of the availability of the recycled water supply, it is unlikely that the recycled water customers in the City will experience large reductions in supply.

However, should a reduction in the recycled water supply occur, it is likely that the City will be asked to make a water supply available to the Subregional System customers. Table 4-4 illustrates the effects of a 20%, 30% and 50% reduction in recycled water supply on the City's overall supply and demand balance for the years 2010 and 2030. The table illustrates that the City can manage reductions in the recycled water supply without the need to require specific demand management actions.

Table 4-4 Evidence of Supply Flexibility – Reductions in Recycled Water Supply

| | 2010 (AFY) | | | 2030 (AFY) | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 20% | 30% | 50% | 20% | 30% | 50% |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Sonoma County Water Agency | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 | 6,372.0 |
| Groundwater | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 | 2,577.0 |
| Recycled Water | 960.0 | 840.0 | 600.0 | 1,040.0 | 910.0 | 650.0 |
| Supply totals | 9,909.0 | 9,789.0 | 9,549.0 | 9,989.0 | 9,859.0 | 9,599.0 |
| Demand totals (no action taken) | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 |
| Difference | 1,592.6 | 1,472.6 | 1,232.6 | 857.7 | 727.7 | 467.7 |
| Difference (As Percent of Demand) | 19.2% | 17.7% | 14.8% | 9.4% | 8.0% | 5.1% |

4.1.2.4 All Supplies

In accordance with the requirements of Section 10632(a), Table 4-5 below illustrates the impacts of simultaneous 20%, 30% and 50% reductions in all the City’s water supplies. Because of the diversity of the City’s supplies, this is considered a highly unlikely event.

Table 4-5 Reductions in All Water Supplies

| | 2010 (AFY) | | | 2030 (AFY) | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 20% | 30% | 50% | 20% | 30% | 50% |
| Supplies | | | | | | |
| Sonoma County Water Agency | 5,097.6 | 4,460.4 | 3,186.0 | 5,097.6 | 4,460.4 | 3,186.0 |
| Groundwater | 2,061.6 | 1,803.9 | 1,288.5 | 2,061.6 | 1,803.9 | 1,288.5 |
| Recycled Water | 960.0 | 840.0 | 600.0 | 1,040.0 | 910.0 | 650.0 |
| Supply totals | 8,119.2 | 7,104.3 | 5,074.5 | 8,199.2 | 7,174.3 | 5,124.5 |
| Demand totals (no action taken) | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 8,316.4 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 | 9,131.3 |
| Difference | (197.2) | (1,212.1) | (3,241.9) | (932.1) | (1957.0) | (4,006.8) |
| Difference (As Percent of Demand) | (2.4%) | (14.6%) | (39.0%) | (10.2%) | (21.4%) | (43.9%) |

4.1.3 Description of Actions to be Taken

Although the City has a reliable, redundant and flexible water supply portfolio that allows it to manage a range of supply cutbacks, the City Council also has the authority to declare a water shortage emergency. This authority is contained in Title 13.66 of the Municipal Code. Emergencies are declared in four stages with specific reduction methods used for each stage. Table 4-6 summarizes the consumption reduction methods that the City has the authority to use.

Table 4-6 (DWR Table 27) Consumption Reduction Methods

| Consumption Reduction Method |
|---|
| Stage 1 Voluntary 10% Reduction |
| Irrigation morning and evening only |
| Inspection/repair/adjustment of irrigation systems |
| Reduction in irrigation run times for weather |
| Reduction of irrigation run time if runoff occurs |
| Utilization of City information, incentives & rebates |
| Serve water in restaurants on request only |
| Stage 2 Mandatory 20% Reduction |
| Prohibition against filling swimming pools and using ornamental fountains |
| Prohibition against noncommercial vehicle washing |
| Prohibition against use of water from fire hydrants (except for fighting fires) |
| Prohibition against use of water for construction dust control |
| Restrictions on hours for residential irrigation |
| 20% reductions for potable water irrigation accounts |
| 20% reductions for vehicle washing facilities |
| 20% reductions for most non-residential land uses |
| Stage 3 Mandatory 30% Reduction |
| Prohibition against filling swimming pools and using ornamental fountains |
| Prohibition against noncommercial vehicle washing |
| Prohibition against use of water from fire hydrants (except for fighting fires) |
| Prohibition against use of water for construction dust control |
| Restrictions on automatic sprinkler use in residential settings |
| Restrictions on new landscaping |
| 30% reductions for potable water irrigation accounts |
| 30% reductions for vehicle washing facilities |
| 30% reductions for most non-residential land uses |
| Stage 4 Mandatory 50% Reduction |
| Prohibition against filling swimming pools and using ornamental fountains |
| Prohibition against noncommercial vehicle washing |
| Prohibition against use of water from fire hydrants (except for fighting fires) |
| Prohibition against use of water for construction dust control |
| Restriction on new landscaping |
| Irrigation prohibition (exceptions for established perennial plants/trees) |
| Vehicle washing prohibition |
| 50% reductions for most non-residential land uses |
| 100% offset for new development demands |

