City Of Lompoc

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

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Table I-2 Urban Water Management Plan checklist, organized by subject

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
CONTINGENCY [b]				
35	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action, including up to a 50-percent water supply reduction, and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage	10632(a)		See Section 4, step 1
36	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.	10632(b)		See Section 4, step 2
37	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.	10632(c)		See Section 4, step 3
38	Identify additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.	10632(d)		See Section 4, step 4
39	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.	10632(e)		See Section 4, step 4
40	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	10632(f)		See Section 4, step 4
41	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.	10632(g)		See Section 4, step 6
42	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	10632(h)		See Section 4, step 7
43	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.	10632(i)		See Section 4, step 5
DMMs				
26	Describe how each water demand management measures is being implemented or scheduled for implementation. Use the list provided.	10631(f)(1)	Discuss each DMM, even if it is not currently or planned for implementation. Provide any appropriate schedules.	See Section 2, step 6

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
27	Describe the methods the supplier uses to evaluate the effectiveness of DMMs implemented or described in the UWMP.	10631(f)(3)		See Section 2, step 6
28	Provide an estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the ability to further reduce demand.	10631(f)(4)		See Section 2, step 6
29	Evaluate each water demand management measure that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. The evaluation should include economic and non-economic factors, cost-benefit analysis, available funding, and the water suppliers' legal authority to implement the work.	10631(g)	See 10631(g) for additional wording.	See Section 2, step 7
32	Include the annual reports submitted to meet the Section 6.2 requirements, if a member of the CUWCC and signer of the December 10, 2008 MOU.	10631(j)	Signers of the MOU that submit the biannual reports are deemed compliant with Items 28 and 29.	Not Available
EXTERNAL COORDINATION AND OUTREACH				
4	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	10620(d)(2)		See Section 1
6	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Any city or county receiving the notice may be consulted and provide comments.	10621(b)		See Section 1 and Appendix C
7	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP or any amendments to, or changes in, have been adopted as described in Section 10640 et seq.	10621(c)		Appendices C and D
54	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water management plan has been or will be provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of this urban water management plan.	10635(b)		See Section 1 Copies of letters are in file with City of Lompoc
55	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	10642		See Section 1 Copies of letters are in file with City of Lompoc
56	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection and held a public hearing about the	10642		See Section 1 and Appendix C

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
	plan. For public agencies, the hearing notice is to be provided pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water. Privately-owned water suppliers shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.			
57	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	10642		See Section 1 and Appendix D
58	Provide supporting documentation as to how the water supplier plans to implement its plan.	10643		See Section 1
59	Provide supporting documentation that, in addition to submittal to DWR, the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. This also includes amendments or changes.	10644(a)		See Section 1 Copies of letters are in file with City of Lompoc
60	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours	10645		See Section 1
RECYCLED WATER				
44	Provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. Coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	10633		See Section 5, step 1
45	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	10633(a)		See Section 5, step 2
46	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	10633(b)		See Section 5, step 2
47	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.	10633(c)		See Section 5, step 1
48	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.	10633(d)		See Section 5, step 1

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
49	The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	10633(e)		See Section 5, step 1
50	Describe the actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	10633(f)		See Section 5, step 1
51	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.	10633(g)		See Section 5, step 1
RELIABILITY				
22	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage and provide data for (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, and (C) multiple dry water years.	10631(c)(1)		See Section 2, step 3
23	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use - given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors - describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.	10631(c)(2)		See Section 2, step 3
53	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. Base the assessment on the information compiled under Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.	10635(a)		See Section 7
SERVICE AREA				
8	Describe the water supplier service area.	10631(a)		See Section 2, step 1
9	Describe the climate and other demographic factors of the service area of the supplier	10631(a)		See Section 2, step 1
10	Indicate the current population of the service area	10631(a)	Provide the most recent population data possible. Use the method described in	See Section 2, step 1

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
			"Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use". See Section M.	
11	Provide population projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030, based on data from State, regional, or local service area population projections.	10631(a)	2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	See Section 2, step 1
12	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	10631(a)		See Section 2, step 1
WATER CONSERVATION				
1	Provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	10608.20(e)		See Section 2, step 5
`	Include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions.	10608.36		See Section 2, step 5
3	Report progress in meeting urban water use targets using the standardized form.	10608.40		See Section 2, step 5
WATER DEMANDS				
25	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, for the following: (A) single-family residential, (B) multifamily, (C) commercial, (D) industrial, (E) institutional and governmental, (F) landscape, (G) sales to other agencies, (H) saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, and (I) agriculture.	10631(e)(1)	Consider 'past' to be 2005, present to be 2010, and projected to be 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Provide numbers for each category for each of these years.	See Section 2, step 5
34	Include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.	10631.1(a)		See Section 2, step 5
WATER SUPPLY				
5	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	10620(f)		See Section 2
13	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	10631(b)	The 'existing' water sources should be for the same year as the "current population" in line	See Section 2, step 2

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
			10. 2035 and 2040 can also be provided.	
14	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. If yes, then complete 15 through 21 of the UWMP Checklist. If no, then indicate "not applicable" in lines 15 through 21 under the UWMP location column.	10631(b)	Source classifications are: surface water, groundwater, recycled water, storm water, desalinated sea water, desalinated brackish groundwater, and other.	See Section 2, step 2
15	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	10631(b)(1)		See Section 2, step 2
16	Describe the groundwater basin.	10631(b)(2)		See Section 2, step 2
17	Indicate whether the groundwater basin is adjudicated? Include a copy of the court order or decree.	10631(b)(2)		See Section 2, step 2
18	Describe the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. If the basin is not adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		See Section 2, step 2
19	For groundwater basins that are not adjudicated, provide information as to whether DWR has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition. If the basin is adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		See Section 2, step 2
20	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	10631(b)(3)		See Section 2, step 2
21	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	10631(b)(4)	Provide projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	See Section 2, step 2
24	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	10631(d)		See Section 2, step 4
30	Include a detailed description of all water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, excluding demand management programs addressed in (f)(1). Include specific projects,	10631(h)		See Section 2, step 8

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
	describe water supply impacts, and provide a timeline for each project.			
31	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater.	10631(i)		See Section 2, step 9
33	Provide documentation that either the retail agency provided the wholesale agency with water use projections for at least 20 years, if the UWMP agency is a retail agency, OR, if a wholesale agency, it provided its urban retail customers with future planned and existing water source available to it from the wholesale agency during the required water-year types	10631(k)	Average year, single dry year, multiple dry years for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	See Section 2, step 10
52	Provide information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	10634	For years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030	See Section 6

a The UWMP Requirement descriptions are general summaries of what is provided in the legislation. Urban water suppliers should review the exact legislative wording prior to submitting its UWMP.

b The Subject classification is provided for clarification only. A water supplier is free to address the UWMP Requirement anywhere with its UWMP, but is urged to provide clarification to DWR to facilitate review for completeness.

CONTACT SHEET

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The water supplier is a RETAILER.

Is This Agency a Bureau of Reclamation Contractor? NO

Is This Agency A State Water Project Contractor? NO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, Urban Water Management Planning Section 10610 *et seq.* describes the requirements for the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). All urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, must prepare an UWMP and update it at least every five years.

The City of Lompoc prepared an UWMP in 1985 and subsequent five years including the 2010 Plan. The 2010 Plan must be adopted by July 1, 2011. Senate Bill No. 7 (SBX7_7) was adopted on November 10, 2009 and requires all retail urban water suppliers to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. SBX7_7 also granted an extension from December 31, 2010 to July 1, 2011 to adopt the 2010 UWMP update. (This document will be referred to as the 2010 UWMP throughout).

The City of Lompoc's 2010 UWMP is a comprehensive planning document, independent of previous UWMPs. The Plan includes: a history of the City of Lompoc; demographic information; transfer and exchange opportunities; water demand and conservation information; water supply sources; water reliability planning; water use provisions; supply and demand comparison provisions; water Demand Management Measures (DMM); a water shortage contingency plan; a water recycling plan; water quality impacts on reliability; and water service reliability.

Appendix A provides a glossary for terms in this UWMP.

Appendix B provides a series of hydrographs showing historical static water levels at the City of Lompoc wells.

Appendix C is a list of the people who participated in the Development of the UWMP and notification correspondence to agencies for participation

Appendix D provides the adopting Resolution for the UWMP

Appendix E provides the Water Conservation Ordinances and Resolutions for the City of Lompoc.

Appendix F provides a list of references used to develop the UWMP.

Appendix G is a list of the Endnotes for the UWMP.

Lompoc citizens had an opportunity to review and comment on the UWMP at the June 13, 2011 City of Lompoc Utility Commission meeting and the June 21, 2011 Lompoc City Council meeting.

Section 1 - Agency Coordination

Section 1
Public Participation

Law
Water Code Section 10620

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640.)

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

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

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Plan Requirement/Adoption

The City of Lompoc is required to prepare an UWMP, because the City supplies water to more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to its customers and has more than 3,000 customers. The City of Lompoc prepared its first UWMP in 1985 and subsequent plans for each five period following 1985. The City of Lompoc prepared the 2010 UWMP during the spring of 2011. On June 13, 2011, a draft copy of the UWMP was given to the members of the City of Lompoc Utility Commission meeting. The UWMP was forwarded to the Lompoc City Council where a Public Hearing occurred and the Plan was adopted on June 21, 2011. The Utility Commission received a copy of the UWMP that was given to the City Council.

An objective of the 2010 UWMP is to describe measures implemented that serve to maximize the City's resources and minimize the need for imported water. Since the City's principle source of water is groundwater, no imported water is utilized. Nevertheless, the City has entered into an agreement with the Santa Ynez Water Conservation District (SYRWCD) and the Lake Cachuma Member Units that provides for continued releases from the Santa Ynez River thereby protecting the City's groundwater basin both in terms of quantity and quality.

The 2010 UWMP is a comprehensive document. The 2010 UWMP includes the necessary information to meet the requirement of California Water Code Division 6, part 2.6, Urban Water Management Planning Section 10610 (et seq.) Appendix C lists the people contacted in the development of the UWMP. Appendix D contains Resolution No. 5729(11), which adopted the 2010 UWMP.

Section 1
Agency Coordination

Law
Water Code Section 10621

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640.)

Coordination within the City

The City of Lompoc Utility Department prepared the UWMP with the assistance of the Information Services, Planning, and Finance Divisions of the City. The City of Lompoc encouraged community participation in its urban water management planning efforts since the first plan was developed in 1985.

Interagency Coordination

The City of Lompoc notified Mission Hills Community Services District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the County of Santa Barbara on April 14, 2011 of the preparation of the 2010 UWMP and invited them to participate in the development of the 2010 UWMP. The City notified these agencies at least 60 days prior to the Public Hearing (June 21, 2011). A copy of the notification memorandum sent to these agencies, newspaper posting and comments from public hearing are located in Appendix C. These agencies were also subsequently notified of the June 21, 2011 Lompoc City Council Meeting (UWMP Public Hearing.)

Table 1 describes the coordination of the 2010 UWMP within the City of Lompoc and Santa Barbara County water agencies.

Table 1 - Coordination with Appropriate Agencies Water Code

Personnel / Organizations	Provided Assistance	Received Draft Copy	Responded to Draft Copy	Notified of Public Meetings	Received Final Report
City of Lompoc staff	X	X	X	X	X
City of Lompoc Utility Commission		X	X	X	X
Lompoc City Council		X	X	X	X
Mission Hills Community Services District (MHCSD)		X		X	X
Vandenberg Village Community Services District (VVCSD)		X		X	X
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District	X	X	X	X	X
Santa Barbara County		X		X	X

Plan Implementation

The City is committed to the implementation of this 2010 UWMP in accordance with Section 10643 of the Act, including the water demand management measures (DMMs) (see Section 2, Step 6) and water conservation requirements of SBX7-7 (see Section 2, Step 5). The City continues to be committed to the concept of good water management practice and intends to expand its water conservation program as budgets allow. The City's water conservation program will continuously be re-evaluated and modified to effect better methods or techniques. In addition, the City has reviewed implementation of water management /conservation activities since its 2005 UWMP. In addition, the City has installed new meters in 2009 at its Lompoc Water Treatment Plant to increase the accuracy of measuring the quantity of treated water entering the City's distribution system.

Section 2 - Contents of UWMP

Section 2
Step One: Service Area Information with 20-Year Projections

Law
Water Code Section 10631

> *(a). Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.*

Population Characteristics/Projections

The first settlers in the Lompoc Valley were the Chumash Indians. The establishment of La Purisima Mission in 1787 marked the earliest European settlement in the Lompoc Valley. An earthquake destroyed the original mission, located at what is now the foot of "F" Street in Downtown Lompoc, in 1812. Remnants of the mission can be seen at this site, which has been preserved, as a State Historical Landmark[1]. The mission was rebuilt over several years beginning in 1813 at its current location on the north side of the Lompoc Valley. The mission, the most authentically restored in the mission system, is now a State Park.

The Lompoc Land Company was formed and incorporated in August of 1874 for the purpose of purchasing almost 43,000 acres to establish a temperance colony. The City of Lompoc was incorporated on August 13, 1888. A number of wharves were constructed during this period serving as shipping points for incoming supplies and out going agricultural produce until the turn of the century when the railroad replaced shipping as the primary means of commercial transportation.[2]

The completion of the coastal railroad between San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1901, and the subsequent extension of a spur into Lompoc provided the impetus for growth in the Lompoc Valley. Fields were cleared and leveled for agricultural production of specialized crops including flower seeds. The flower seed industry so dominated agricultural production that the area was dubbed the "Valley of Flowers." The Johns-Manville Corporation (now Celite Corporation) and others began the mining of diatomaceous earth in the southern hills. The mining industry has continued to be a major employer. In 1941, Camp Cooke was established as an Army training base, which was, renamed Vandenberg Air Base (Vandenberg AFB) in 1958. Vandenberg AFB was the first missile base of the United States Air Force.[3]

Historically, the population of Lompoc has experienced periods of rapid growth. From the late 1950s through the mid-1980s, the growth was primarily generated by employment at Vandenberg AFB. The most recent episode of rapid population growth for Lompoc in conjunction with Vandenberg AFB occurred from 1978 to the mid-1980s

when plans were underway for Space Shuttle launches. However, after the Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster in 1986 plans for shuttle launches from Vandenberg AFB were discontinued. Consequently, employment at Vandenberg AFB was not as dominant a factor in the City's growth rate as it had been prior to 1986. Beginning in the late 1980s employment growth in the Santa Barbara-Goleta area, combined with lower housing costs in Lompoc, triggered accelerated population growth.[4]

Rapid population growth took place between 1960 and 1965 when the City grew approximately 10.83% annually. By the end of the 1960s the City had an annual growth rate of 5.78% for the decade. In the 1970s the annual growth rate was approximately 0.40%. The City's population again increased rapidly during the 1980s with an annual growth rate of 3.67%. From 1990 to 2000, the City's population increased by 9.17%. According to the Census 2000, the City population reached 41,103 in 2000. The Census 2010 data indicates the 2010 population figure is 43,300 for the City[5].

The United States Federal Penitentiary (USP) population is a significant subset of the City's total population. It comprises the largest group quarters population in the City and one of the largest in Santa Barbara County. Although the prison facilities are located within the City, they are relatively self-sufficient because they do not rely on the City for municipal services, such as water, wastewater, electric and solid waste. The USP population historically consisted of approximately 8% of the total City of Lompoc's population. This same ratio was used with projected populations. The population within the City, with and without the prison, is therefore provided in **Tables 2** and **3** of this report. The City of Lompoc's 2010 service area population, excluding the USP is 39,661.

The population projections for the City of Lompoc including the USP are presented in **Table 2**. The City is projected to grow by approximately 1,100 people from 2010 – 2015, or approximately 2.8%.

The population projections for the City of Lompoc, excluding the USP, are presented in **Table 3**. The City's population growth excluding the USP from 2010 - 2030 is projected at approximately 11.8%.

Table 2 – City of Lompoc Population – Current and Projected – (including USP Population)

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
City of Lompoc Service Area	**39,661**	**40,848**	**42,044**	**43,148**	**44,344**
USP Population Estimate	**3,639**	**3,552**	**3,656**	**3,752**	**3,856**
Total City of Lompoc	**43,300**	**44,400**	**45,700**	**46,900**	**48,200**

Table 3 - City of Lompoc Population Current and Projected - (excluding US Federal Prison Group Quarters Population)

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
City of Lompoc Service Area	**39,661**	**40,848**	**42,044**	**43,148**	**44,344**

The sources for information in **Tables 2** and **3** are the City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan, Regional Gross Forecast 2005-2040, Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) August 2007, and the California Department of Finance.

Population Age Distribution

Examining the age distribution of the population is helpful in assessing the demand for different housing types. For example, an older population might require smaller housing units, which are easier to maintain and which accommodate one or two persons per household. A younger population requires a wider variety of housing unit types. These housing types may include large units for couples with children who can accommodate three or more persons per household or smaller units more suitable for young childless couples and single unrelated adults who can accommodate three persons or less per household.

Based on the City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan, the median age of City of Lompoc residents is approximately 32 years. Approximately 30% of the City residents are 17 years or younger and approximately 9% are 65 years or older. Nearly 65% of the City's population is under 40 years and approximately 19.5% of the population is 22 to 34 years of age.

Race and Ethnicity

Based on the City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan, the number of minority residents generally decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000. The City of Lompoc population is primarily comprised of persons classified as White (65.8%) and not of Hispanic or Latino origin chart. Approximately 7.3% of the population is Black or African American, 3.9% is Asian, 0.3% is Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 1.6% is American Indian and Alaska Native, and 15.7% is Other. The number of Hispanic or Latino residents increased between 1990 and 2000 from 27% to 37%. The largest percentages of Hispanic or Latino population are from Mexico (31.6%).[6]

Climate

The City of Lompoc has a Mediterranean coastal climate. The average annual minimum temperature from 1917 to 2010 is 58° Fahrenheit (F) and the average annual maximum temperature is 61° (F), according to the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) website, which incorporates data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). **Tables 4A** and **4B** in the 2010 UWMP lists average monthly temperatures in (F).

Average Rainfall

The average rainfall from 1965 to 2010 in the City of Lompoc is 15.52 inches based on rainfall data collected at the City's weather station located at the Lompoc Water Treatment Plant.

Standard Monthly Average Evapotranspiration Rate (Eto)

The standard monthly average Eto for the City of Lompoc, through the CIMIS web site (http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/welcome.jsp) is 48.80.

Table 4A - Climate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Standard Monthly Average Eto (Not available for Lompoc)	1.94	2.39	3.77	5.08	5.81	5.95	5.95
Average Rainfall (inches)	3.37	3.38	2.87	1.13	0.52	0.10	0.04
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	52.85	54.04	55.04	56.52	58.58	61	62.92
Average Maximum Temperature (Fahrenheit)	59.55	60.02	60.29	64.07	64.53	65.47	67.34

Table 4B - Climate	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average Eto	5.62	4.35	3.5	2.48	1.96	48.8
Average Rainfall (inches)	0.20	0.30	0.84	1.60	2.50	15.52
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	63.73	64.06	61.64	56.91	52.75	58.37
Average Maximum Temperature (Fahrenheit)	68.52	72.52	67.47	61.83	57.58	61.23

Section 2
Step Two: Water Sources

Law
Water Code Section 10631

> *(b). Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).*

Water Supply Sources

Groundwater is the City of Lompoc's primary source of potable water. The City serves a small amount of surface water from Frick Springs. The City also uses recycled water, where appropriate, for dust control, compaction, and irrigation of City trees.

Groundwater

The City's water system, which is operated by the Water Division of the Utility Department, is composed of a well field, water treatment plant, storage reservoirs, a pump station and distribution lines. The service area for the water system is composed of all areas within the City limits, except for the US Penitentiary. The City also provides water service outside the City boundaries to residences in Miguelito Canyon and Santa Ynez River Park.

Water from the groundwater basin (Lompoc Plain) is pumped from nine wells located in the northeast part of the City, south and west of the Santa Ynez River. Six of the wells were drilled in the 1960s; a seventh was drilled in 1988, an eighth in 1992, and a ninth well in 2001. The total capacity of these nine wells is approximately 7,000 gallons per minute (gpm). The City is currently installing a tenth well with a capacity of 2,000 gpm. The combined capacity of the ten wells is 9,000 gpm, or 12.96 million gallons per day (MGD) if operated simultaneously. Water from the wells is conveyed to the Lompoc Water Treatment Plant (LWTP) located at 601 East North Avenue. The LWTP, which was constructed in 1963, employs a lime-caustic soda softening process to treat the water for hardness and to reduce total dissolved solids (TDS). Waste sludge from the softening process, along with waste filter wash water, is discharged and dried in on-site sludge lagoons or dried in centrifuges. The dried sludge is utilized as an alternate daily cover material at the City's landfill.

The peak treatment capacity of the LWTP is 10.0 MGD. From the LWTP, water is piped to the distribution system and to four distribution reservoirs. The four reservoirs have a total usable storage capacity of 12 million gallons. The reservoirs are located at an elevation of 320 feet above sea level. These reservoirs are connected to a gravity delivery grid, which has a single pressure zone for its service area. As of 2010, the distribution system involves approximately 134 miles of distribution lines ranging between two and sixteen inches in diameter size. The lines are located in a looping pattern, thereby, maintaining pressure for fireflow requirements. Sufficient capacity and pressure are available in these distribution lines to serve existing and future development within the existing service area.

The groundwater basin is recharged by precipitation and Santa Ynez River flow. The Lompoc Valley also periodically receives groundwater recharge through release of water from US Bureau of Reclamation's Cachuma Project in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order Number WR 73-37, as modified by Order Number WR 89-18 and Order No. 94-5, referred to herein as Order Number 89-18. The water release is based on water credits that are determined by the condition of the Santa Ynez River and inflow to Lake Cachuma.

Surface Water-Frick Springs

The City serves residences in Miguelito Canyon with water from Frick Springs (located on San Miguelito Road, approximately 4.5 miles south of Willow Avenue.) The City purchased the riparian rights in Miguelito Canyon downstream of Frick Springs in the early 1900s. Approximately 10 acre-feet per year (AFY) is filtered, disinfected, and delivered by a Surface Water Filtration Package Plant to 14 connections. These Miguelito Canyon customers use this water for domestic, stock and dust control purposes.

Recycled Water

The City of Lompoc owns the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP), located at 1801 West Central Avenue. The LRWRP utilizes advanced secondary and tertiary treatment technology.

Table 5 identifies the existing and planned sources of water available to the City of Lompoc in AFY from 2010 to 2030. A discussion regarding projected water demands is provided in Section 2 (Step 5).

Table 5 - Current and Planned Sources of Water Available – AFY

Water Supply Sources	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
City of Lompoc Well Pumpage Groundwater	4,593	5,692	5,681	5,830	5,991
Less Water Plant Processes (3%)	-108	-171	-170	-175	-180
Groundwater to City	4,485	5,521	5,510	5,655	5,812
Surface Water – Frick Springs	9	10	10	10	10
Recycled Water	6	6	6	6	6
Totals	4,500	5,537	5,526	5,671	5,828

Section 2
Step Two: Water Sources (cont.) - Groundwater

Law
Water Code Section 10631

(b) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official

departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Lompoc Groundwater Basins

The Lompoc Groundwater Basins consist of three hydrologically connected sub-basins: the Lompoc Plain, Lompoc Terrace, and the Lompoc Uplands. The Santa Rita sub-area is within the Lompoc Uplands. Together, these basins encompass about 75 square miles. These basins are best described by Upson and Thomasson, 1951, Wilson, 1955 and 1957, Evanson and Miller, 1963, Evanson and Worts 1966, Miller 1976 and Ahlroth et al., 1977. This description of the Lompoc Groundwater Basins and the Basin descriptions that follow are found in the 2004 Santa Barbara County Ground Water Report, which was published on April 19, 2005.

The City of Lompoc's groundwater comes from the Lompoc Plain.

Lompoc Plain

The Lompoc Plain groundwater basin surrounds the lower reaches of Santa Ynez River and is bordered on the north by the Purisima Hills, on the east by the Santa Rita Hills, on the south by the Lompoc Hills and on west by the Pacific Ocean.

This alluvial basin is divided into three horizontal zones: an upper, middle, and main zone. Based on previous hydrologic and water quality studies, these zones have only limited points of hydrologic continuity and exchange. Orographic effects and wind influence precipitation measured within the basin. Average rainfall in the City of Lompoc is 15.5 inches. During periods of dry conditions, water is released from Lake Cachuma to recharge groundwater levels in the Plain. The historical static well levels at the City's wells (See Appendix B) indicate water levels vary seasonally, but are stable and demonstrate no downward trend over time. In addition, the groundwater levels in the City's wells historically have increased over the past 40 years. Consequently, the Lompoc Plain basin is considered in long-term equilibrium.

Lompoc Terrace

The Lompoc Terrace groundwater basin is a down faulted block capped with permeable sediments (Evenson and Miller, 1963) on south Vandenberg AFB south of the Lompoc

Plain. This basin consists of Orcutt Sand deposits which overlay both the Graciosa and Cebada members of the Careaga Formation. The Careaga formation is a marine formation, which can yield small to moderate quantities of water. Rainfall averages 15.5 inches per year over the basin, which has a climate that is heavily influenced by the nearby Pacific Ocean's cool air masses. Thickness of the formation in the Terrace is 400-500' and usable groundwater in storage is estimated to be around 60,000 acre-feet. At one time Vandenberg AFB utilized this basin but currently relies upon State Water Project water as well as some water imported from the San Antonio Basin.

Historically, underflow from the Lompoc Uplands and Lompoc Terrace groundwater basins contributed to recharge of the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin. As a result of a long-term decline in water levels in the Lompoc Uplands groundwater basin, very little underflow now moves from the Lompoc Uplands groundwater basin to the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin.

Lompoc Uplands

The Lompoc Uplands groundwater basin is bordered on the west by the Burton Mesa, on the north by the Purisima Hills, on the east by a topographic divide, which separates it with the Buellton Uplands Basin and on the south by the Lompoc Plain Alluvial Basin and the Santa Rita Hills. MHCSD and VVCSD draw their water from this Basin.

Analyses

Available Storage within the Lompoc Groundwater Basins is estimated to be approximately 170,000 acre-feet (Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, 1994.) The current net groundwater use (or consumptive use) within the Lompoc Groundwater Basins equal the recharge to the basins, except perhaps for the Santa Rita area of the Lompoc Uplands. The groundwater systems within the Lompoc basins are hydraulically connected directly or indirectly to the Santa Ynez River. The Santa Ynez River is the principal source of groundwater recharge, and the long-term average recharge from the Santa Ynez River correspondingly depends on the long-term net pumping from the basins. Pumping from the Lompoc Terrace, Uplands, or Plain include recharge from the Santa Ynez River such that the recharge increases with increased net pumping. For the current pumping within the Lompoc basins, the pumping-recharge relation has a unit slope, which means that a long-term increase in pumping produces an equal long-term increase in recharge. This means that the safe yield of the Lompoc basins is not a fixed quantity but equals the net pumping.

Groundwater is the primary source of water supply within the Lompoc area. Agricultural users account for about 70% of the total water consumed within the basin. Municipal users account for the remaining demand, and include the City of Lompoc, the VVCSD, and the MHCSD. The general direction of groundwater flow is from east to west, parallel to the Santa Ynez River. Localized depressions in the water table occur in areas of heavy pumping. One such area is in the northern part of the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin where the City operates municipal supply wells. Pumping

depressions are also present in the Mission Hills and Vandenberg Village areas. Sources of recharge to the basin include percolation of rainfall and stream flow (including Cachuma Reservoir releases), agricultural water return flow, and underflow into the basin.

The SYRWCD and the City of Lompoc have entered into an agreement with the Cachuma Member Units that addresses a number of concerns relating to the operation of Cachuma Reservoir, including protection of downstream water rights and water quality in the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin. This agreement incorporates existing plans and water rights decisions providing flexibility in water management procedures.

The Lompoc Plain groundwater basin is considered to be in long-term equilibrium through management under State of California Water Resources Control Board Order Number WR 89-18, and the Santa Ynez Water Conservation District, from periodic water releases that are made from Cachuma Reservoir to maintain groundwater levels in the basin. In addition, the City's historic average static well levels have been sufficient to provide a stable and adequate water supply that meets the daily average water demand. The historic static well levels at the City's wells (See Appendix B) indicate water levels vary seasonally, but are stable and demonstrate no downward trend over time. In addition, the groundwater levels in the City's wells historically have increased over the past 40 years.

Groundwater Management Plan

The City released a Request for Proposal during the spring of 2011 for the preparation of a Groundwater Management Plan. The City will enter in to an agreement in the near future for the preparation of a Groundwater Management Plan for the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin.

Amount of Treated Groundwater Delivered from LWTP from 2006 to 2010

Table 6 lists the amount of treated groundwater delivered from the City of Lompoc's LWTP from 2006 to 2010.

Table 7 lists the amount of water projected to be delivered from the City of Lompoc's LWTP from 2015 through 2030.

The City's historical average static well levels have been sufficient to provide a stable and adequate water supply that meets the daily average water demand. The City's historical and current static well levels are found in Appendix B of this UWMP.

As mentioned earlier in this report, the only additional water supplied by the City is through a small Surface Treatment Plant. The projected amount of water supplied through this plant is 10 AFY from 2015 through 2030.

