

Chapter 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chapter 8 (Water Shortage Contingency Plan) of the City’s 2020 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a detailed approach which presents how the City intends to act, or respond, in the case of an actual water shortage contingency.
- Preparation of the City’s “Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment” (or Annual Assessment) is discussed. Commencing July 1, 2022, the City is required to submit the Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment will include a review of the City’s “unconstrained” water demands for the current year and for a potential upcoming single dry year. Unconstrained water demands represent the City’s water demands prior to any “response actions” the City may invoke pursuant to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
- The City will manage water supplies to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. The City’s plan for water usage during periods of shortage is designed to incorporate six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges from up to a 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortage, and greater than a 50 percent shortage.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, customers will be required to reduce their consumption by the percentage specified in the corresponding water supply shortage level.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, the City has established response actions to reduce demand on water supplies and to reduce any shortage gaps in water supplies. These demand reduction actions include irrigation and other outdoor use restrictions, rate structure changes, and other water use prohibitions.
- The operational changes the City will consider in addressing water shortages on a short-term basis are discussed and include improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures.
- The City’s Emergency Response Plan is summarized. The Emergency Response Plan provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures, and other unforeseen circumstances.
- The preparation of the City’s seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan is discussed. The locations of earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City’s water service area are provided.
- The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the City’s standard water shortage levels is presented. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to

its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands.

- The communication protocols implemented by the City when it declares any water shortage level are presented.
- The compliance and enforcement procedures associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The legal authorities associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The financial consequences associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The City will evaluate the need for revising the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in order to resolve any water shortage gaps, as necessary. The steps necessary for the City to adopt and amend its Water Shortage Contingency Plan are presented.

The following Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes references to Chapters and Sections from the City of Ontario's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan:

8.1 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

CWC 10632.

(a)(1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

The City's sources of supply were discussed in Section 6.2 of the 2020 UWMP and consist of groundwater pumped from the Chino Basin; treated groundwater from the Chino Basin produced by the Chino Basin Desalter Authority; treated, imported water purchased from MWD through Water Facilities Authority; groundwater and/or surface water purchased from San Antonio Water Company; and recycled water purchased from Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The City provides recycled water for irrigation instead of potable supplies. The Chino Basin is adjudicated, and groundwater supplies are managed. The reliability of the various sources of supply are discussed in Chapter 7 of the 2020 UWMP. Based on the adjudication provisions in the Chino Basin, the City is able to produce groundwater without limitation, provided any amount produced in excess of the production rights is replenished. Imported water supplies (both treated and untreated) may be impacted in the event MWD implements its WSAP due to a water supply shortage. Finally, recycled water is locally generated and generally is not impacted by drought conditions. Section 7.2.3 summarizes the City's projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments, including during normal years, single dry years, and a five consecutive year drought periods. These tables indicate the City can meet water demands during normal years, single dry years, and a five consecutive year drought periods over the next 25 years. Consequently, it is anticipated the City will have sufficient water supplies available to meet projected demands.

8.2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

CWC 10632.

(a)(2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC 10632.1.

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

Commencing July 1, 2022, the City is required to submit an “Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment” (Annual Assessment) in accordance with DWR’s guidance and requirements. The Annual Assessment will include a review of the City’s unconstrained water demands (i.e. water demands prior to any projected response actions the City may trigger under this WSCP) for the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year. The City will also include information regarding anticipated shortages, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the City’s WSCP.

For each Annual Assessment, the City plans to prepare a preliminary assessment which evaluates the adequacy of its water supplies for the current and upcoming years by April of each year. The preliminary assessment will include a review of water supplies for at least a single dry year.

The components of an Annual Assessment consist of the following:

- A written decision-making process
- Key data inputs and assessment methodology

8.2.1 DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The City produces groundwater from the Chino Basin as its primary source of water supply and that basin is managed on a fiscal year basis. Consequently, during the third quarter of each fiscal year the City will review its water demands from the initial six months along with the current groundwater basin conditions and local hydrology. This information will be used to help develop the Annual Assessment. A draft of the Annual Assessment will be circulated internally within the City for peer review and comment. Based on comments received, a redraft will be prepared and provided to City managers during the Spring of each year. The draft subsequently will be provided to the City Manager for final review. Subsequently, a final draft of the Annual Assessment will be provided to the City Council as necessary for review and included in the agenda as part of a City Council meeting such that it can be reviewed or approved and any recommended specific shortage response actions may be enacted. The final Annual Assessment will be provided to DWR no later than July 1 of each year.

The Annual Assessments will be instrumental in providing guidance to the City for decisions regarding potential declarations of a water supply shortage and implementation of water reduction stages, instituting mandatory water restrictions, promoting water use efficiency and conservation programs, adopting and implementing water rates and drought rate surcharges, and pursuing alternative water supplies when necessary. This process will help ensure adequate water supplies resources are available to the City.

8.2.2 DATA AND METHODOLOGIES

The key data inputs and methodologies which will be evaluated by the City during the preparation of the preliminary assessment will include the following:

- 1) Evaluation Criteria: The locally applicable evaluation criteria used to prepare the Annual Assessment will be identified. The evaluation criteria will include, but is not limited to, an analysis of current local hydrology (including rainfall and groundwater levels), current water demands, a review of water system improvement plans which may impact infrastructure availability, and water quality regulations which may impact groundwater availability.

