From:	Stefanie Olson
To:	DWR Water Use Efficiency
Cc:	biagtan@dsrsd.com
Subject:	August 31, 2016 workshop comments
Date:	Friday, September 2, 2016 4:31:18 PM
Attachments:	Water shortage contingency planning workshop comments 9.2016.docx

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Hello,

Attached you will find Dublin San Ramon Services District's comments from the WSCP workshop held on August 31st. I will be forwarding the District's WSCP and monthly conservation reports to you next week so your agency can utilize as a model.

Best regards,
Stefanie

Stefanie Olson
Clean Water Programs Specialist
Dublin San Ramon Services District
7051 Dublin Blvd.
Dublin, CA 94568
(925) 875-2245

Water Conservation Executive Order B-37-16 (EO)
Water Shortage Contingency Planning Workshop
August 31, 2016 Workshop Comments

Dublin San Ramon Services District appreciates the Department of Water Resources working with urban suppliers on developing clear expectations regarding urban water management plans and water shortage contingency plans. The District understands this effort is to help evade future Governor Orders that mandate statewide mandatory water restrictions.

The District was recognized as one of the top water savers within California, achieving 42.5% conservation in August of 2015, compared to August 2013. The District was able to achieve this level of conservation due to great customer response, conversion of numerous sites to recycled water, requiring developers to use recycled water for construction activities, and opening a residential recycled water fill station, the first of its kind in California.

The District has the following comments from the workshop:

1. The District would like to request DWR avoid imposing specific demand management measures (DMMs) on urban suppliers. Suppliers should have flexibility in selecting which demand management measures to implement especially since every agency is different and may utilize different tools. One of the DMMs the District has been utilizing for over fifteen years is recycled water. The District's recycled water distribution system currently includes 56 miles of pipelines that deliver recycled water to over 300 landscape irrigation customers. Within the last two years, numerous recycled water conversions were completed that saved 150 acre feet of water from the potable water supply. That is enough to serve the indoor water needs of 610 families.
2. In drafting new water conservation regulations the District requests DWR consider agencies that have done significant efforts that have resulted in permanent water reduction, such as the District's recycled water program.
3. The District does not support DWR creating standardized WSCP stages. Suppliers should develop reduction stages that are based on the supplier's unique situation.
4. Efficiency standards and drought-concern triggers should be developed and imposed by suppliers so local conditions are considered.
5. Public response to the 2014/2015 drought was outstanding especially in the tri-valley area. DWR needs to consider how often drought emergency is outreached to the public. If it is used often the public may experience drought fatigue and not be as responsive, and suppliers may not be able to achieve water reduction targets.

The District is proud of its WSCP and monthly conservation reports and will be forwarding them to you next week for your agency to utilize as a model.

DSRSD's Water Shortage Contingency and Drought Plan addresses situations when catastrophic water supply interruptions occur due to regional power outage, earthquake, or other disasters; and when drought occurs due to environmental, climatic, or legal issues.

In June 2009, DSRSD Board of Directors adopted Ordinance No. 323 (DSRSD's Emergency Response Plan (ERP)) to update both its water conservation program and its program for managing DSRSD water supplies during any water shortage condition declared by DSRSD Board of Directors. The ordinance also established regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water and penalties for ordinance violations during a declared water shortage. This ordinance addressed both catastrophic water supply interruptions and drought conditions. During water emergencies, DSRSD Ordinance No. 323 authorized the DSRSD General Manager to declare a water emergency and initiate implementation of the ERP. The ERP provides DSRSD with a standardized response and recovery protocol to prevent, minimize, and mitigate injury and damage resulting from emergencies or disaster of natural or man-made origins. DSRSD updates the ERP periodically to ensure that newly developed parts of its service area and the associated infrastructure are taken into account. A copy of Ordinance No. 323 is provided in Appendix K.

In February 2016, also in coordination with the preparation of this 2015 UWMP, DSRSD convened a work group made up of representatives from DSRSD, the City of Pleasanton, the City of Livermore, and Zone 7 Water Agency to review the respective Tri-Valley water agency Water Shortage Contingency Plans in an attempt to make the prohibitions and restrictions implemented by the Tri-Valley water agencies more consistent. The benefit of this consistency is to provide for more consistent messaging of water conservation needs and programs to residents and businesses within the Tri-Valley area. As a result of this work group, DSRSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been revised as described in this chapter.