Table 6 - Amount of Treated Groundwater Delivered by LWTP – AFY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
LWTP Treated Water	5,047	5,440	5,315	4,948	4,485
% of Groundwater Supply	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 7 - Amount of Treated Groundwater Projected to be Delivered by LWTP – AFY

	2015	2020	2025	2030
LWTP Treated Water	5,521	5,510	5,655	5,812
% of Groundwater Supply	100%	100%	100%	100%

Section 2
Step Three: Reliability of Supply

Law
Water Code Section 10631

> *(c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:*
>
> *(1) An average water year, (2) A single dry water, (3) Multiple dry water years.*
> *For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.*

Existing Water Supply and Utilization Practices

The City currently operates nine wells of varying capacities between 300 gpm and 1,900 gpm. The total capacity of these nine wells is approximately 7,000 gpm. The City is currently installing a tenth well with a capacity of 2,000 gpm. The combined capacity of the ten wells is 9,000 gpm, or 12.96 MGD if operated simultaneously.

Groundwater delivered from the LWTP to the City has increased from about 1,000 AFY in the 1950s to about 5,000 AFY currently. Projected treated groundwater deliveries for 2015 is about 5,521 AFY as shown in Table 7. The majority of the City's water supply is delivered to residential users. The City serves no agricultural irrigation water.

Gallons per capita per day (gpcd) water consumption have changed substantially over time. Per capita consumption increased over time from 120 gpcd in 1965 to a maximum of almost 155 GPCD in the late 1980s. During the early 1990s per capita per day consumption dropped to less than 115 gallons as the result of the implementation of the City's water conservation measures.

During calendar year 2010 the gpcd consumption was 101, as the result of the continued implementation of the City's conservation measures and high rainfall.

The City's ability to supply water reliably to customers has improved significantly since 2000, because of the following: the addition of a ninth well in 2001, the completion of a fourth storage reservoir in 2003, which provides an additional 4 million gallons of water storage per day, and continuation of the City's water conservation programs. The City is also currently installing a tenth well for a total capacity of 9,000 gpm.

While the long-term pumping from the Lompoc Plain is balanced by the long-term recharge from the Santa Ynez River, seasonal and year-to-year imbalances do occur. Groundwater levels fluctuate intra-annually due to the seasonality of streamflows and pumping. Groundwater levels also fluctuate inter-annually due to the year-to-year variations in streamflow and corresponding variations in groundwater recharge. Summer groundwater levels during drought periods are lower than during non-drought periods. During the six-year 1987-92 drought, summer groundwater levels were as much as 30 feet lower than during previous and subsequent non-drought periods. That was the most-severe multi-year drought recorded for the Santa Ynez River watershed. Nevertheless, the City satisfied the water-supply demand during that period. However, the pumping intakes had to be lowered in some wells. Since that experience, the City has increased its pumping capacity relative to demand, and improved well designs. Correspondingly, the City can meet demands during a reoccurrence of a severe drought.

Tables 8, 9, and **10** provide information concerning rainfall for normal, single, and multiple dry year periods, including factors affecting supply. City rainfall records are available from 1965 to 2010.

A Normal year, recorded in 2006, is a recent year in the City's historical rain year sequence (1965-2010), most closely representing medium rainfall levels and patterns. Percentage (%) of Normal, represented in the tables, is based on 15.5 inches of rainfall.

A Single-dry year, occurring in 2007, represents the lowest amount of rainfall in recent years during the City's historical rain year sequence.

Multiple-dry year periods are the lowest average rainfall recorded in a consecutive three-year period. The Multiple-dry year period occurring from 2007 to 2009 represents a Multiple-dry year period in recent years during the City's historical rain year sequence.

The City's Water Treatment Plant maximum treatment capacity increased from 7 MGD in 1981, according to Water Permit No. 04-06-95P-040, from the California Department of Health Services, to 10 MGD in 2004. This was a significant increase in treatment capacity of the City's Water Treatment Plant.

The Lompoc Plain is considered to be in long-term equilibrium and is expected to continue in equilibrium through 2030.

The City has consistently supplied 100% of the City's demand for water and will be able to supply its customer's needs in the future. Also, no disruptions are expected in the groundwater supply.

The City is currently installing a tenth well, which will increase reliability. Sufficient storage exists in the City's reservoirs.

Table 8 - Supply Reliability – AFY

		Multiple Dry Water Years		
Normal Water Year 2006	Single Dry Water Year 2007	Year 1 2007	Year 2 2008	Year 3 2009
LWTP Treated Groundwater Demand	5,440 AFY	5,440 AFY	5,315 AFY	4,948 AFY
Inches of Rain	5.9	5.9	16.2	11.8
% of Normal	38%	38%	104%	76%

Table 9 - Basis of Water Year Data

Water Year Type	Base Year(s)	History Sequence
Most Recent Normal Water Year	2006	1965-2010
Single Dry Water Year	2007	
Multiple Dry Water Years	2007-2009	

Table 10 - Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply

Name of Supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic	No Factors
Lompoc Plain Groundwater Basin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	√

Section 2
Step Four: Transfer and Exchange Opportunities

Law
Water Code Section 10631

(d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

The City, MHCSD, and VVCSD will be exploring the possibility of integrated facilities operations within the Lompoc groundwater basins through interconnections between each of the three water distribution systems. During periods of non-drought, the City could produce additional water from the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin for delivery to

MHCSD and VVCSD. MHCSD and VVCSD could reduce or cease their pumping from the Lompoc Uplands groundwater basin. This water transfer could result in in-lieu artificial recharge to the Lompoc Uplands groundwater basin during non-drought periods. During drought periods, MHCSD and VVCSD could resume pumping from the Lompoc Uplands groundwater basin and could additionally provide banked water back to the City. As a result, the City could reduce its pumping from the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin during drought periods. A multi-agency study to evaluate the hydrologic and economic benefits of integrated operations of the Lompoc groundwater basins should be in progress by July 2011.

If the City were in an emergency drought, the City's plans could include contracting with farmers in the Lompoc Valley to buy agricultural water that would normally be used for crops. The City could also enter an agreement with Vandenberg AFB to purchase some of Vandenberg AFB's water.

Section 2
Step Five: Water Use By Customer Type – Past, Current, and Future

Law
Water Code 10631

(e)(1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape; (G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; and

(2) Agricultural

(3) The water use projections shall be in the same 5-year increments described in subdivision (a).

Employment Characteristics

Employment data for the Lompoc Market Area (which includes the City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village, Mission Hills, and Vandenberg Air Force Base) is provided in the City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan. Recent employment trends for the Lompoc Market Area are provided in **Table 11**. Between 2005 and 2010 there has been an approximately 7% increase in the amount of jobs available in the Lompoc Market Area. In 2010, the Government industry employed the largest number of workers in the Lompoc Market Area, accounting for 67% of the workforce [7]. Projected employment data for the Lompoc Market Area is also provided in **Table 11**.

Table 11 - Lompoc Market Area Employment Data (Jobs)

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Agriculture	980	1,044	1,104	1,164	1,224
Mining	423	423	423	423	423
Construction	354	357	464	468	473
Manufacturing	540	536	532	528	524
Transportation	76	79	81	84	86
Wholesale Trade	47	50	53	56	59
Retail Trade	1,005	1,050	1,350	1,440	1,275
Finance & Real Estate	300	315	380	400	368
Services	2,232	3,326	3,534	4,120	4,838
Government	14,560	14,720	14,880	15,040	15,200
TOTAL	20,517	21,900	22,801	23,723	24,470

Source: 2030 City of Lompoc General Plan and Regional Growth Forecast 2000 – 2030, Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, August 2007

The Lompoc Market Area's major employers are shown in **Table 12**. The Lompoc Market Area's largest employers include Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc Unified School District, U.S. Department of Justice: Prison and Institute, City of Lompoc, and Lompoc Hospital District.

The City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan shows a current average annual unemployment rate for Santa Barbara County of approximately 7.2%, compared to an average annual unemployment rate for Lompoc of approximately at 12.7%.

Table 12 - Lompoc's Major Employers (Jobs)

Year	2003	2007
Vandenberg	7,509	4,374
Lompoc Unified School District	1,745	1,452
Federal Correction Institution	739	530
City of Lompoc	549	507
Lompoc Hospital	500	500
United Launch Alliance	N/A	414
Home Depot	N/A	287

Source: 2030 City of Lompoc General Plan, the 2002 North Santa Barbara County Economic Outlook, and UCSB Economic Forecast Project, 2002 and 2008.

Housing Profile

The characteristics of the City of Lompoc's households and housing stock provide information about how the existing housing supply is being utilized. Consequently, it helps identify existing community housing needs, which pertain to the size, mix, distribution, condition, and cost of the housing supply. This section provides an overview and comparison of the housing stock in the City of Lompoc. Analysis of past trends of the housing stock provides a method of projecting the future housing needs of Lompoc.[8]

Household Characteristics

For purposes of evaluating housing supply and demand, it is helpful to translate information from population figures into household data. The vast majority of Lompoc residents live in households. According to the City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan, there were 12,504 households in the City in 1990 and by 2000; this number had increased by about 4% to 13,059 total. This amounts to a 2000 average household size of 2.88 persons, which is an increase from the 1990 average household size of 2.81 persons and a 1980 average household size of 2.66 persons.[9]

The current average household size is 2.88 persons.[10]

Current and Projected Water Demands

Table 13 illustrates past, current and projected water use, and number of water connections from 2005-2030 in AFY.

Additional water use and unaccounted water losses are shown in **Table 14**. The unaccounted for percentage from 2005 to 2030 is estimated to be 5%. Projected estimates of the number of connections for **Table 13** is based on projected build out in the City's 2030 General Plan and data from SBCAG. Projected demands are based on SBX 7_7 requirements and projected baseline and target demands discussed below.

Table 15 is a summation of **Tables 13** and **14**, all water usage in the City.

Table 13 - Water Use by Customer type - Past, Present, and Future

Year	Water Use Sectors	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Commercial / Institutional	Industrial	Landscape Irrigation	Other	Total Sold
2005	# of accounts	7,747	1,093	603	20	107	45	9,615
	Deliveries AFY	2,402	1,299	743	37	245	45	4,771
2010	# of accounts	7,553	1,070	526	18	132	115	9,414
	Deliveries AFY	1,942	1,111	558	39	313	298	4,261
2015	# of accounts	7,381	1,046	498	18	115	102	9,160
	Deliveries AFY	2,546	1,385	660	45	338	270	5,245
2020	# of accounts	7,599	1,077	513	18	118	105	9,430
	Deliveries AFY	2,541	1,382	659	45	337	270	5,235
2025	# of accounts	7,792	1,104	526	19	121	107	9,670
	Deliveries AFY	2,607	1,419	676	47	346	277	5,372
2030	# of accounts	8,010	1,135	541	19	125	110	9,940
	Deliveries AFY	2,680	1,458	695	48	356	285	5,521

Table 14 - Additional Water use and Losses – AFY

Year	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Treated Groundwater Sold	4,771	4,261	5,245	5,235	5,372	5,521
Surface Water (Frick Springs)	9	9	10	10	10	10
Recycled Water	7	6	6	6	6	6
Unaccounted for System Loses	251	224	276	276	283	291

Table 15 - Total Water Use - AFY

Years	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Sum of Tables 13 and 14	5,039	4,500	5,537	5,526	5,671	5,828

The following is a description of all customer types in Table 13.

1. Single-Family Customers: Any residential water user in a detached household.
2. Multi-Family Customers: For this UWMP, any residential water user in a household with a common attached wall.
3. Commercial Customers: Any water user that provides or distributes a product or service, such as hotels, restaurants, office buildings, commercial business and other places of commerce.
4. Institutional Customers: Any water-using establishment dedicated to public service, human service, and service organizations. This includes schools, hospitals, medical facilities, labs, offices, and governmental facilities.
5. Industrial Customers: Any water users that are primarily manufacturers or processors of materials.
6. Landscape Irrigation Customers: Any water user that has separate irrigation meter(s).

7. Other Customers: Accounts which are a combined water category, a stock account or used for dust control and compaction.

Non-metered water accounts are internal City of Lompoc uses such as water from City hydrants used to fight City fires, water used to flush hydrants, and special City events.

Residential Sector

In the City of Lompoc, the number of people per residential service connection (single and multi-family) averaged 4.46 persons per connection between 2005 and 2010. Total system per capita water sales (excluding the surface water usage, which is domestic and stock, and dust control and compaction) averaged 121 GPCD between 2001 to 2010. Water conservation programs and voluntary conservation are reducing per capita water use, and are expected to prevent a return to 1989 levels of 155 GPCD.

Section 13.04.070 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 1334(90), Appendix E) describes a water retrofit/rebate program, which was passed in 1990. This section required new development to offset its projected water usage either by directly changing out high flow showerheads, aerators, and toilets greater than 1.6 gallons per flush or by paying an in-lieu fee to the City so that existing property owners could change out such plumbing fixtures. This program is described in the Demand Management Measure N (See Section 2, Step Six). It is available to all City customers and is essentially beneficial to the residential sector. In June of 2010, the implementing Resolution No. 5629(10) amended the retrofit/rebate program to allow other water conservation measures approved by City Council to offset new projected water usage. Also, a washing machine rebate program for non-"Energy Star" washers began in 2003.

Single-family water consumption is projected to increase approximately 738 AFY over the next 20 years. The water conservation programs are expected to help significantly offset the water demand of new customers.

Commercial and Institutional Sector

The City has a mix of small commercial customers such as antique stores, restaurants, insurance offices, specialty stores, and beauty shops. Lompoc also has two major retail centers, which opened in the 1992-93 time-period with a Wal-Mart and Albertsons. The Wal-Mart center has expanded over the last couple of years to include a Foods Co. and a variety of other retail stores. These new stores are helping the City retain more Lompoc Valley residents who previously shopped out of the City and may attract customers from the Santa Ynez Valley, which increases the City's sales tax revenue. The City also has a new Home Depot store, which began operations in 2004. The City additionally has motels serving the visitor population.

The City has a stable institutional sector consisting of local and Santa Barbara County government, the Lompoc Unified School District and a hospital. This sector also consists of medical offices, labs, dentists, human services, and service organizations.

Commercial and institutional water consumption is projected to increase approximately by 137 AFY over the next 20 years. The City may consider conservation programs specially aimed at the commercial sector to help offset some of this increase in demand.

Industrial Sector

The City has a small industrial sector consisting of light industry, special trade contractors, warehouse and trucking, chemicals and allied products, food and related products, furniture and fixtures, and printing and publishing. The City also has some heavy industry: concrete batch plants, trucking, warehousing and storage, and a railroad-switching yard. The industrial sector may see some increases in employment over the next 20 years due to a projected increase in light industries. Examples of types of light industries are packaging, processing, wholesaling, warehousing and similar and compatible use businesses that have unobtrusive industrial activities and that can locate in close proximity to commercial and residential uses. The industrial sector is projected to increase in water consumption by 9 AFY over the next 20 years.

Landscape Irrigation Sector

The landscape irrigation sector is projected to increase approximately 42 AFY in water consumption over the next 20 years.

Lower Income Households

Based on the City of Lompoc's 2030 General Plan, approximately 51 percent of the total households within the City are lower income households. Based on 51 percent factor of the total residential (single and multi-family) water demands projected in **Table 13**, the projected water demand for lower income households is about 2,110 acre-feet per year by the year 2030, as shown in **Table 16.**

Table 16 – Projected Water Demands (Lower Income Households)

Years	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Water Demands (AFY)	1,557	2,005	2,001	2,053	2,110

Projected Demand Baselines and Targets

Subsection 10608.20 (e)

An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

Methodologies for calculating baseline and compliance daily urban per capita water use for the consistent implementation of SBX7_7 have been published by DWR in its October 2010 guidance document.[11] DWR's guidance document was used by the City to determine the required water use parameters which are discussed below. The City developed the baselines and targets individually and not regionally.

Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

The Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use is defined as the average water use, expressed in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), for a continuous, multi-year baseline period. There are two different baseline periods for calculating Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use, as follows (CWC subsections 10608.20 and 10608.22):

- The first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period, and is used to calculate Baseline Per Capita Water Use per CWC subsection 10608.20. The first baseline period is determined as follows:

    - If recycled water makes up less than 10 percent of 2008 retail water delivery, use a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
    - If recycled water makes up 10 percent or more of 2008 retail water delivery, use a continuous 10- to 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

  The City's recycled water use is less than 10 percent of its 2008 retail water delivery. Consequently, the first baseline period will consist of a continuous 10-year period that can be selected between 1995 and 2010.

- The second baseline period is a continuous five-year period, and is used to determine whether the 2020 per capita water use target meets the legislation's minimum water use reduction per CWC subsection 10608.22. The continuous five-year period shall end no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

  The second baseline period consisting of a continuous five-year period can be selected between 2004 and 2010.

Unless the urban water retailer's five-year Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use per CWC subsection 10608.12(b)(3) is 100 GPCD or less, Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use must be calculated for both baseline periods.

The calculation of the Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use entails the following four steps:

Step 1 *Calculate gross water use for each year in the baseline period using Methodology 1 in DWR's guidance document. According to Methodology 1, gross water use is a measure of water supplied to the distribution system over 12 months and adjusted for changes in distribution system storage and deliveries to other water suppliers that pass through the distribution system. Recycled water deliveries are to be excluded from the calculation of gross water use. Water delivered through the distribution system for agricultural use may be deducted from the calculation of gross water use. Under certain conditions, industrial process water use also may be deducted from gross water use.*

The calculated gross water use, based on the City's recorded groundwater use, local surface water use, and imported water supplies, for each year in the baseline period is shown on **Table 17**.

Step 2 *Estimate service area population for each year in the baseline period using Methodology 2 in DWR's guidance document. To obtain an accurate estimate of GPCD, water suppliers must estimate population of the areas that they actually serve, which may or may not coincide with either their jurisdictional boundaries or with the boundaries of cities. According to Methodology 2, data published by the California Department of Finance (DOF) or the U.S. Census Bureau must serve as the foundational building block for population estimates. In some instances, data published by these two sources may be directly applicable. In other instances, additional refinements may be necessary. For example, to account for distribution areas that do not match city boundaries, customers with private sources of supply, or other unique local circumstances, water suppliers may have to supplement the above sources of data with additional local data sources such as county assessor data, building permits data, and traffic analysis zone data. These refinements are acceptable as long as they are consistently applied over time, and as long as they build upon population data sources of the DOF or the U.S Census Bureau.*

The City's service area population for each year in the baseline period was calculated based on data from the DOF.

Step 3 *Calculate daily per capita water use for each year in the baseline period. Divide gross water use (determined in Step 1) by service area population (determined in Step 2).*

The calculated daily per capita water use for each year in the baseline period is shown on Table 17.

Step 4 *Calculate Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use. Calculate average per capita water use by summing the values calculated in Step 3 and dividing by the number of years in the baseline period. The result is Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use for the selected baseline period.*

The average per capita water use calculated for a continuous 10-year baseline period (first baseline period) is shown on **Table 17**, with the highest value of 124 GPCD.

The Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use for The City was determined to be 124 GPCD, based on the highest value calculated for a continuous 10-year period (first baseline period) between 1995 and 2010 (see **Table 17**).

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Table 17 – Calculation of Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

Year	Total Treated Water Supply (Excluding Recycled Water (in Service Area (MG per Year) [1]	Calculated Gross Water Use (gallons per day) [1]	Population within Lompoc [2]	Calculated Daily per Capita Use (gpcd)	Average Per Capita Water Use	
					10-Year Continuous [3] (gpcd)	5-Year Continuous [4] (gpcd)
1995	1,554.3	4,258,356	37,305	114		
1996	1,657.0	4,527,322	37,922	119		
1997	1,891.0	5,180,822	38,591	134		
1998	1,703.9	4,668,219	39,149	119		
1999	1,794.5	4,916,438	39,357	125		
2000	1,745.8	4,769,945	39,743	120		
2001	1,661.6	4,552,329	39,313	116		
2002	1,881.3	5,154,247	38,844	133		
2003	1,858.1	5,090,685	39,038	130		
2004	1,756.2	4,798,361	38,904	123		
2005	1,704.4	4,669,589	39,099	119	124	
2006	1,709.3	4,683,014	38,815	121	124	
2007	1,839.4	5,039,452	38,665	130	124	
2008	1,796.9	4,909,563	39,055	126	124	124
2009	1,612.3	4,417,260	39,226	113	123	122
2010	1,461.3	4,003,562	39,661	101	121	118

10-Year Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use= 124 gallons per capita per day. [5]

5-Year Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use= 124 gallons per capita per day. [6]

[1] Based on the quantity of treated water produced from the City of Lompoc's LWTP

[2] Based on California Department of Finance data excluding US Federal Prison population. Prison population provide by US Federal Prison.

[3] Average per capita water use for first base period of 10-year continuous, ending no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010.

[4] Average per capita water use for second base period of 5-year continuous, ending no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010.

[5] Highest value calculated for a 10-year continuous period between 1995 and 2010.

[6] Highest value calculated for a 5-year continuous period between 2004 and 2010.

Urban Water Use Target

Subsection 10608.20 (b)

An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.

(2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:

(A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2016 report to the Legislature pursuant to subsection 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.

(B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.

(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10-percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Consider climatic differences within the state.

(B) Consider population density differences within the state.

(C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

(D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.

(E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.

(F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.

The Urban Water Use Target is determined using one of the following methods:

Method 1: *Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's Baseline Per Capita Daily Water Use.*

Using this method, the Urban Water Use Target for the City was calculated as 100 GPCD, based on the City's Baseline Per Capita Daily Water Use of 124 GPCD.

Method 2: Estimate *using the sum of the specified three performance standards.*

Due to insufficient data, this method was not considered.

Method 3: *Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan.*[12]

Based on the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, the City's service area lies in DWR Hydrologic Region 3 (Central Coast), with an established Baseline Per Capita Daily Water Use of 154 GPCD and a Target Per Capita Daily Water Use of 123 GPCD. Using this method, the Urban Water Use Target for The City was calculated as 117 GPCD.

Method 4: *Water Savings (Provisional)*

Due to insufficient data, this method was not considered.

The City's Urban Water Use Target was initially determined to be 117 GPCD for 2020, based on Method 3 above.

Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use

Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use is defined as the Gross Water Use during the final year of the reporting period, and reported in GPCD. The Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use will be reported in the City's 2015 Plan (interim compliance) and 2020 Plan (final compliance).

Minimum Water Use Reduction Requirement

Subsection 10608.22

Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to subsection 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of subsection 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

The following calculation is made because the five-year Baseline Per Capita Water Use per CWC subsection 10608.12(b)(3) is greater than 100 GPCD. The calculation is used to determine whether the water supplier's 2015 and 2020 per capita water use targets meet the legislation's minimum water use reduction requirement per CWC subsection 10608.22. The calculation entails three steps:

Step 1: Calculate Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use using a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

This value was calculated as 124 GPCD (see **Table 17**).

Step 2: *Multiply the result from Step 1 by 0.95. The 2020 per capita water use target cannot exceed this value (unless the water supplier's five-year Baseline Per Capita Water Use is 100 GPCD or less). If the 2020 target is greater than this value, reduce the target to this value.*

The value calculated for 95 percent of the five-year Baseline Per Capita Water Use is 118 GPCD. The City's 2020 Urban Water Use Target was initially determined using Method 3 above to be 117 GPCD, which is less than the value calculated in this step. Therefore, no adjustment is needed to the City's 2020 Urban Water Use Target of 117 GPCD.

Step 3: *Set the 2015 target to mid-point between the 10- or 15-year Baseline Per Capita Water Use and the 2020 target determined in Step 2.*

The City's 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target is therefore set at 121 GPCD, which is the mid-point between the 10-year Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use of 124 GPCD and the 2020 Urban Water Use Target of 117 GPCD.

Therefore, The City's 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target of 121 GPCD and 2020 Urban Water Use Target of 117 GPCD meet the legislation's minimum water use reduction requirement per CWC subsection 10608.22. The City's water demand projections based on these targets, and the projected population from **Table 3**, are provided in **Table 18**.

Table 18 – Projected Water Demands Based on Urban Water Use Targets

Year	City of Lompoc's Service Area Population	Urban Water Use Target (gpcd)	Total Lompoc Service Area Treated Groundwater Demands (gpd) [1]	Total Lompoc Service Area Treated Groundwater Demands (AF) [1]
2015	40,848	121	4,928,910	5,521
2020	42,044	117	4,919,148	5,510
2025	43,148	117	5,048,316	5,655
2030	44,344	117	5,188,248	5,812

Note: [1] Includes unaccounted system losses

Section 2
Step Six: Water Demand Management Measures (DMM)

Law
Water Code Section 10631

(f). Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multi-family residential customers.

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

(C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.

(D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public Information programs.

(H) School Education programs

(I) Conservation programs for industrial and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

(N) Residential ultra-low flush toilet replacement programs.

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

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City's Utility Conservation Coordinator and staff, have been performing free indoor and outdoor audits since 1987 on residences and commercial properties; which have high water utility bills, which suspect a leaky or faulty meter on their premises, or which request an audit. During an indoor audit, the Conservation staff checks the flow rates of water fixtures. During an outdoor audit, the Conservation representative checks the sprinkler irrigation efficiency and suggests a year round irrigation schedule.

Estimates of number of audits completed from 2006 to 2010 and projection of the number of audits are shown in **Tables A1** and **A2**.

Table A1 - Water Survey Audit Estimates

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
# of Single-family Surveys	96	96	96	96	96
# of Multi-family surveys	36	36	36	36	36
Actual expenditures - $	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual water savings – AFY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table A2 - Water Survey Audit Estimates

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of Single-family Surveys	100	100	100	100	100
# of Multi-family surveys	40	40	40	40	40
Actual expenditures - $	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual water savings – AFY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM, as the need occurs.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The conservation savings from DMM 1 is not available.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City lists previous and current year water usage by month on utility bills; therefore, customers can check monthly for any unusual water usage.

BUDGET: The Water Conservation program budget for the City does not include a line item for interior and exterior water audits; therefore, the cost of these audits is absorbed in the water conservation budget.

DMM B - Residential Plumbing Retrofit

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City has 6,129 pre-1992 single-family accounts and 1,532 pre-1992 multi-family accounts. The City's Water Regulations allow the customers to receive rebates for retrofitting existing non-qualifying toilets,

showerheads, and bathroom and kitchen faucet aerators with low flow fixtures. The low flow fixtures must have the following maximum flow rates:

Bathroom and Kitchen Faucet Aerators – 2.2 gallons
Showerheads – 2.5 gallons
Toilets ("WaterSense" labels) – 1.28 or less gallons per flush
Urinals – 1.0 gallons per flush

The City provides free showerheads and faucet aerators, where existing fixtures do not meet the current low-flow plumbing standards to all customers who change out existing high flow toilets. Details of this program are found in DMM N (Residential Ultra-Low Flush Toilet Replacement Programs). The number of showerheads that have been distributed since 1990 is 3,618 and the number of faucet aerators distributed during the same time period is 4,838. Additionally, the City has not set a saturation requirement for single and multiple family housing, because the City's program is not based on replacement of showerheads and faucet aerators with time of sale. The City offers rebates at $3.46 per showerhead, $0.65 per aerator and $1.65 per showerhead adaptor for any city customer who has purchased these.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The number of showerheads and aerators distributed since 1990 was 3,618 and the estimated average savings per showerhead aerators is about 7,800 gallons per year or 0.02 AFY. Therefore, the total estimated current water savings for showerheads aerators since 1990 is about 86 AFY. The number of faucets and aerators distributed since 1990 was 4,838 and the estimated average savings per faucet aerators is about 7,800 gallons per year or 0.02 AFY. Therefore, the total estimated current water savings for faucets aerators since 1990 is about 115 AFY.

DMM C - Distribution System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City of Lompoc has 134 miles of water mains in its underground water distribution system and 3.4 miles of water main in its surface water treatment system. The City's distribution system maintenance program includes record keeping, valve exercise, hydrant inspection and exercise, and leak repair.

The City also has a meter maintenance program to replace old meters and to identify and replace broken, stopped, and inaccurate meters. Overall an average of 1,000 small mechanical meters are replaced annually with automated meter reading (AMR) that will soon be read with a fixed based wi-fi network. The average annual replacement of large meters, three inches and above, is approximately 5. These meters will improve water accountability and revenue with their increased accuracy.

All of the City's water customers are billed for their water usage from their water meters, and are charged a monthly service rate. The City's Water Treatment Plant tracks well

pumpage from all of the City's wells. Additionally, approximately 3% of the water, which is pumped from the City's wells, is used for the City's Water Treatment Plant processes. Also, the City's unaccounted for water usage for 2010 is estimated at 5%. The City does not have to augment its annual leak detection audit because of the low percentage of citywide leaks that are found.

The City does not complete a system wide audit, because the estimated unaccounted for water is approximately 5%. The City compares water pumped to water sold and determines unaccounted for water loss. A description of this comparison is shown In **Table 5**, **Table 13**, **Table 14**, and **Table 15**.

The City adopted a new Water Retrofit Resolution, No. 5629(10), in June of 2010. One of the new conservation programs approved under this resolution is a "Fix a Leak Month" program, as shown in Appendix E. This program will provide free plumbing repairs for leaks in toilets and faucets.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City has permanently incorporated this DMM into its operations and maintenance procedures.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Annual records are kept for leak repairs, and for equipment maintenance and replacements. The City's average unaccounted for water losses for 2010 was approximately 5%. The unaccounted for water losses are projected to be about 5% from 2010 to 2025.

BUDGET: Fiscal Years 2011-13 Water Budget has a request for about $280,000 per year for replacing the City's current meters in its water system with AMR meters for the next 4 to 6 years. Additionally, the budget includes a request of about $190,000 per year for water main replacement.

DMM D - Metering with Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City is fully metered for all water customer sectors. The City meters all of its water customers with commodity rates. The City's rates are uniform rates. The current Water Resolution for water rates is No. 5362(06), which was passed and adopted on August 15, 2006. Resolution No. 5362(06) establishes water rates and monthly water meter service charges by the size of the water meter. The effective date of the water service charges is September 1, 2006 to the present. The total number of water accounts for 2010 was 9,414, a breakdown of all customer classes is shown in **Table 13**.