4.1.4 Summary

The ability to require specific levels of reduction (up to 50%) coupled with the inherently robust nature of the City’s water supply effectively allows it to manage up to 50% reductions in its combined supply sources for much of the entire planning period.

4.2 Minimum Water Supply during the Next Three Years (Water Code 10632(b))

The minimum water supply available during the next three years during a multiple year drought is shown in Table 8-14 of the 2005 UWMP. Because the City has based its planning on the Agency’s current water rights and because these current water rights are more restrictive than

any hydrologic condition, including the Multiple-Dry Year condition, this minimum water supply analysis is identical to the Normal Water Year analysis.

There is no projected supply reduction under this scenario. Therefore DWR Table 24 is not included.

4.3 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan (Water Code 10632(c))

In accordance with the Emergency Services Act, the City has developed an Emergency Operation Plan (EOP). This EOP guides response to unpredicted catastrophic events that might impact water delivery including regional power outages, earthquakes or other disasters. The EOP outlines standard operating procedures for all levels of emergency, from minor accidents to major disasters. The EOP has been coordinated with the Agency and neighboring water purveyors. Table 4-7 provides a summary of the actions included in the EOP for specific catastrophic effects.

Table 4- 7 (DWR Table 25) Preparation Actions for a Catastrophe

| Possible Catastrophe | Summary of Actions |
|---|--|
| Earthquake | Shut-off isolation valves and use of spare piping for ruptured mains Storage supplies for service interruption Portable and emergency generators available for City facilities Procedures for assessing water quality, notifying public and disinfecting system |
| Flooding | Portable and emergency generators available for City facilities Storage supplies for service interruption Procedures for assessing water quality, notifying public and disinfecting system |
| Toxic Spills (interrupts Agency Supply) | Use of local groundwater Procedures for assessing water quality, notifying public and disinfecting system |
| Fire | Storage supplies for fire flows Mutual aid plans and responders identified Portable and emergency generators available for City facilities |
| Power outage or grid failure | Portable and emergency generators available for City facilities |
| Severe Winter Storms | Portable and emergency generators available for City facilities |
| Hot Weather | Portable and emergency generators available for City facilities |

4.4 Prohibitions, Penalties and Consumption Reduction (Water Code 10632(d)-(f))

Section 13.62 of the Municipal Code specifies prohibited water uses. These are outlined in Table 4-8 below.

Table 4- 8 (DWR Table 26) Mandatory Prohibitions

| Prohibitions |
|--|
| Washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots and other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing, except in specific circumstances |
| The escape of water through breaks or leaks within the customer's plumbing or private distribution system |
| Irrigation in a manner or to an extent which allows excessive runoff |
| Washing cars, boats, trailers or other vehicles with a hose not equipped with a shutoff nozzle |
| Water for single pass evaporative cooling systems for air conditioning |
| Water for new non-recirculating conveyor car wash systems |
| Water for new non-recirculating industrial clothes washing systems |
| Use of potable water when recycled water of adequate quality is available |

Section 13.66.070 of the Municipal Code outlines the City's enforcement process which is presented in Table 4-9.

Table 4 - 9 (DWR Table 28) Enforcement Methods

| Enforcement Methods |
|---|
| Personal contact with the customer |
| Delivery of written notice |
| Installation of a flow restricting device |
| Imposition of water waste fees |

The consumption reduction methods that are authorized by the Municipal Code were previously presented in Table 4-6.