On November 13, 2015, California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued Executive Order B-36-15 calling for the State of Community Drought Emergency and an extension of urban water use restrictions until October 31, 2016. It should be noted that since 2014, the DSRSD Board of Directors has had a declared State of Community Drought Emergency. Specific actions which have been taken by the District in response to the on-going drought conditions are described in Section 8.10 of this chapter.

8.1 STAGES OF ACTION

The revised DSRSD Water Shortage Contingency Plan contains four stages of action as follows:

- Stage 1 – Minimal Reduction
  - — Voluntary
  - — Expected reduction up to 20 percent
- Stage 2 – Moderate Reduction
  - — Voluntary or mandatory
  - — Expected reduction up to 20 percent

- Stage 3 – Severe Reduction
  - — Mandatory
  - — Expected reduction up to 35 percent
- Stage 4 – Critical Reduction
  - — Mandatory
  - — Expected reduction up to 50 percent

A water shortage condition occurs when the supply of potable water available to DSRSD cannot meet ordinary water demands for human consumption, sanitation, fire protection, and other beneficial uses. During non-emergency times, when DSRSD anticipates or identifies that water supplies (as a result of climatic conditions, regulatory changes, legal mandates, environmental regulations, or any other cause) may not be adequate to meet the normal water supply needs of its customers, DSRSD Board of Directors may determine that a water shortage exists and consider a resolution to declare a water shortage condition and associated stage for water conservation.

Table 8-1 identifies the water supply conditions associated with each stage of action.

Table 8-1. Retail: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan (DWR Table 8-1)

Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction[1] *Numerical value as a percent*	Water Supply Condition *(Narrative description)*
1	Up to 20%	Minimal Reduction
2	Up to 20%	Moderate Reduction
3	Up to 35%	Severe Reduction
4	Up to 50%	Critical Reduction

[1] *One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.*

During times of emergency, the DSRSD General Manager is authorized to declare a water emergency and implement the provisions in the ERP, including appropriate action plans to address imminent water supply shortages. When an imminent water supply interruption occurs, the DSRSD General Manager may declare the necessary stage for water conservation.

8.2 PROHIBITIONS ON END USES

California Water Code Section 10632 (a)(4) requires mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that may be considered excessive during water shortages.

Under DSRSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Stage 1 water conservation is voluntary. Stage 2 water conservation may also be voluntary, as deemed appropriate by the DSRSD Board of Directors. The Board declares these stages when it determines, with reasonable probability, that the water supply may not be adequate to meet all demands in the current year or next few years. DSRSD may be able to deliver its customers' normal water demands but wants help from customers to ensure adequate supply. At these stages, DSRSD uses public outreach and customer service to encourage the best management practices in DSRSD's water conservation program, as described in Chapter 9. Because water reduction measures are voluntary, no penalties are applied.

In Stage 2, water conservation may be declared as voluntary or mandatory. Stage 2 water conservation may be declared to be mandatory if Stage 2 voluntary water conservation targets are not met and when, due to definable events, there is greater certainty water supplies will be inadequate to meet customer demands during the current year or upcoming year.

In Stages 3 and 4, water conservation is always mandatory. Stage 3 mandatory water conservation is declared when, due to definable events, there is firm certainty that the water supply will be inadequate to meet customers' demands in the current year. If Stage 3 mandatory water conservation is in effect and the reduction goal is not being met, or if a new definable event occurs that requires increasing the goal, DSRSD Board of Directors may declare Stage 4 mandatory water conservation. During times of imminent water supply interruption, the DSRSD General Manager is authorized to make a determination and declare an appropriate stage of water conservation in response to the emergency at hand. If water supplies are reduced by 50 percent for a single year, the DSRSD Board of Directors may declare Stage 4 water conservation and require the prohibitions and water consumption reduction measures described below to be mandatory.

Table 8-2 reports the consumption reduction measures and their associated stage according to DSRSD's WSCP. If a measure is declared mandatory for a lower level stage, it is also mandatory for higher stage levels. It should be noted that the District will select and implement specific measures on an as-needed basis depending on the supply conditions and targeted demand reductions. As described further in Section 8.10, the District may need to deviate from these defined stages and prohibitions in response to a Governor's declaration or other statewide mandates.