The City has a uniform pricing system for all customers. A billing unit is one hundred cubic feet, 748 gallons, commonly abbreviated hcf or ccf. For rate information, see DMM K. The adequacy of the City's rates is evaluated annually.

The City has not conducted a feasibility study to assess the merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use account to dedicated landscape meters.

The City's wastewater charges for customers are based on an average of water usage for the months of January, February, and March for residential and commercial users. A minimum monthly charge is available for all non-irrigation water meters. A separate extra strength wastewater charge is applicable to nonresidential users discharging suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demands (BODs) greater than 300 mg per liter into the wastewater system. These wastewater charges allow developers the option of requesting separate irrigation meters, if their development warrants these meters.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to install and read meters on all new services.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City does not have a method for evaluating effectiveness.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City does not have a method of evaluating conservation savings from this DMM.

BUDGET: Meter installation costs are part of new service connection fees.

DMM E - Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City adopted a new Water Retrofit Resolution No. 5629(10) (see Appendix E) on June 1, 2010. This resolution allows new conservation programs, approved by City Council, to be implemented with water retrofit funds. One of these programs is a "Low Water Using Landscape Rebate" program. Under this program, the City has the opportunity to participate with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) to provide rebates for the installation of water efficient landscape material and equipment. The SBCWA has received grant money from the CALFED Water Use Efficiency Grant Program. The grant money is to be used to increase water efficiency in landscapes by installing water efficient irrigation equipment, low water using plants and water efficient irrigation systems in existing landscapes. The City has requested funds to retrofit customer qualified landscapes up to a $1,000 maximum per rebate. The City has committed to $5,000 in rebate funds and $5,000 in value of staff time that will include water audits and administration of the program. Currently, the City's customers have not taken advantage of any landscape programs offered by the City.

In 2010, the City also adopted Chapter 52 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 1561(10), Appendix E) relating to water-efficient landscape and irrigation standards, in compliance with the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881) (see Appendix E). This chapter applies to the development of new landscaping equal to, or greater than, 2,500 square feet in commercial and industrial development, as well as in

commonly-owned residential areas. The chapter requires developers to install drought tolerant and water conserving landscapes and to comply with irrigation criteria designed to reduce water use and eliminate water waste. Drought tolerant and water conserving plants such as the plants identified as being low or very low water use in Zone 1 of the "Water Use Classification of Landscape Species" prepared by the University of California Cooperative Extension are required.

Under the chapter, a landscape water budget that establishes the maximum amount of water to be applied through the irrigation system, based on climate, landscape size, irrigation efficiency and plant needs shall be developed for each new landscape to which the chapter applies. Separate water meters shall be installed for all new landscape that incorporates more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated landscape. New landscape shall incorporate no more than 20 percent turf, which shall be water-conserving turf. Automatic irrigation systems are required, unless plantings are native and/or drought tolerant and permanent irrigation is not proposed. Automatic irrigation systems shall be designed to avoid overspray and runoff and shall employ a system that adjusts for climate, terrain, and soil types.

The person that prepares the landscape plan must certify that the design and installation are in compliance with the chapter. Additionally, any person violating or causing violations of any of the provisions of Chapter 15.52 (Ordinance No. 1561(10), Appendix E) shall be given two written notifications of the violations. If the violation is not satisfactorily resolved, the violation may be subject to a fine.

The City's "Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional" accounts for 2010 were 526 for commercial/institutional and 18 for industrial (see **Table 13**).

The City also has pamphlets and handouts available on water conserving landscapes. Additionally, a drought tolerant demonstration garden that was planted at the LRWRP, in cooperation with City staff and the Lompoc Valley Botanic and Horticultural Society. The garden is approximately one-fourth mile long and is irrigated with recycled water.

The City Wastewater Resolution No. 5363(06) which, is based on water usage, also encourages developers to conserve water.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE/CITY'S ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM: The City has offered landscape rebates since 2010 and will continue to offer rebates, as monies are available, on a customer request basis. The City has offered large landscape audits since the 1980s and will continue to offer these audits over the next five years on a customer request basis. The City has also permanently incorporated the Landscape Conservation requirements into its City codes.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: No customers have participated in the landscape rebate program. Therefore, there is no estimated conservation savings. Under Chapter 52 of the Lompoc Municipal Code, a landscape water budget will establish the maximum

amount of water to be applied through the irrigation system, based on climate, landscape size, irrigation efficiency and plant needs.

BUDGET: The City's budget does not designate specific funds for implementation of this large landscape conservation program and incentives, and monies anticipated for the remaining years.

DMM F - High Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City began offering a $120 rebate to City residential and commercial customers who replace a non-"Energy Star" clothes washer with a new "Energy Star" model. The old clothes washer must be in working order and be recycled at the City's Landfill. The program was first offered in March of 2003.

Tables F1 and **F2** list estimated and planned number of rebates from 2006 to 2010, and projected rebates and savings from 2011 to 2015.

The high efficiency washing machine savings were calculated with information from the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC), April 28, 2003, Best Management Practices (BMP) Reporting Database Water Savings calculations, from David Mitchell, M. Cubed. Formula assumptions are as follows:

- Average savings per washer is 14.4 gallons per day (gpd)
- Average washer life in years is 14 years
- Program freeridership (% of rebates) is 10% (placeholder value).

Table F1 - Washing Machine Rebate Estimates

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
$ per rebate	$120	$120	$120	$120	$120
# of rebates paid	69	68	53	43	54
Actual expenditures - $	$8,280	$8,160	$6,360	$5,160	$6,480
Actual water savings – AFY	1.11	1.10	0.85	0.69	0.87

Table F2 - Washing Machine Rebates Planned

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
$ per rebate	$120	$120	$120	$120	$120
# of rebates paid	50	50	50	50	50
Actual expenditures - $	$10,800	$11,400	$12,000	$12,600	$13,200
Actual water savings – AFY	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81

DMM G - Public Information Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City began the Public Information Programs in 1990. The City's public information program for water conservation is targeted to all sectors of the community. Many brochures were developed for indoor and outdoor water conservation and water-wise landscapes. The City also distributes public

information through conservation messages on utility bills, brochures, presentations to the community, and special events throughout the year. Additionally, City utility bills list current monthly and the previous year's monthly water usage.

Annually an Environmental Fair is held, which features water issues and other exhibits for grades fourth through fifth and a water awareness art contest is held annually.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to provide public information services and materials to remind the public about water conservation and other water resource issues.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City reviews the input provided from attendees and presenters at the Environmental Fair.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City does not have a method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that the Public Information program is beneficial to the City of Lompoc. The City monitors water usage year to year.

BUDGET: The total budget for public information and the school education program are not known because there is not a separate line item in the budget.

DMM H - School Education Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City's Utility Conservation representatives have been promoting water conservation in the Lompoc Unified School district and private schools since 1991. Discussion of Lompoc's source of water and a variety of participatory water conservation lessons are presented to the students. Tours of the City of Lompoc's Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants are offered and water conservation art contests are held. Students have also been bussed to the City's Environmental Fairs, which were discussed in DMM G. The City's materials do meet the State of California education framework requirements.

The number of classroom presentations is approximately 12 per year from 2006 to 2010, for grades Kindergarten through third, and fourth through sixth.

The number of classroom presentations is projected to be 12 per year from 2011 to 2015 for the same grade levels.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM as local teachers request presentations.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City receives feedback from the teachers and students concerning the School Education programs and materials.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City does not have a method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is beneficial to Lompoc City students, their

families and friends, because the information is often passed on by word of mouth. The City monitors water usage year to year.

BUDGET: The total budget for the public information and the school education programs are not specifically tracked because there is not a separate account number in the conservation budget. This budget has been augmented by local donations and will probably continue to be augmented in the future.

DMM I - Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Accounts

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City's conservation programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional accounts began in 1990. The total number of commercial, Industrial, and Institutional accounts in 1990 was 435, 25, and 147, respectively. The total number of commercial/institutional and Industrial accounts in 2010 was 526 and 18, respectively (see **Table 13**). The City provides water use audits to any commercial, institutional, and industrial customers by request. However, few of the City's commercial/institutional and industrial customers to date have requested water audits. Also, the commercial/institutional and industrial accounts are eligible for all of the conservation programs offered by the City.

The City adopted Resolution No. 5629(10) on June 1, 2010, which indicates the City will continue to issue permits to developments if the applicant can demonstrate it will participate in and provide water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City supply and distribution system that results in a decrease in the existing City water demand equal to the proposed project demand. This program is open to residential, commercial, industrial and institutional customers. Under Section 5 of Resolution No. 5629(10), applicants will agree to purchase and install/retrofit sufficient numbers of kitchen and bathroom sink faucets, and low flow toilets to offset the expected water use of developments. In-lieu of Section 5 of Resolution No. 5629(10), applicants may make a payment to the City for the complete material costs of retrofitting sufficient kitchen and bathroom sink faucets, and low flow toilets with a maximum of $103 of the material cost and $50 of the installation cost of each toilet, to offset the expected water use of their respective projects.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City will continue to implement this DMM.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Customers can monitor their water usage by checking current month and year usage with the previous year's monthly usage. The City monitors water use on an annual basis.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City's commercial/institutional and industrial accounts are eligible for all of the conservation programs offered by the City. Installation of each additional new ultra low-flush toilet would result in the savings of 0.035 AFY.

BUDGET: No money is specifically budgeted for this DMM. Costs for this DMM are incorporated into the Water Conservation budget.

DMM J - Wholesale Agency Programs (Not Applicable)

The City is a retail urban water supplier. This DMM is not applicable to retail urban water suppliers.

DMM K - Conservation Pricing

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City has a uniform pricing system for water for all City customers, located within the City's corporate boundaries, with a current rate of $2.75 per 100 ccf and service charges that vary according to the meter size. The prices are detailed in Resolution No. 5362(06), which is found in Appendix E. The rate for water and water service connections for City customers living outside of the City is one and one-half times the minimum rates established in Resolution No. 5362(06).

The City's current Resolution No. 5363(06) establishes wastewater rates and charges. Current wastewater service rates and charges for residential and the majority of commercial users are based on rates of $5.58 for average water unit ccf usages during the months of January, February, and March, based on the previous six-year consumption data with the single highest and lowest consumption period removed from the calculation. New utility customers occupying a new or existing building, office space, or residence are billed at the average three-month consumption rate for their particular business or residential classification, until they have accumulated six years of water consumption history, at which time the new accounts will switch to the billing consumption method described above. If the new customer disagrees with this method, the customer may appeal this rate.

The following extra strength wastewater charges are applicable to nonresidential users discharging suspended solids and BODs greater than 300 mg per liter into the system: suspended solids greater than 300 mg per liter water usage are currently charged $0.75 monthly water usage; and BOD, greater than 300 mg per liter are currently charged $0.82 per monthly water usage. The local mortuary and some restaurants have a high strength BOD value; therefore, they are charged the extra strength rates.

City of Lompoc Resolution No. 5363(06) also offers an additional metering method for nonresidential customers. There are different water usage practices of the nonresidential water users; therefore, the ratio between discharge to the wastewater system and the amount of metered water received can vary from user to user. Nonresidential users can request that the amount of water being discharged to the sewer be determined by one of two methods. The specific method used will be selected by the City based on considerations of cost to do installation and anticipated accuracy of the method. If the customer chooses either **Methods 1** or **2**, the user will be billed based on actual water discharged to the wastewater system and not on the average water consumption for the months of January, February, and March: **Methods 1** and **2**.

Method 1 The City will install and maintain, at the user's expense, a water meter for sub-metering the water use, which does not result in a discharge to the public wastewater system. The property owner will, at his or her expense, do any necessary plumbing, subject to City inspection, to separate the types of water use and provide for the meter to be located adjacent to the primary water meter and within the public right-of-way.

Method 2 The City will install and maintain, at the user's expense, a calibrated flume, weir, flow meter, or similar device, approved by the City as to type and location, to measure the user's wastewater discharge. In the latter case, a flow meter and totalizing register will be required, and measurements to verify the quantity of wastewater flow will be performed randomly by the City. The property owner will install, at his or her expense, a suitable valve for installing the flow meter. The vault will be located on the user's sewer lateral and within the public right-of-way at a location approved by the City.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City does not monitor the effectiveness of this DMM. The City's water use is monitored on an annual basis.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: No conservation savings is calculated for this DMM.

BUDGET: No money is budgeted for this DMM. The cost is absorbed into the Water and Wastewater Division overheads.

DMM L - Water Conservation Coordinator

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The Water Conservation Coordinator started in 1990. The City has a Utility Conservation Coordinator, and a Utility Conservation Representative, who are responsible for water and electric conservation programs. These individuals implement the majority of the water conservation programs. These positions are the equivalent of one full-time position, because the positions split their time between electric and water conservation.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City will continue to survey local educators, attendees, and presenters at the annual Environmental Fair. The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is in the public's interest.

BUDGET: The City's requested budget for Water Conservation for fiscal years 2011-13 was $176,814.

DMM M - Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: On January 16, 1990, the Lompoc City Council passed and adopted Section 13.04.060 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 1312(90), Appendix E) declaring a water shortage in the City and establishing various restrictions and prohibitions on the use of water, including:

1. Turf watering between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.;

2. The use of potable water for washing hard surface areas such as driveways, sidewalks, etc.;

3. Allowing water to flow from plumbing breaks for more than eight hours;

4. Washing vehicles with hoses which do not have a shut-off; and

5. Serving water to restaurant patrons unless requested.

This Section 13.04.060 also requires the use of ultra-low flow toilets and urinals in all new development within the City.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City has permanently incorporated this DMM into the Lompoc Municipal Code.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Violations are sent or hand delivered to customers. The majority of the City's customers have voluntarily stopped wasting water when notified of the City's Section 13.04.060 and requirements.

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is in the public's interest.

BUDGET: This section is enforced continuously, and does not have specific funds identified for its enforcement.

DMM N - Residential Ultra-Low Flush Toilet Replacement Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The Lompoc City Council passed and adopted Lompoc Municipal Code Section 13.04.070 (Ordinance No. 1334(90), Appendix E). This section established the one-to-one "zero impact" retrofit condition for new development in the City. Under this ordinance, a developer has the option to either:

1. Carry out a conservation program on existing housing, by changing high flow showerheads and aerators, and toilets with flows greater than 1.6 gallons, resulting in a zero projected net increase in water consumption from the new construction; or

2. Pay an "in-lieu" fee to the City; these funds are then directed to the City's retrofit/rebate program, which can be used for the toilet retrofit/rebate program or another conservation program approved by the City Council.

The City offers a rebate of $103 for replacing a 3.5 or more gallons per flush toilet with a 1.28 or less gallons per flush toilet. The City also offers a rebate of $23 for replacing a 1.6 gallons per flush toilet with a 1.28 or less gallons per flush toilet. In addition the City offers up to $50 toward the installation of 1.28 gallons per flush toilet and urinals of maximum flow rates of 1 gallon per flush if installed by a contractor or plumber licensed by the City for new developments.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The Ultra-low flow toilet replacement program was established by Section Code 13.04.070 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 1334(90), Appendix E); therefore, it is a permanent part of the City's Codes.

Tables N1 an**d N2** are estimates of the number of ultra-low flow toilets (ULF) that were installed in 2006 through 2010 and will be installed in Residential housing (single and multiple-family) and other sectors within the City of Lompoc from the Years 2011 through Year 2015, and estimated water savings. The toilet retrofit program began in 1990. The number of pre-1992 single and multiple family accounts was 6,129 and 1,532, respectively.

Table N1 - Toilet Retrofit Program

Table N1 - Estimates	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
#of ULF rebates	36	49	503	71	63
Estimated water savings AFY	1.6	2.1	21.6	3.1	2.7

Table N2 - Toilet Retrofit Program

Table N2 - Planned	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
#of ULF rebates	100	100	100	100	100
Estimated water savings AFY	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City used an average savings of 0.035 acre-feet per year for all high flow toilets that were exchanged for ultra-low flow toilets.

BUDGET: This program is paid for by new development.

Additional Water Conservation Programs
Graywater Ordinance/Reclaimed Water Ordinance-Dust Control & Compaction

The Lompoc City Council adopted Section 13.04.080 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 1319(90), Appendix E) on April 16, 1990. This section provided for two separate programs. The first program was for the use of graywater for landscape irrigation under controlled conditions established by the Santa Barbara County Department of Health. The graywater provisions were amended after the City of

Lompoc adopted the 1994 Uniform Plumbing Code, which contains graywater requirements for the construction, underground alteration, and repair of graywater systems.

The second program, the "reclaimed water" ordinance, provided for the use of reclaimed water for dust control and compaction at construction sites, under limited conditions, established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Department of Public Health.

BUDGET: The City's budget does not have specific funds budgeted for implementation of the graywater program. Implementation of the graywater requirements is absorbed into the Water Division budget, and is continuous.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The Reclaimed Water and Graywater section of the Lompoc Municipal Code was implemented in April 1990 and has become a permanent part of the City's codes.

Dishwasher Rebate Program: A $50.00 rebate is paid to City electric customers who replace working dishwashers, which were manufactured before 1994, with an Energy Star model. The old dishwasher must be recycled at the City's Landfill. This program was first offered in March of 2003. This program is totally funded from the Electric utility fund.

The total number of dishwasher rebates that were respectively given for 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 are 36, 26, 18, 13, and 10.

Conservation Savings: The estimated water savings is 2,560 gallons annually per dishwasher. This results in an estimated annual water savings for 2006 to 2010 as follows: 0.28 AF, 0.20 AF, 0.14 AF, 0.10 AF, and 0.08 AF. The estimated annual water savings for 2011 through 2015 is 0.10 AFY.

Section 2
Step Seven: Evaluation of DMMs not Implemented

Law
Water Code Section 10631

> *(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:*
>
> *(1) Take into account economic and non-economic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.*
> *(2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.*

(3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.
(4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.

The only DMM not implemented by the City is DMM J - Wholesale Agency Programs. The City is a retail urban water supplier. This DMM is not applicable to retail urban water suppliers.

Section 2
Step Eight: Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

Law
Water Code Section 10631

(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Lompoc Groundwater Recharge Spreading Basins Project

In 1978, the State of California Water Resources Control Board issued Permit No. 17447 to the SYRWCD. The Permit authorized the diversion of 40,000 acre-feet of water per year from the River, at a rate of 100 cubic feet per second. The originally conceived Project involved a series of diversion dams in the riverbed. Some of these dams were built between 1978 and 1983, but were vandalized. When it became apparent that the designed project was not going to be effective, Stetson Engineers was hired to look at alternative project ideas. A report was prepared in 1980, and updated in 2001 and 2010, identifying the current Project idea, to divert water between Robinson Bridge and the "H" Street Bridge in Lompoc allowing it to be channeled into "recharge ponds." Water in the ponds would infiltrate and be otherwise drawn into the groundwater formations for future use by City of Lompoc and others downstream. It is estimated that it could result in the addition of 1,260 AFY to underground storage. The next steps to proceed with this project include site feasibility, environmental review, land acquisition, and more thorough design and construction.

The estimated increase in stored water, 1,260 AFY, from the Groundwater Recharge/Spreading Basins project is a rough estimate. City of Lompoc staff does not have any way of predicting AFY that the City may obtain from this project in dry years; therefore, no estimated AFY are shown for dry years in **Table 19.**

Table 19 - Future Water Supply Projects			Multiple-Dry AF Years to Lompoc		
Project Name	Normal Yr. AF to Lompoc	Single-Dry AFY to Lompoc	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Lompoc Ground-Water Recharge/spreading Basins	1,260 AF (estimate)	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**

Review of Agricultural Water for City of Lompoc Parks and the Lompoc Unified School System

At the request of the Lompoc City Council, City staff will investigate the feasibility of using non-potable untreated water from agricultural wells to irrigate Lompoc City Parks and to irrigate landscape areas at the Lompoc Unified School District (LUSD) school sites, located within the City, with a goal of reducing the cost of water used by the Lompoc City Parks and the LUSD.

Section 2
Step Nine: Development of Desalinated Water

Law
Water Code Section 10631

> *(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.*

Seawater desalination is an alternative water supply that the City of Lompoc investigated extensively. The technology for desalination is generally dependable and numerous plants exist around the world. The cost for a desalination plant, including capital and Operations and Maintenance costs, is currently estimated at approximately $2,000 per AF.

Based on the City of Lompoc's Biennial Budget for Fiscal Years 2009-2011 and Water Division expenditures for FY 2009-10, costs (including all capital costs) associated with the water system were approximately $2.93 million. The City's groundwater production in 2010 was approximately 4,590 AF; therefore, the cost per AF was $640 per AF, which is less than the estimated desalination cost of $2,000 per AF.

The Lompoc City Council is not currently pursuing the purchase of Seawater Desalination because of the cost.

Section 2
Step Ten: Current or Projected Supply Includes Wholesale Water

Law
Water Code Section 10631

(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

The City of Lompoc does not rely on wholesale water.

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Section 3 - Terms and Eligibility for Water Management Grant or Loan

Law
Water Code Subsection 10631.5

> *(a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).*

The City will include information on implementation of the DMMs as part of its application for any water management grant or loan offered by the DWR, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority.

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Section 4 - Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Section 4
Step One: Stages of Action

Law
Water Code Section 10632

The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes each of the following elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

> *(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50% reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.*

The Lompoc City Council adopted a four stage water shortage contingency plan in 1992, which consisted of the City requesting voluntary water conservation for Stage 1 to achieve up to 15% reduction and mandatory reduction through block tiered pricing and the use of the City's water conservation programs and strategies to achieve up to 30% reduction for Stage 2, up to 40% reduction for Stage 3, and up to 50% reduction for Stage 4. The City's current water shortage contingency program consists of mandatory water conservation reduction for up to 15% for Stage 1, up to 30% for Stage 2, up to 40% for Stage 3 and up to 50% for Stage 4, using the City's water conservation programs and strategies. The stages of reduction are shown in **Table 20**.

Stage 1 – All of the Water Conservation laws, which were adopted by Ordinances and implemented by Resolutions in Appendix E of the UWMP would be in effect in Stage 1 of the City of Lompoc's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The No Water Wasting Section 13.04.060 of the Municipal Code (Ordinance, No. 1312(90), Appendix E), which is found in Appendix E, describes prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water. Stage 1 also includes a Uniform pricing level for water rates. The City will begin mandatory reductions by requiring customers to reduce their water consumption by up to 15%. Due to the City's water conservation programs and customer's involvement in water conservation, the City achieved a per capita reduction from 1989 of 164 gpcd, which was the City's historical high, to 101 gpcd in 2010, which is a 33% reduction.

The water supply conditions that allow a 15% reduction margin and trigger staged reduction response are shown in Table 20. Stage 1 and subsequent stages are determined by checking water well capacity of a normal maximum day (average day demand of 155 gpcd, which is the average of the City's drought years during 1984-1990), the City's base year before conservation and multiplying it by 1.5 to calculate a maximum day for Stage 1 and a set percentage reduction for Stages 2 through 4. However, based on Senate Bill No. 7 subsection 10608.22, "…this section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day." The City's daily per capita water use is currently at 101 gpcd and a 1% reduction will achieve the minimum of 100 gpcd. Therefore, the City will require its customers to reduce demands to achieve the mandated minimum daily per

capita water use of 100 gpcd.

Stage 2 –The goal of this stage is that City customers are required to reduce their water consumption from 15% to 30%. All of the Water Conservation, which are adopted by ordinances and resolutions in Appendix E would continue to be in effect, as in Stage 1. City staff would also continue to send public information to all its customers reminding them of the mandatory conservation requirements. However, based on Senate Bill No. 7 subsection 10608.22, "…this section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day." The City's daily per capita water use is currently at 101 gpcd and a 1% reduction will achieve the minimum of 100 gpcd. Therefore, the City will require its customers to reduce demands to achieve the mandated minimum daily per capita water use of 100 gpcd.

Stage 3 – This stage has a goal of 30% to 40% mandatory reduction. All of the Water Conservation laws, which were adopted by ordinances and resolutions in Appendix E would continue to be in effect. City staff would also continue to send public information to all its customers reminding them of the conservation requirements. City staff would review high water using accounts with an option to require use of the conservation programs, which reduce water usage, such as changing out toilets to the High Efficiency toilets, and changing out high water using dishwashers and washing machines to reduce high water using accounts. However, based on Senate Bill No. 7 subsection 10608.22, "…this section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day." The City's daily per capita water use is currently at 101 gpcd and a 1% reduction will achieve the minimum of 100 gpcd. Therefore, the City will require its customers to reduce demands to achieve the mandated minimum daily per capita water use of 100 gpcd.

Stage 4 – This stage has a goal of 40% to 50% mandatory reduction in water usage. All of the Water Conservation laws, adopted by ordinances and resolutions, are in Appendix E. City staff would also continue to send public information to all its customers reminding them of the conservation requirements. In a prolonged crisis, other measures such as flow-limiting meters would be considered to help ensure reduction in demands. However, based on Senate Bill No. 7 subsection 10608.22, "…this section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day." The City's daily per capita water use is currently at 101 gpcd and a 1% reduction will achieve the minimum of 100 gpcd. Therefore, the City will require its customers to reduce demands to achieve the mandated minimum daily per capita water use of 100 gpcd.

Table 20 - Stages of Action for Reduction

Shortage	Stage	Demand Reduction Goal	Type of Program
up to 15%	Stage 1	15% Reduction	City requires mandatory reduction up to 15%
over 15%-30%	Stage 2	30% Reduction	City requires mandatory reduction up to 30%
over 30%-40%	Stage 3	40% Reduction	City requires mandatory reduction up to 40%
over 40%-50%	Stage 4	50% Reduction	City requires mandatory reduction up to 50%

Section 4
Step Two: Estimate of Minimum Supply for Next Three Years

Law
Water Code Section 10632

> *(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.*

Table 21 represents the minimum projected water supply available during the next three years, 2011-2013, based on the driest three-year historic sequence (1988-1990) in the City of Lompoc. The City of Lompoc's Water Treatment Plant is able to treat a maximum of 10 MGD (11,201 AFY) of water and this was determined to be the minimum water supply. The City currently produces groundwater from nine wells, and is currently installing a tenth well.

Table 21 - Three-Year Estimated Minimum Water Supply – AFY

Source	2011	2012	2013	Normal
Lompoc Plain Groundwater	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201

Section 4
Step Three: Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan
And
Step Four: Prohibitions, Penalties, and Consumption Reduction Methods

Law
Water Code Section 10632

> *(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.*
> *(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.*
> *(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50% reduction in water supply.*
> *(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.*

Actions for Catastrophic Interruption

Lompoc City Council adopted a four-stage water shortage contingency plan in 1992 to deal with catastrophic interruption of water supplies. The Plan consists of mandatory conservation by Lompoc citizens for Stages 1 through 4. This Plan has been updated based on current population, customers, and water usage. The rates triggering mechanisms for each stage of the Water Shortage Plan allow a 15% reduction margin, and are based on water well capacity for a normal maximum day, pre-conservation usage of 155 gallons per capita per day times a factor of 1.5. The City also has “no water wasting requirements in Section 13.04.060 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 1312(90), Appendix E), which was adopted on January 16, 1990.

Coordinated Planning

The City Council adopted a long-term water shortage Resolution No. 4159(92) on March 24, 1992, and Ordinance No. 1372(92) on April 21, 1992, which continued all of the City's water conservation ordinances and resolutions, based on the long-term water shortage and water quality problems in the City. A list of these ordinances and resolutions and all other water conservation programs is described in Appendix E of this report. This Plan has been updated with current information.

Disaster Planning

Water shortage disaster response is coordinated between the City of Lompoc Fire Department and the Utility Department. The City has mutual aid agreements with Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, and provisions for assistance from state utilities through its membership in the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA).

The City's membership in CUEA provides a network of State of California water utilities that can offer assistance to the City of Lompoc in an emergency.

The City is also a member of the Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement, which provides for borrowing personnel and equipment from member agencies in Santa Barbara County and Southern California.

The Water Division also has a Disaster/Emergency Response Plan. The Plan addresses the Water Division's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological and catastrophic events causing widespread damage, loss, or destruction. The Water Plan provides operational concepts relating to the various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities of the organization for protecting life and property and assuring the overall well being of the population. This Plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided. The Plan details the Division's response, personnel, and assistance, which will be provided during a disaster and emergency.

The City provides emergency power for total treatment at the Water Treatment Plant, through a 1000kW generator. Switchgear and four 200kW portable generators are provided to operate four wells. Two wells will supply approximately 5 MGD during extended power shortages. Additional generators can and will be acquired if necessary for a prolonged crisis.

If a City emergency resulted in several fires within the City, the following could occur.

1. Alert City residents to conserve water due to the local emergency by use of local and regional media.

2. Use existing City fire trucks and if necessary request additional fire trucks from Santa Barbara County, Vandenberg AFB, and Southern California cities. This assistance would depend on the availability of personnel and equipment in the agencies.

3. If necessary, use local tank trucks to bring water into the City through a mutual aid agreement.

4. If additional water were needed for fire fighting, pump non-potable water out of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Treatment Plant, agricultural wells, the Pacific Ocean, and the Santa Ynez River, if available.

5. If a major disaster occurred and there was insufficient water to fight fires, buildings would be demolished.

If the City experienced an emergency due to an earthquake, the following would occur:

1. City staff would begin by checking the Water Treatment Plant to find out if the Plant was operational.

2. If the Water Treatment Plant was operational, City staff would next check the entire water distribution system to find out if it was operational. This would include everything, such as water mains, water service lines and the City's four water reservoirs. City staff would also survey the water distribution system to determine if anything needed to be repaired and prioritize these repairs. Three of the City's reservoirs (Avalon, "O" Street, and Miguelito) are equipped with seismic valves, which will secure the reservoirs in event of a major earthquake. The Beattie Reservoir does not have seismic valves; however, the City of Lompoc Water Treatment Plant has an automated control valve to secure the reservoir.