- 2) Water Supply: A description of each available water supply source will be provided. The descriptions will include a quantification of each available water supply source and will be based on review of current production capacities, historical production, Urban Water Management Plans, and prior water supply studies (including Water Supply Assessments and/or Master Plans).
- 3) Unconstrained Water Demand: The potential unconstrained water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year, prior to any special shortage response actions, will be reviewed. The review will include factors such as weather, existing and projected land uses and populations, actual customer consumption and water use factors, monthly Urban Water Supplier Monthly Reports, existing water shortage levels (see Section 8.3), and existing water conservation ordinances (see Section 9.2.1).
- 4) Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year: The water supplies available and projected for use to meet the demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be considered and identified by each type of supply. The evaluation will include factors such as estimated water demands, weather, groundwater basin operating safe yields, water quality results, existing available pumping capacities, imported water allocations, contractual obligations, regulatory issues, use of emergency interconnections, and the costs associated with producing each water supply source.
- 5) Infrastructure Considerations: The capabilities of the water system infrastructure to meet the water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be considered. Available production capacities (e.g. groundwater well capacities) and distribution system water losses (see Section 4.2.4) will be reviewed. In addition, capital improvement and replacement projects, as well as potential projects which may increase water system and production capacities (see Section 6.2.8), will be considered.
- 6) Other Factors: Additional local considerations, if any, which can affect the availability of water supplies will be described.

8.3 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

CWC 10632.

(a)(3)(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(a)(3)(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and indicating a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standardized water shortage levels.

The City has a legal responsibility to provide water utility services, including water for residential, commercial, industrial, public authority, and for public fire hydrants and private fire services. The City will manage water supplies prudently to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. In its 2015 Plan, the City's WSCP was designed to provide a minimum of 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. For its 2020 Plan, the City's WSCP is designed to provide water supplies in the event there is less than 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. Water shortage trigger mechanisms have been established to ensure that this policy is implemented. This includes structured stages of action referred to as water supply shortage planning levels.

Table 8-1 provides a description of the six standard stages of action which may be triggered by a shortage in one or more of the City's water supply sources, depending on the severity of the shortage and its anticipated duration.

Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Planning Levels

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>
1	Up to 10%	Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or other types of mobile equipment shall be done only with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or with reclaimed wastewater. No person shall sprinkle, water, or irrigate any landscaped or vegetated areas between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
2	Up to 20%	In addition to Shortage Level 1, operators of hotels and motels must provide the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. Irrigation is prohibited during and within 48 hours of rainfall.
3	Up to 30%	In addition to Shortage Level 2, the use of fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare. Unless written permission has been granted by the City Manager or his/her designee, the use of potable water for construction activities and grading shall be prohibited.
4	Up to 40%	In addition to Shortage Level 3, residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating turf or other landscaping more than two days a week. No person shall irrigate any turf or landscaped area more than fifteen minutes (15) on watering days. No vehicles shall be washed unless it is taken to a carwash.
5	Up to 50%	In addition to Shortage Level 4, residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating turf or other landscaping more than one day a week.
6	>50%	In addition to Shortage Level 5, unless otherwise permitted by a resolution of the City Council, there shall be no use of potable water for irrigation of outdoor landscape or turf. Commercial nurseries shall be prohibited from the use of potable water for irrigation of outdoor, landscape and turf except by use of a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle. The following nonessential use of water shall be prohibited: the filling, cycling, filtering, or refilling of swimming pools, spas, Jacuzzis, fountains or other like devices.
NOTES:		

The 2020 Plan requires urban water suppliers to have six standardized water shortage response actions in accordance with DWR. The City’s previous WSCP, originally included in the City’s 2015 Plan as Ordinance No. 3027 (see Appendix M), established a voluntary stage followed by four water supply shortage levels that would be mandatory once put into effect: Stage 1 addresses a water supply shortage of up to 10 percent; Stage 2 addresses a water supply shortage of up to 20 percent; Stage 3 addresses a water supply shortage of anywhere between 20 percent to 50 percent; and Stage 4 addresses a water supply shortage of more than 50 percent.

For its 2020 Plan, the City has prepared a draft Water Conservation Plan (see Appendix N) that will address the six standard stages of action in accordance with DWR. Under this draft Water Conservation Plan, the City will continue to incorporate Ordinance No. 3027’s voluntary stage

during normal water supply conditions as well as the existing Stage 1 and Stage 2 water supply shortage levels as is. However, the City has amended Stage 3 to address a water supply shortage of up to 30 percent. In addition, the City has included a Stage 4 and Stage 5 that will be used to address a water supply shortage of up to 40 percent, and 50 percent, respectively. The City's existing Stage 4 has been amended to a Stage 6 level which addresses a water supply shortage of more than 50 percent.

8.4 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

CWC 10632.

(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

8.4.1 DEMAND REDUCTION

Voluntary Conservation Stage

All persons are encouraged to voluntarily limit the amount of water used to the amount absolutely necessary for health and safety, business operations, and irrigation. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter where a declared water shortage stage or water shortage emergency requires mandatory or other more stringent requirements, the following elements of conservation apply at all times on a voluntary basis by all persons within the City:

- 1) Avoid hose washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as required for sanitary purposes. If a person uses a hand-held hose to wash any paved surfaces, the hose shall be equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle.
- 2) Wash motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and other types of mobile equipment using a hand-held bucket, or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, or at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or with recycled wastewater for approved uses.
- 3) Avoid using water to clean, fill, or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes, or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.

- 4) Encourage restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, or other public places where food is sold, served or offered for sale, to serve drinking water only to those customers expressly requesting water.
- 5) Promptly repair all leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures.
- 6) Avoid watering lawn, landscape or other turf areas more often than every other day and during the hours between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- 7) Avoid causing or allowing the water to run off landscape areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks, or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage (Up to 10%)

During a Stage 1, the following mandatory restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable when the City Council determines that the City's water conservation goals are not being met by voluntary water conservation measures, or that the City's water supplies are likely to be reduced by up to ten percent (10%) or it has otherwise been requested or directed by executive order or regulation of a State agency to reduce its potable water consumption or production by a specified amount.