4.5 Effect on Revenues and Expenditures (Water Code 10632 (g))

Based on the analysis presented above, the most challenging situation for the City to manage would be a 50% reduction in all supplies, which would require the City to employ demand management techniques that achieved 44% reduction in water delivered. When water deliveries are reduced, the City also experiences reduced revenue from water rates.

This reduced revenue would be balanced by some reduction in costs, since the City would be purchasing less water from the Agency. In addition the City would have the option of deferring planned capital expenditures and utilizing its utility system reserves. The City manages its Water Enterprise Fund to maintain cash reserves and these operating reserves currently exceed 50% of its annual operating costs.

In order to understand the potential impacts of supply reduction on revenues and expenditures, the City has analyzed the effects of 20%, 30% and 50% reductions in water delivered. For the purpose of this analysis, FY 2006-2007 budget data was used. The City's current water rate² includes a monthly service charge and a commodity charge. These are presented in Table 4-10 below.

Table 4- 10 Water Rate Schedule

| Monthly Service Charge | | Commodity Rate Charge |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Residential | | |
| | \$15.71 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| Commercial and Multifamily | | |
| ¾" or 1" meter | \$15.71 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| 1 ½" meter | \$25.83 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| 2" meter | \$37.98 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| 3" meter | \$68.34 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| 4" meter | \$106.81 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| 6" meter | \$208.02 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |
| 8" meter | \$329.48 | \$2.57/1,000 gallons |

² Fiscal Year 2006-2007 Budget

Reductions in water use will affect the revenue that the City receives from its commodity charges, because less water will be sold. The anticipated revenue from commodity charges can be calculated by subtracting the revenue generated from monthly service charges from the total budgeted revenue. Table 4-11 illustrates this calculation.

Table 4- 11 Effect of Reduced Water Sales on Total Revenue

| | No. of Accounts | Monthly Service Charge* | Revenue from Monthly Service Charge | Total Budgeted Revenue | Budgeted Revenue Subject to Reduction |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) = (a)*(b)*12 mos/yr | (d) | (e) = (d)-(c) |
| Residential | 7500 | \$15.71 | \$1,413,900 | \$2,280,666 | \$866,766 |
| Commercial/MFR | 750 | \$106.81 | \$961,290 | \$4,278,445 | \$3,317,155 |

*Assumes average Commercial/MFR meter at the 4" rate

Should the City experience a drop in revenues as a result of a water shortage emergency, it would incur lower costs (because it would be purchasing less water from the Agency); it would defer capital projects as necessary and use available reserves to cover operational expenses. The effect of potential revenue reductions on overall expenditures and reserve balances is illustrated in Table 4-12 below.

Table 4- 12 Effect of Reduced Supply on Revenues and Expenditures

| | Normal | 20% Reduction in Supply* | 30% Reduction in Supply** | 50% Reduction in Supply*** |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Revenues | | | | |
| Residential | \$2,280,666 | \$2,107,313 | \$2,020,636 | \$1,847,283 |
| Commercial/MFR | \$4,278,445 | \$3,615,014 | \$3,283,298 | \$2,619,868 |
| Agency Rebates | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 |
| Totals | \$6,576,111 | \$5,742,327 | \$5,323,934 | \$4,487,151 |
| Expenditures | | | | |
| Purchase of Water | \$1,898,978 | \$1,519,182 | \$1,329,285 | \$949,489 |
| Water Quality | \$433,000 | \$433,000 | \$433,000 | \$433,000 |
| Operations & Maintenance | \$2,220,313 | \$2,220,313 | \$2,220,313 | \$2,220,313 |
| Demand Management | \$99,000 | \$99,000 | \$99,000 | \$99,000 |
| Capital Outlay | \$146,000 | \$146,000 | \$146,000 | \$146,000 |
| Net Transfers | \$1,579,800 | \$1,579,800 | \$1,579,800 | \$1,579,800 |
| Totals | \$6,377,091 | \$5,997,295 | \$5,807,398 | \$5,427,602 |
| Surplus (Deficit) | \$202,020 | (\$254,968) | (\$483,464) | (\$940,451) |
| Reserves | | | | |
| Available Balance | \$3,198,365 | \$3,198,365 | \$3,198,365 | \$3,198,365 |
| Used to Cover Operations | \$0 | (\$254,968) | (\$483,464) | (\$940,451) |
| Ending Balance | \$3,198,365 | \$2,943,397 | \$2,714,901 | \$2,257,914 |

*As indicated in Table 4-5, the City can manage a 20% reduction in supply with actions to reduce demand by 2.4%.