3. City staff would also alert City residents to conserve water due to the earthquake. If the local and regional media were not operational, City staff would drive down the City streets and hand out flyers and/or use a public address system in City vehicles, if available, to notify residents that they should conserve water.

4. City staff could also request assistance, if needed and available from Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County and Southern California cities.

5. If City staff found that the Water Treatment Plant was damaged or was no longer standing, then City staff would determine how much water was left in the City reservoirs. The water from the reservoirs could be distributed by gravity feeding it into the distribution system, because all of the reservoirs are located on a hill in the City. This works if electrical power is not available.

6. If the Water Treatment Plant was operational, then the City could use four generators at the four highest producing wells. These four wells could supply 5 MGD during extended electric power shortages. The City would also need a source of fuel for the generators. As City customers conserved water, the City could supply City customers' needs with a supply of 3 MGD of water.

7. If the City was no longer able to secure fuel for the generators and supply City water to the customers then the City would need to secure tanker trucks to supply water to the City residents. The City may also need to issue boiled water alerts. Additionally, the City may have to secure bottled water and provide a distribution site for customers to secure the water.

8. City staff could also request assistance from Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County and Southern California cities. This assistance would depend on the availability of personnel and equipment in the agencies.

Water Shortage Plan up to Fifty Percent

Past, Current and Projected Water Use (2011 through 2013)

During 2010, the City's population, which was served water, was approximately 39,660. The USP is included within the geographic boundaries of the City; however, the City does not provide water to the USP. During 2010, the City of Lompoc supplied water to approximately 9,415 connections, of which approximately 8,620 were residential. The City also supplied water to 14 connections for mixed-use water through a Surface Water Filtration Package Plant. All users are metered and City Code prohibits using City water for agricultural usage. The City's peak historical water production and water sales occurred in 2002 and were 5,774 AF and 5,611 AF, respectively. In 1990, the City began an intensive water conservation program, continued existing programs, and developed new programs. Appendix E contains the City's conservation laws (ordinances) and resolutions.

The City has achieved a cumulative 33% per capita reduction in water usage from 1989 to 2010 through the combined effect of the City's conservation programs and voluntary conservation. Based on continued conservation and a 20% reduction in water use by 2020, the following water usage in **Table 22** is predicted for 2011 through 2013.

Table 22 - Customer Types, Normal Demand Including Growth & Assuming Conservation and 20% Reduction by 2020 (Units of Measure: AFY)

Customer Type	# Conn 2005	AF Usage	# Conn 2010	AF Usage	Est. AF 2011	Est. AF 2012	Est. AF 2013
Single Family	7,747	2,402	7,553	1,942	2,063	2,184	2,304
Multi-Family	1,093	1,299	1,070	1,111	1,166	1,221	1,275
Commercial / Institutional	603	743	526	558	578	599	619
Industrial	20	37	18	39	40	42	43
Landscape Irrigation	107	245	132	313	318	323	328
Other	45	45	115	298	292	287	281
Total	9,615	4,771	9,414	4,261	4,458	4,654	4,851

NOTE: Unaccounted for water is projected to be 5% a year.

Stages of Action for 50% Reduction

The required stages of action to be undertaken by the City of Lompoc in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50% reduction in water supply and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

In a catastrophic emergency such as a 50% reduction in water supply, the City would take extraordinary steps, including both requesting and ordering reductions in use. In a prolonged crisis, other measures such as flow-limiting meters, would be considered to help ensure reduction in demand. Because the City relies on Groundwater, the specific events to cause a 50% catastrophic loss are unknown.

In such a crisis developing more slowly, the City would implement as necessitates Staged Reduction Plan.

The stages of reduction are shown in **Table 23**. The Stage 1 is a mandatory reduction of up to 15%;Stage 2 is a mandatory reduction of up to 30%; Stage 3 is a mandatory reduction of up to 40%; and Stage 4 is a mandatory reduction of up to 50%. However, based on Senate Bill No. 7 subsection 10608.22, "…this section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day." The City's daily per capita water use is currently at 101 gpcd and a 1% reduction will achieve the minimum of 100 gpcd. Therefore, the City will require its customers to reduce demands to achieve the mandated minimum daily per capita water use of 100 gpcd.

Table 23 also discusses the triggering mechanisms for Stages 1 through 4.

TRIGGERING MECHANISMS

Water supply conditions that allow a 15% reduction margin and trigger staged reduction response shall be indicated in **Table 23**.

Table 23 - Triggering Mechanisms for Stages of Action for Reduction

STAGE	CONDITION	REDUCTION
Stage 1	Water well capacity equals normal maximum day (155 GPCD x 1.5)	15%
Stage 2	Water well capacity equals 90% of normal maximum day	30%
Stage 3	Water well capacity equals 80% of normal maximum day	40%
Stage 4	Water well capacity equals 70% of normal maximum day	50%

The following priorities for use of additional water were chosen:

- Health and Safety - Interior residential and fire fighting.
- Commercial, Industrial and Governmental - Maintain jobs and economic base. This is addressed by giving an option to these customer classes to retrofit sufficient properties in order to reduce their water charges and offset their usage.

Stage 1 Water Rates – Residential Conservation

The City of Lompoc has water conservation programs, which were explained in the DMMs of this UWMP. The City has achieved a 33% cumulative reduction in water sales from base year 1989 through 2010 through the combined effort of these programs. City staff anticipates that it will be able to maintain water conservation at approximately 15% per capita sales from the 1989 base year for the next five years (2010-2015).

Stages 2, 3 and 4 Use of any of the following or other optional water conservation programs approved by City Council to obtain 30%, 40%, and 50% reduction in water usage at Stages 2, 3 and 4:

a. The City of Lompoc's retrofit/rebate program to replace toilets, showerheads, and faucet aerators with ultra low-flow toilets (1.28 gallons or less toilets) and low flow showerheads and faucet aerators. The Water Demand Management Measures Section, DMM N of the Urban Water Management Plan gives further detail about this program.
b. Graywater (water from showers, bathroom sinks and rinse cycles of washing machines) for irrigation of landscapes.
c. The use of the City's clothes washer and dishwasher rebate programs to replace units which are not energy efficient.

Anyone who desires to install graywater systems that are connected to the plumbing system must obtain approval by the Utility Director and a permit from the Building Division.

Appeals Procedure

1. Any person who wishes to appeal the four stages will be required to submit a written application on a City of Lompoc form.

2. A condition of approval within Stage 1 will be that all applicable plumbing fixtures be replaced for maximum water conservation.

3. Appeals may be granted for the following:

    a. Substantial medical requirements.

b. Residential connections with more than four residents in a single-family household or more than three residents per unit at multi-family accounts. Water adjustments may be granted to permanent residents, defined as five days a week and nine months a year.

c. Commercial/Industrial accounts will be given the option of retrofitting sufficient connections to reduce their water charges.

d. Government agencies (parks, schools, Santa Barbara County Buildings and the City of Lompoc) will also have the option of retrofitting properties to offset water charges similar to the retrofit options developed for commercial and industrial companies. These offsets will be developed on an as needed basis.

4. Water Division staff will review and approve or deny appeals and a final determination will be made by the Utility Director. Site visits will be scheduled, if necessary.

Mandatory Prohibitions/Penalties on Excessive Water Use

The City adopted Section 13.04.060 of the Lompoc Municipal Code (Ordinance No 1312(90), Appendix E), which establishes prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water.

Section 4
Step Five: Water Use Monitoring Procedures

Law
Water Code Section 10632

> *(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency plan.*

Normal Monitoring Procedure

In normal water supply conditions production figures are recorded and reported daily. Totals are reported monthly to the Utility Director and incorporated into the water supply report.

Stage 2 Water Shortages

During a Stage 2 water shortage, daily production figures will be reported to the Water Superintendent. The Superintendent will compare the daily production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Weekly reports will be forwarded to the Utility Director. Monthly reports will be sent to the City Council. If

reduction goals are not met, the Utility Director will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

Stages 3 and 4 Water Shortages

During a Stage 3 or 4 water shortage, the Normal Monitoring Procedure will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the Utility Director.

Section 4
Step Six: Analysis of Revenue Impacts of Reduced Sales During Shortages

Law
Water Code Section 10632

> *(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.*

An analysis of revenue and expenditure impacts of reduced sale in the City's 50% reduction plan is shown in **Table 24** of the UWMP. However, based on Senate Bill No. 7 subsection 10608.22, "…this section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day." The City's daily per capita water use is currently at 101 gpcd and a 1% reduction will achieve the minimum of 100 gpcd. Therefore, the City will require its customers to reduce demands to achieve the mandated minimum daily per capita water use of 100 gpcd.

Section 4
Step Seven: Draft Ordinance and Use Monitoring Procedure

Law
Water Code Section 10632

> *(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.*

The City adopted Resolution No. 5728(11), Water Shortage Contingency Resolution, which is shown in Appendix E. This resolution includes a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

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Table 24 - Analysis of Revenue and Expenditures for the 50% Reduction Plan

	FY 2009-10 (gcpd = 101) [1/]	Stage 1 15% Reduction [2/]	Stage 2 30% Reduction [2/]	Stage 3 40% Reduction [2/]	Stage 4 50% Reduction [2/]
Revenues					
Water Sales [3/]	$5,371,383.60	$5,318,201.58	$5,318,201.58	$5,318,201.58	$5,318,201.58
Meter Charges [3/]	$2,891,403.63	$2,891,403.63	$2,891,403.63	$2,891,403.63	$2,891,403.63
Sub-Total Operating Revenues [3/]	$8,262,787.23	$8,209,605.21	$8,209,605.21	$8,209,605.21	$8,209,605.21
Miscellaneous	$164,803.83	$164,803.83	$164,803.83	$164,803.83	$164,803.83
Interest Income	$6,642.18	$6,642.18	$6,642.18	$6,642.18	$6,642.18
Total Revenues	**$8,434,233.24**	**$8,381,051.22**	**$8,381,051.22**	**$8,381,051.22**	**$8,381,051.22**
Expenses/Expenditures					
Variable Costs:					
Electricity for Water Well Pumping	$160,632.29	$159,041.87	$159,041.87	$159,041.87	$159,041.87
Source of Supply - Water	$662.73	$656.17	$656.17	$656.17	$656.17
Chemicals	$669,307.13	$662,680.33	$662,680.33	$662,680.33	$662,680.33
Electricity for Water Plant	$353,722.37	$350,220.17	$350,220.17	$350,220.17	$350,220.17
Sewer for Water Plant	$431.76	$427.49	$427.49	$427.49	$427.49
Refuse for Water Plant	$6,033.76	$5,974.02	$5,974.02	$5,974.02	$5,974.02
Natural Gas for Water Plant	$1,854.90	$1,836.53	$1,836.53	$1,836.53	$1,836.53
Sludge Hauling	$261,779.36	$259,187.49	$259,187.49	$259,187.49	$259,187.49
Utilities for Transmission/Distribution	$2,355.29	$2,331.97	$2,331.97	$2,331.97	$2,331.97
Total Variable Costs	$1,456,779.59	$1,442,356.03	$1,442,356.03	$1,442,356.03	$1,442,356.03
Fixed Costs:					
Source of Supply	$85,920.74	$85,920.74	$85,920.74	$85,920.74	$85,920.74
Water Conservation Program	$87,901.59	$87,901.59	$87,901.59	$87,901.59	$87,901.59
Water Treatment	$1,549,541.56	$1,549,541.56	$1,549,541.56	$1,549,541.56	$1,549,541.56
Transmission	$1,487,241.23	$1,487,241.23	$1,487,241.23	$1,487,241.23	$1,487,241.23
Sludge Dewatering Project	$17,580.19	$17,580.19	$17,580.19	$17,580.19	$17,580.19
Administration	$2,330,356.76	$2,330,356.76	$2,330,356.76	$2,330,356.76	$2,330,356.76
Customer Service/Billing	$336,706.00	$336,706.00	$336,706.00	$336,706.00	$336,706.00
Purchasing and Stores	$91,829.00	$91,829.00	$91,829.00	$91,829.00	$91,829.00
Meter Operations	$89,139.76	$89,139.76	$89,139.76	$89,139.76	$89,139.76
Debt Service	$818,985.31	$818,985.31	$818,985.31	$818,985.31	$818,985.31
Total Fixed Costs	$6,895,202.14	$6,895,202.14	$6,895,202.14	$6,895,202.14	$6,895,202.14
Total Expenses/Expenditures	**$8,351,981.73**	**$8,337,558.17**	**$8,337,558.17**	**$8,337,558.17**	**$8,337,558.17**
Balance	**$82,251.51**	**$43,493.05**	**$43,493.05**	**$43,493.05**	**$43,493.05**

Notes:

1/ FY 09-10 revenues and expenses were provided by City staff. Based on 2010, the City's daily per capita use was about 101 gpcd.

2/ Based on Senate Bill No. 7, daily per capita use reduction does not apply for an urban water supplier at or below 100 gpcd. The City is currently at 101 gpcd, therefore, reductions of 15%, 30%, 40% and 50% is not applicable to the City. Under each scenario of 15%, 30%, 40% and 50% reductions, it is assumed the daily per capita use is 100 gpcd.
Assumes reduced water sales revenue and reduced variable expenses are based on ratio of 100 gpcd to 101 gpcd and compared to FY 09-10 water sales and variable expenses.
Assumes meter charges revenues and fixed cost expenses are constant.

3/ Total Operating Revenues for FY 09-10 were provided by City staff. Breakdown of Water Sales and Meter Charges for FY 09-10 were estimated.

Section 5 - Recycled Water Plan

Section 5
Step One: Coordination

Law
Water Code Section 10633

The plan shall provide, to the extent available information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:

(a). A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b). A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is available for use in a recycled water project.

(c). A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d). A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e). The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f). A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g). A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote re-circulating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Coordination of Wastewater Section of the Urban Water Management Plan

The City's Wastewater Division is organizationally within the Utility Department, as is the City's Water Division. Overall the Utilities Director oversees coordination of these functions. Such organization helps ensure the desired coordination for the recycled water plan.

The Wastewater Section of the UWMP was coordinated with the City's Wastewater Division.

Section 5
Step Two: Wastewater Collection and Treatment in Lompoc

Law
Water Code Section 10633

On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) adopted the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (GWDR) Order No. 2006- 003 (Order). The Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP), which has a sanitary sewer system greater than one mile in length and which collects/conveys wastewater to a publicly owned treated facility is subject to the terms of the Order. The Order required the City to develop and implement a system-specific Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). Provisions of the SSMP included proper and efficient management, operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system, while taking into consideration risk management and cost benefit analysis, a spill response plan and reporting procedures for all Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs).

Prior to the 2006 Water Board adoption of the Order, the City operated and maintained its sanitary sewer under Waste Discharge Requirement Order No. 01-87 issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) on May 18, 2001. The City was required to develop and implement an Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention Program. This Regional Board Order was replaced by the Water Board Order and this earlier Program has been replaced by the SSMP.

The City's Wastewater Division Collections Section and Pretreatment Program Coordinator began preparation of the SSMP in August of 2007. City staff prepared the SSMP to cover the approximately 111 miles of sanitary sewer collection pipes and the previous two lift stations the City owned and operated. In addition to the City's system, the City has two satellite agencies which convey sewage to the treatment plant: VVCSD and Vandenberg AFB which are independent and not covered in the City's SSMP. The SSMP was completed and submitted to the City's governing board, the City Council, for approval at the Council's July 21, 2009 public meeting. The SSMP was certified to the State Board upon the approval of the City Council.

As mentioned above, the City's LRWRP has approximately 111 miles of sewer system collection pipes. The LRWRP currently has four lift stations in the sewer collection system. The fourth lift station was built in 2010.

The LRWRP is owned by the City of Lompoc. The LRWRP treats wastewater from the City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, and Vandenberg Air Force Base. Construction of upgrade of the LRWRP was completed in November 2009. The Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) design capacity of the upgraded facility is 5.5 MGD with a Peak Dry Weather Flow (PDWF) of 9.5 MGD. The peak wet weather capacity is 15 MGD. The upgraded LRWRP achieves biological nutrient (nitrogen) removal by utilizing oxidation ditches with denitrification and nitrification treatment. The flow enters secondary clarifiers before being transferred to flow equalization basins. Equalized flow is pumped through cloth media filters to prepare it for disinfection by ultraviolet radiation. Maximum flow through the disinfection units is 5.5 MGD. A portion of the final effluent is used for plant processes, including landscape irrigation, before the remainder of the plant flow is discharged to its surface receiving water, the Santa Ynez River via San Miquelito Creek.

If the LRWRP loses utility power; the LRWRP has a 1,250 kW diesel powered emergency genset, which will keep essential plant equipment in service and treating flow through the LRWRP.

The daily average flow rate to the plant for 2010 was approximately 3.2 MGD, or approximately 3,585 AFY. The City anticipates the daily average flow rate will continue to increase by approximately 1% annually through 2030, as shown in **Table 25**. In addition to the City's system, the City has two satellite agencies which convey sewage to the treatment plant: VVCSD and Vandenberg AFB. VVCSD has the contractual rights to 0.89 MGD of the plant capacity. Vandenberg AFB is a contract customer for wastewater treatment. Vandenberg's contract is not to exceed an average of 1.3 MGD during the dry weather flow, and not to exceed 3.4 MGD for the wet-weather flow.

Table 25 - Current and Projected Treated Wastewater – AFY

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
AFY	3,585	3,768	3,960	4,162	4,374

The LRWRP utilizes advanced secondary and tertiary treatment technology. This plant, built in 1975-77 and substantially upgraded in 2009, is the City of Lompoc's fourth plant in its 80-year commitment to protect the environment. The treatment process incorporates systems to reduce oxygen-demanding organics by at least 85%. This helps keep the water discharged to the Santa Ynez River from creating a nuisance. Ammonia (nitrogen), which is toxic to fish, is converted to non-toxic nitrate (nitrification), which in turn is denitrified to non-toxic nitrogen gas, the principal component of air. Aerobically digested, stabilized biosolids are utilized as a soil amendment. Each year, over a billion gallons of water and approximately 1,000 dry weight tons of biosolids are

made safe for return to the environment. Construction of an upgrade of the LRWRP was substantially completed in November 2009.

The LRWRP has a system of dikes to provide protection against flooding from a 100-year flood; and a 20 million gallon holding basin for emergency storage of untreated effluent.

The primary contributors to the LRWRP are residential sources, small businesses, and light industry.

Recycled Water Currently Being Used/Projected Future Use

The LRWRP discharged an average of approximately 3.2 million gallons per day, or approximately 3,585 AFY in 2010. Effluent from the LRWRP is discharged into the Santa Ynez River via San Miguelito Creek. This provides a source of recharge for the Lompoc Plain groundwater sub-basin, for users downstream of the City. Effluent is also used for construction compaction, dust control, and irrigation of City vegetation. The current and projected recycled effluent for these non-recharge uses is shown in **Table 26**. The recycled effluent is treated to meet State of California Title 22 Standards, at the 23 MPN (most probable number) for coliform. In addition, all projected recycled effluent quantities are expected to meet State of California Title 22 Standards, as shown in **Table 27.**

Table 26 - Current and Projected Lompoc Recycled Water Demands in – AFY

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
AFY	6	6	6	6	6

Table 27 – Quantity of LRWRP Recycled Water Effluent Meeting Title 22 Standards

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
AFY	3,585	3,768	3,960	4,162	4,374

Potential Uses of Recycled Water

The City of Lompoc's "Recycled Water Feasibility Study", November 2010, identified a total potential recycled water demand of approximately 1,900 AFY from users including schools, parks, and homeowners associations; however, the feasibility study did not evaluate the groundwater salinity budget for the Lompoc Plain. Prior to implementing any recycled water program a thorough examination needs to be made of the impact of the program on the salinity budget for the Lompoc Plain.

Encouraging Recycled Water Use

The City encouraged the use of reclaimed water by charging customers $1.00 per ccf for recycled water versus the higher per ccf for potable water, which is currently $2.75 per ccf. The City currently uses recycled effluent for dust control and compaction.

Recycled Water Optimization Plan

Although the City prepared the "Recycled Water Feasibility Study", November 2010, to evaluate the development and optimization of recycled water within the City, the City will not proceed further with implementation of additional recycled water until adequate evaluations can be made of the possible groundwater quality impacts of additional recycled water uses. The City currently does not have plans for facilitating the installation of dual distribution systems and promoting recirculating uses.

Diverting wastewater from the Santa Ynez River to recycling programs will increase groundwater salinity. The Lompoc Groundwater Basins represent mostly a closed system with respect to salinity. Much of the salinity enters the groundwater system as dissolved solids within the recharge from the Santa Ynez River. Salinity exits the groundwater system in groundwater pumped for agricultural and urban uses. However, the salinity within agricultural and urban irrigation water returns to the groundwater system within the irrigation fraction that infiltrates below the root zone, a process which represents only a recycling of salinity. Nevertheless, salinity is removed permanently from the groundwater system through the groundwater pumpage that reaches the ocean in wastewater discharged to the Santa Ynez River. However, other uses of reclaimed wastewater can interrupt that removal, and proposed reclaimed water programs need to be evaluated with respect to the resulting impacts on groundwater salinity.

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Section 6 - Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

Law
Water Code Section 10634

> *The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.*

As mentioned in Water Code Section 10634, "Groundwater," under the Water Quality Section, the City of Lompoc's groundwater from the Lompoc Plain is considered to be in long-term equilibrium through management under State of California Water Resources Control Board Order Number WR 89-18 and, the Santa Ynez Water Conservation District, from periodic water releases that are made from Cachuma Reservoir to maintain groundwater levels in the basin. The water quality will continue to be maintained from 2010 to 2030, regardless of dry or wet year periods. All current and projected water supplies will be maintained for the 20-year period; therefore, no supply changes are shown in the 20-year period.

Water Quality

Water quality in the shallow zone of the Lompoc Plain tends to be poorest near the coast and in heavily irrigated and farmed areas of the sub-basin. TDS concentrations of up to 8,000 milligrams per liter (mgl) near the coast were measured in the late 1980s. The water quality in this area is attributed to up-welling of connate waters, reduction in fresh water recharge form the Santa Ynez River beginning in the early 1960s, agricultural return flows, and downward leakage of seawater from an overlying estuary in the western portion of the basin.[13] The presence of elevated boron and nitrates, (constituents common in seawater and agricultural return flow, respectively), supports this conclusion. In the middle zone, water samples taken from below agricultural areas of the northeastern plain contained TDS concentrations averaging over 2,000 mgl. However, some middle zone groundwater form the western plan exhibited TDS levels below 700 mgl. Areas of recharge, adjacent to the Santa Ynez River, contained TDS concentrations of less than 1,000 mgl in the eastern plain. It is believed that leakage from the shallow zone is responsible for elevated TDS levels in the middle zone in the northeastern plain. Groundwater from the main zone exhibited TDS concentrations as high as 4,500 mgl, near the coast. It is thought that contamination of the main zone (mainly near the coast) is due to percolation of seawater through estuary lands and upward migration of connate waters from the underlying rock. Groundwater of the Lompoc Terrace and Lompoc Upland sub-basin is generally of better quality than that of the Plain, averaging less than 700 mgl TDS. Some of the natural seepage from these sub-basins is of excellent quality.

The City's Water Treatment Plant can treat and supply a maximum of 11,201 AFY. The City will continue to be able to treat and supply this amount of water to its customers throughout the 20-year period. **Table 28** describes the current and projected water supply changes from **2010 to 2030**.

Table 28 - Current and Projected Water Supply Changes due to Water Quality

Water Source	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Current Lompoc Plain Groundwater	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Water supply changes due to quality	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Projected water supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201

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Section 7 - Water Service Reliability

Law
Water Code Section 10635

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

(c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Over the past 20 years, the driest three-year sequence (multiple dry years) in the City's service area occurred from calendar year 2007 to calendar year 2009. The ratio between a normal water year (2006) and multiple dry years (2007 to 2009) was estimated for the City's demands, as shown in **Table 29**. The ratios between a normal year and single and multiple dry years were used to estimate the City's projected demands over the next 20 years in five-year increments, as shown in **Tables 29 through 44**.

Tables 29 through 44, demonstrate that the City's water supply is expected to be very reliable during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years, from 2010 to 2030. The Lompoc Plain Groundwater Basin is considered to be in long-term equilibrium through management under State of California Water Resources Control Board Order Number WR 89-18 and the SYRWCD, from periodic water releases that are made from Cachuma Reservoir to maintain groundwater levels in the basin.

The City will continue to implement all of its water conservation programs, described in Water Code subsection 10631(f) of this UWMP, and is currently installing a tenth groundwater production well.

Table 29 – Historical Conditions – AFY

	Average / Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	2006	2007	2007	2008	2009
Total System Demands	5,061	5,454	5,454	5,330	4,964
% of Normal Year Demand	100%	108%	108%	105%	98%

Table 30 - Projected Normal Water Year Supply – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 31 - Projected Normal Water Year Demand – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Projected Demand	4,500	5,537	5,526	5,671	5,828
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	40%	49%	49%	51%	52%

Table 32 - Projected Normal Water Year Supply and Demand Comparison – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	4,500	5,537	5,526	5,671	5,828
Difference (supply - demand)	6,701	5,664	5,675	5,530	5,373
Difference as % of Supply	60%	51%	51%	49%	48%
Difference as % of Demand	149%	102%	103%	98%	92%

Table 33 - Projected Single Dry Year Water Supply – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 34 - Projected Single Dry Year Water Demand – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Projected Demand	4,848	5,966	5,955	6,111	6,279
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	43%	53%	53%	55%	56%

Table 35 - Projected Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	4,848	5,966	5,955	6,111	6,279
Difference (supply - demand)	6,353	5,235	5,246	5,090	4,922
Difference as % of Supply	57%	47%	47%	45%	44%
Difference as % of Demand	131%	88%	88%	83%	78%

Table 36 - Projected Supply during Multiple Dry Year 1

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 37 - Projected Demand during Multiple Dry Year 1

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Projected Demand	4,849	5,966	5,955	6,111	6,279
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	43%	53%	53%	55%	56%

Table 38 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison during Multiple Dry Year 1

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	4,849	5,966	5,955	6,111	6,279
Difference (supply - demand)	6,352	5,235	5,246	5,090	4,922
Difference as % of Supply	57%	47%	47%	45%	44%
Difference as % of Demand	131%	88%	88%	83%	78%

Table 39 - Projected Supply during Multiple Dry Year 2

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 40 - Projected Demand during Multiple Dry Year 2

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Projected Demand	4,739	5,831	5,819	5,971	6,136
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	42%	52%	52%	53%	55%

Table 41 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison in Multiple Dry Year 2

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	4,739	5,831	5,819	5,971	6,136
Difference (supply - demand)	6,462	5,370	5,382	5,230	5,065
Difference as % of Supply	58%	48%	48%	47%	45%
Difference as % of Demand	136%	92%	92%	88%	83%

Table 42 - Projected Supply during Multiple Dry Year 3

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 43 - Projected Demand during Multiple Dry Year 3

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Projected Demand	4,414	5,431	5,420	5,562	5,716
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	39%	48%	48%	50%	51%

Table 44 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison in Multiple Dry Year 3

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	4,414	5,431	5,420	5,562	5,716
Difference (supply - demand)	6,787	5,770	5,781	5,639	5,485
Difference as % of Supply	61%	52%	52%	50%	49%
Difference as % of Demand	154%	106%	107%	101%	96%

APPENDIX A

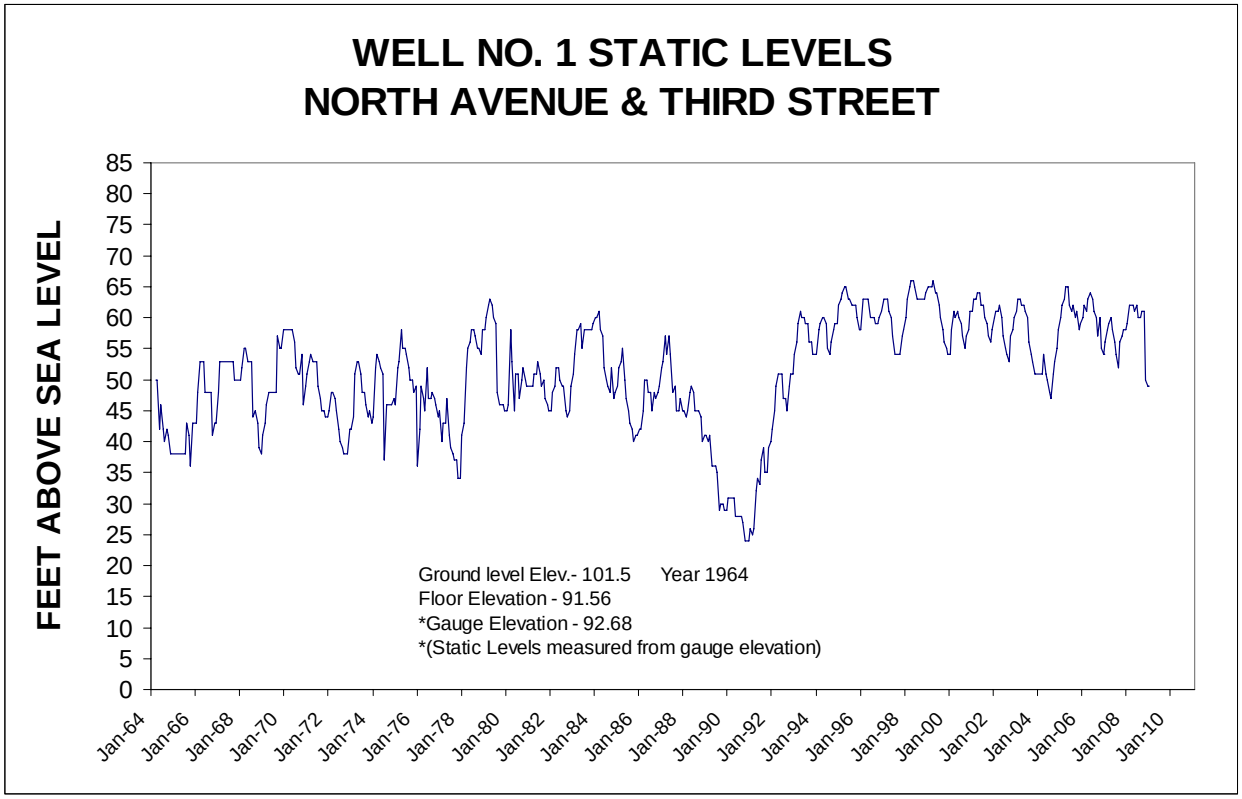
GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Description
(F)	Fahrenheit
AFY:	Acre Feet Per Year
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demands
CCF:	100 Cubic Feet, 1 ccf = 748 gallons
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
DMM	Demand Management Measures
Eto:	Evapotranspiration is the rate of plant water use. Evapotranspiration includes soil evaporation and plant transpiration. Transpiration deals with the movement of liquid water into plant roots, the transport of water through the plant, and then the movement of water vapor out the stomata (on the under-side of leaves.)
gpcd	Gallons per Capita per Day
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
HCF	100 Cubic Feet, 1 hcf = 748 gallons
LRWRP	Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mgl	Milligrams per Liter
MHCSD	Mission Hills Community Services District
N/A	Not Available
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
One Acre Foot:	325,851 Gallons
Ordinance	A law adopted by an entity, with respect to this document, the City of Lompoc, which meets the requirements of the State of California Statutes, Government Code 36930 (et seq.)
Resolution:	A statement of policy or procedure adopted by an entity, with respect to this document, the City of Lompoc.

