



MADDAUS
WATER
MANAGEMENT INC.

June 2021

2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Final

2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

June 2021

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

%	Percent
AF	Acre-Feet
Annual Assessment	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BPP	Basin Production Percentage
City	City of Fountain Valley
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DVL	Diamond Valley Lake
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAP	Emergency Operations Center Actions Plan
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Green Acres Project
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
IRP	Integrated Water Resource Plan
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MET	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Metropolitan Act	Metropolitan Water District Act
MWDOC	Municipal Water District of Orange County
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OC	Orange County
OC Basin	Orange County Groundwater Basin
OC San	Orange County Sanitation District
OCWD	Orange County Water District
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
PPT	Parts Per Trillion
Producer	Groundwater Producer
RL	Response Level
SEMS	California Standardized Emergency Management System
Supplier	Urban Water Supplier
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board

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UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Water Code	California Water Code
WEROC	Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

1 INTRODUCTION AND WSCP OVERVIEW

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. This WSCP complies with California Water Code (Water Code) Section 10632, which requires that every urban water supplier (Supplier) shall prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This level of detailed planning and preparation is intended to help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

The WSCP is the City of Fountain Valley (City)'s operating manual that is used to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. A water shortage, when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time, may occur due to a number of reasons, such as drought, climate change, and catastrophic events. This WSCP provides a structured guide for the City to deal with water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption. This way, if and when shortage conditions arise, the City's governing body, its staff, and the public can easily identify and efficiently implement pre-determined steps to manage a water shortage. A well-structured WSCP allows real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions, to allow for efficient management of any shortage with predictability and accountability.

The WSCP also describes the City's procedures for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) that is required by Water Code Section 10632.1 and is to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1 of each year, or within 14 days of receiving final allocations from the State Water Project (SWP), whichever is later. The City's 2020 WSCP is included as an appendix to its 2020 UWMP which will be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2021. However, this WSCP is created separately from the City's 2020 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP. Furthermore, the Water Code does not prohibit a Supplier from taking actions not specified in its WSCP, if needed, without having to formally amend its UWMP or WSCP.

1.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Requirements and Organization

The WSCP provides the steps and water shortage response actions to be taken in times of water shortage conditions. The WSCP has prescriptive elements, such as an analysis of water supply reliability; the water shortage response actions for each of the six standard water shortage levels that correspond to water shortage percentages ranging from 10% to greater than 50%; an estimate of potential to close supply gap for each measure; protocols and procedures to communicate identified actions for any current or predicted water shortage conditions; procedures for an Annual Assessment; monitoring and reporting requirements to determine customer compliance; and reevaluation and improvement procedures for evaluating the WSCP.

This WSCP is organized into three main sections, with Section 3 aligned with Water Code Section 10632 requirements.

Section 1 Introduction and WSCP Overview gives an overview of the WSCP fundamentals.

Section 2 Background Information provides a background on the City's water service area.

Section 3 Water Shortage Contingency Preparedness and Response Planning

Section 3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis provides a summary of the water supply analysis and water reliability findings from the 2020 UWMP.

Section 3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures provides a description of procedures to conduct and approve the Annual Assessment.

Section 3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels explains the WSCP's six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and more than 50% shortages.

Section 3.4 Shortage Response Actions describes the WSCP's shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels.

Section 3.5 Communication Protocols addresses communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding any current or predicted shortages and any resulting shortage response actions.

Section 3.6 Compliance and Enforcement describes customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions.

Section 3.7 Legal Authorities is a description of the legal authorities that enable the City to implement and enforce its shortage response actions.

Section 3.8 Financial Consequences of the WSCP provides a description of the financial consequences of and responses for drought conditions.

Section 3.9 Monitoring and Reporting describes 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.

Section 3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures addresses reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the WSCP.

Section 3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction is a required definition for inclusion in a WSCP per the Water Code.

Section 3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation provides a record of the process the City followed to adopt and implement its WSCP.