- 1) Except as required for health and sanitary purposes, washing of sidewalks, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces is prohibited. Any hand-held hose used for such purposes shall be equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle.
- 2) Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or other types of mobile equipment shall be done only with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or with reclaimed wastewater.
- 3) No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.
- 4) No restaurant, hotel, café, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested.
- 5) All water customers of the City shall promptly repair all leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures. Such leak shall be repaired in a timely manner after notification by the City, but in no case after notification in excess of 72 hours for the first violation and then every 72 hours thereafter for the second and third violations.
- 6) No person shall sprinkle, water, or irrigate any landscaped or vegetated areas between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. In any event, such watering shall not be in excess of needs nor be of a manner that allows water flow onto streets or other paved areas. The above mentioned may be watered by a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle at any time of the day. Commercial nurseries, golf courses, and other water-dependent industries are exempt.
- 7) No water customer of the City shall cause or allow the water to run off landscaped area into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinkler or excessive watering.

- 8) The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare. An exception may be made for construction use through a proper City-Designated meter. The use of potable water for construction activities shall be restricted in areas where recycled water is available for such use.

Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage (Up to 20%)

During a Stage 2, the following mandatory restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable when the City Council determines that it is likely that the City will suffer a reduction of more than ten percent (10%) up to twenty percent (20%) in its water supplies or it has otherwise been requested or directed by executive order or regulation of a State Agency to reduce its potable water consumption or production by a specified amount.

- 1) All the prohibitions and restrictions in Stage 1 shall be in effect provided that the more restrictive measures noted in this Stage shall take precedence.
- 2) Filling or refilling of empty swimming pools shall not occur without the written permission of the City Manager or his/her designee.
- 3) All customers are prohibited from irrigating turf or ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours following measurable rainfall.
- 4) Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.
- 5) All persons, including the City, are prohibited from irrigating with potable water any ornamental turf on public street medians.
- 6) The use of potable water irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings shall be consistent with the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing & Community Development.

Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage (Up to 30%)

During a Stage 3, the following mandatory restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable when the City Council determines that it is likely that the City will suffer a reduction of more than twenty percent (20%) and up to thirty percent (30%) in its water supplies or it has otherwise been requested or directed by executive order or regulation of a State Agency to reduce its potable water consumption or production by a specified amount.

- 1) All the prohibitions and restrictions in the preceding Stages shall be in effect provided that the more restrictive measures noted in this Stage shall take precedence.
- 2) Residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating any turf or landscape area more than four (4) days a week.
- 3) The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare. Unless written permission has been granted

by the City Manager or his/her designee, the use of potable water for construction activities and grading shall be prohibited.

Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage (Up to 40%)

During a Stage 4, the following mandatory restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable when the City Council determines that it is likely that the City will suffer a reduction of more than thirty percent (30%) and up to forty percent (40%) in its water supplies or it has otherwise been requested or directed by executive order or regulation of a State Agency to reduce its potable water consumption or production by a specified amount.

- 1) All the prohibitions and restrictions in the preceding Stages shall be in effect provided that the more restrictive measures noted in this Stage shall take precedence.
- 2) Residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating turf or other landscaping more than two (2) days a week.
- 3) No person shall irrigate any turf or landscaped area more than fifteen minutes (15) on watering days.
- 4) No vehicles shall be washed unless it is taken to a carwash.

Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage (Up to 50%)

During a Stage 5, the following mandatory restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable when the City Council determines that it is likely that the City will suffer a reduction of more than forty percent (40%) and up to fifty percent (50%) in its water supplies or it has otherwise been requested or directed by executive order or regulation of a State Agency to reduce its potable water consumption or production by a specified amount.

- 1) All the prohibitions and restrictions in the preceding Stages shall be in effect provided that the more restrictive measures noted in this Stage shall take precedence.
- 2) Residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating turf or other landscaping more than one (1) day a week.

Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency (More than 50%)

During Stage 6, the following mandatory restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable when the City Council determines that it is likely that the City will suffer a reduction of more than fifty percent (50%) in its water supplies or it has otherwise been requested or directed by executive order or regulation of a State agency to reduce its potable water consumption or production by a specified amount. A water shortage emergency may be declared whenever the City Council finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the City to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. A water shortage emergency may include an immediate emergency. An immediate emergency may occur as a result of a breakage or failure

of a dam, pump, pipe line or conduit, a major earthquake, large-scale fire, or other so called “Act of God” which may have serious impacts on the City's available water supply.

The following restrictions on the use of potable water shall be applicable during a Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency:

- 1) All the prohibitions and restrictions in the preceding Stages shall be in effect provided that the more restrictive measures noted in this Stage shall take precedence.
- 2) Unless otherwise permitted by a resolution of the City Council, there shall be no use of potable water for irrigation of outdoor landscape or turf.
- 3) Commercial nurseries shall be prohibited from the use of potable water for irrigation of outdoor, landscape and turf except by use of a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle.
- 4) The following nonessential use of water shall be prohibited: the filling, cycling, filtering, or refilling of swimming pools, spas, Jacuzzis, fountains or other like devices.