**As indicated in Table 4-5, the City can manage a 30% reduction in supply with actions to reduce demand by approximately 14.6%.

***As indicated in Table 4-2, the City can manage a 50% reduction in supply with actions to reduce demand by approximately 39%.

Currently, the City is able to manage even a 50% reduction in supplies with funding available from its current reserves. However, as demands grow in the future, the City will need to take more actions to manage supply reductions and the revenue impacts will be more severe. The City will continue to monitor its reserves in order to assure that reserve funding remains available to manage unanticipated reductions in demand.

4.6 Water Shortage Contingency Ordinance (Water Code 10632(h))

As noted above, the City has adopted a Water Shortage Emergency Plan which was codified by Ordinance in Title 13.66 of the Municipal Code. This Ordinance has recently been updated and the update is attached.

4.7 Mechanisms for Determining Actual Reductions (Water Code 10632(i))

The City's wells and Agency supply turnouts are all equipped with water meters. In addition, each potable and recycled water customer is metered. Non-residential landscape irrigation is metered separately from indoor use at most non-residential sites. The City reads meters on a monthly basis and is able to document both demand reductions and a-typically high water use. The City contacts individual customers to resolve issues related to a-typically high water use.

ORDINANCE NO. 810

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ROHNERT PARK REPEALING AND REPLACING
SECTION 13.66.050 OF THE ROHNERT PARK MUNICIPAL CODE
PERTAINING TO WATER CONSERVATION STAGES**

WHEREAS, the City of Rohnert Park ("City") owns, operates and maintains the City water system;

WHEREAS, the City's ability to effectively manage its water supply for the benefit of the public health and safety is dependent on its ability to require water conservation efforts when necessary to manage periods of drought or emergency; and

WHEREAS, the modifications set forth below provide for water conservation stages consistent with the California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6 Section 10610 et. seq. (the Urban Water Management Planning Act).

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Rohnert Park does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 13.66.050 "Water Conservation Stages" is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

13.66.050 Water Conservation Stages.

No customer of the city shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water from the city for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, governmental, or any other purpose in a manner contrary to any provision of this chapter, or in an amount in excess of that use permitted by Conservation Stages 2, 3 or 4 when one of these stages is declared by resolution of the City Council.

A. Stage 1. Voluntary Conservation. To achieve an overall system-wide reduction goal of ten percent, all potable water customers of the city are requested to:

1. Apply irrigation water only during the evening and early morning hours to reduce evaporation losses;
2. Inspect all irrigation systems, repair leaks, and adjust spray heads to provide optimum coverage and eliminate avoidable over-spray;
3. For irrigation valves controlling water applied to lawns, vary the minutes of run-time consistent with fluctuations in weather;
4. Reduce minutes of run-time for each irrigation cycle if water begins to run-off to gutters and ditches before the irrigation cycle is completed;
5. Utilize water conservation incentive, rebate and giveaway programs to replace plumbing fixtures and appliances with more water efficient models;
6. Utilize city information regarding using water efficiently, reading water meters, repairing ordinary leaks, and water efficient landscapes;
7. Serve water in restaurants only upon request.

B. Stage 2. Mandatory Compliance. The City Council may, by resolution, declare Conservation Stage 2 upon recommendation of the City Manager. Conservation Stage 2 is intended to achieve an overall system-wide reduction of 20%. To achieve an overall system-wide reduction of 20%, all Stage 1 efforts shall become mandatory and the following activities shall be prohibited:

1. Nonessential uses of potable water, including but not limited to:
 - a. Refilling or initial filling of a swimming pool;
 - b. Use for ornamental fountains;
 - c. Noncommercial washing of privately-owned motor vehicles, trailers and boats, except that when used in conjunction with a bucket, a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle

- may be used to rinse a vehicle;
 - d. Any use of water from a fire hydrant except for fighting fires or essential construction needs;
 - e. Use of water for dust control at construction sites.
2. Residential irrigation between the hours of 6 am and 8 pm.
 3. Potable water use by an irrigation account in excess of 80% of historical net evapotranspiration-based demand for the square footage of the irrigated area.
 4. Use by a vehicle washing facility in excess of 80% of the amount used during the most recent twelve-month billing period when no water shortage restrictions were in place.
 5. Use by any commercial, industrial or government account (excepting health care and public safety accounts) in excess of 80% of the amount used during the most recent twelve-month billing period when no water shortage restrictions were in place.