1.2 Integration with Other Planning Efforts

As a retail water supplier in Orange County, the City considered other key entities in the development of this WSCP, including the Municipal Water District of Orange County ([MWDOC] (regional wholesale supplier)), the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ([MET] (regional wholesaler for Southern California and the direct supplier of imported water to MWDOC)), and Orange County Water District ([OCWD] (Orange County Groundwater Basin manager and provider of recycled water in North Orange County)). As a MWDOC member agency, the City also developed this WSCP with input from several coordination efforts led by MWDOC.

Some of the key planning and reporting documents that were used to develop this WSCP are:

- **MWDOC's 2020 UWMP** provides the basis for the projections of the imported supply availability over the next 25 years for the City's service area.
- **MWDOC's 2020 WSCP** provides a water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions that will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.
- **2021 Orange County Water Demand Forecast for MWDOC and OCWD Technical Memorandum (Demand Forecast TM)** provides the basis for water demand projections for MWDOC's member agencies as well as Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.
- **MET's 2020 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP)** is a long-term planning document to ensure water supply availability in Southern California and provides a basis for water supply reliability in Orange County.
- **MET's 2020 UWMP** was developed as a part of the 2020 IRP planning process and was used by MWDOC as another basis for the projections of supply capability of the imported water received from MET.
- **MET's 2020 WSCP** provides a water supply assessment and guide for MET's intended actions during water shortage conditions.
- **OCWD's 2019-20 Engineer's Report** provides information on the groundwater conditions and basin utilization of the Orange County Groundwater Basin (OC Basin).
- **OCWD's 2017 Basin 8-1 Alternative** is an alternative to the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the OC Basin and provides significant information related to sustainable management of the basin in the past and hydrogeology of the basin, including groundwater quality and basin characteristics.
- **2020 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)** provides the basis for the seismic risk analysis of the water system facilities.
- **Orange County Local Agency Formation Commission's 2020 Municipal Service Review for MWDOC Report** provides a comprehensive service review of the municipal services provided by MWDOC.
- **Water Master Plan and Sewer Master Plan** of the City provide information on water infrastructure planning projects and plans to address any required water system improvements.
- **Groundwater Management Plan** provides the groundwater sustainability goals for the basins in the OCWD's service area and the programs, actions, strategies, and activities that support those goals.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The City was incorporated in 1957 as the 21st city in the County of Orange. Governed by a non-partisan five-member City Council, the City established the Fountain Valley Municipal Water Department (now known as the Fountain Valley Water Utility) in April of 1962. The Fountain Valley Water Utility operates as a division of the Public Works Department, and in conjunction with other water agencies and water suppliers in Orange County, to provide water to its customers.

2.1 City Service Area

The City covers 9.87 square miles, on the coastal plain, adjacent to the Santa Ana River, four miles north of the Pacific Ocean coastline, in the vicinity of the City of Huntington Beach. Elevation ranges from 10 to 45 feet above sea level. The City's Water Utility operates two 5-million-gallon storage and distribution reservoirs at two sites and manages a 205-mile water distribution system with approximately 17,171 service connections. The City's water service area is consistent with the City's boundary. A map of the City's water service area is shown in Figure 2-1.