Table 8-2 Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>				
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF		Yes
1	Other	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 4,712 AF	The use of water for fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare. An exception may be made for construction use through proper city-designated meter. The use of potable water for construction activities shall be restricted in areas where recycled water is available for such use.	Yes
2	Other	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 9,424 AF	Includes all Stage 1 actions	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 9,424 AF	Filling or refilling of empty swimming pools shall not occur without the written permission of the City Manager or his/her designee.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 9,424 AF	All customers are prohibited from irrigating turf or ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours following measurable rainfall.	Yes
2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 9,424 AF		Yes
2	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 9,424 AF	All persons, including the City, are prohibited from irrigating with potable water any ornamental turf on public street medians.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 9,424 AF	The use of potable water for irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings shall be consistent with California Building Standards Commission and Department of Housing & Community Development.	Yes
3	Other	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 14,137 AF	includes all Stage 2 actions	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 14,137 AF	Residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating any turf or landscape area more than four days a week.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 14,137 AF	The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare. Unless written permission has been granted by the City Manager or his/her designee, the use of potable water for construction activities and grading shall be prohibited.	Yes

4	Other	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 18,849 AF	Includes all Stage 3 actions	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 18,849 AF	Residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating any turf or landscape area more than two days a week.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 18,849 AF	No person shall irrigate any turf or landscaped area more than fifteen minutes (15) on watering days.	Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 18,849 AF		Yes
5	Other	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 23,561 AF	Includes all Stage 4 actions	Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 23,561 AF	Residents and CII customers will be prohibited from irrigating any turf or landscape area more than one day a week.	Yes
6	Other	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 23,561 AF	Includes all Stage 5 actions	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 23,561 AF	Commercial nurseries shall be prohibited from the use of potable water for irrigation of outdoor, landscape and turf except by use of a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 23,561 AF		Yes
6	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 23,561 AF	The following nonessential uses of water shall be prohibited: the filling, cycling, filtering, or refilling swimming pools, spas, Jacuzzis, fountains or other like devices.	Yes
NOTES:				

8.4.2 SUPPLY AUGMENTATION

The City does not plan to add a new source of water supply to address customer demands, but instead will consider increased supplies from existing sources. Table 8-3 reflects this approach and does not identify any new supplies. Instead, the City will focus on demand reduction measures in the event existing sources of supply are not sufficient to meet customer demands. As discussed in Chapter 6, the City’s sources of water supply include: groundwater pumped from the Chino Basin; treated groundwater from the Chino Basin produced by the Chino Basin Desalter Authority; treated, imported surface water purchased from MWD through Water Facilities Authority; groundwater and/or surface water purchased from San Antonio Water Company; and recycled water purchased from Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The City’s main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the Chino Basin. As noted in Section 8.2, beginning July 1, 2022, the City will prepare and submit an Annual Assessment which will include a review of water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. In the event the City is currently in, or considers entering into, one of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3, the City will consider the water supply augmentation actions described below.

For each water shortage level discussed in Section 8.3, the City will consider supplementing its existing water supplies through increased groundwater production instead of the purchase of additional imported water supplies. Due to previous critically dry conditions, MWD developed the Water Supply Allocation Plan whereby available supplies are equitably allocated to its member agencies, including CDA, IEUA, and WFA. The WSAP establishes ten different shortage levels and a corresponding drought allocation to each member agency. Based on the shortage level established by MWD, the WSAP provides a reduced drought allocation to a member agency for its Municipal and Industrial retail demand. The ratio of MWD water supply drought allocation to

local water supply will change based on the WSAP stage. The MWD drought allocation can be used to make Full-Service water deliveries at the Tier 1 rate up to a Tier 1 allocation. Any Full-Service water delivered in excess of a drought allocation is subject to a penalty rate in addition to the normal rate paid for the water.

MWD’s primary first response to any gap between core supplies (from the State Water Project and Colorado River) and demand is to make optimal use of its supply augmentation options, consisting of drawing from flexible supply programs and storage reserves. MWD has developed and actively manages a portfolio of water supply programs including water transfer, storage, and exchange agreements. MWD pursues voluntary water transfer and exchange programs to help mitigate supply/demand imbalances and provide additional dry-year supply sources. In addition, MWD has developed significant storage capacity in reservoirs, conjunctive use, and other groundwater storage programs totaling approximately 6.0 million AF. Pursuant to MWD’s “Emergency Storage Objective”, updated in 2019, approximately 750,000 AF of total stored water is emergency storage reserved by MWD for use in the event of supply interruptions. Based on MWD’s historical and on-going water supply and storage programs and management practices, the City will use up to the treated imported water supply made available from MWD through WFA in association with each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3. Water demands will be addressed through increased use of the local groundwater supplies and implementation of demand reduction measures through the various stages of action.

The City will consider augmenting its existing water supplies through production of additional groundwater from the Chino Basin. As noted in Section 6.2.2, the Chino Basin is managed under the Chino Basin adjudication. During the period of management under the Chino Basin Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle the Chino Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Parties to the Chino Basin Judgment, including the City, are authorized to produce groundwater in excess of their rights and pay assessments for such production to the Chino Basin Watermaster. The assessments are used to purchase untreated imported water to replenish the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin Watermaster purchases untreated imported water to replenish the Chino Basin from MWD through Inland Empire Utilities Agency. Groundwater quality is carefully monitored by the Chino Basin Watermaster. Treatment facilities and/or blend plans have been developed by water agencies to meet potable water standards and to prevent the spread of any groundwater contamination. Groundwater quality in the Chino Basin is not expected to impact potable supplies or constrain supply reliability. Based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to continue relying on the Chino Basin for adequate supplies in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3.

Table 8-3 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUedata online submittal tool</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
1	Transfers	Not applicable (see Notes)	
2	Transfers	Not applicable (see Notes)	
3	Transfers	Not applicable (see Notes)	
4	Transfers	Not applicable (see Notes)	
5	Transfers	Not applicable (see Notes)	
6	Transfers	Not applicable (see Notes)	

NOTES: The City will consider increased production from the Chino Basin using existing facilities to address increased demands. As noted on Table 8-2, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.

8.4.3 OPERATIONAL CHANGES

During a water supply shortage situation, the City will manage its water supply resources to provide sufficient water supplies capable of meeting the demands of its customers. Section 8.4.1 describes the City’s standard water shortage levels and associated demand reduction measures. Section 8.4.2 describes the City’s water supply sources and water supply augmentation actions available. The supply augmentation actions and demand reduction measures, when implemented, may potentially result in short-term operational changes which are necessary to allow the City to utilize all available water supply sources in response to water shortage situations.