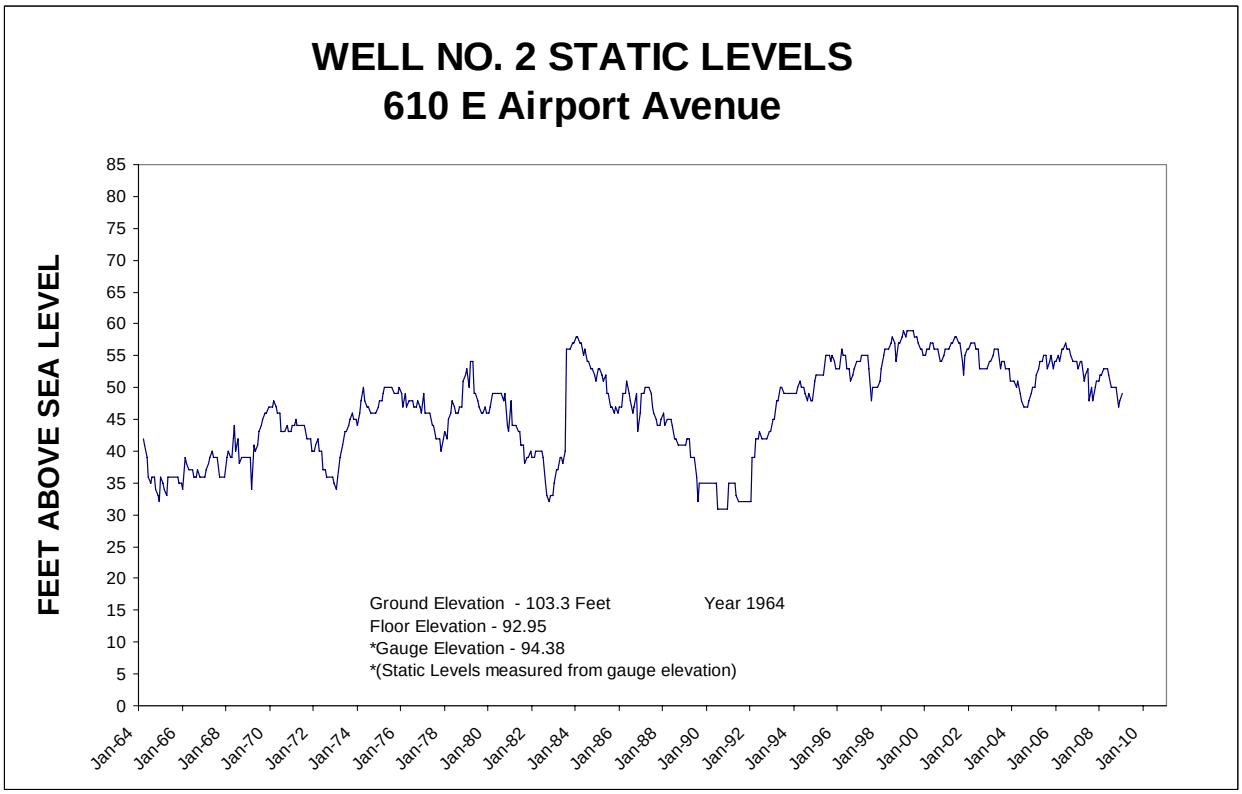
Abbreviation	Description
Safe Yield:	The maximum amount of water that can be withdrawn from a basin or aquifer on an average annual basis without inducing a long-term progressive drop in water level.
SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
SWRCB:	State Water Resources Control Board
SYRWCD	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
ULF	Ultra-low Flow Toilets
USP	United States Federal Penitentiary
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Vandenberg AFB	Vandenberg Air Force Base
VVCSD	Vandenberg Village Community Services District

APPENDIX B

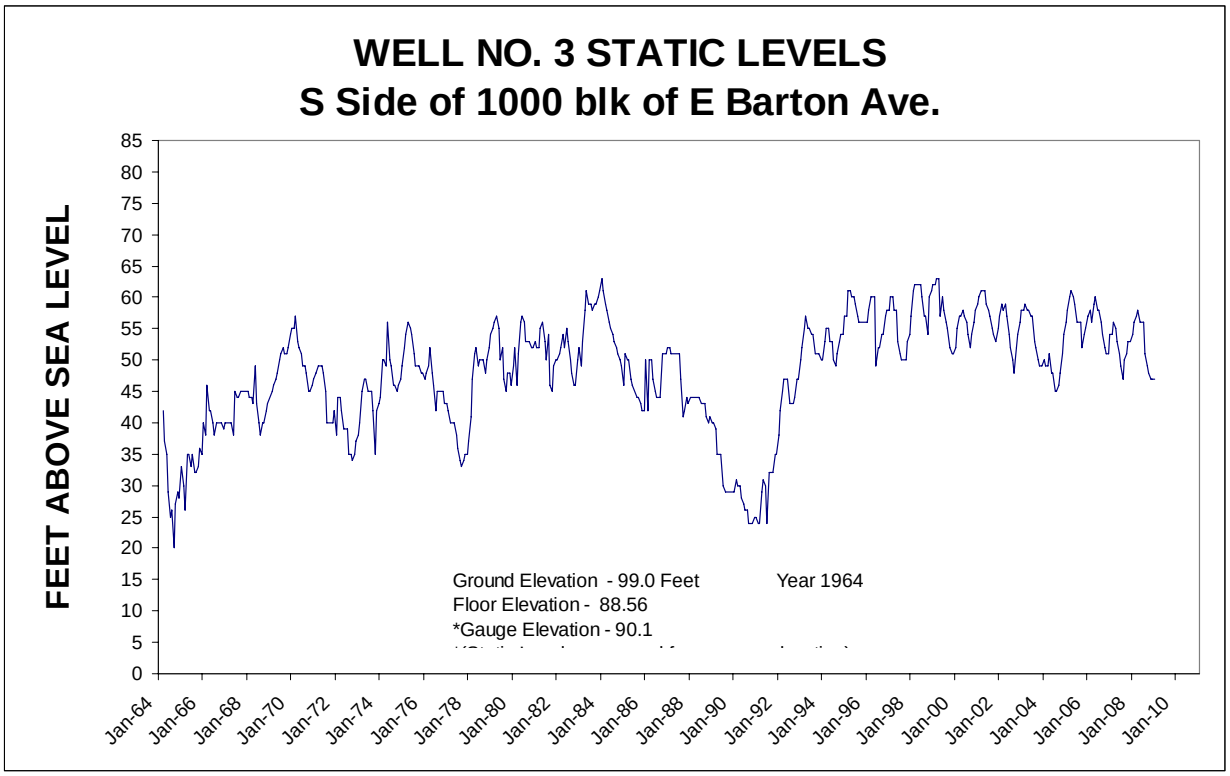
CITY OF LOMPOC STATIC WELL LEVELS



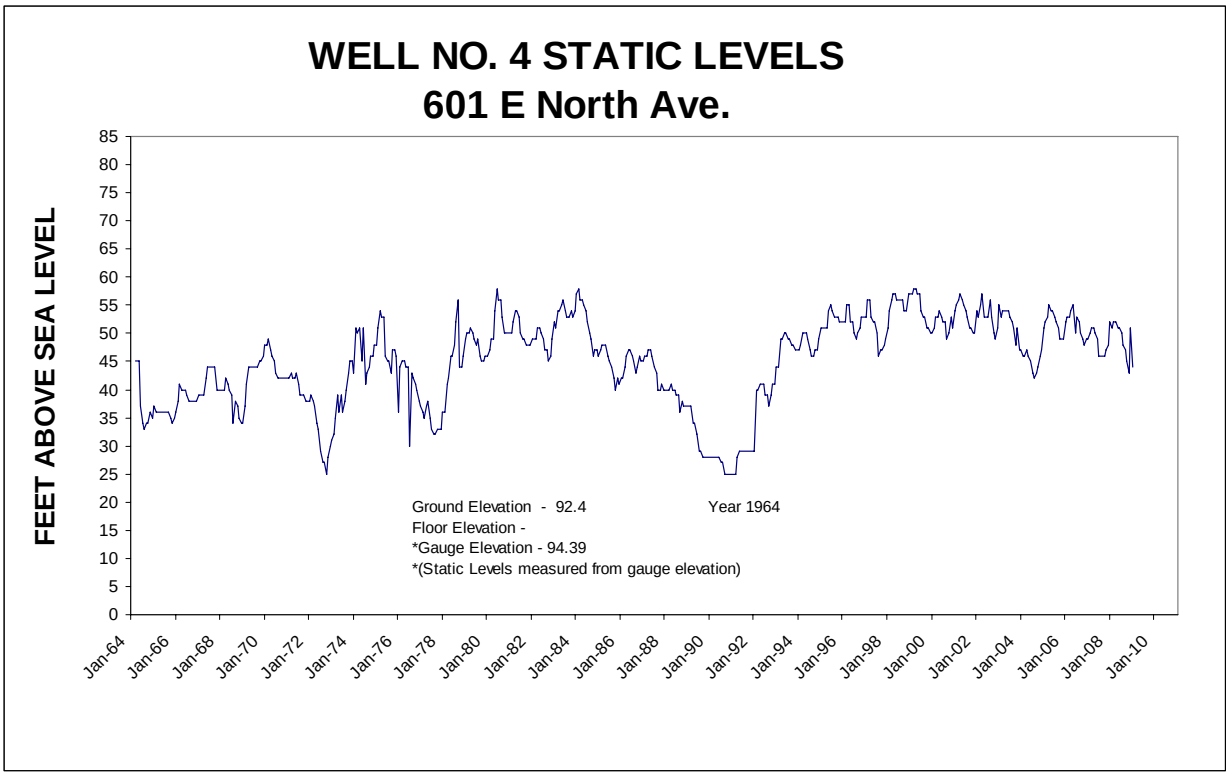
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



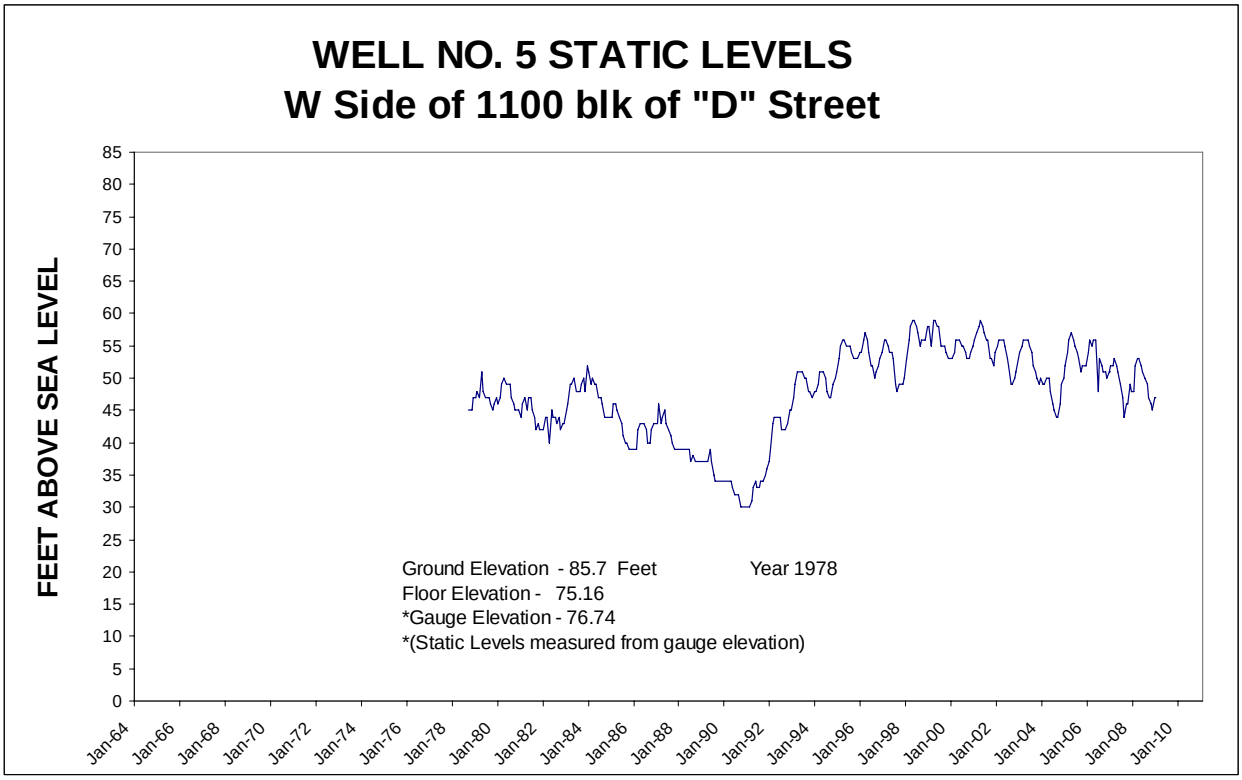
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



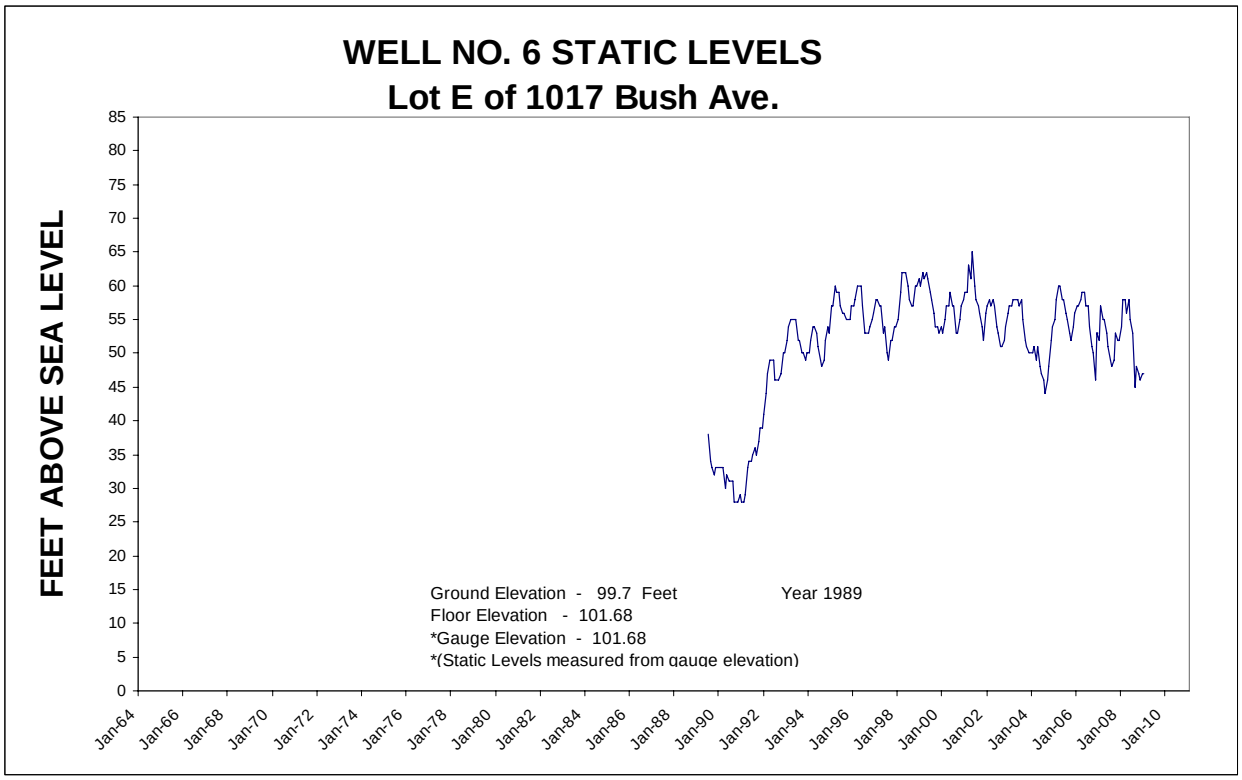
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



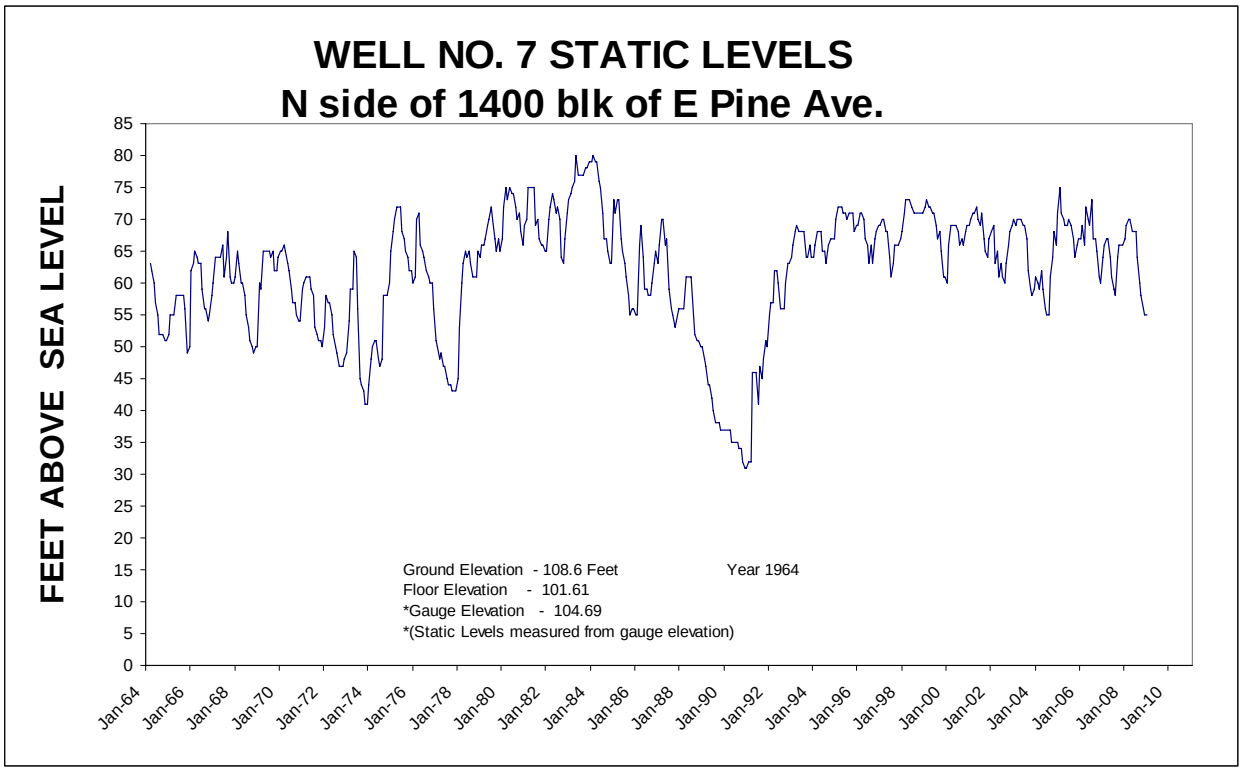
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



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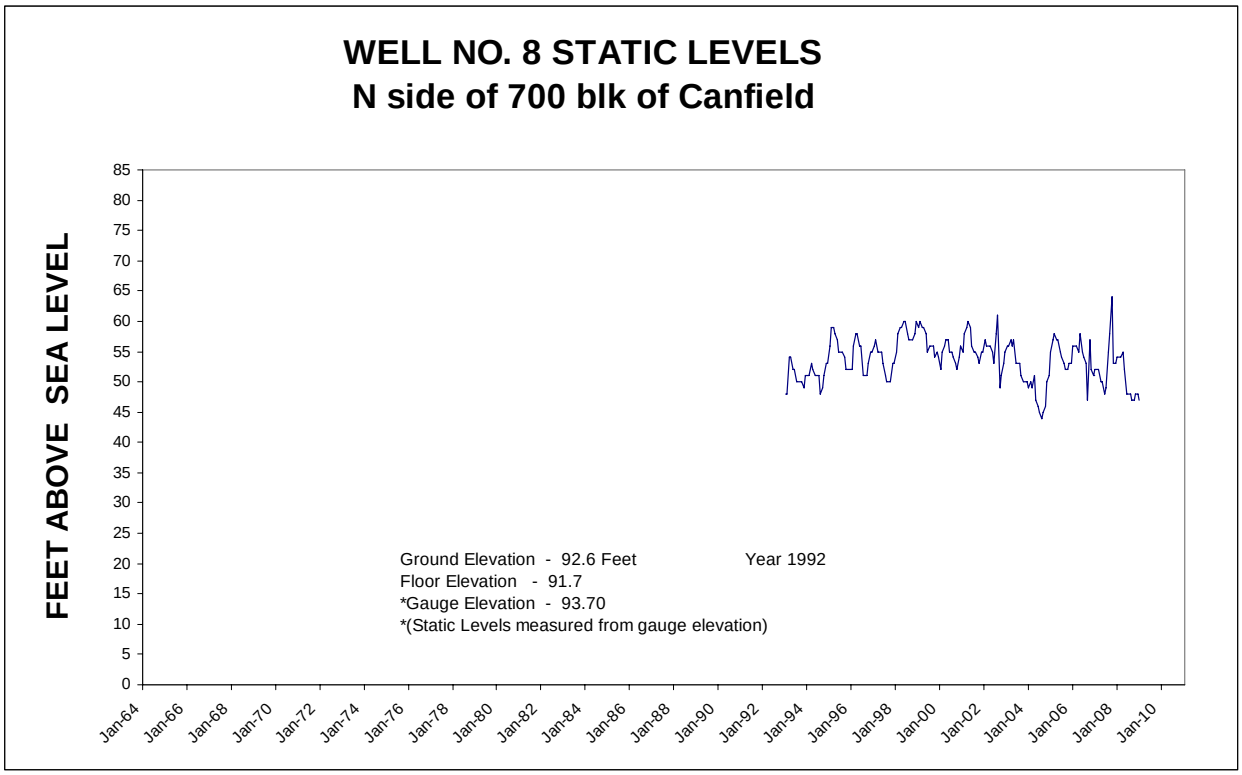

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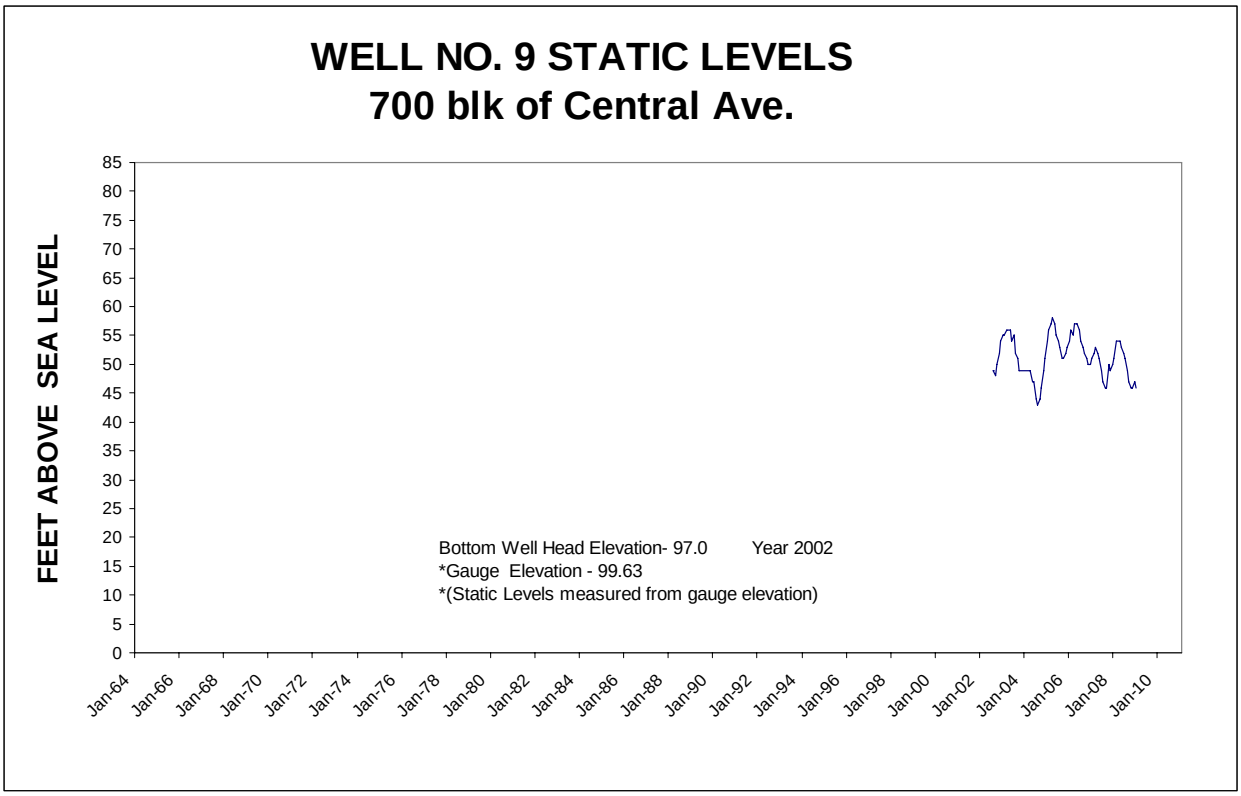

Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PLAN AND NOTIFICATION CORRESPONDENCE TO AGENCIES FOR PARTICIPATION

- **Stetson Engineers Inc.**
- **Mayor John Linn and Lompoc City Council members**
- **Utility Commission**
- **Community Development Department**
    - Keith Neubert, Principal Planner
- **Management Services Department**
    - Robert Cross, Utility Accountant
- **Utility Department**
    - Ronald V. Stassi, Utility Director
    - Gene Margheim, Water Superintendent
    - Eric Erland, Water Resources Engineer
    - Jose Acosta, Operations Supervisor
    - Tim Smith, Acting Wastewater Superintendent
    - Susan Segovia, Senior Administrative Analyst
    - Mary Kammer, Utility Conservation Coordinator

NOTICE TO PARTICIPATE IN 2010 UWMP

CITY OF
LOMPOC

MEMORANDUM

TO: **County of Santa Barbara, Long Range Planning**
Attention: Susan Curtis
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

FROM: **City of Lompoc**

SUBJECT: **2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update**

DATE: **April 14, 2011**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every "urban water supplier[1]" to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and periodically update that plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero (recent legislation extended the adoption date of the 2010 Update to July 1, 2011). The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Lompoc (City) is currently in the process of preparing its 2010 UWMP.

As an urban water supplier, the City is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(2) of the UWMP Act to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies and other water suppliers on the preparation of the UWMP. The City is reviewing the 2005 UWMP and will be making amendments and changes, as appropriate. The City invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of its 2010 UWMP.

Please provide written comments to Susan Segovia, Senior Administrative Analyst at s_segovia@ci.lompoc.ca.us or at 100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, California 93438-8001, within the next 15 days.

[1] Section 10617 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act states, "*"Urban Water Supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually.*

CITY OF
LOMPOC

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Mission Hills Community Services District**
Attention: Michael W. Riley, General Manager
1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard
Lompoc, CA 93436-2100

FROM: **City of Lompoc**

SUBJECT: **2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update**

DATE: **April 14, 2011**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every "urban water supplier[1]" to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and periodically update that plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero (recent legislation extended the adoption date of the 2010 Update to July 1, 2011). The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Lompoc (City) is currently in the process of preparing its 2010 UWMP.

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CITY OF
LOMPOC

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District**
Attention: Bruce A. Wales , General Manager
P.O. Box 719, 3669 Sagunto St., Suite 108
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

FROM: **City of Lompoc**

SUBJECT: **2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update**

DATE: **April 14, 2011**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every "urban water supplier[1]" to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and periodically update that plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero (recent legislation extended the adoption date of the 2010 Update to July 1, 2011). The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Lompoc (City) is currently in the process of preparing its 2010 UWMP.

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CITY OF
LOMPOC

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Vandenberg Village Community Services District**
Attention: Joseph Barget, General Manager
3757 Constellation Road
Lompoc, CA 93436

FROM: **City of Lompoc**

SUBJECT: **2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update**

DATE: **April 14, 2011**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every "urban water supplier[1]" to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and periodically update that plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero (recent legislation extended the adoption date of the 2010 Update to July 1, 2011). The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Lompoc (City) is currently in the process of preparing its 2010 UWMP.