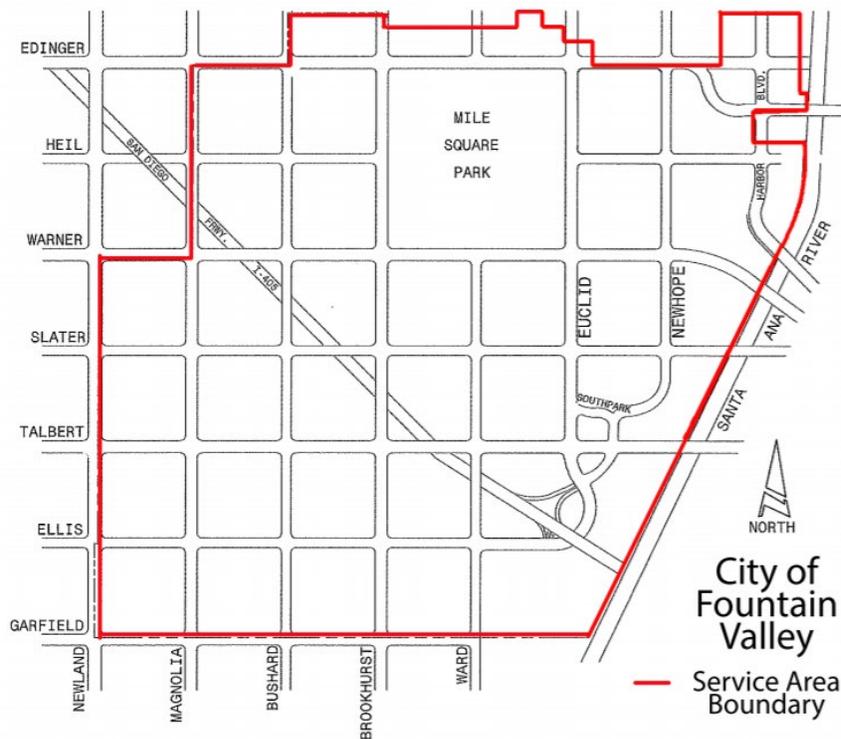


Figure 2-1: City Service Area

Although the City supplements its water supply portfolio with recycled water, the WSCP only applies to its potable water supply. The City is directly involved in wastewater services through its ownership and operation of the wastewater collection system in its service area and sends all collected wastewater to Orange County Sanitation District (OC San) for treatment and disposal. The City sells and distributes

OCWD Green Acres Project (GAP) water to recycled water customers, including approximately 100 sites in the City, as detailed in Section 6.6 of the City's 2020 UWMP (Fountain Valley, 2021). The City will determine the recycled water demand reduction actions for recycled water based on the availability of supply and to meet necessary wastewater discharge permit requirements.

2.2 Relationship to Wholesalers

MET: MET is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in California, serving approximately 19 million customers. MET wholesales imported water supplies to 26 member cities and water districts in six southern California counties. Its service area covers the southern California coastal plain, extending approximately 200 miles along the Pacific Ocean from the City of Oxnard in the north to the international boundary with Mexico in the south. This encompasses 5,200 square miles and includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. Approximately 85% of the population from the aforementioned counties reside within MET's boundaries.

MET is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of 38 appointed individuals with a minimum of one representative from each of MET's 26 member agencies. The allocation of directors and voting rights are determined by each agency's assessed valuation. Each member of the Board shall be entitled to cast one vote for each ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) of assessed valuation of property taxable for district purposes, in accordance with Section 55 of the Metropolitan Water District Act (Metropolitan Act). Directors can be appointed through the chief executive officer of the member agency or by a majority vote of the governing board of the agency. Directors are not compensated by MET for their service.

MET is responsible for importing water into the region through its operation of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and its contract with the State of California for SWP supplies. Member agencies receive water from MET through various delivery points and pay for service through a rate structure made up of volumetric rates, capacity charges and readiness to serve charges. Member agencies provide estimates of imported water demand to MET annually in April regarding the amount of water they anticipate they will need to meet their demands for the next five years.

MWDOC: In Orange County, MWDOC and the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana are MET member agencies that purchase imported water directly from MET. Furthermore, MWDOC purchases both treated potable and untreated water from MET to supplement its retail agencies' local supplies.

The City is one of MWDOC's 28 member agencies receiving imported water from MWDOC. The City's location within MWDOC's service area is shown on Figure 2-2.

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Figure 2-2: Regional Location of the City and Other MWDOC Member Agencies

2.3 Relationship with Wholesaler Water Shortage Planning

The WSCP is designed to be consistent with MET's Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan, MWDOC's Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), and other emergency planning efforts as described below. MWDOC's WSAP is integral to the WSCP's shortage response strategy in the event that MET or MWDOC determines that supply augmentation (including storage) and lesser demand reduction measures would not be sufficient to meet a projected shortage level's water needs to meet demands.