As noted in Section 8.2, beginning July 1, 2022, the City will prepare and submit an Annual Assessment which will include a review of the water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. Preparation of the Annual Assessment will assist the City in determining any potential operational changes. In addition, the City’s standard water shortage levels and the associated demand reduction measures, in conjunction with the City’s existing Demand Management Measures (discussed in Chapter 9), will be essential to the City in reducing water demands during any water shortage period. The operational changes the City will consider in addressing non-catastrophic water shortages on a short-term basis include the following:

- Improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures
- Optimized production from existing available water supply sources
- Potential use of emergency supply sources, including emergency interconnections
- Potential blending of water supply resources
- Improved monitoring, maintenance, and repairs to reduce water distribution system losses

8.4.4 ADDITIONAL MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

The mandatory restrictions which are implemented by the City to reduce customer demands are discussed in Section 8.4.2. There are no additional mandatory restrictions planned at this time.

8.4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Catastrophic water shortages are incorporated in the City’s standard water shortage levels (identified in Section 8.3) and the associated demand reduction measures (described in Section 8.4.2). In addition to the water supply augmentation actions (Section 8.4.1) and potential operational changes (Section 8.4.3) which the City may consider in order to continue providing sufficient water supplies, the City will review and implement any necessary steps included in its “Emergency Response Plan”.

As part of the “America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018”, community water systems serving a population greater than 3,300 people, including the City, are required to review and update their “Risk and Resilience Assessment” (RRA) and the associated “Emergency Response Plan” (ERP) every five (5) years. However, due to security concerns regarding the submitting of these reports, water systems are required to submit certifications to the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA), from March 31, 2020 and December 30, 2021, confirming the current RRA and ERP have been reviewed and updated.

The City’s RRA, prepared in May 2020, evaluates the vulnerabilities, threats, and consequences from potential hazards to the City’s water system. The City prepared its RRA (which is incorporated by reference) by evaluating the following items:

- Natural hazards and malevolent acts (i.e., all hazards);
- Resilience of water facility infrastructure (including pipes, physical barriers, water sources and collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, and electronic, computer and other automated systems);
- Monitoring practices;
- Financial systems (e.g., billing systems);
- Chemical storage and handling; and
- Operation and maintenance.

The District’s RRA evaluated a series of potential malevolent acts, natural hazards, and other threats in order to estimate the potential “monetized risks” (i.e. associated economic consequences to both the water system and surrounding region, and the likelihood of occurrence) associated with the City’s water facility assets. The cost-effectiveness of implementing potential countermeasures to reduce risks was also reviewed.

The City’s ERP, prepared in September 2020, provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures and other unforeseen circumstances. The City’s ERP (which is incorporated by reference) provides the guidelines for evaluating an emergency situation, procedures for activating an emergency response, and details of the different response phases in order to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The scope of the ERP includes emergencies which directly affect the water system and the ability to maintain safe operations (such as a chlorine release, and earthquake or a threat of contamination). The ERP also incorporates the results of City’s RRA and includes the following:

- Strategies and resources to improve resilience, including physical and cybersecurity
- Plans and procedures for responding to a natural hazard or malevolent act
- Actions and equipment to lessen the impact of a natural hazard or malevolent act
- Strategies to detect natural hazards or malevolent act

The City will review the ERP for procedures regarding the utilization of alternative water supply sources in response to water supply shortages, including during the standard water shortage levels. The City will also review applicable procedures described in the ERP regarding any necessary temporary shutdown of water supply facilities, including appropriate regulatory and public notifications.

[8.4.6 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN](#)

CWC 10632.5.

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

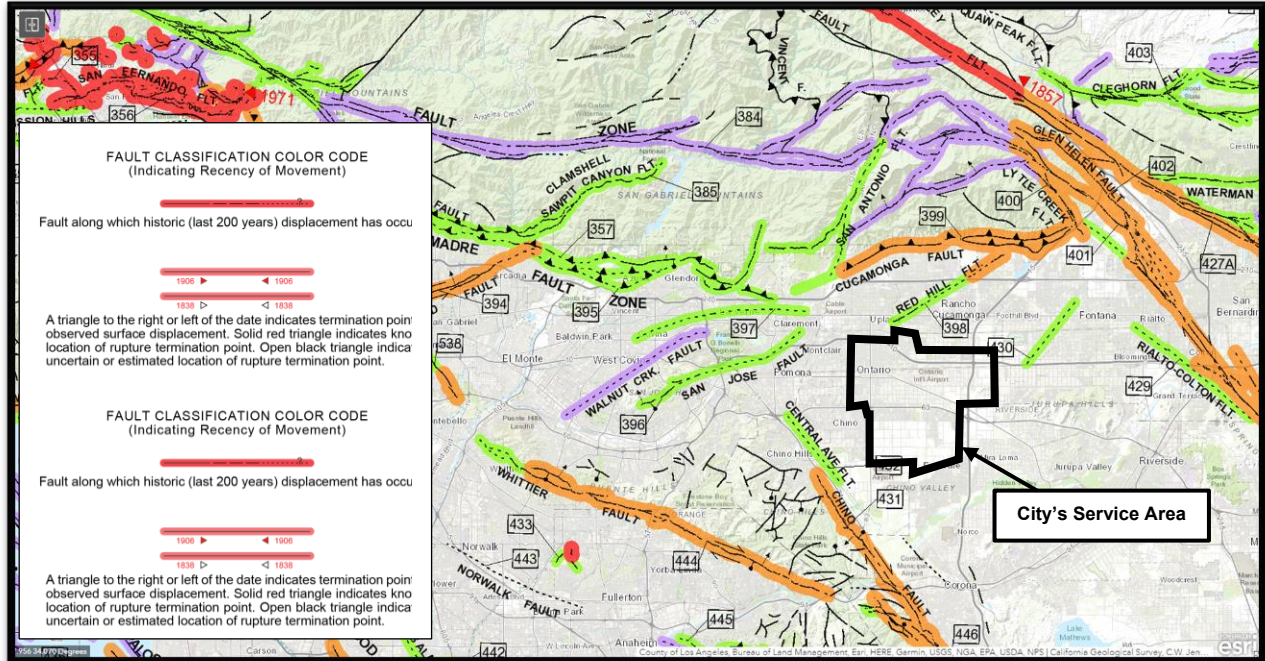
The City prepared a local “Hazard Mitigation Plan” which was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2018. The Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies effective ways to assess the significant natural hazards (including earthquakes) that may affect the City and its residents. The Hazard Mitigation Plan provides resources, information, and strategies to reduce the City’s vulnerability to these hazards, while providing guidance for the coordination of mitigation activities throughout the City. The Hazard Mitigation Plan includes mitigation