As an urban water supplier, the City is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(2) of the UWMP Act to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies and other water suppliers on the preparation of the UWMP. The City is reviewing the 2005 UWMP and will be making amendments and changes, as appropriate. The City invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of its 2010 UWMP.

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PUBLIC HEARING POSTED IN NEWSPAPER

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LOMPOC RECORD

STACY ALVAREZ
CITY OF LOMPOC-LEGALS
ACCOUNTS PAYABLES
PO BOX 8001
LOMPOC, CA 93438-8001

REFERENCE: 09111545
00171861 HEARING 6-21-11

I AM THE PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE LOMPOC RECORD, NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF LOMPOC, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADJUDICATION #47065.

THAT THE NOTICE OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY (SET IN TYPE NOT SMALLER THAT NONPAREIL), HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO-WIT:

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURE THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

PUBLISHED ON: 06/10/11, 06/17/11

TOTAL AD COST: 159.84
FILED ON: 06/07/2011

DATED AT SANTA MARIA, CA, THIS 17th DAY OF June, 20 11

Teresa Alamillo

SIGNATURE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Lompoc City Council will hold a Public Hearing on Tuesday, June 21, 2011, at 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as convenient, in the Council Chamber at City Hall, 100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, California, to consider:

The adoption of Resolution 5728(11), which amends Resolution No. 5296(05), concerning water supply shortages in the City of Lompoc; and

The adoption of 5729(11), which establishes and adopts the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) update (a five year Plan for the conservation and efficient use of water) pursuant to California Water Code 10610 et seq.

California Water Code 10610 et seq. requires that all urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually prepare an UWMP and update it at least every five years. The City's UWMP was last updated in 2005. The City of Lompoc has over 9,400 active water customers and supplies more than 4,000 acre feet of water to its customers.

The City of Lompoc's draft 2010 UWMP is a comprehensive planning document, independent of previous UWMPs. Highlights of the UWMP include the following: demographic information; transfer and exchange opportunities; water demand and conservation information; an interim plan to achieve the required 20% reduction of urban per capita water usage by December 31, 2020; water supply sources; water reliability planning; water use provisions; supply and demand comparison provisions; water Demand Management Measures (DMMs); a water shortage contingency plan; a water recycling plan; water quality impacts on reliability; and water service reliability.

For more information about the draft UWMP update, contact Susan Segovia, Senior Administrative Analyst, City of Lompoc Utility Department, at s_segovia@ci.lompoc.ca.us or at (805) 875-8297.

All interested parties may submit comments orally or in writing at the Public Hearing. Written comments should be addressed to the City Clerk, City of Lompoc, and P.O. Box 8001, Lompoc, California 93438-8001.

Legal #171661
Pub dates: June 10, 17, 2011

COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC HEARING

2010 Urban Water Management Plan Public Hearing Comments from the June 21, 2011 Lompoc City Council Meeting

1. City staff gave the City Council two minor corrections to the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) on pages 27 and 44 of the UWMP. The changes were as follows:

   Page 27 of the UWMP, first full paragraph, under #7 "Other Customers…", on the second and third lines, the following was deleted: "…miscellaneous water uses for the City landfill and"

   Page 44 of the UWMP, DMM I, Implementation Description, second paragraph, third line from the bottom, change to "….with a maximum of $103 of the material cost"

2. Councilmember Bob Lingl asked the City of Lompoc's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) consultant, Stetson Engineers, to confirm for the Lompoc citizens that the City was in good shape for meeting the State of California requirements for water conservation and the supply of water to local citizens.

   Kevin Smead, Stetson Engineers, said that the City is in fantastic shape. City water conservation staff and the Lompoc citizens should be commended for their conservation efforts.

3. Councilmember Dirk Starbuck asked about the City's ability to supply more water in the future than the City is presently supplying, because Resolution No. 4159(92), declared a long-term water shortage in 1992 and also addressed degradation of water quality in the City of Lompoc. Senior Administrative Analyst, Susan Segovia, told Councilmember Starbuck that 1992 was the end of a drought in Lompoc and all of the water conservation resolutions and ordinances were continued from that time forward. Ms. Segovia also said that the City is able to supply all of the City's future water needs through 2030, as described in the UWMP. Some significant upgrades were made to the Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants, the City signed a Settlement Agreement in 2002, which provided an agreed upon formula for release of water from Lake Cachuma for the City of Lompoc, and the City is in long term equilibrium.

4. Councilmember Starbuck also asked about Section 7 of Resolution No. 5629(10), which suspended for one year, ending on June 30, 2011, the collection of the developer in-lieu fees collected for the City's Retrofit/Rebate Program, due to the current Federal, State and local economic crisis. Ms. Segovia also said that the developer in-lieu fees were also suspended because there was a surplus of funds in this account. Ms. Segovia also confirmed that there is currently a surplus of funds in this account.

   Ms. Segovia explained that the retrofit/rebate program requires developers to offset their projected new water usage by directly changing out or paying fees to the City to change out existing high flow plumbing fixtures or by other programs to offset their projected new water usage. Councilmember Starbuck asked if the Council could continue the moratorium on collection of these fees. City Attorney, Joseph Pannone, said that staff

could bring back a Resolution at the July 5, 2011 Council meeting, which would continue the suspension of these fees effective July 1, 2011.

5. Mayor John Linn asked if the City had a legal obligation to continue implementing the City's conservation programs, since the City had 101 gpcd in 2010, which is lower than the required twenty percent (20%), State of California mandated water conservation requirement of 117 gpcd in 2020 for Lompoc. Ms. Segovia explained that the continued implementation of the conservation programs was necessary to maintain the City's low gpcd. She also said that the City's 10 year water conservation average was 121 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Additionally, she mentioned that 2010 was not a typical year, because the rainfall was over 24 inches, the local, state, and federal governments were experiencing an economic crisis, and local citizens were extremely conservative in their water usage. Mr. Smead also confirmed that if 2010 was not a typical year for the City, the City would need to continue implementing the conservation programs to maintain the twenty percent water conservation reduction in the future.

6. Council members Bob Lingl and Ashley Costa complimented City staff concerning the contents of the 2010 UWMP.

7. The City Council adopted the 2010 UWMP on a 4-0 vote (one Councilmember was absent); with the two staff corrections, discussed in number 1 of this memo, on pages 27 and 44. City Council also requested that City staff develop a resolution, for the July 5, 2011 Council meeting, which would amend Resolution No. 5629(10) and continue the moratorium on the collection of the developer in-lieu fees for the City's Retrofit/Rebate Program.

APPENDIX D

ADOPTING RESOLUTION NO. 5729(11)

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 5729(11)

**A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc,
County Of Santa Barbara, State of California,
Adopting the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan**

WHEREAS, the California Water Code sections 10610 *et seq.* require urban water suppliers of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water shall prepare, update, and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc is an urban water supplier providing water to over 9,400 active connections; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Urban Water Management Plan is to establish a plan for water conservation and develop other water management strategies to help use water resources efficiently; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code sections 10610 *et seq.* required the first Plan be adopted by December 31, 1985, after public review and hearing, filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption, reviewed at least every five years, and that the urban water supplier shall make any amendments or changes to its plan, which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc did prepare and file said Plan with the California Department of Water Resources in December 1985 and subsequent plans thereafter; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc Utility Commission reviewed the 2010 Plan on June 13, 2011 and recommended that the 2010 Plan be sent to the Lompoc City Council for approval; and

WHEREAS, the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan must be adopted by the City Council of the City of Lompoc, after public review and hearing, by July 1, 2011, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty (30) days after adoption; and

WHEREAS, the City has prepared and circulated for public review a draft "2010 Urban Water Management Plan," and a properly noticed public hearing, pursuant to section 6066 of the California Government Code, regarding this Plan, which was heard by the City Council on June 21, 2011.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. The Utility Director or designee is hereby directed to file the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty (30) days after this date.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its adoption.

The above and foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Lingl, seconded by Councilmember Costa, and was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting of June 21, 2011, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmember:	Bob Lingl, Ashley Costa, Dirk Starbuck, and Mayor John Linn
NOES:	Councilmember:	None
ABSENT:	Councilmember:	Cecilia Martner

John H. Linn, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Stacey Alvarez, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE
foregoing instrument is a true and correct copy of the original on file in the Lompoc City Clerk's Department.
ATTEST:

APPENDIX E

WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANACES AND RESOLUTIONS

Ordinance No. 1312(90) – *No Water Waste Ordinance*

Ordinance No. 1316(90) – *Amended Ordinance No. 1312(90)*

Ordinance No. 1319(90) – *Graywater Ordinance and Use of Secondary Treated Wastewater Effluent for Dust Control and Compaction at Construction Sites*

Ordinance No. 1324(90) – *Reclaimed Water Rates*

Ordinance No. 1333(90) – *Amended Ordinance No. 1312(90)*

Ordinance No. 1334(90) – *Water Conservation Program to Regulate the Addition of New Water Users (Retrofit/Rebate of Plumbing Fixtures)*

Ordinance No. 1372(92) – *Continuation of the City's Ordinance Relating to Water Conservation, Prohibitions, and Restrictions on the Use of Water, Based Upon Long-Term Water Shortage and Water Problems*

Ordinance No. 1414(96) – *Amended Ordinance No. 1319(90) for Graywater*

Ordinance No. 1561(10) – *An Ordinance of the City of Lompoc, County of Santa Barbara, State of California, Amending in its Entirety Chapter 15.52 of Title 15 of the Lompoc Municipal Code Relating to Water-Efficient Landscape and Irrigation Standards* (per Assembly Bill 1881)

Resolution No. 4159(92) – *Long Term Water Shortage in the City of Lompoc*

Resolution No. 5363(06) – *Wastewater Rates and Charges*

Resolution No. 5362(06) – *Water Rates and Charges*

Resolution No. 5488(08) – *Amended Ordinance No. 5362(06)*

Resolution No. 5629(10) – *Amending the Standards and Guidelines Relating to Development Project Impact on Water Supply (Retrofit/Rebate Program)*

Resolution No. 5728(11) – *Water Shortage Contingency Resolution*

Resolution No. 5732(11) – *Amended Resolution No. 5629(10)*

ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90) – *NO WATER WASTE ORDINANCE*

ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90)

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING A WATER SHORTAGE AND AMENDING SECTION 29-6 OF THE LOMPOC CITY CODE ESTABLISHING PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF WATER

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Scope. This ordinance adopts regulations to deal with Lompoc's water shortage. These regulations shall be effective immediately and shall continue until the City Council amends this Ordinance based upon a finding that the drought induced water shortage no longer exists.

SECTION 2. Findings. Groundwater is the sole source of water in the Lompoc Valley. The water comes from rainfall and recharge from the Santa Ynez River. Lompoc is in the middle of a serious drought due to limited rainfall (5.72 inches, according to City records during hydrologic year 1988-89). California State Department of Water Resources (DWR) records also indicate that Lompoc Valley's rainfall for the 1988-89 water year was the lowest recorded since 1924. DWR's records also indicate that Lompoc Valley's 60 year average, 1919 through 1979, was 14.44 inches.

Flow of the Santa Ynez River at the Lompoc Narrows for hydrologic year 1987-88 was 3,625 acre feet, only 5% of the average annual flow since the start of operations of Lake Cachuma. Through November 1989, the flow at the Narrows for hydrologic year 1988-89 was only 29 acre feet. The current credit, for purposes of releases, for the Below Narrows account (WR 73-37, Downstream Release Program) is 1 acre foot. Since 1908, there have been only two years recorded with less river flow at the Narrows, which were 1951 and 1964.

SECTION 3. Declaration of Water Shortage. Based upon the finding contained in Section 2 of this Ordinance, and after having held a properly noticed public hearing in accordance with Water Code §§ 350 et seq., the City Council of the City of Lompoc hereby determines and declares that an emergency condition of water shortage exists within the City of Lompoc.

SECTION 4. Section 29-6 of the Lompoc City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 29-6 Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Water.

(a) In the use of water supplied by the City, no person shall waste water. As used herein, the term "waste" means:

(1) The use of potable water to irrigate grass, lawns, groundcover, shrubbery, crops, vegetation, and trees between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or in such a manner as to result in runoff for more than five (5) minutes;

(2) The use of potable water to wash sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, open ground or other hard surfaced areas by direct application, except that flammable or other similar dangerous substances may be washed from said areas by direct hose flushing for the benefit of public health and safety, and provided further that the prohibition in this subsection shall not apply to commercial steam cleaning;

(3) Allowing potable water to escape from breaks within the customer's plumbing system for more than eight (8) hours after the customer is notified or discovers the break;

(4) Washing a vehicle with a hose without a positive shut-off nozzle;

(5) Serving water to guests at restaurants when the guests have not requested water;

(b) The Water Resources Manager may allow potable water to be used for irrigation by commercial nurseries between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

(c) The Water Resources Manager may allow potable water for the preparation of athletic fields prior to athletic contests for health and safety reasons.

(d) The Water Resources Manager may allow potable water to be used for irrigation by public entities if required due to maintenance or repair of its facilities."

(e) After 1 February 1990, all plans submitted for newly constructed commercial, industrial, and public buildings shall use water closets and associated flushometer valves, if any, which use no more than 1.6 gallons per flush and urinals and associated flushometer valves, if any, which use no more than one gallon per flush and which meet performance standards established by the American National Standards Institute, Standard A112.19.2.

The Building Official may allow the use of standard flush toilets or urinals when in the opinion of the Building Official, the configuration of the building drainage system requires a greater quantity of water to adequately flush the system.

(f) Violation of this section shall be an infraction punishable by (1) a fine not exceeding $50.00 for a first violation; (2) a fine not exceeding $100.00 for a second violation within one year; and (3) a fine not exceeding $250.00 for each additional violation within one year.

(g) The Director of Public Works may shut off the water service to any property where a violation of this section occurs and the City's usual reconnection charge shall be applied upon resumption of service.

(h) The provisions of this Section shall prevail and control in the event of any inconsistency between this Section and any other rule, regulations, ordinance or code of this City."

SECTION 5. Future Restrictions. All users of water within the City's service area are hereby put on notice that further prohibitions and restrictions may hereafter become necessary, and that such users shall be subject to all further prohibitions, restrictions, rules, and regulations as may be imposed.

SECTION 6. Urgency. In accordance with Government Code § 36937, this Ordinance is adopted as an urgency measure to be effective immediately in order to preserve the public peace, health, and safety. The facts constituting the urgency are that the City Council has declared the existence of emergency conditions of water shortage within its service area in accordance with the findings contained in Section 2 of this Ordinance, and the authority of Water Code §§ 350 et seq. Accordingly, it is necessary that the regulations set forth in this Ordinance be effective immediately

in order to protect the supply of water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of January, 1990, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Ed Diaz, Christa Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin Loney
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

Marvin D. Loney
Marvin D. Loney, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Jane C. Green
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc
by: Jane Green, Deputy City Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss.
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1312(90) was duly and regularly introduced as an Urgency Ordinance at a Regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 16th day of January, 19 90, and was passed and adopted at the same meeting of said City Council as an Urgency Ordinance by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Ed Diaz, Christa Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1312(90) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 16th day of January, 19 90.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1316(90) – *AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90)*

ORIG

ORDINANCE NO. 1316(90)

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90), WHICH ESTABLISHED PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF WATER, TO PROVIDE THAT NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS USE LOW FLUSH TOILETS

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Ordinance No. 1312(90) is hereby amended to provide that Section 29-6(e) of the Lompoc City Code is to read as follows:

"(e) After 1 February 1990, all plans submitted for newly constructed residential, commercial, industrial, and public buildings shall use water closets and associated flushometer valves, if any, which use no more than 1.6 gallons per flush and urinals and associated flushometer valves, if any, which use no more than one gallon per flush and which meet performance standards established by the American National Standards Institute, Standard A112.19.2.

The Building Official may allow the use of standard flush toilets or urinals when in the opinion of the Building Official, the configuration of the building drainage system requires a treater quantity of water to adequately flush the system.

SECTION 2. Except as otherwise amended herein, all other provisions of Ordinance No. 1312(90) shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. In accordance with Government Code §36937, this Ordinance is adopted as an urgency measure to be effective immediately in order to preserve the public peace, health, and safety. The facts constituting the urgency are that the City Council has declared the existence of emergency conditions of water shortage within its service area in accordance with the findings contained in Section 2 of Ordinance 1312(90), and the authority of Water Code §§ 350 et seq. Accordingly, it is necessary that the regulations set forth in this Ordinance be effective immediately in order to protect the supply of water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 6th day of February, 1990, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Ed Diaz, Christa V. Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.

NOES: Councilmembers: None.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

Marvin D. Loney

Marvin D. Loney, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Maureen Bosking

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss.
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1316(90) was duly and regularly introduced as an Urgency Ordinance at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 6th day of February, 1990, and was passed and adopted at the same meeting of said City Council as an Urgency Ordinance by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Ed Diaz, Christa V. Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1316(90) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 6th day of February, 1990.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1319(90) – ***GRAYWATER ORDINANCE AND USE OF SECONDARY TREATED WASTEWATER EFFLUENT FOR DUST CONTROL AND COMPACTION AT CONSTRUCTION SITES***

ORDINANCE NO. 1319(90)

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90), WHICH ESTABLISHED PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF WATER, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR THE USE OF GREYWATER FOR LANDSCAPING AND TO RESTRICT THE USE OF POTABLE WATER FOR DUST CONTROL AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Findings. On January 16, 1990, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1312(90) declaring that an emergency condition of water shortage exists within the City of Lompoc, based upon certain enumerated findings. Since the declaration of a water shortage there has not been sufficient rainfall and recharge from the Santa Ynez River to replenish groundwater supplies, which is the sole source of water for the Lompoc Valley. Accordingly, the City Council now finds that it must take additional steps to conserve water and otherwise provide for prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water in order to protect the public peace, health and safety.

To the extent the following provisions constitute amendments to the 1988 Uniform Plumbing Code, as adopted by Ordinance No. 1313(90), in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7, the City Council finds and declares that such modifications or changes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geographical or topographical conditions in that the City is currently experiencing a drought due to lack of rainfall, as further set forth in Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1312(90). Accordingly, modifications and changes to the Uniform Plumbing Code are necessary in order to allow use of "greywater" in order to preserve groundwater supplies to the maximum extent feasible.

SECTION 2. Subsection (a) of Section 29-6 of the Lompoc City Code is hereby amended by adding subsection (6) to read as follows:

"(6) Using potable water for dust control at construction sites, except as may be authorized by the Water Resources Manager. Contractors and developers shall make arrangements to use treated wastewater from the Wastewater Treatment Plant for dust control purposes, upon such terms and conditions as determined by the Water Resources Manager."

SECTION 3. Section 29-6.1 is hereby added to the Lompoc City Code to read as follows:

Sec. 29-6.1 Greywater Systems.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Lompoc City Code to the contrary, including Section 29-23.3 requiring connection to public services and Sections 301-303 and Section 1101 of the 1988 Edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code, as adopted in Section 12-16 of the Lompoc City Code, greywater, as defined in this paragraph, may be used for landscaping where no mechanical system is employed, no permanent

connection is made to plumbing, and no standing water allowed as a result. Furthermore, the Water Resources Manager may permit the installation of such systems and devices, attached to the plumbing system for the sanitary distribution or use of greywater, as have been approved by a technical advisory committee composed of a representative from the Santa Barbara County Department of Health Services, and the City of Lompoc Public Works Department. Applications for such permits, inspections and final issuance shall be through the Public Works Department, and the Building Official. "Greywater" as used in this Section shall include wastewater, which is not contaminated by any toilet discharge; by infections, contaminated or unhealthy bodily waste; and which does not present a threat from contamination by a healthful processing, manufacturing or operating wastes."

SECTION 4. In accordance with Government Code Section 36937, this Ordinance is adopted as an urgency measure to be effective immediately in order to preserve the public peace, health and safety. The facts constituting the urgency are that the City Council has declared the existence of emergency conditions of water shortage within its service area in accordance with the findings contained in Section 2 of Ordinance No.1312(90), and the authority of Water Code Sections 350 et seq. Accordingly, based upon these findings and the findings in Section 1 of this Ordinance, it is necessary that the regulations set forth in this Ordinance be effective immediately in order to protect the supply of water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection.

SECTION 5. In accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7, to the extent this Ordinance constitutes amendments to the 1988 Edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code, a copy of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of California.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of April, 1990, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Ed Diaz, Christa V. Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

Marvin D. Loney
Marvin D. Loney, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss.
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1319(90) was duly and regularly introduced as an Urgency Ordinance at a Adj. Regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 16th day of April, 1990, and was passed and adopted at the same meeting of said City Council as an Urgency Ordinance by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Ed Diaz, Christa V. Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1319(90) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 16th day of April, 1990.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1324(90) – *RECLAIMED WATER RATES*

ORDINANCE NO. 1324(90)

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA RELATING TO RECLAIMED WATER RATES.

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted the use of reclaimed water for dust control and compaction at new development sites on April 16, 1990; and

WHEREAS the City Council requested staff to determine the cost of delivering reclaimed water; and

WHEREAS, City staff has estimated the delivery charges for reclaimed water over a five year period;

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Reclaimed Water Rates: Charge $1.00 per unit of reclaimed water for dust control and compaction at new development sites.

SECTION 2. Urgency. In accordance with Government Code § 36937, this ordinance is adopted as an urgency measure to be effective immediately in order to preserve the public peace, health, and safety. The facts constituting the urgency are that the City Council has declared the existence of emergency conditions of water shortage within its service area in accordance with the findings contained in Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1312(90). The use of reclaimed water for dust control at construction sites is an important component of the City's efforts to preserve water and the establishment of a reasonable rate for such water is necessary in order to encourage its use. Accordingly, it is necessary that regulations set forth in this ordinance be effective immediately in order to protect the supply of water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 1st day May, 1990, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Christa V. Marks, William Mullins, J.D. Smith
Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

Marvin D. Loney
Marvin D. Loney, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss.
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1324(90) was duly and regularly introduced as an Urgency Ordinance at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 1st day of May, 1990, and was passed and adopted at the same meeting of said City Council as an Urgency Ordinance by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Christa V. Marks, William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1324(90) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 1st day of May, 1990.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1333(90) – *AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90)*

ORDINANCE NO. 1333(90)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA,
AMENDING SUBDIVISION (d) OF SECTION 29-6 OF THE LOMPOC CITY CODE
PERTAINING TO PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF WATER

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Scope. This ordinance authorizes the Water Resources Manager to allow irrigation between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm, if irrigation is needed to establish a new lawn area.

SECTION 2. Findings. Private citizens and professional landscapers have noted that the 10:00 am to 4:00 pm restriction makes it difficult, if not impossible, to establish a new lawn that meets normally acceptable standards. Staff confirmed this problem through discussion with the University of California at Riverside Extension Service.

The City of Lompoc supports community beautification.

It is appropriate to allow irrigation of new lawns or turf areas, for a specified time period, between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm.

SECTION 3. Subdivision (d) of Section 29-6 of the Lompoc City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 29-6 Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Water.

...

(d) The Water Resources Manager may allow the use of potable water for irrigation between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm if required for maintenance or repair of facilities, or to establish new lawn areas.

...

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be effective 30 days after its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of October 1990, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: J. D. Smith, Joe Valencia, Mayor Marvin Loney.

NOES: Councilmembers: William Mullins.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

Marvin D. Loney
Marvin D. Loney, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking
City Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1333(90) was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 2nd day of October, 19 90, and was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said City Council, held on the 16th day of October, 19 90, by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: J. D. Smith, Joe Valencia, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.

NOES: Councilmembers: William Mullins.

ABSTAINED: Councilmembers: None.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1333(90) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 16th day of October, 19 90, at Lompoc, California.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking

Maureen Bosking, CMC, City Clerk
City of Lompoc, California

Publish - 1t

ORDINANCE NO. 1334(90) – *WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM TO REGULATE THE ADDITION OF NEW WATER USERS (RETROFIT/REBATE OF PLUMBING FIXTURES)*

ORIGINAL

ORDINANCE NUMBER 1334(90)

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC ESTABLISHING A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM TO REGULATE THE ADDITION OF NEW WATER USERS

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Findings. The Council makes the following findings:

1. After holding a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of Water Code Sections 350 et. seq., and based upon certain findings relating to water conditions, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1312(90), declaring a water shortage emergency and establishing prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water, in January 1990. The findings contained in Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1312(90) are incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this ordinance.

2. Ordinance No. 1312(90) expressly provided that further prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water might be necessary.

3. The City Council approved a voluntary 10% reduction water conservation program in January 1990. Citizens have reduced their water consumption by 14.2 percent through September 30, 1990.

4. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1316(90) requiring the immediate use of 1.6 gallon (or less) per flush toilets and one gallon (or less) per flush urinals for new construction in February 1990.

5. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1319(90) providing for the subsurface use of greywater for landscaping and requiring the use of reclaimed water for dust control and compaction for new developments in April 1990.

6. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District released their "Twelfth Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions" in June 1990, which estimates an annual average overdraft for the immediate past ten years of 1,320 acre feet per year in the Lompoc Valley.

7. The City is exploring additional and supplemental water sources including the Coastal Branch Aqueduct of the State Water Project, the Cachuma Enlargement Project, desalination and the conservation of water.

8. Santa Ynez River flow at the Lompoc Narrows has been non-existent or zero during 1990, providing zero recharge of the Lompoc Plain groundwater basin. Lompoc rainfall for water years 1988-89 and 1989-90 has been less than half the normal 14.4 inches of rainfall per year.

9. City staff is monitoring the static levels of City wells. The static levels have dropped, as projected, during 1990. City staff lowered the pumps in City wells to compensate for lowered pumping levels.

10. The further development of land, substantial changes in use, and the construction of buildings within the community could increase demands on existing limited supplies and could potentially increase the threat to public health, safety and welfare.

11. The City's duty is to protect and preserve the public interest, health, safety, comfort and convenience and to preserve the public welfare.

12. The City of Lompoc has limited available water resources and the addition of new water users to the City's water system from new construction of residential units and new commercial/industrial floor area (users) could significantly and adversely impact the community's water resources.

13. It is deemed necessary to institute and place interim regulations on new development to afford time to find methods and remedies and establish programs for the conservation of water and the development of additional and adequate supplies.

SECTION 2. Intent. Based on the findings contained in Section 1 of this ordinance, and after having held a properly noticed public hearing, the City of Lompoc determines and declares that the City's water emergency requires regulation of new construction resulting in new users of the City's water resources. It is the intent of this Ordinance to provide an alternative to a moratorium on development by establishing regulations that will ensure that any new building or development within the City will not adversely impact the City's water resources, and to provide an opportunity for the continued viable use of property to the benefit of the property owner and the community.

SECTION 3. Section 29.62 is hereby added to Chapter 29 of the Lompoc City Code, to read as follows:

"Section 29-6.2 Development Project Impact on Water Supply.

Prohibitions. Except as specifically exempted elsewhere herein, the City shall not issue grading or building permits for new construction unless they are consistent with the provisions of this Section and any implementation resolutions and policies.

(1) That commencing immediately, urgency water regulations are hereby declared instituted and placed on the filing and issuance of all grading and building permit applications for new construction before the City's Building Department.

(2) That commencing immediately, and more specifically, the urgency water regulations shall apply to the application for and issuance of any building permit for new construction which, in the determination of the Public Works Department, may result in increased water consumption.

(3) That commencing immediately, the urgency water regulations shall suspend the processing at the point of consideration of approval or acceptance of tentative or final parcel maps, subdivision maps or lot line adjustments that may result in the issuance of building permits for new construction unless water programs have been put in place by the applicant that ensures that the project shall mitigate and offset water usage.

(4) This Section authorizes the Building Department to issue building permits for new construction to those projects where it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Water Resources Manager in accordance with standards and guidelines adopted by Resolution of the City Council, that the applicant can and will participate in and provide water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City supply and distribution system that results in a decrease in the demand on the existing system equal to the proposed project demand.

(5) This Section permits the acceptance, processing, and approval, of parcel maps, tentative and final maps, subdivision maps, or lot line adjustments that may result in the subdivision of land where it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Water Resources Manager in accordance with standards and guidelines adopted by Resolution of the City Council, that the applicant can and will participate in and provide water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City supply and distribution systems that will result in a decrease in the demand on the existing system equal to the proposed project demand.

(6) Exemption: Projects supported by proven and assignable water from other than the Lompoc Valley Groundwater Basin.

SECTION 4. Planning Effort.

1. That the City staff shall report information to the City Council at least once each 180 days, on the status of the City's water well static levels and demands on the existing system, and at least once each year on the status of overdraft in the Lompoc Valley.

2. That the information reports shall identify any changes in water well static levels, sources, and demands that would indicate either a reduction of or an increase in the degree of potential threat to the public interest, health, safety, comfort, convenience and welfare.

3. That the City staff and Planning and Water Commissions shall diligently continue to pursue and support water programs that, if adopted by the City Council by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise instituted as City policy by the City Council, would result in long-term reductions in water resource demand and consumption and/or provide for an increase in the supply and/or availability of water resources.

SECTION 5. Duration. This Urgency Ordinance shall take effect and be enforced immediately upon its adoption and shall remain in effect until the potential threat to the public health, safety and welfare is found to be eliminated, unless otherwise modified by the ordinance.

SECTION 6. Constitutionality. If any provisions of this ordinance are held to be unconstitutional, it is the intent of the City Council that such portion of the ordinance be severable from the remainder and that the remainder be given full force and effect.