2.3.1 MET Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

MET evaluates the level of supplies available and existing levels of water in storage to determine the appropriate management stage annually. Each stage is associated with specific resource management actions to avoid extreme shortages to the extent possible and minimize adverse impacts to retail customers should an extreme shortage occur. The sequencing outlined in the WSDM Plan reflects anticipated responses towards MET's existing and expected resource mix.

Surplus stages occur when net annual deliveries can be made to water storage programs. Under the WSDM Plan, there are four surplus management stages that provide a framework for actions to take for surplus supplies. Deliveries in Diamond Valley Lake (DVL) and in the SWP terminal reservoirs continue through each surplus stage provided there is available storage capacity. Withdrawals from DVL for regulatory purposes or to meet seasonal demands may occur in any stage.

The WSDM Plan distinguishes between shortages, severe shortages, and extreme shortages. The differences between each term are listed below.

- Shortage: MET can meet full-service demands and partially meet or fully meet interruptible demands using stored water or water transfers as necessary.
- Severe Shortage: MET can meet full-service demands only by using stored water, transfers, and possibly calling for extraordinary conservation.
- Extreme Shortage: MET must allocate available supply to full-service customers.

There are six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are defined by shortfalls in imported supply and water balances in MET's storage programs. When MET must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition. Figure 2-3 gives a summary of actions under each surplus and shortage stage when an allocation plan is necessary to enforce mandatory cutbacks. The goal of the WSDM plan is to avoid Stage 6, an extreme shortage (MET, 1999).

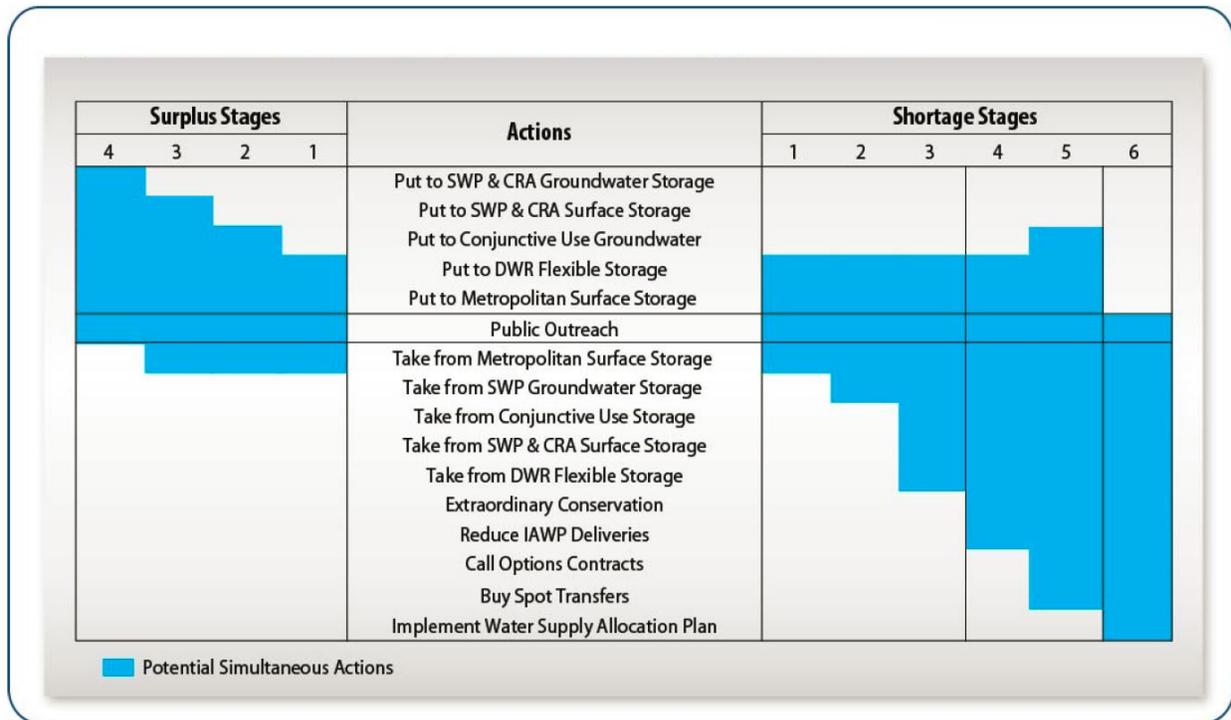


Figure 2-3: Resource Stages, Anticipated Actions, and Supply Declarations

Source: MET, 1999.