Table 8-3 reports the prohibitions that DSRSD places on end uses in each stage of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan according to DWR's prohibition categories.

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Table 8-2. DSRSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Consumption Reduction Measures	Stage When Method Takes Effect			
	1	2	3	4
Landscape Irrigation (SFR, MFR, CII)				
Perform educational outreach on water conservation irrigation systems and dry climate plants	X			
Require shut off nozzles	X			
Prohibit runoff, overspray of saturation of landscape	X			
Time: Irrigate only between 9 pm to 6 am	X			
Require sprinklers to be turned off when raining and after 48 hours of rainfall	X			
Weekly Frequency: Limited to 3 non-consecutive days/week		X		
Weekly Frequency: Limited to 2 non-consecutive days/week			X	
Limit hand watering of non-turf landscaping to 1 day/week				X
Prohibit turf irrigation				X
Swimming Pools & Spas (SFR, MFR, CII)				
Must be leak proof	X			
Require covers when not in use		X		
Must be equipped with recirculating pump			X	
Allow drain and refill of existing pools and spas only for health or structural needs				X
Prohibit initial filling of new swimming pools and spas				X
Water Theme Parks (CII)				
Require reclaimed and recirculated water			X	
Prohibit any use of water				X
Ornamental Water Features (SFR, MFR, CII)				
Must be leak proof	X			
Must be equipped with recirculating pump			X	
Prohibit potable water use			X	
Allow drain and refill only for health or structural needs			X	
Washing of Pavement (SFR, MFR, CII)				
Require broom and bucket	X			
Prohibit use of potable water, unless required for health and safety			X	
Exterior Washing of Autos, Boats, Buildings (SFR, MFR, CII)				
Require hose with shut off nozzle	X			
Require bucket		X		
Limit washing to no more than once a month		X		
Encourage use of commercial wash services that recycle water		X		
Require broom to be used to wash buildings			X	
Only wash vehicles at commercial establishments that use recycled or recirculating water			X	
Prohibit washing with potable water			X	
Water for Construction (CII)				
No potable water for construction use when reasonable			X	
Restaurants (CII)				
Post water conservation messages on bathroom mirrors	X			
Restaurants may only serve water on request	X			
Require kitchens to use low flow rinse nozzles		X		
Laundromats (CII)				
Prohibit use of non-efficient washing machines				X
Other (SFR, MRF, CII)				
Customers must repair leaks, breaks or malfunctions in a timely manner	X			
Restrict distribution system flushing		X		

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Table 8-3. Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses (DWR Table 8-2)

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Watering is allowed only between 9 pm and 6 am	No
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Sprinklers are to be turned off during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation	No
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		No
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Post water conservation messages on bathroom mirrors	No
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses		No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		No
1	Other	Use broom and bucket to wash private pavement	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Limited to 3 nonconsecutive days per week	No
2	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves		No
2	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas		No
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	No potable water for construction use when reasonable	Yes
2	Other	Use bucket to wash autos, boats, and buildings no more than once a month; Encourage use of commercial wash services that recycle water	No
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Limited to 2 nonconsecutive days per week	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Decorative water features must be equipped with a recirculating pump; Prohibit potable water use; Allow drain and refill only for health or structural needs	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Must be equipped with a recirculating pump	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Require water theme parks to reclaim and recirculate their water	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	No turf irrigation	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Hand water non-turf landscaping 1 day per week	Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Prohibit use of non-efficient washing machines	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Allow drain and refill of pools and spas only for health or structural needs; Prohibit initial filling	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Prohibit any use of water for water theme parks	Yes
NOTES: All Stage 1 restrictions become enforced in Stage 2			

8.3 PENALTIES, CHARGES, OTHER ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITIONS

Section 10632(a)(6) of the California Water Code requires a water supplier to penalize or charge for excessive water use, where applicable. When mandatory water use reduction is declared at any of the above stages, the DSRSD Board of Directors will adopt a progressive schedule of fines to be levied against customers and users for successive violations of mandatory water use restrictions established in Stages 2, 3 and 4.

District Code Section 4.10.030(C) defines the regulations for water use during any type of water shortage. This provision authorizes DSRSD General Manager to prescribe and enforce rules governing water allocation and use of water. It also provides DSRSD General Manager with guidelines for allocating water supply during shortages.