projects necessary to reduce seismic risk to the City’s water distribution system facilities (including its distribution system pipelines, groundwater wells, booster pumps, and storage reservoirs) and potential disruptions in providing water service. The City’s Hazard Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix O.

The County of San Bernardino prepared a “Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan” which was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in June 2017. The County’s Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identified methods to assess significant natural hazards (including earthquakes) affecting areas throughout San Bernardino County, and the mitigation strategies necessary to reduce risks, including seismic risk. The County’s Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix P.

The California Geological Survey has published the locations of numerous faults which have been mapped in the Southern California region. Although the San Andreas fault is the most recognized and is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 8 on the Richter scale, some of the lesser-known faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The locations of these earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City’s water service area are provided in the Figure 6 below. The faults that are located in close proximity to and could potentially cause significant shaking in the City’s water service area include the San Andreas fault, the Walnut Creek fault, the San Jose fault, the Red Hill fault, the Cucamonga fault, the Chino fault, the Rialto-Colton fault and the Central Avenue fault. As discussed in Section 6.2.2, the faults which border the Chino Basin include the Rialto-Colton fault, the Chino fault, the San Jose fault, and the Cucamonga fault.

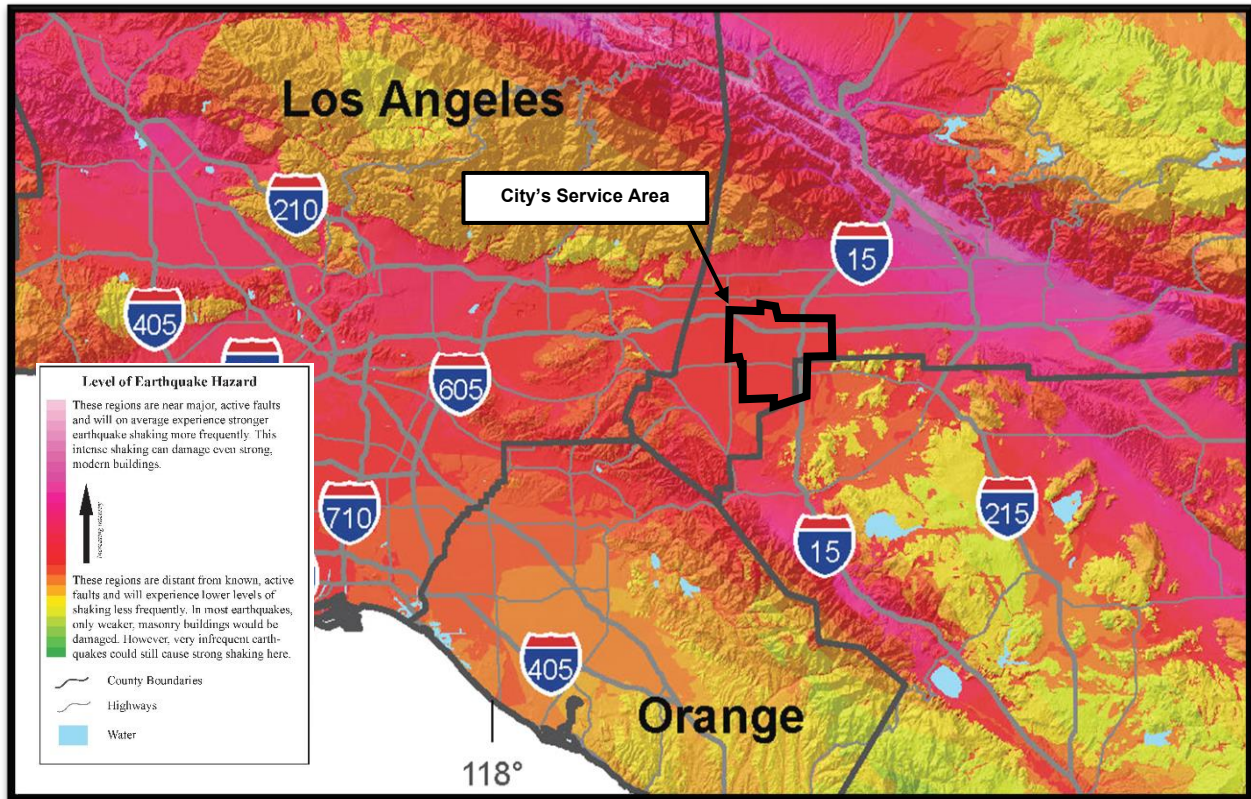
Figure 6 - Location of Earthquake Faults



Source: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/App/>

The following Figure 7 provides the relative intensity of ground shaking in the vicinity of the City’s service area from anticipated future earthquakes. The locations of relatively long-period (1.0 second) earthquake shaking, including the City’s service area, are provided. Long-period shaking affects tall, relatively flexible buildings, but also correlates with earthquake damage. The shaking potential is calculated based on the level of ground motion that has a 2 percent chance of being exceeded in 50 years (or the level of ground-shaking with an approximate 2,500-year average repeat time). As discussed in Section 8.4.5, the City has prepared an Emergency Response Plan which provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations resulting from natural disasters, including during earthquakes, to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The City’s ERP is incorporated by reference.