C. Stage 3. Mandatory Compliance. The City Council may, by resolution, declare Conservation Stage 3 upon recommendation of the City Manager. Conservation Stage 3 is intended to achieve an overall system-wide reduction of 30%. To achieve an overall system-wide reduction of 30%, all Stage 1 efforts shall become mandatory and the following activities shall be prohibited:

1. Nonessential uses of potable water, including but not limited to:
 - a. Refilling or initial filling of a swimming pool;
 - b. Use for ornamental fountains;
 - c. Noncommercial washing of privately-owned motor vehicles, trailers and boats, except that when used in conjunction with a bucket, a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle may be used to rinse a vehicle;
 - d. Any use of water from a fire hydrant except for fighting fires or essential construction needs;
 - e. Use of water for dust control at construction sites.
2. Residential irrigation with potable water utilizing automatic sprinklers. Residential irrigation shall be limited to sprinkling with a hand held nozzle, but drip irrigation for established perennial plants and trees using manual or automatic time-controlled water application may be permitted.
3. Potable water use by an irrigation account in excess of 70% of historical net evapotranspiration-based demand for the square footage of the irrigated area.
4. Use by a vehicle washing facility in excess of 70% of the amount used during the most recent twelve-month billing period when no water shortage restrictions were in place.
5. Use by any commercial, industrial or government account (excepting health care and public safety accounts) in excess of 70% of the amount used during the most recent twelve-month billing period when no water shortage restrictions were in place.
6. Planting any new landscaping (including annual plants, vegetables, flowers or vines) except:
 - a. designated drought resistant landscaping prescribed by the city, or
 - b. landscaping irrigated with nonpotable water.

D. Stage 4. Mandatory Compliance. The city council may by resolution declare Conservation Stage 4 upon recommendation by the city manager. Conservation Stage 4 is intended to achieve an overall system-wide reduction of 50%. In order to achieve an overall system-wide reduction of 50%, all Stage 1 efforts shall become mandatory and the following activities shall be prohibited:

1. Nonessential uses of potable water, including but not limited to:
 - a. Refilling or initial filling of a swimming pool;
 - b. Use for ornamental fountains;
 - c. Noncommercial washing of privately-owned motor vehicles, trailers and boats, except

- that when used in conjunction with a bucket, a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle may be used to rinse a vehicle;
- d. Any use of water from a fire hydrant except for fighting fires or essential construction needs;
 - e. Use of water for dust control at construction sites.
2. All irrigation with potable water, but drip irrigation for established perennial plants and trees using manual or automatic time-controlled water application may be permitted.
 3. Use by a vehicle washing facility.
 4. Use by any commercial, industrial or government account (excepting health care and public safety accounts) in excess of 50% of the amount used during the most recent twelve-month billing period when no water shortage restrictions were in place.
 5. Planting any new landscaping except landscaping irrigated with nonpotable water.
 6. New construction that does not provide for 100% offset of its water demands.

SECTION 2. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted the Ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 3. CEQA. Neither this Ordinance nor implementation actions authorized by this Ordinance meet the definition of a "Project" as outlined in Section 21065 of the California Public Resources Code. Therefore, this Ordinance is not subject to review under CEQA.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effective thirty (30) days after its adoption and shall be published and posted as required by law.

This ordinance was introduced on the 13th day of January, 2009, and **DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Rohnert Park this 27th day of January, 2009, by the following vote:

AYES: Five (5) Council Members Belforte, Callinan, Mackenzie, Stafford, and Mayor Breeze
 NOES: None (0)
 ABSENT: None (0)
 ABSTAIN: None (0)

ATTEST:
/s/ Deputy City Clerk Terri Griffin 1/27/09

CITY OF ROHNERT PARK
/s/ Mayor Amie Breeze

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
/s/ Assistant City Attorney Ben Winig