Additionally, water customers and users are subject to District Code Title 1, Chapter 1.30, Enforcement, of the DSRSD Code, which provides general penalties, remedies for violations, penalties of increasing severity, and imposition of costs. Violations may be punishable as misdemeanors or infractions, depending on the severity of the violation. The DSRSD General Manager is authorized to apply penalties as he or she deems appropriate, including flow restriction, submetering, and discontinuance of water service, until the violation is corrected. DSRSD may also seek damage and/or remedies, including fees or fines and the amount of costs incurred by DSRSD to investigate and correct the violation.

8.4 CONSUMPTION REDUCTION METHODS

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. California Water Code Section 10632(a)(5) requires the water supplier to provide consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages of a water shortage. DSRSD will use the consumption reduction methods proposed in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4. Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan – Consumption Reduction Methods (DWR Table 8-3)

Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
All	Offer Water Use Surveys	Residential Water Survey Program; Large Landscape Audit Support Services Program
All	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	Commercial Irrigation Equipment Rebate Program
All	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	
1	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	Offer rebates on low flow rinse nozzles, high efficiency washing machines, ultra-low flush toilet replacement program
1	Reduce System Water Loss	Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions
1	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	District has drought rates for Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see Chapter 9 Section 9.2.3)
2	Decrease Line Flushing	District will perform line flushing only in critical areas of the distribution system

8.5 DETERMINING WATER SHORTAGE REDUCTIONS

California Water Code Section 10632 (a)(9) requires the water supplier to develop a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use in the course of carrying out the urban water supply shortage contingency analysis.

DSRSD's water supply from Zone 7 is metered at the turnouts and water delivered to customers is metered at the connection points.

Meters at each Zone 7 turnout are read daily to provide DSRSD with overall water consumption information. If DSRSD initiates a water shortage stage during a drought, actual reductions in water use can be determined on a daily basis. In addition, in 2014, DSRSD introduced a new customer portal on its website called AquaHawk Alerting. AquaHawk is a free service that enables customers to view their consumption over a period of time and to set their own leak alerts and water consumption thresholds. The system also analyzes a customer's water consumption, and if usage indicates a water leak or other issue, the customer is notified. More than 40 percent of the District's water customers are using AquaHawk.

Additionally, DSRSD personnel can monitor customers' water use in real time and can identify those customers that consume more than normal amounts of water. Customers who use excessive water relative to their neighbors are contacted and are sent conservation notices and related information.

8.6 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Section 10632 (a)(7) of the California Water Code requires an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions taken for conservation and water restriction on the revenues and expenditures of the water supplier.

DSRSD has a water rate structure which charges a bimonthly fixed service charge and a bimonthly water quantity use charge. The bimonthly water quantity use charge is based on the actual quantity of water used. Water rates are also tiered, so that higher water rates apply to greater water use, providing an incentive to conserve. In addition, DSRSD maintains a rate stabilization fund to avoid spikes in customer water rates caused by fluctuating operational costs.

To ensure that DSRSD can cover operating expenses during any type of water shortage, DSRSD Board of Directors have established rates for each water shortage stage in accordance with DSRSD Ordinance 323. The water rate is effective the date that the stage is declared and applicable for the duration of the stage. DSRSD may also incur costs in enforcing mandatory water use reduction measures. DSRSD may recover enforcement costs, including labor costs and materials, from the water customer or user in violation, in accordance with DSRSD Code and Ordinance 323.

DSRSD water customers also pay Zone 7 water rates. Zone 7 maintains a drought contingency fund, which is a rate stabilization fund that can be utilized during drought situations to minimize impacts on water rates as a result of drought conditions.

8.7 RESOLUTION OR ORDINANCE

As a requirement of the UWMPs, DSRSD is required to develop a water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance for submittal with the UWMP. Appendix K includes the District's current Ordinance No. 323. The District will adopt the revised Water Shortage Contingency Plan presented in this chapter. A copy of the resolution will be provided in Appendix K.

8.8 CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTION

The Water Code Section 10632 requires actions to be undertaken by the water supplier to prepare for and implement during a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.