Figure 7 - Earthquake Shaking Potential



Source: “Earthquake Shaking Potential for California”, 2016, California Geological Survey and United States Geological Survey

8.4.7 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTION EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3, is evident in the City’s historical ability to meet its customer’s water demands in response to a water supply shortage. In addition, the City imposes water consumption regulations and restrictions, and supports local agencies in efforts to enforce regulations and prohibitions on water use. The effectiveness of each of the City’s shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City’s historical annual water demands for each water supply source. During the past 10 years, the City experienced a five-year consecutive drought within its service area from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16. Throughout this extended dry year period, the City’s annual water production ranged from 36,036 AF to 45,196 AF, with an average of approximately 41,558 AF. In addition, historical records indicate the City previously produced a maximum of up to 45,196 AF during FY 2013-14. The City has been able to provide sufficient

water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months.

The City's water demands during the most recent five years (from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20) averaged approximately 39,374 AFY. Due to conservation efforts and demand management measures (discussed in Chapter 9), the City's recent water demands have been less than its historical water demands, including during long-term droughts. The City's projected water demands (during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years) are provided in Section 7.2.3 and are anticipated to incorporate similar reductions in water use rates as a result of the shortage response actions, ongoing conservation efforts, and demand management measures. Because the City's projected water rates are similar to its historical water use rates, it is anticipated the City will be able to continue providing sufficient water supplies to its customers to meet projected water demands, including during long-term droughts. In addition, as discussed in Section 8.4.1, based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to continue relying on its water supply source from the Chino Basin for adequate supply augmentation in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3.

Based on the City's demonstrated ability to meet water demands during past water supply shortages, the adopted water shortage levels, the adjusted operating safe yields, and water supplies during long-term droughts, it is anticipated that the City will be able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers during each of its standard water shortage levels. Although adequate supplies are anticipated, the cost of those water supplies may become incrementally more expensive. The City will enact varying stages of its WSCP to encourage retail customers to reduce water consumption and at the same time reduce the need to use the more expensive water supplies. Notwithstanding, the effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction section provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3. The effectiveness of the City's shortage response actions is based on the City's water demands prior to 2015 (unconstrained demands). The City reduced its water demands in 2015 in response to the Governor's April 1, 2015 Executive Order B-29-15 which mandated statewide reduction in water use of 25 percent. The City's actual water demand reduction during this period was used to estimate the extent of water use reductions for the City's Water Shortage Stages. The City's Water Shortage Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are expected to reduce water demands by up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50%, respectively.

8.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

CWC 10632.

(a)(5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Upon finding that a need to implement a Stage 1 through Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage exists, the City Council will order implementation of the appropriate water shortage response action, or other measures which it deems appropriate to address the water shortage. This order shall be made by Resolution and will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation and will become effective immediately following publication. The appropriate regulations that fall under the Stage Level declared will take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council's Resolution.

In the event of an immediate emergency that causes an unplanned interruption of water supply, the City Manager or his/her designee is authorized to restrict water use and apportion the available supply of water among its customers in the most equitable manner possible to continue service fairly and without discrimination, except that preference shall be given to such service as is essential to the public interest and to the preservation of life and health.

8.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

CWC 10632.

(a)(6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

The City's WSCP includes fines and penalties that may be imposed on any customer who fails to comply with the prohibitions and restrictions of each water supply shortage stage. All fines and penalties may apply to each of the prohibitions and restrictions of each water supply shortage stage. If a customer is found to be in violation of any water supply shortage stage provision, fines begin with a written notice and subsequent violations include fines of \$100, \$200, and \$500.

8.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

CWC 10632.

(a)(7)(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

CWC Division 1, Section 350

The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

The City has the legal authority to implement and enforce its water shortage contingency plan. California Constitution article X, section 2 and California Water Code section 100 provide that water must be put to beneficial use, the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water shall be prevented, and the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare. In addition, CWC Section 375 provides the City with the statutory authority to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions, and CWC Section 350 et seq. authorizes the City to declare a water shortage emergency and impose water conservation measures when it determines that the City may not be able to satisfy ordinary demands without depleting supplies to an insufficient level. If necessary, the City shall declare a water shortage emergency in according with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. Once having declared a water shortage, the City is provided with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage. For example: CWC section 375(a) provides:

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity.

(CWC Section 375(a).) CWC Section 375(b) grants the City with the authority to set prices to encourage water conservation.

Pursuant to these authorities, the City adopted Ordinance No. 3027. Under the City's Ordinance No. 3027, a water shortage, including a water shortage emergency but excluding an immediate emergency, shall be declared by the adoption of a resolution of the City Council, in accordance with CWC section 350. The City Council may declare a water shortage based on a determination by the MWD and the IEUA of a water shortage, the declaration of an executive order of the Governor or the adoption of voluntary or mandatory water use restrictions by any State Agency governing the use of water or based upon any interruption in water supply or delivery that the City Council determines in its sole discretion necessitates water conservation pursuant to this chapter.