SECTION 7. Urgency. In accordance with Government Code §36937, this ordinance is adopted as an urgency measure to be effective immediately in order to preserve the public peace, health and safety. The facts constituting the urgency are that the City Council has declared the existence of emergency conditions of water shortage within its service area in accordance with the findings contained in Section II of Ordinance Number 1312(90), and the authority of Water Code Sections 350 et. seq. Accordingly, based upon these findings and the findings in Section I of this ordinance, it is necessary that the regulations set forth in this ordinance be effective immediately in order to protect the supply of water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 29th DAY OF October, 1990
BY THE FOLLOWING ELECTRONIC VOTE:

AYES: Councilmembers: William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Joe Valencia, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

Marvin D. Loney
Marvin D. Loney, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss.
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1334(90) was duly and regularly introduced as an Urgency Ordinance at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 29th day of October, 1990, and was passed and adopted at the same meeting of said City Council as an Urgency Ordinance by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: William Mullins, J. D. Smith, Joe Valencia, Mayor Marvin D. Loney.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1334(90) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 29th day of October, 1990.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1372(92) – ***CONTINUATION OF THE CITY'S ORDINANCE RELATING TO WATER CONSERVATION, PROHIBITIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF WATER, BASED UPON LONG-TERM WATER SHORTAGE AND WATER PROBLEMS***

ORDINANCE NO. 1372(92)

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, RATIFYING, REENACTING AND CONTINUING THE CITY'S ORDINANCES RELATING TO WATER CONSERVATION, PROHIBITIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF WATER, BASED UPON LONG-TERM WATER SHORTAGE AND WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Findings. The City Council makes the following findings:

(1) After holding a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of Water Code Sections 350 et seq., on January 16, 1990, the City Council of the City of Lompoc adopted Ordinance No. 1312(90) declaring a water shortage based upon findings relating to drought conditions that the City was experiencing. Ordinance No. 1312(90) amended Lompoc City Code Section 29-6 to provide certain prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water.

(2) Ordinance No. 1312(90) was subsequently followed by Ordinance Nos. 1316(90); 1319(90); 1324(90); 1333(90); and 1334(90) in order to provide additional prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water. This included requirements that new residential buildings use low-flush toilets; allowing the use of gray water for landscaping, and dust control at construction sites; establishment of a reclaimed water rate; and establishment of a water conservation program to regulate the addition of new water users by creating an off-site retrofit and in-lieu program.

(3) In addition to the findings in support of the declaration of water shortage contained in Ordinance No. 1312(90), additional findings were made by the City Council in Ordinance No. 1334(90). The new findings included the fact that "The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District released their 'Twelfth Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions' in June 1990, which estimates an average annual overdraft for the immediate past ten years of 1,328 acre feet per year in the Lompoc Valley."

(4) Significant rainfall has occurred during the 1991-92 water year to the extent that it is expected that the City static well levels will return to average or near average conditions.

(5) On March 24, 1992, the City Council of the City of Lompoc adopted Resolution No. 4159(92), a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, in which it declared that a long-term water shortage exists for the City of Lompoc and that the City of Lompoc also has a serious problem related to water quality. The basis of this Resolution included the fact that the Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department; the Santa Barbara County Water Agency; the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District; the California Department of Water Resource;, and the United States Geological Survey have all determined that the Lompoc Valley annual groundwater pumpage exceeds annual groundwater recharge, and that the City of Lompoc groundwater basin water quality has, on the long-term, degraded, as exhibited by increased mineralization.

(6) Because of its determinations regarding quantity and quality, and as the purveyor of water to its citizens, the City of Lompoc has a duty to protect and preserve the public interest, health, safety, comfort and convenience, and to preserve the public welfare by establishing and enforcing prohibitions and restrictions on the use of water.

SECTION 2. Declaration of Continued Water Shortage. Based upon the findings contained in Section 1 of this Ordinance, and after having held a properly noticed public hearing in accordance with the Water Code Section 350, et seq., and based upon its power and authority to preserve and protect the public peace, health, safety and welfare, the City Council of the City of Lompoc hereby determines and declares that a water shortage emergency condition continues to exist within the City of Lompoc.

SECTION 3. Ordinance Nos. 1312(90); 1316(90); 1319(90); 1324(90); 1333(90); and 1334(90) are hereby ratified and reenacted. They shall continue in full force and effect until such time as the long-term water shortage declared by the City of Lompoc is found to have been replenished, or augmented, in such a manner that the conditions that lead to the declaration of the long-term water shortage is determined to no longer exist.

SECTION 4. Urgency. In accordance with Government Code Section 36937, this Ordinance is adopted as an urgency ordinance to be effective immediately in order to preserve the public peace, health and safety. The facts constituting the urgency are that the City Council has declared the continued existence of emergency conditions of a water shortage within its service area in accordance with the findings contained in Section 1 of this Ordinance. It is necessary that the regulations that had been previously adopted based upon drought conditions continue in full force and effect and without interruption. This is so that the groundwater basin that has been determined to be in overdraft is not adversely affected. Therefore, it is necessary for this Ordinance be effective immediately in order to protect the supply of water for human ccnsumption, sanitation and fire protection.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 21st day of April, 1992, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember: Karl Braun, William Mullins, Michael Siminski, Phillip Willis, Mayor J. D. Smith.
NOES: Councilmember: None.
ABSENT: Councilmember: None.

J.D. Smith, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

State of California)
County of Santa Barbara) ss.
City of Lompoc)

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1372(92) was duly and regularly introduced as an Urgency Ordinance at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 21st day of April, 19 92, and was passed and adopted at the same meeting of said City Council as an Urgency Ordinance by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Karl Braun, William Mullins, Michael Siminski, Phillip Willis, Mayor J. D. Smith.
NOES: Councilmembers: None.
ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1372(92) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 21st day of April, 19 92.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1414(96) – *AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 1319(90) FOR GRAYWATER*

ORIGINAL

ORDINANCE NO. 1414(96)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA AMENDING CHAPTER 33, SECTION 3306.2 OF THE LOMPOC CITY CODE, WHICH ESTABLISHES REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF GRAYWATER

SECTION 1. Scope. This ordinance amends Chapter 33, Section 3306.2 of the Lompoc City Code concerning graywater systems in conformance with Chapter 10, Section 1007 of the Lompoc City Code, which adopts the Uniform Plumbing Code.

SECTION 2. Findings. The Council makes the following findings:

1. On April 16, 1990, the City Council adopted Chapter 33, Section 3306.2 of the Lompoc City Code, concerning graywater systems. This section allows the use of graywater for landscaping single family homes, where no mechanical system is used, no permanent connection is made to plumbing, and no standing water allowed as a result. This section also allows the Utility Director to permit the installation of such systems and devices, attached to the plumbing system for the sanitary distribution or use of graywater which was approved by a technical advisory committee composed of a representative from the Santa Barbara County Department of Health Services and the City of Lompoc Utility Department.

2. The City of Lompoc Code Chapter 10, Section 1007 provides for the adoption of the Uniform Plumbing Code together with all appendices published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials. The City Council introduced the 1994 Uniform Plumbing Code on December 20, 1995 and the Code became effective on January 18, 1996. The 1994 Plumbing Code provides provisions for the construction, alteration, and repair of graywater systems for underground graywater systems.

3. The use of graywater for landscaping single family homes, where no mechanical system is used, no permanent connection is made to plumbing, and no standing water allowed as a result should also be permitted.

SECTION 3. Chapter 33, Section 3306.2 of the Lompoc City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"For purposes of this Section, Graywater is untreated household waste water which has not come into contact with toilet waste. Graywater includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, and water from clothes washing machines and laundry tubs. It shall not include wastewater from kitchen sinks, dishwashers or laundry water from soiled diapers.

A. Construction, alteration, and repair of graywater systems for underground landscape irrigation for single family dwellings shall be in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code and the California Plumbing Code, Title 24.

B. Graywater may be used for landscaping single family homes where no mechanical system is employed, no permanent connection is made to plumbing, and no standing water allowed as a result."

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be effective 30 days following its adoption.

PASSED, AND ADOPTED this 19th day of March, 1996, by the following electronic vote:

AYES:	Councilmember:	Mary Leach, Will Schuyler, Michael Siminski, Mayor Joyce Howerton.
NOES:	Councilmember:	None.
ABSENT:	Councilmember:	None.
ABSTAINED:	Councilmember:	None.

Joyce Howerton, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1561(10) – ***AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AMENDING IN ITS ENTIRETY CHAPTER 15.52 OF TITLE 15 OF THE LOMPOC MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO WATER-EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION STANDARDS*** **(PER ASSEMBLY BILL 1881)**

COPY

ORDINANCE NO. 1561(10)

An Ordinance Of The City of Lompoc
County Of Santa Barbara, State Of California
Amending in its Entirety Chapter 15.52 Of Title 15 Of
The Lompoc Municipal Code Relating To Water-Efficient Landscape
And Irrigation Standards

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006, commonly referred to as Assembly Bill (AB) 1881, which requires cities and counties to adopt the State of California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or to adopt their own water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the State's Model Ordinance, by January 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc (the "City") adopted an ordinance on June 16, 1990, which restricts the use of potable water for irrigation purposes to ensure that irrigation occurs during low evapotranspiration times, irrigation overspray is reduced, and plumbing leaks are repaired promptly after detection; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted an ordinance on October 29, 1990, which requires new development to offset its new water usage by replacing a sufficient number of high flow toilets, showerheads, and faucet aerators in existing development to result in water savings equivalent to that required for the new development; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted water-efficient landscape standards on December 15, 1992, which are contained in Chapter 15.52 of the City's Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City requires all new development with landscape plans to install drought tolerant and water conserving plants; and

WHEREAS, the City acknowledges the waters of the State are of limited supply and are subject to ever increasing demands; and

WHEREAS, the City has a comprehensive water conservation program, which promotes water conservation and the efficient use of water and has helped customers maintain low indoor and outdoor water usage since 1990; and

WHEREAS, the majority of the City's high-flow toilets, showerheads, and faucet aerators in residential development have been replaced with low-flow fixtures; and

WHEREAS, the City's per capita water usage from 1992 to 2008 has been lower than all but two of the 16 to 18 other water purveyors identified in the Santa Barbara countywide Integrated Regional Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City has determined it is in the best interest of the City and the inhabitants of the City to amend the water efficient landscape and irrigation standards to address local conditions and to ensure those standards are as effective and water efficient as the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City's proposed Water Efficient Landscape and Irrigation Standards have been evaluated for potential environmental impacts and have been determined to be Categorically Exempt pursuant to Section 210083 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15307 of the CEQA guidelines (Actions of Regulatory Agencies For Protection of Natural Resources) and Section 15308 of the CEQA guidelines (Actions of Regulatory Agencies For Protection of the Environment) as an action taken by a regulatory agency as authorized by California law to assure maintenance or protection of the environment, and are consistent with the Environmental Guidelines of the City of Lompoc; and

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council finds the staff report dated January 19, 2010 regarding this ordinance is true and correct and is adopted and incorporated herein by this reference. On the basis of the staff report and the City Council's analysis of the facts set forth therein and the proposed amendment and restatement of Chapter 15.52, the City Council finds and determines the water efficient landscape ordinance herein adopted is at least as effective in conserving water as the California Department of Water Resource's updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance for the following reasons:

A. The ordinance is applicable to New Landscape (as defined in Section 15.52.030 below) subject to discretionary review by the City, as required by statute.

B. Under the ordinance, a landscape water budget that establishes the maximum amount of water to be applied through the irrigation system, based on climate, landscape size, irrigation efficiency and plant needs shall be developed for each New Landscape to which the ordinance applies.

C. Under the ordinance, New Landscape shall incorporate no more than 20% turf, which shall be water-conserving turf.

D. Under the ordinance, automatic irrigation systems are required, unless plantings are native and/or drought tolerant and permanent irrigation is not proposed. Automatic Irrigation systems shall be designed to avoid overspray and runoff and shall employ a system that adjusts for climate, terrain, and soil types.

E. Under the ordinance, the person who prepares the landscape plan must certify to design and installation compliance with this chapter.

F. Under the ordinance, drought tolerant and water conserving plants such as the plants identified as being low or very low water use in Zone 1 of the "Water Use Classification of Landscape Species" prepared by the University of California Cooperative Extension are required.

SECTION 2. Chapter 15.52 of the Lompoc Municipal Code is hereby amended, in its entirety, to read as follows:

Chapter 15.52 WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION STANDARDS

Section 15.52.010. Purpose and Intent

The Water Efficient Landscape and Irrigation Standards are intended to ensure the design, installation and maintenance of New Landscape, as defined in Section 15.52.030, are water conserving and efficient.

Section-15.52.020. Effect of Provisions

The provisions of this Chapter shall:

1. Ensure New Landscape within the City shall be designed and maintained to be water conserving and efficient;

2. Implement a program to ensure the efficient use of water in landscaping, which is as effective in conserving water as the Department of Water Resources' Updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

Section 15.52.030. Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to this Chapter:

1. Anti-drain valve or check valve means a valve located under a sprinkler head to hold water in the system so it minimizes drainage from the lower elevation sprinkler heads.
2. Application rate means the depth of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour.
3. As-builts means a set of reproducible drawings which show changes in the originally planned or approved work made or approved during construction and which are usually based on drawings marked up in the field and other data furnished by the contractor.
4. Backflow prevention device means a safety device used to prevent pollution or contamination of the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the irrigation system.

5. Emitter means drip irrigation fittings that deliver water slowly from the system to the soil.
6. Establishment period means the first year after installing the plant in the landscape, or the first three years after installing the plant in the landscape, if irrigation is to be terminated after establishment.
7. Hardscapes means any durable material (pervious and impervious).
8. Hydrozone means a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs.
9. Infiltration rate means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (inches per hour).
10. Irrigation efficiency means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used, which is the amount of water stored in the root zone, divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices.
11. Landscaped Area means the entire parcel less the building footprint, driveways, non-irrigated portions of parking lots and hardscapes, such as decks and patios, and other impervious areas. Water features are included in the calculation of the landscaped area. Areas dedicated to edible plants, such as orchards or vegetable gardens are not included.
12. Mulch means any organic material such as leaves, bark, or straw, which is applied to the soil surface to reduce evaporation and prevent soil erosion.
13. New Landscape means landscape and irrigation installation for newly constructed development, or for existing development, when more than seventy-five percent (75%) of all plantings on-site are to be replaced or where over seventy-five percent (75%) of the irrigation on-site is to be replaced.
14. Overspray means the water which is delivered outside of planted areas, wetting pavements, walks, structures, or other planted areas in different zones.
15. Pervious means any surface or material that allows the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.
16. Recreational area means areas of active play or recreation such as sport fields, schoolyards, picnic grounds, or other areas with intense foot traffic.
17. Runoff means water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the area and across property lines.
18. Water Conservation Concept Statement means a one-page checklist and a narrative summary of the project.

Section -15.52.040 Applicability of Landscape and Irrigation Standards

A. **Applicability.** The landscape and irrigation standards contained in this Chapter are applicable to New Landscape with an irrigated landscape area equal to, or

greater than, two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet in commercial and industrial development, or commonly maintained residential areas, that require discretionary Landscape Plan approval.

B. **Submittal Requirements.** The following items shall be submitted as a part of the landscape and irrigation plan package, prior to scheduled landscape plan review. Landscape and irrigation plans shall not be approved until the following items are approved by the Utility Director or designated staff representative.

1. Water Conservation Checklist and Concept Statement, which shall include a cover sheet, which serves as a checklist to verify that all of the landscape elements have been completed; and a narrative summary of the project, provided by the developers.
2. Landscape design plan, which shall show scale, north arrow, property lines, existing and proposed structures, recreation areas and natural features such as creeks and rock outcroppings; location, size, type, and quality of proposed plants and hardscapes; existing trees to be removed or retained, noted by type, location, trunk diameter and height, overall condition and expected life span, proposed and existing utilities, total paved area; designation of hydrozones; and percentage of total site area devoted to irrigated turf.
3. Irrigation design plan, which shall show scale, north arrow, property lines, existing and proposed structures, streets, existing trees to remain and major natural features; proposed and existing below ground utilities; location, size, and type of irrigation system components; including automatic controllers, main and lateral lines, sprinkler heads, emitters, and backflow prevention devices.
4. Planting notes, water conservation measures and concept statement, which shall describe how the landscape design meets the aesthetic or functional requirements of the site and of the proposed land use, including landscape screening, solar access, climate modification, and erosion control.
5. Section/elevation view through the site, which shall show the relationships between planting design, buildings, site improvements, recreational areas and conceptual design.
6. Planting and irrigation details, which shall show planting, irrigation, staking, and other pertinent details, which explain the landscape design and/or conservation measures.
7. A written maintenance program, which shall describe general maintenance procedures, including: frequency and responsibilities for watering, replanting, pruning, irrigation equipment repair and programming, weed control, and fertilizing.

8. The landscape design may be prepared by a licensed architect, certified irrigation designer, licensed landscape architect, certified irrigation designer, licensed landscape contractor, or any other person authorized to design an irrigation system. The Landscape Water Budget shall be prepared, stamped, signed, and dated by a licensed landscape architect.

Section -15.52.050 Design Criteria

A. **Landscape Design Criteria.** Compliance with the following landscape standards is required for all New Landscape, as defined in this Chapter:

1. Irrigated turf areas shall not exceed 20 percent of the total area of the landscape. The City Council, upon request, may allow larger turf areas where special water conservation measures are used, or where their primary purpose is for recreation rather than aesthetics, as in parks and playgrounds.
2. Water-conserving turf varieties or turf substitutes (groundcovers) shall be used.
3. Planter and turf areas shall be designed for maximum water efficiency and ease of maintenance. Turf shall not be used in narrow planters, less than ten feet wide, raised beds, and other relatively small planters as determined by the designated staff representative. Turf planting on slopes over 15 percent causes excess irrigation runoff and shall not be allowed.
4. Decorative paving and alternative groundcovers such as crushed rock, wood chips, concrete, brick, or other similar materials approved by the Planning Division, shall be used where appropriate to attractively landscape pathways, service areas, or areas difficult to maintain.
5. Plants shall be selected appropriately in accordance with their suitability to the climate, soil, and topographical conditions of the site. Protection and preservation of native species and natural areas is encouraged.
6. Plants requiring permanent irrigation and having similar water use shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones and irrigated by a separate valve.
7. Plant selection shall clearly emphasize the use of drought-tolerant and water-conserving plants.
8. Water features shall be designed and maintained to use water efficiently. Pools, ponds, decorative fountains, and other similar ornamental water features shall use recirculating water. Water features shall be of a design, shape, and size that minimize water loss through evaporation and overspray.
9. Parking lots shall be adequately landscaped to prevent large, uninterrupted expanses of paving.

10. Planted areas, other than rooted cuttings, shall have a minimum of two-inch-thick layer of mulch at planting to reduce soil moisture evaporation and discourage weed growth.

11. Erosion control measures shall be used on planted slopes of 2:1 or steeper. Where runoff and erosion are likely, planted slopes shall utilize jute mesh, straw matting, or comparable biodegradable material to reduce erosion and allow plants to become established.

B. **Irrigation Design Criteria**. Compliance with the following irrigation design standards is required for all New Landscape, as defined in this Chapter.

1. Runoff and Overspray. Soil types and infiltration rates shall be considered when designing irrigation systems. All irrigation systems shall be designed to avoid runoff, low-head drainage, overspray, or other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, walks, roadways, or structures. Proper irrigation equipment and schedules, including features such as repeat cycles, shall be used to closely match application rates to infiltration rates, and to minimize or eliminate runoff and erosion.

2. Irrigation Efficiency. Irrigation systems shall be designed, maintained, and managed using such techniques as low-precipitation heads, drip irrigation, moisture-sensors, anti-drain or check valves, automatic irrigation systems that adjust for climate, terrain and soil types, moisture and other water conserving techniques, where appropriate.

3. Landscape Water Budget. A Landscape Water Budget that establishes the maximum amount of water to be applied through the irrigation system, based on climate, landscape size, irrigation efficiency and plant needs, shall be developed for each New Landscape. The Landscape Water Budget shall be prepared, stamped, signed, and dated by a licensed landscape architect.

4. Temporary Irrigation. Temporary irrigation for areas of native drought tolerant plantings and hydroseeding and erosion control hydroseeding shall be provided until the plantings or seeds are established and shall then be removed after the establishment period.

Section -15.52.060 Standards for Projects

Compliance with the following standards is required for all projects:

A. Model homes shall have water conserving landscapes with signs explaining design strategies and plant materials for water conservation. Signs shall be used to identify the model as an example of a water efficient landscape featuring elements such as hydrozones, irrigation equipment, and others that contribute to the overall water efficient theme.

B. Separate landscape water meters shall be installed for all projects with common area landscapes.

C. Separate landscape water meters shall be installed for all New Landscape that incorporates more than five thousand (5,000) square feet of irrigated landscape.

Section- 15.52.070 Certification of Substantial Compliance

After a new landscape is installed, the licensed landscape architect, certified irrigation designer, licensed landscape architect, certified irrigation designer, licensed landscape contractor, or any other person authorized to design an irrigation system, shall conduct a final field inspection and shall sign and file with the City a certification that the project, as built, substantially complies with both the approved plans and the as-built drawings. The certification shall include a list of any observed deficiencies and recommended correction measures. A set of the as-built irrigation drawings, certified as being in substantial compliance with the approved plans shall be provided to the City and the owner of record. Final occupancy approval shall not be granted by the Planning Division until a satisfactory certification has been provided and all deficiencies have been satisfactorily corrected.

Section -15.52.080. Administrative Review/Appeal to City of Lompoc City Council

A. Any interested person may request administrative review by the Utility Director or designated staff representative of an assigned City-staff member's decision made pursuant to this Chapter. The request must be submitted in writing, referencing the decision made and the reasons for the request for review of the decision. Requests for review of a decision must be made within thirty (30) days after that decision, by filing with the Utility Director.

B. The decision of the Utility Director may be appealed to the City Administrator in writing, within ten (10) days after the Utility Director's decision, and shall be filed with the City Clerk. The request for review by the City Administrator shall reference the decision made and shall state the basis for the appeal.

C. A decision by the City Administrator may be appealed to the City Council. An appeal to the City Council must be filed with the City Clerk within ten (10) days after the date of such action and the City Council shall set up a public hearing, duly advertised once in the newspaper of general circulation in the City of Lompoc at least ten days before the date of such hearing to consider the appeal, and the City Council may confirm, modify, or set aside such actions.

D. An appeal fee for each level of review in Section 15.52.080 A, B, and C shall be initially set at $258.00 and may be updated annually by Resolution.

Section 15.52.090. Violations / Penalties

Any firm corporation, or person, whether as principal, agent, employee, or otherwise violating or causing the violation(s) of any of the provisions of this Section shall be given two written notifications of the violation(s) in order to gain compliance of Chapter 15.52 of the City Code. If the violation(s) are not satisfactorily resolved, the violation(s) will be considered infraction(s) punishable by:

1. A fine not exceeding $50.00 for a first violation;
2. A fine not exceeding $100.00 for a second violation within one year; and
3. A fine not exceeding $250.00 for each additional violation within one year.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty days following its adoption; provided, that after that date each private applicant and property owner for (i) each discretionary permit project or project phase that has not been deemed complete for processing, (ii) each discretionary permit project without a vesting tentative map that have not requested and received an extension of previously granted approvals and (iii) each project that has not obtained a vested right as defined by California case law must comply with the requirements Chapter 15.52 of the Lompoc Municipal Code; and provided, further, that each City project shall comply with Chapter 15.52 if the date the City Council or its designee approves initiation of the project design is after the effective date of this ordinance.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on February 2, 2010, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember(s): Tony Durham, Cecilia Martner, Bob Ling, Ann Ruhge, and Mayor Mike Siminski.

NOES: Councilmember(s): None

Michael A. Siminski, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Donna N. Terrones, CMC
City Clerk
City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION NO. 4159(92) – *LONG TERM WATER SHORTAGE IN THE CITY OF LOMPOC*

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF: DECLARING THE EXISTENCE OF A LONG-TERM WATER SHORTAGE IN THE CITY OF LOMPOC **NO.** 4159(92)

I, Maureen Bosking, City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, County of Santa Barbara, State of California, do hereby certify that the following resolution, proposed by Councilmember Phillip Willis, seconded by Councilmember J. D. Smith, was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at a regular meeting thereof assembled this 24th day of March, 1992, by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmember: Karl Braun, Michael Siminski, Phillip Willis, Mayor J. D. Smith.
NOES: Councilmember: William Mullins.
ABSENT: Councilmember: None.

(Seal)

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

WHEREAS, as the purveyor of water to its citizens, the City of Lompoc is critically concerned about the need to provide an adequate source of high-quality water in order to protect the health, welfare and safety of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Lompoc Valley Groundwater Basin is the City of Lompoc's sole source of water supply; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, the California Department of Water Resources, and the United States Geological Survey have all determined that Lompoc Valley annual groundwater pumpage exceeds annual groundwater recharge, which is overdraft; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc Groundwater Basin water quality has on the long term degraded, as exhibited by increased mineralization; and

WHEREAS, in 1963, water quality degradation caused the City of Lompoc to construct and begin operation of a water treatment plant that demineralizes the public water supply to comply with State Health Department standards; and

WHEREAS, in 1975, water quality degradation caused the City of Lompoc to enact a strict sewer source control ordinance to improve and limit the mineral content of wastewater discharge into the groundwater basin for recharge, thereby protecting groundwater quality; and

WHEREAS, based upon the need to meet the long-term requirements of its residents for an adequate water supply, the City of Lompoc has made, and continues to make, a significant financial commitment in order to actively evaluate water supply improvement projects such as the State Water Project, the enlargement of Cachuma Reservoir, spreading grounds on the Santa Ynez River, desalination, and the enhancement of water rights; and

WHEREAS, in June, 1991, the voters of the City of Lompoc rejected the ballot measure which would have authorized participation in the State Water Project; and

WHEREAS, the Cachuma enlargement project now appears to be infeasible because of a variety of concerns; and

WHEREAS, in a report issued in January, 1991 entitled "Lompoc Area: Water Problems and Decisions to Protect the Future", prepared by consulting engineer Harvey O. Banks, it was concluded that:

> "The Lompoc area faces the future with groundwater as its only immediately available means of meeting growing long-term water needs.

WHEREAS, based upon the request of the City Council, and after holding extensive public hearings and studying supplemental water alternatives, on February 3, 1992, the Lompoc Water Commission made a number of recommendations for improvement of groundwater conditions and development of supplemental water; and

WHEREAS, the Water Commission's recommendations included: directing staff to develop and issue requests for proposals for seawater desalination; continuation of conservation efforts including the toilet retrofit/rebate program, public education activities, water audits, enforcement of the water waste ordinance, and continued use of reclaimed water; exploration of the viability of a spreading grounds project to enhance recharge to the Lompoc Groundwater Basin with flow from the Santa Ynez River; continued efforts to protect and enhance existing water rights; and disposal of the City's 4,000 acre feet State Water Project entitlement at a strategic and optimum time, considering legal counsel's advice and market conditions; and

WHEREAS, the City Council believes it is appropriate, prior to proceeding to consider the Water Commission's recommendations, that it publicly declare that a long-term water shortage exists;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Lompoc California, does hereby resolve, declare and determine, and order as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared that a long-term water shortage exists in the City of Lompoc. The City of Lompoc also has a serious problem related to water quality.

SECTION 2. Because of the critical importance to its citizens of having an adequate, high-quality water supply, the City shall continue to make any and all effort to secure a supplemental source of water supply, while at the same time continuing an aggressive conservation program, as well as maximizing the use of existing resources through feasible programs such as spreading grounds, the use of reclaimed water and protecting and enhancing existing water rights.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 24th day of March, 1992.

J.D. Smith, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION NO. 5363(06) – *WASTEWATER RATES AND CHARGES*

RESOLUTION NO. 5363 (06)

A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc,
County Of Santa Barbara, State Of California,
Establishing Increased Wastewater Rates and Charges

WHEREAS, in accordance with California Government Code Section 54344, the City Council has the authority to establish fees and charges for the City's Wastewater System; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc recently retained the services of Brown and Caldwell Engineers, who prepared a fiscal feasibility study of the proposed upgrade of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (LRWTP) to ensure its future compliance with permit standards and other applicable regulatory requirements; and

WHEREAS, the study prepared by Brown and Caldwell Engineering included analyses of rate increases necessary to support the future operations of the LRWTP and to fund the debt service of the financing of the required upgrades to the LRWTP; and

WHEREAS, after review of relevant financial data, the Management Services Director and his staff have determined that existing Wastewater System rates and charges presently generate insufficient revenue for prudent operation of the System for the adequate health, safety, and sanitation of the public; and

WHEREAS, staff has proposed certain changes to the City's current wastewater rates and charges; and

WHEREAS, the Brown and Caldwell Engineers study supports the rate increases set forth in this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing of the proposed changes to the Wastewater rates was mailed to each rate payer not less than forty-five days prior to the public hearing, in compliance with Section 6 of Article XIII-D of the Constitution of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public hearing of these proposed rate increases was held before the City Council on August 15, 2006; and

WHEREAS, at the hearing of August 15, 2006, Ray Leslie, and Justin Ruhge were present and spoke in opposition to the proposal; and

WHEREAS, on August 15, 2006, the City Council received no written rate increase protests that were submitted at the time of the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, after hearing public testimony and staff's report and recommendations, the City Council has determined that certain rates and charges for the City's Wastewater System should be revised and amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS. After hearing testimony, considering the evidence offered, and duly deliberating the matters presented, the Council of the City of Lompoc finds and determines that:

A. Pursuant to the authority of the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Government Code Sections 54300-54700) and of Lompoc City Code Sections 3332-3382, the City of Lompoc operates and maintains systems and facilities for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and wastewater;

B. The City Council is empowered to prescribe, revise, and collect charges for the services and facilities furnished by the City's Wastewater System ("the System");

C. The proceedings related to the proposed increases in wastewater rates and charges have been duly noticed in compliance with the Constitution of the State of California, Government Code Section 54354.5, and other applicable laws;

D. The rates and charges set forth below are not discriminatory;

E. The rates and charges set forth below are not excessive, inasmuch as revenues from said rates and charges will not exceed the costs of providing wastewater services;

F. The revenue generated by the rates and charges set forth below will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of maintenance and operation of the wastewater system, to honor other City obligations dependent upon system revenues, and to otherwise allow the City to comply with Government Code Section 54515 and other applicable laws and regulations; and

G. The rates and charges set forth below, and the manner of their adoption, comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bond Act of 1941 and the provisions of other applicable laws and regulations and relevant authority.