Water supplies may be interrupted in the future due to a regional power outage, a natural disaster such as an earthquake, or an accidental pipeline break. Per District Policy No. P300-12-1, under emergency conditions in which immediate actions must be taken to protect lives and property, respond to emergencies, and to restore essential services for public health and safety, the District's designated Emergency Manager (General Manager or designee) may proclaim a District State of Emergency and activate the DSRSD ERP. The ERP includes action plans that are to be used in response to such events and incidents; Action Plan 9 (AP 9) specifically addresses the actions to be taken if there is a water supply interruption. The District's ERP policy and Action Plan 9 are included in Appendix L. Below are several situations that DSRSD has considered in its planning.

8.8.1 Unavailable SWP Water

DSRSD analyzed conditions in which no water was available from the SWP. This could occur if the South Bay Aqueduct was inoperable due to maintenance or was damaged during an earthquake. Water supplies from the SWP could also be limited or unavailable during a future drought. If no water was available from the SWP, Zone 7 would need to meet customer demand with groundwater and available local water stored in Lake Del Valle. The worst disruption to SWP deliveries would likely result from a moderate to a large earthquake, causing multiple Delta islands levee failures and cessation of exports from the Delta of up to a year. Under this scenario and under current conditions, Zone 7 estimates that it would be able to make full deliveries to the retailers during non-summer months using a combination of groundwater and/or water stored in Lake Del Valle. During the peak demand of the summer months, however, Zone 7 will need to reduce deliveries to the retailers, including DSRSD. Zone 7 analysis shows that Zone 7 has sufficient groundwater supply and pumping ability to serve the indoor water use needs of the service area over a one-year period; the availability of water supply for outdoor water use during the summer months will depend on the amount of water available in Lake Del Valle. Depending on timing and degree of recovery, DSRSD might enact any of the stages of water shortage conditions discussed in Section 8.1.

8.8.2 Unavailable Zone 7 Water

DSRSD's turnouts are fed by two major pipelines from Zone 7. One pipeline has been out of service two times in the recent past, once due to scheduled maintenance and once due to a pipeline break. If one or both pipelines were out of service for a significant period, DSRSD would need to receive water from its emergency interties with EBMUD, the City of Pleasanton, or any future emergency interties.

DSRSD currently has six emergency pipeline interties (three with EBMUD, two with the City of Pleasanton and one with the City of Livermore). The interties are strictly for emergency conditions, such as a major pipeline break, supply contamination, or interruption of deliveries due to earthquake, flood, or other disaster. These connections would allow either agency to obtain water from the other agency during an emergency. DSRSD is currently exploring an emergency intertie with the City of Livermore.

Depending on the availability of water from these sources, DSRSD might need to enact various water shortage stages discussed in Section 8.1 to deal with a shortfall.

8.8.3 Regional Electric Power Failure

If electrical power was not available for a prolonged period of time, DSRSD would continue to receive water from a number of sources. DSRSD could receive treated water (by gravity flow) stored in Zone 7's clearwells located at the water treatment plants, gravity flow from potable and recycled water storage reservoirs owned and operated by DSRSD, and water from its emergency interties with the City of Pleasanton and EBMUD. Also, a significant number of Zone 7's production wells and other DSRSD and Zone 7 pump stations are equipped with backup diesel generators. Therefore, even if electrical power fails, backup power supplies are available to distribute water supplies.

At two emergency interconnect locations with EBMUD (on Alcosta Boulevard, San Ramon), EBMUD's water system is at a higher pressure than DSRSD's and water would naturally flow into DSRSD's system. Pleasanton's system is at a lower pressure and portable booster pumps would be required to utilize the Pleasanton interties. Water from these sources would enter DSRSD's Pressure Zone 1 and would be pumped, through existing pump stations with emergency power generating equipment, into the higher elevations of DSRSD's service area. Again, DSRSD might need to enact various water shortage stages discussed in Section 8.1, depending on the availability of supplies during a power outage.

8.8.4 Earthquake

Water system infrastructure, including treatment plants, pump stations, storage tanks, and pipelines, can be damaged during a strong earthquake. DSRSD's facilities, as well as Zone 7's facilities, have been constructed in accordance with the applicable building codes to minimize potential damage during an earthquake. Some facilities may be expected to be damaged as the result of a strong earthquake; however, multiple turnouts from the Zone 7 supply system and DSRSD water distribution pipelines have been looped so that damaged portions of the DSRSD system can be quickly isolated and repaired. DSRSD's design criteria also requires water system looping in neighborhoods to ensure water service reliability. In addition, as discussed previously, DSRSD has five emergency interties (three with EBMUD and two with the City of Pleasanton) to provide water during an emergency. Again, DSRSD may need to enact various water shortage stages discussed in Section 8.1, depending on timing and degree of recovery.