Under California law, including CWC Chapters 3.3 and 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the City is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP and in the City's Ordinance No. 3027. In water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the City and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions as outlined in this WSCP and the City's Ordinance No. 3027.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

The City will coordinate with the County and any other entities as necessary for possible proclamation of a local emergency as necessary under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

In the event of an immediate emergency that causes an unplanned interruption of water supply, the City Manager or his/her designee is authorized to restrict water use and apportion the available supply of water among its customers in the most equitable manner possible to continue service fairly and without discrimination, except that preference will be given to such service as is essential to the public interest and to the preservation of life and health.

At any time during Stage 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, if the City Council determines that additional reductions in the amount the potable water being used by water customers are necessary, it may adopt a resolution establishing water use limitations and enforce those water use limitations by the adoption and imposition of a volumetric penalty established therein.

8.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

CWC 10632.

(a)(8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

Potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions are regulated and tracked by the City's financial department.

During periods of water supply shortages, state-mandated water use restrictions, or emergency conditions, the City may require its customers to reduce demands below levels projected under the current water rate structure. Under any of these circumstances, the City may experience a decrease in revenues. In order to offset any decline in revenues, the City Council may adopt resolutions to make additional adjustments to the water rates based on the City's increased costs to provide water to its customers.

Projected demands, water supply reductions, water rates and cost of water cannot be known with certainty. However, even under a hypothetical scenario whereby sales are gradually reduced by up to 50 percent, certain actions are known as noted below:

Water supplies:

- CDA supplies will not be impacted from a quantity or cost standpoint.
- As demands/sales are reduced, the City will rely on its least expensive sources of supply first and sequentially reduce the most expensive sources of water supply (i.e. imported water). This action will address much of the gap between reduced revenue from water sales and the cost of the water supplies.
- As sales are reduced, distribution system losses will also be reduced on a proportional basis resulting in savings by not having to provide as much water.

Revenue from water sales:

Revenue from the monthly standby charge to each retail customer will remain constant regardless of the volume of water sold.

The City will regularly track the impacts of potentially reduced water sales on revenue and compare it to the cost of operations. In the event that the City's revenues and expenditures are severely affected by a water shortage, the following measures could be taken by the City to alleviate the financial impacts before there has been a significant draw on financial reserves:

- Rate Adjustment
- Decrease in Capital Expenditure
- Decrease in O&M Expenditure

Rate increases are not viewed positively by the customers particularly when they reduce consumption. Negative consequences that could arise from the cost-cutting actions include dissatisfaction of the customers, reduced funding for Capital Improvement Projects and system maintenance, and reduced staff availability for emergency response. Nonetheless, these tools are available to the City in a worst-case scenario to ensure a constant balance between revenue and expenses.

8.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

CWC 10632.

(a)(9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Customer compliance of the provisions adopted by declaration of a WSCP are monitored and reported through water loss audits performed by the City's Utilities Department. Staff prepares annual Distribution System Water Audits to monitor water losses. Staff reviews the audits to track real and apparent losses. Losses are monitored by comparing water production to sales. The City regularly monitors its system and repairs leaks in a timely manner. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired.

8.10 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

CWC 10632.

(a)(10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

The City's WSCP has been prepared as an adaptive management plan. As discussed in Section 8.9, the City will monitor and report on the implementation of the WSCP. The City will review the implementation results for any current or potential shortage gaps between water supplies and

demands. The City will evaluate the need for revising the WSCP in order to resolve any shortage gaps, as necessary. The City will consider the following potential revisions in the event of a potential shortage gap:

- Implementation of additional public outreach, education, and communication programs (in addition to the programs discussed in Chapter 9).
- Implementation of more stringent water use restrictions under the standard water shortage levels (discussed in Section 8.4.1).
- Implementation of stricter enforcement actions and penalties (discussed in Section 8.6).
- Improvements to the water supply augmentation responses (discussed in Section 8.4.2), as well as any associated operational changes (discussed in Section 8.4.3) which may be required.
- Incorporation of additional actions recommended by City staff or other interested parties.

The City will use the monitoring and reporting data to evaluate the ability for these potential revisions to resolve any shortage gaps which may occur within the standard water shortage levels.

The WSCP is adopted as part of the City’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan adoption process discussed in Section 10.3. It is anticipated the City will review, revise, and adopt an updated WSCP as part of preparing its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan as necessary. However, the City will continue to review the monitoring and reporting data, and if needed, update the WSCP more frequently. Any updates to the City’s WSCP will include a public hearing and adoption process by the City Council (see Section 8.12).

8.11 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

CWC 10632.

(b) For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

The City’s WSCP defines “decorative water features” as water features which are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, but excluding pools and spas. In general, there are additional health and safety considerations in the water supplied to pools and spas compared to decorative water features. As a result, the City’s WSCP has reviewed the response actions, enforcement actions, and monitoring and reporting programs separately for decorative water features and for pools and spas, as applicable.

As described in Section 8.4.1, under a Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level, no water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system.

8.12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

CWC 10632.

(c) The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

The City's WSCP is adopted as part of the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan adoption process discussed in Chapter 10. The process for adopting the City's WSCP includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the WSCP available for public inspection.
- The City will provide notification of the time and place of the public hearing to any city or county in which water is provided.
- The City will publish notice of public hearing in a newspaper once a week, for two successive weeks (with at least five days between publication dates).
- The City Council will adopt the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and the WSCP.
- As part of submitting the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan to DWR, the City will also submit the WSCP (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2021. The City will submit a copy of the WSCP to the California State Library and to any city or county in which water is provided within 30 days of adoption. In addition, the City will make the WSCP available for public review within 30 days of adoption.

If there are any subsequent amendments required, the process for adopting an amended WSCP includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the amended WSCP available for public inspection via public City Council agendas.
- The City Council will adopt the amended WSCP.
- The City will submit the amended WSCP to DWR (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption.

Additional information regarding the adoption, submittal, and availability of the City's WSCP (and 2020 Urban Water Management Plan) is provided in Chapter 10.