SECTION 2: WASTEWATER SERVICE RATES AND CHARGES. Based upon these findings, the City Council hereby approves the monthly rates and charges set forth below:

	Effective September 1, 2006	Effective June 1, 2007	Effective June 1, 2008	Effective June 1, 2009	Effective June 1, 2010
Rate per average water unit (ccf): (Average of January, February, and March)**	$4.01*	$4.33*	$4.68*	$5.10*	$5.58*
Minimum monthly charge for all non-irrigation water meters	$16.04*	$17.32*	$18.72*	$20.40*	$22.32*

*The rates and charges for wastewater services to customers located outside the City limits are 1.5 times the rates set forth above.

[**New utility customers occupying a new or existing building, office space, or residence, will be billed at the average three-month consumption rate for their particular business or residential classification, until they have accumulated six years of water consumption history, at which time the new accounts will switch to the new billing consumption method described in the paragraph below titled New Method. Should the new customer disagree with this method, he or she may appeal this assignment to the Utility Billing Supervisor, whose decision will be final.

The following extra strength wastewater charges are applicable to non-residential users discharging suspended solids and BODs greater than 300 mg per liter into the system:

	Effective September 1, 2006	Effective June 1, 2007	Effective June 1, 2008	Effective June 1, 2009	Effective June 1, 2010
Suspended solids, greater than 300 mg per liter	$0.54	$0.58	$0.63	$0.68	$0.75
BOD, greater than 300 mg per liter	$0.58	$0.63	$0.68	$0.75	$0.82

Extra strength customers may request, at their own expense, lab tests, special monitoring of discharge, or other services related to the measurement of their suspended solids or BOD.

In June of each year, the data collection system will take the average water consumption from the previous months of January, February and March on all non-irrigation water meters (excluding parks, irrigation, and cemetery meters). This average consumption, measured in hundred cubic feet (ccf), will become the average number of water units being processed by the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. For example, a Single Family Residential Unit uses, on average, 9 ccf of water units during January, February, and March. Because these three months are also in the rainy season, it is assumed that there is little or no outside irrigation and that all the water units used within the household flows to the Wastewater Treatment Plant for processing. Nine ccf of water becomes the monthly wastewater billing quantity used in charging the customer for the next fiscal year, beginning in July.

New Method. Beginning in June 2007, the data collection system will collect the previous six-year consumption data for each customer for January, February and March of each year. The system then will remove the single highest and lowest consumption period from the calculation, and calculate the average water consumption for the remaining four-year period. This six-year average water consumption, disregarding the high and low years, will become that customer's wastewater billing quantity for the next fiscal year, beginning in July.

The new method will reduce the volatility in customer payments and Wastewater revenue during periods of heavy rainfall or drought during the winter months.

School facilities use approximately 17% of water for irrigation purposes during the months of January, February, and March. Therefore, 83% of their monthly average water consumption will be used for their wastewater consumption.

SECTION 3: NON-RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER ADDITIONAL METERING METHODS. Because of the different water usage practices of non-residential water users, the ratio between discharge to the wastewater system and the amount of metered water received can vary greatly from user to user. Non-residential users, therefore, upon request to the City, will be permitted to have the amount of water being discharged to the sewer determined by one of the methods listed below. The specific method to be used will be selected by the City based on considerations of cost of installation and anticipated accuracy of the method. Should the customer choose either Method 1 or Method 2, below, the user will be billed based upon actual water discharged to the wastewater system and not on the average water consumption for the months of January, February, and March.

Method 1. The City will install and maintain, at the user's expense, a water meter for sub-metering the water use, which does not result in a discharge to the public wastewater system. The property owner will, at his or her expense, do any necessary plumbing, subject to City inspection, to segregate the types of water use and provide for the meter to be located adjacent to the primary water meter and within the public right-of-way.

Method 2. The City will install and maintain, at the user's expense, a calibrated flume, wier, flow meter, or similar device, approved by the City as to type and location, to measure the user's wastewater discharge. In the latter case, a flow meter and totalizing register will be required, and measurements to verify the quantity of wastewater flow will be performed randomly by the City. The property owner will install, at his or her expense, a suitable valve for installing the flow meter. The vault will be located on the user's sewer lateral and within the public right-of-way at a location approved by the City.

SECTION 4: COLLECTION. The City Council hereby directs that the rates and charges established by this Resolution shall be billed and collected together with charges for other utility services rendered by the City of Lompoc.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT. In the enforcement of the collection of the rates and charges established herein, the City of Lompoc may use any available remedy at law or in equity; provided, however, that said rates and charges shall not be collected by means of the Santa Barbara County Assessor's roll of real property taxes, nor shall any delinquent rates or charges be enforced by means of a lien on real property.

SECTION 6: EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption. Except as amended herein, all rates or charges related to the City's Wastewater System as contained in Resolutions 4939(01), 5104(03), and 5219(04) shall remain in full force and effect.

The foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Siminski, seconded by Councilmember Holmdahl, and duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting on August 15, 2006, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember(s): DeWayne Holmdahl, Janice Keller, Will Schuyler, Michael Siminski, and Mayor Dick DeWees.

NOES: Councilmember(s): None

ABSENT: Councilmember(s). None

Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Donna Terrones
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION NO. 5362(06) – *WATER RATES AND CHARGES*

RESOLUTION NO. 5362 (06)

A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc, County Of Santa Barbara, State Of California, Establishing Increased Water Rates and Charges

WHEREAS, in accordance with California Government Code Section 54344, the City Council has the authority to establish fees and charges for the City's Water System; and

WHEREAS, after review of relevant financial data, the Management Services Director and his staff have determined that existing Water System rates and charges presently generate insufficient revenue for prudent operation of the System for the treatment and distribution of water; and

WHEREAS, staff has proposed certain changes to the City's current water rates and charges and has given notice of the proposed new rates as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the City's Utility Commission then reviewed the proposal and recommended approval of the Water rates and charges shown in Section 2 below; and

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing of the proposed changes to the Water rates was mailed to each rate payer not less than forty-five days prior to the public hearing, in compliance with Section 6 of Article XIII-D of the Constitution of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public hearing of these proposed rate increases was held before the City Council on August 15, 2006; and

WHEREAS, at the hearing of August 15, 2006, Rob O'Brien, and Ralph Harman were present and spoke in opposition to the proposal; and

WHEREAS, on August 15, 2006, the City Council received no written rate increase protests that were submitted at the time of the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, after hearing public testimony and staff's report and recommendations, the City Council has determined that certain rates and charges for the City's Water System should be revised and amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: FINDINGS. After hearing testimony, considering the evidence offered, and duly deliberating the matters presented, the Council of the City of Lompoc finds and determines that:

A. Pursuant to the authority of the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Government Code Sections 54300-54700) and of Lompoc City Code Sections 3301-3331.6, the City of Lompoc operates and maintains systems and facilities for the treatment and distribution of water;

B. The City Council is empowered to prescribe, revise, and collect charges for the services and facilities furnished by the City's Water System ("the System");

C. The proceedings related to the proposed increases in water rates and charges have been duly noticed in compliance with the Constitution of the State of California, Government Code Section 54354.5, and other applicable laws;

D. The rates and charges set forth below are not discriminatory;

E. The rates and charges set forth below are not excessive, inasmuch as revenues from said rates and charges will not exceed the costs of providing water services;

F. The revenue generated by the rates and charges set forth below will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of maintenance and operation of the Water System, to honor other City obligations dependent upon System revenues, and to allow the City to comply with Government Code Section 54515 and other applicable laws and regulations; and

G. The rates and charges set forth below, and the manner of their adoption, comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bond Act of 1941, and the applicable provisions of other laws and relevant authority.

SECTION 2: WATER SERVICE RATES AND CHARGES. Based upon these findings, the City Council hereby approves the monthly rates and charges set forth below:

A. The monthly water service charge for each metered premise is dependent on the size of the meter, as follows:

Meter Size	Effective September 1, 2006	Effective June 1, 2007	Effective June 1, 2008	Effective June 1, 2009
5/8"	$19.26	$20.51	$21.84	$23.04
3/4"	$19.26	$20.51	$21.84	$23.04
1.0"	$32.67	$34.80	$37.06	$39.10
1.5"	$63.51	$67.63	$72.03	$75.99
2.0"	$101.96	$108.59	$115.65	$122.01
3.0"	$205.86	$219.25	$233.50	$246.34
4.0"	$321.25	$342.13	$364.37	$384.41
5.0"	$640.70	$682.35	$726.70	$766.67
6.0"	$1,025.32	$1,091.96	$1,162.94	$1,226.90

B. In addition to the monthly water service charge, each customer shall pay a water use charge based on the amount of metered water used per 100 cubic feet, or portion thereof, as follows:

	Effective September 1, 2006	Effective June 1, 2007	Effective June 1, 2008	Effective June 1, 2009
1 or more units (unit = 100 cubic feet)	$2.30	$2.45	$2.61	$2.75

SECTION 3: FIRE LINE CHARGES

A. The charges imposed by this Section are for fire line service only. Water actually used shall be charged for as provided elsewhere in this Resolution.

B. The minimum annual fire line charges are as follows:

	Rate Per Year			
Meter Size	Effective September 1, 2006	Effective June 1, 2007	Effective June 1, 2008	Effective June 1, 2009
1.5"	$118.22	$125.90	$134.08	$141.46
2.0"	$135.26	$144.05	$153.41	$161.85
2.5"	$126.74	$134.97	$143.75	$151.65
3.0"	$192.77	$205.29	$218.64	$230.66
4.0"	$250.28	$266.54	$283.87	$299.48
6.0"	$612.38	$652.18	$694.57	$732.77
8.0"	$944.66	$1,006.06	$1,071.45	$1,130.38
10.0"	$1,399.41	$1,490.37	$1,587.25	$1,674.54
12.0"	$2,095.92	$2,232.15	$2,377.24	$2,507.99

SECTION 4: NEW SERVICE INSTALLATION CHARGES

A. A service connection charge shall be collected on each new water service connection based on the actual connection costs incurred, regardless of the size of the meter.

B. A new service meter charge is payable and shall be collected upon application for each new water meter service connection and shall remain unchanged as follows:

Meter Size	Rate
5/8"	$109.31
3/4"	$127.50
1.0"	$159.31

C. For services related to meter sizes larger than 1.0", the charge shall be the actual cost of material and labor.

SECTION 5: OTHER CHARGES. Fire Hydrant Meter Installation and Relocation Charge shall remain the same, in accordance with Resolution No. 5103(03), effective September 1, 2003, which provides as follows:

"A. Fire Hydrant Meter Installation and Relocation charges shall be $51.00 for each installation and for each relocation of a Fire Hydrant Meter.

B. A refundable fee in the amount of $650.00 will be collected to cover replacement costs should the meter become damaged or lost. This fee shall be paid when the Fire Hydrant Meter is requested.

C. The Water Service and Water Usage Charges for water services will apply to all Fire Hydrant Meters, in accordance with current schedule for water services based on the size of the Fire Hydrant Meter installed and water consumption."

SECTION 6: REGULATIONS.

A. The rates of compensation charged and collected by the City of Lompoc for furnishing water to inhabitants outside the City, and the service connection charges levied and collected on each water service connection hereafter made outside the City, shall be 1.5 times the minimum rates established by this Resolution. Political subdivisions outside the City limits are not subject to the provisions of this Section.

B. Charges shall be made for any water furnished, in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution. No water shall be furnished by the City free of charge.

C. The owner, operator, or manager of any building, including but not limited to apartment houses and commercial buildings, shall be held responsible for any metered water consumption during periods for which the City has no record of occupancy of any part of any such building.

D. All water charges are due and payable upon City's presentation of the statement therefore, and shall become delinquent fifteen days thereafter.

E. All water charges shall be collected by the City Treasurer, and the City's Finance Officer shall keep and maintain true and correct books of account of all receipts and disbursements of the Water Division of the City of Lompoc.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption. Except as amended herein, all rates and charges related to the City's Water System as contained in Resolution 5103(03) and 5220(04) and previously in existence shall remain in full force and effect.

The foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Holmdahl, seconded by Councilmember Siminski, and duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting on August 15, 2006, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember(s): DeWayne Holmdahl, Janice Keller, Will Schuyler, Michael Siminski, and Mayor Dick DeWees.

NOES: Councilmember(s): None

ABSENT: Councilmember(s): None

Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Donna Terrones
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION NO. 5488(08) – *AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 5362(06)*

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 5488 (08)

**A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc
County Of Santa Barbara, State of California,
Amending Resolution No. 5362 (06) To Increase Fees For New Water Meter Service Installations, Water Hydrant Meter Fees, and
Approve the use of Water From Hydrant Meters Outside of the City Limits**

WHEREAS, the City Council is empowered to impose reasonable fees for municipal services; and

WHEREAS, the City Council by Resolution No. 5362 (06), on August 15, 2006, increased water rates and charges; and

WHEREAS, City staff completed a recent analysis and determined that the cost incurred for the purchase and installation of new ¾-inch and 1-inch water meter service connections and for the installation and relocation of fire hydrant meters was not being fully recovered; and

WHEREAS, City staff has proposed changes to the fees for the purchase and installation of new water meter connections and for the installation and relocation of fire hydrant meters to capture current costs; and

WHEREAS, the City's Utility Commission reviewed the proposed changes to the fees for the purchase and installation of new ¾-inch and 1-inch water meter connections and for the installation and relocation of fire hydrant meters and recommended approval of the proposed fees; and

WHEREAS, City staff has received requests for the use of water from hydrant meters to customers outside of City limits; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 5362 (06) does not discuss the use of water from hydrant meters outside of City limits; therefore, City staff has been required to get approval from the City Council when customers located outside of City limits have requested water from hydrant meters; and

WHEREAS, City staff has proposed that the Utility Director or designee approve the use of water from hydrant meters to customers outside of City limits and charge 1.5 times the charges collected for hydrant meters, the monthly water service charge, and the water use rate; and

WHEREAS, the City's Utility Commission reviewed and approved the proposed change to allow the Utility Director or designee to approve the use of a hydrant meter for customers outside of City limits and to charge 1.5 times the charges collected for hydrant meters, the monthly water service charge, and the water use charge; and

WHEREAS, Government Code §s 66016 and 66018 require that prior to adopting new or increased fees, the local agency shall hold a public hearing at which time oral or written presentations can be made as part of a regularly scheduled meeting; and

WHEREAS, data substantiating the fees for purchase and installation of new ¾-inch and 1-inch water meter services and for the installation and relocation of hydrant meters was

available to the public at least 10 days prior to the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, on August 19, 2008 the City Council held a duly noticed public hearing regarding the proposed changes to the charges for the purchase and installation of new ¾-inch and 1-inch water meter services; for the installation and relocation of fire hydrant meters; and for the use of water from a fire hydrant meter for customers outside of City limits; and

WHEREAS, at the meeting of August 19, 2008, --, --, and -- were present and spoke in opposition to the proposed increases, and John Linn spoke in support of the proposed changes.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. AMEND SECTION 4B OF RESOLUTION NO. 5362 (06). Section 4B of Resolution No. 5362(06) now reads as follows:

A new service meter charge is payable and shall be collected upon application for each new water meter service connection and shall remain unchanged as follows:

Meter Size	Rate
¾"	$370.00
1"	$447.00

The effective date of these new service meter charges is October 19, 2008.

Section 2. AMEND SECTION 5A OF RESOLUTION NO. 5362 (06). Section 5A of Resolution No. 5362(06) now reads as follows:

Fire Hydrant Meter Installation and Relocation charges shall be $88.00 for each installation and for each relocation of a Fire Hydrant Meter."

The effective date of this new service meter charge is October 19, 2008.

Section 3. AMEND SECTION 5 OF RESOLUTION NO. 5362 (06) BY ADDING SECTION 5D TO THE RESOLUTION. Section 5D of Resolution No. 5362(06) now reads as follows:

The Utility Director or designee may approve the use of water from hydrant meters to customers outside of City limits. The rates of compensation charged and collected by the City of Lompoc for furnishing this water to customers outside of City limits shall be 1.5 times the charges collected for hydrant meters, the monthly water service charge, and the water use charge.

Section 4. All other terms and conditions of said Resolution No. 5362(06) shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 5. The City Council finds that the establishment of rates herein are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080 (b) (8) and further finds that the adoption of this resolution is for the purposes of meeting material and productive labor expenses; and

Section 6. EFFECTIVE DATE. The Resolution is effective upon its adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Siminski, seconded by Councilmember Ruhge, and duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting on August 19, 2008, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember(s): DeWayne Holmdahl, Ann Ruhge, Mike Siminski, and Mayor Dick DeWees.

NOES: Councilmember(s): Will Schuyler

ABSENT: Councilmember(s):

Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Donna Terrones, CMC
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE
foregoing instrument is a true and
correct copy of the original on file in
the Lompoc City Clerk's Department.
ATTEST:

RESOLUTION NO. 5629(10) – ***AMENDING THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPACT ON WATER SUPPLY (RETROFIT/REBATE PROGRAM)***

RESOLUTION NO. 5629 (10)

**A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc,
County of Santa Barbara, State of California,
Amending the Standards and Guidelines Relating to Development Project Impact on Water Supply (Retrofit/Rebate Program)**

WHEREAS, in 1990 the City Council adopted Lompoc City Code Section 13.04.070, prohibiting new development unless it participates in and provides water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City water supply and distribution systems that will result in a decrease in the demand on the existing system equal to the proposed project demand; and

WHEREAS, implementation of the requirements of Section 13.04.070 to achieve "zero impact" was based upon standards and guidelines adopted by Council Resolution No. 4000(90) as amended by Resolution No. 4286(93) and superseded by Resolution No. 4397(94) to provide for a Retrofit/Rebate Program (the "Program"); and

WHEREAS, based upon ongoing evaluation of the Program, City staff has recommended several adjustments be made to the Program standards and guidelines, in order to continue to achieve the mandate of "zero impact"; and

WHEREAS, the City Council reviewed and considered the Program and proposed changes to the Program at a regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considered the above-described financial data, heard oral testimony, and received documentary evidence from City staff and members of the public regarding the proposed Program revisions; and

WHEREAS, the proposed adjustments to the Program are exempt from environmental review as actions authorized by local ordinance to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource, as provided by CEQA Guidelines Section 15307.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Resolution 4988 (02) is hereby rescinded.

SECTION 2. Intent. Council intends this Resolution implement and facilitate the administration of Lompoc City Code Section 13.04.070. The Urgency Water Conservation Regulations continue to apply to the application for an issuance of any building permit, which in the determination of the Utility Department, may result in increased water consumption.

SECTION 3. Prohibitions. Lompoc City Code Section 13.04.070 authorizes the Building Official to issue building permits and allows processing of parcel maps and subdivision maps only to those projects where it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the

Utility Director the applicant can and will participate in and provide water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City supply and distribution system that result in a decrease in the existing City water demand equal to the proposed project demand, and to issue Certificates of Occupancy only to those projects that have participated in or provided such measures and remedies. Those prohibitions mean the applicant shall, from the City's existing demand, release through conservation and retrofit measures as much water as is expected to be used by the project.

SECTION 4. Consumption Quantity. The following average water consumption quantity is assigned to projects within the City for the purpose of this Resolution:

A. Each single-family residence, condominium, and apartment unit- .33 acre-feet per year (AFY).

B. The number of retrofitted units required to build a single-family residence, condominium, and apartment unit is described in the attached Appendix A, "City of Lompoc Retrofit Program Schedule, Retrofit Requirements".

C. Any other projects or any other form of commercial or residential development may require the submission of calculations of expected consumption for verification and approval by the City's Water Division prior to issuance of permits. Each project shall provide offsetting retrofits sufficient to save an amount of water equal to the annual average use of the proposed project.

SECTION 5. Guidelines.

A. Applicants will purchase and install/retrofit sufficient numbers of showerheads, kitchen and bathroom sink faucets, and low flow toilets to offset the expected water use of their respective developments. The City of Lompoc shall maintain a list of property owners desiring retrofits which may be utilized by the applicant to accomplish this requirement, or the applicant may develop a separate list. City staff will verify that the retrofitted units have been properly installed and estimate the savings achieved.

B. Applicants also will be assessed a charge based on the hourly rate of costs plus benefits for City staff/representative to verify that all properties were properly retrofitted for the applicant's project. This charge is hereby established at $10.22 per retrofitted unit. This cost is subject to change as the salary of the City representative changes; however, no such increase shall exceed five percent her annum.

SECTION 6. Guidelines.-In-Lieu Program.

A. In-lieu of compliance with Section 5 Guidelines above, applicants may make a payment to the City for the complete material costs of retrofitting sufficient

showerheads, kitchen and bathroom sink faucets, and a maximum of $80.00 of the material cost and $50.00 of the installation cost of each toilet, to offset the expected water use of their respective developments. Payment shall be based on the City's cost of providing materials. Such payments will be placed in the Retrofit Program Account and used for the operation of the Retrofit/Rebate Program. A City of Lompoc representative will work directly with property owners who desire to retrofit properties. Staff/representative will verify that the retrofitted units have been installed, and estimate the savings achieved.

B. Applicants will be assessed an operational cost for the in-lieu program, which is directly related to the number of units that are retrofitted for the applicant's project. That is hereby established as $10.22 per retrofitted unit. This cost is subject to change as the salary and benefits of the City representative changes, however, no such increase shall exceed five percent (5%) per annum.

C. Developer in-lieu fees collected in the City's Retrofit/Rebate Program Account are to be expended only for water conservation measures addressed in this Retrofit Program or other identified water conservation measures as approved by the City Council.

SECTION 7. Due to the current Federal, State and local economic crisis, the requirements for payment of the in-lieu fees set forth above, shall be suspended until June 30, 2011.

SECTION 8. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption

The foregoing Resolution was proposed by Council Member Martner, seconded by Council Member Durham, and was passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its duly noticed regular meeting on June 1, 2010, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Council Member(s): Tony Durham, Cecilia Martner, Ann Ruhge, Bob Lingl, and Mayor Siminski.

NOES: Council Member(s): None

Michael A. Siminski, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Donna N. Terrones, CMC
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION NO. 5728(11) – *WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY RESOLUTION*

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 5728(11)

A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc,
County Of Santa Barbara, State of California,
Amending Resolution No. 5296(05) Concerning Water Supply Shortages

WHEREAS, the California Water Code sections 10610 et seq. require urban water suppliers of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan that reduces water use up to 50 percent; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan in 1992, which discussed stages of action for reducing the water which the City supplies by 50 percent, and this Plan was updated in the 1995 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), and subsequent five-year UWMPs to the current 2010 UWMP; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan assumes that the City's groundwater basin is not receiving recharge for three years; and

WHEREAS, the ratio of average day demand to maximum day demand was changed from a factor of 1.39 to a factor of 1.5, based on updated information; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes triggering mechanisms and stages of action described in the 2010 UWMP to be taken by the City of Lompoc to reduce the amount of water supplied to the City's residents in increments up to 50 percent from the 1989 base year, in accordance with California Water Code Section 10610 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the stages of action for reduction previously included a voluntary implementation of the City's water conservation programs to achieve a 15 percent reduction in water usage for Stage 1 and Blocked Tiered pricing for Stages 1 through 4; however now all stages are mandatory, using water conservation programs and strategies to achieve up to 50 percent reduction in water usage; and

WHEREAS, with regard to the water use reduction stages, California Water Code section 10608.22 specifies an urban retail water supplier will not be required to reduce their base daily per capita water use below 100 gallons per capita per day (gpcd); consequently, the City will not require water customers to reduce their water usage below 100 gpcd in order to achieve a 50 percent reduction in water usage.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of Resolution No. 5296(05) is hereby amended to read as follows: "The City Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to implement the water

conservation programs, which include water shortage contingency analysis and recommendations to the City Council regarding necessary procedures, rules, and regulations to carry out effective water conservation programs".

SECTION 2. Section 4 of Resolution No. 5296 (05) is hereby amended to read as follows: "The water supply conditions that allow a 15 percent reduction margin and trigger staged reduction response from 15 percent to 50 percent for the Water Shortage Contingency Plan shall be those contained in this resolution; however, according to Water Code Section 10608.22, the City will not require its customers to reduce their water usage below 100 gpcd."

SECTION 3. Section 5 of Resolution No. 5296(05) is hereby amended to read as follows: "California Water Code Section 10632(e) requires stages of action to be undertaken by the City of Lompoc in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

A. The following is a list of the stages of action for reduction and the triggering mechanisms for stages of action for reduction.

STAGES OF ACTION FOR REDUCTION

Shortage	Stage	Demand of Reduction Goal	Type of Program
Up to 15%	1	15% Reduction	Mandatory Conservation
Over 15% -30%	2	30% Reduction	Mandatory Conservation
Over 30%-40%	3	40% Reduction	Mandatory Conservation
Over 40%-50%	4	50% Reduction	Mandatory Conservation

B. Water supply conditions that allow a 15 percent reduction margin and trigger staged reduction response shall be as follows:

TRIGGERING MECHANISMS FOR STAGES OF ACTION AND REDUCTION

STAGE	CONDITION	REDUCTION
1	Water well capacity equals normal maximum day (155 GPCD x 1.5)	15%
2	Water well capacity equals 90% of normal maximum day	30%
3	Water well capacity equals 80% of normal maximum day	40%
4	Water well capacity equals 70% of normal maximum day	50%

SECTION 4. Except as expressly stated herein or otherwise provided by law, Resolution 5296(05) shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 5. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its adoption.

The above and foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Lingl, seconded by Councilmember Costa, and was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting of June 21, 2011, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember: Bob Lingl, Ashley Costa, Dirk Starbuck, and Mayor John Linn

NOES: Councilmember: None

ABSENT: Councilmember: Cecilia Martner

John H. Linn, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Stacey Alvarez
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE
foregoing instrument is a true and
correct copy of the original on file in
the Lompoc City Clerk's Department.
ATTEST:

RESOLUTION NO. 5732(11) – *WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY RESOLUTION*

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 5732(11)

**A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc,
County Of Santa Barbara, State of California,
Amending Resolution No. 5629(10) Concerning the Standards and
Guidelines Relating to Development Project Impact on Water Supply
(Retrofit/Rebate Program)**

WHEREAS, on June 1, 2010, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 5629(10) to amend the Standards and Guidelines Relating to Development Project Impact on Water Supply; and

WHEREAS, due to the then current Federal, State and local economic conditions, Section 7 of that Resolution suspended the in-lieu fee payment requirements set forth in that Resolution until June 30, 2011; and

WHEREAS, because the Lompoc community is still suffering from those economic conditions, at its meeting or June 21, 2011, the City Council directed staff to return to the City Council with an agenda item to extend that suspension for an additional year.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Effective as of July 1, 2011, Section 7 of Resolution No. 5629(10) is amended to read as follows: "Due to the continuing Federal, State and local economic crisis, the requirements for payment of the in-lieu fees set forth in Resolution No. 5629(10) shall be suspended until June 30, 2012."

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its adoption.

The above and foregoing Resolution was proposed by Council Member Costa, seconded by Council Member Lingl, and was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting of July 5, 2011, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmember:	Ashley Costa, Bob Lingl, Dirk Starbuck, and Mayor John Linn.
NOES:	Councilmember:	None
ABSENT:	Councilmember:	Cecilia Martner

John H. Linn, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:
Stacey Alvarez, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE
foregoing instrument is a true and
correct copy of the original on file in
the Lompoc City Clerk's Department.
ATTEST:

APPENDIX F

REFERENCE

1. 2030 General Plan. City of Lompoc.
2. Groundwater Report. 2004. Santa Barbara County Public Works Water Resources Department.
3. Thirty-Second Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, 2009-2010. April 20, 2010. Stetson Engineers, Inc.
4. http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/CLIMATEDATA.html. 2010. Website. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
5. City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1, 1988, City of Lompoc General Plan Update Program. 1988. Lawrence W. Spanne.
6. E-5 Report. 2008. State Department of Finance.
7. Regional Growth Forecast 2005-2040. August 2007. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments.
8. Census 2010. 2010. U.S. Census Bureau.

APPENDIX G

END NOTES

[1] *Lompoc Valley Magazine*, Premier Issue 2005

[2] Lawrence W. Spanne, MA, City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1, 1988, City of Lompoc General Plan Update Program

[3] Lawrence W. Spanne, MA, City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1, 1988, City of Lompoc General Plan Update Program

[4] *City of City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan*, adopted on October 19, 2010 (Population is based on existing and projected population, employment, and housing unit figures that have been generated from City land use data, Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, and U.S. Census data)

[5] State of California Department of Finance, 2008. E – 5 Report

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

[7] *City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan*, adopted on October 19, 2010

[8] *City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan*, adopted on October 19, 2010

[9] *City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan*, adopted on October 19, 2010

[10] *City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan*, adopted on October 19, 2010

[11] California Department of Water Resources, Division of Statewide Integrated Water Management, Water Use and Efficiency Branch. *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*. October 1, 2010.

[12] California Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, California Bay-Delta Authority, California Energy Commission, California Department of Public Health, California Public Utilities Commission, and California Air Resources Board. *20x2020 Water Conservation Plan*. February 2010.

[13] *Ground-Water Hydrology and Quality in the Lompoc Area*, Santa Barbara County, California, 1987-88, Bright et al., 1992