8.8.5 Emergency Water Supply for Dougherty Valley

Water stored in the Main Basin can be used for meeting demands in Dougherty Valley during emergency conditions. Operationally, Zone 7 is planning to store water in the Main Basin for use in the Dougherty Valley. This annual storage will allow Zone 7 to meet demands in the Dougherty Valley which do not match the diversion pattern of the Berrenda Mesa water entitlement transfer. No carryover of water stored annually in the Main Basin for Dougherty Valley will be allowed from year to year. Nevertheless, Main Basin groundwater will be available for use in Dougherty Valley during emergency conditions.

Under conditions that interrupt delivery of water from the State Water Project, Zone 7 and its retailers with access to groundwater must meet customer demand with groundwater and any water in Lake Del Valle available for Zone 7 use.

8.9 MINIMUM SUPPLY NEXT THREE YEARS

In Table 8-5, the minimum potable water supply available during each of the next three years is estimated based on the driest three-year historic sequence for DSRSD's water supply (Chapter 7, Section 7.3). The estimated minimum water supply available is equivalent to DSRSD's average water supply multiplied by percentage of average supply available during the multiple-dry year scenarios (Table 7-2). DSRSD's estimated average water supply is approximately 11,244 AF and is based on year 2013.

DSRSD's recycled water supply is not subject to climatic limitations. Therefore, it is unaffected by the historic driest three-year water supply. Recycled water supplies are not included in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5. Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years (DWR Table 8-4)

	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	9,670	8,759	9,254
NOTES: Volumes are in AF and includes potable water system only.			

8.10 2015/2016 STATE OF COMMUNITY DROUGHT EMERGENCY

On April 1, 2015 Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15 which prescribed a 25 percent reduction across the State of California with reductions proportional to relative per capita 2013 water usage. Additionally, urban water suppliers are also required to develop rate structures including fees and penalties to maximize water conservation consistent with statewide water restrictions. In addition, the SWRCB issued Emergency Regulations for Drought Emergency Water Conservation (effective May 12, 2015) which required large urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 connections to do the following:

- Impose restrictions on outdoor irrigation;
- Notify customers of leaks within the customers control;
- Report on water use monthly; and
- Report on compliance and enforcement.

On May 19, 2015, DSRSD Board of Directors declared that a State of Community Drought Emergency existed since February 2014 and would continue to prevail because the ordinary demands of water consumers in DSRSD's service area could not be met without causing insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and/or fire protection as a result of the drought restrictions on the available water supply. The updated Drought Response Action Plan adopted on May 19, 2015 was to run through February 29, 2016.

In addition, in May 2015, DSRSD issued Water Use Limitations Urgency Ordinance No. 336[1] which adopted water use limitations during the drought emergency, and Water Shortage Enforcement Ordinance No. 337[2] which adopted penalties and provisions for the enforcement of water use limitations. These ordinances were taken into effect immediately, superseded any other

[1] Urgency Ordinance No. 336 (May 2016) repealed Urgency Ordinance No. 333 (May 2014).
[2] Urgency Ordinance No. 337 (May 2015) repealed Urgency Ordinance No. 334 (May 2014) and Urgency Ordinance No. 335 (August 2014).

DSRSD ordinance or regulation, and were to remain in effect until the Community Drought Emergency ended.

In February 2016, the Board approved the continuation of the State of Community Drought Emergency through October 31, 2016 and endorsed an updated Drought Response Action Plan for 2016 to be effective from March 1, 2016 through October 31, 2016. In March 2016, the Board adopted Urgency Ordinance No. 338[3] to revise the water use limitations during the Community Drought Emergency.

Copies of Urgency Ordinance Nos. 337 and 338, and the Drought Response Action Plan for 2016, are included in Appendix M.

[3] Urgency Ordinance No. 338 (March 2016) repealed Urgency Ordinance No. 336 (May 2015).