MET’s Board of Directors adopted a Water Supply Condition Framework in June 2008 in order to communicate the urgency of the region’s water supply situation and the need for further water conservation practices. The framework has four conditions, each calling for increasing levels of conservation. Descriptions for each of the four conditions are listed below:

- **Baseline Water Use Efficiency:** Ongoing conservation, outreach, and recycling programs to achieve permanent reductions in water use and build storage reserves.
- **Condition 1 Water Supply Watch:** Local agency voluntary dry-year conservation measures and use of regional storage reserves.
- **Condition 2 Water Supply Alert:** Regional call for cities, counties, member agencies, and retail water agencies to implement extraordinary conservation through drought ordinances and other measures to mitigate use of storage reserves.
- **Condition 3 Water Supply Allocation:** Implement MET’s WSAP.

As noted in Condition 3, should supplies become limited to the point where imported water demands cannot be met, MET will allocate water through the WSAP (MET, 2021a).

2.3.2 MET Water Supply Allocation Plan

MET’s imported supplies can be impacted by a number of water supply challenges as noted earlier. In cases of extreme water shortage within the MET service area, MET can implement its WSAP.

MET's Board of Directors originally adopted the WSAP in February 2008 to fairly distribute a limited amount of water supply and applies it through a detailed methodology to reflect a range of local conditions and needs of the region's retail water consumers (MET, 2021a).

The WSAP includes the specific formula for calculating member agency supply allocations and the key implementation elements needed for administering an allocation. MET's WSAP is the foundation for the urban water shortage contingency analysis required under Water Code Section 10632 and is part of MET's 2020 UWMP.

MET's WSAP was developed in consideration of the principles and guidelines in MET's 1999 WSDM Plan with the core objective of creating an equitable "needs-based allocation". The WSAP's formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level for shortages of MET supplies of greater than 50% cutback. The formula takes into account a number of factors, such as the impact on retail customers, growth in population, changes in supply conditions, investments in local resources, demand hardening aspects of water conservation savings, recycled water, extraordinary storage and transfer actions, and groundwater imported water needs.

The formula is calculated in three steps: 1) base period calculations, 2) allocation year calculations, and 3) supply allocation calculations. The first two steps involve standard computations, while the third step contains specific methodology developed for the WSAP.

Step 1: Base Period Calculations – The first step in calculating a member agency's water supply allocation is to estimate their water supply and demand using a historical base period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of supply and demand is calculated using data from the two most recent non-shortage years.

Step 2: Allocation Year Calculations – The next step in calculating the member agency's water supply allocation is estimating water needs in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates of retail demand for population growth and changes in local supplies.

Step 3: Supply Allocation Calculations – The final step is calculating the water supply allocation for each member agency based on the allocation year water needs identified in Step 2.

In order to implement the WSAP, MET's Board of Directors makes a determination on the level of the regional shortage, based on specific criteria, typically in April. The criteria used by MET includes current levels of storage, estimated water supply conditions, and projected imported water demands. The allocations, if deemed necessary, go into effect in July of the same year and remain in effect for a 12-month period. The schedule is made at the discretion of the Board of Directors (MET, 2021b).

As demonstrated by the findings in MET's 2020 UWMP both the Water Reliability Assessment and the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) demonstrate that MET is able to mitigate the challenges posed by hydrologic variability, potential climate change, and regulatory risk on its imported supply sources through the significant storage capabilities it has developed over the last two decades, both dry-year and emergency storage (MET, 2021a).

Although MET's 2020 UWMP forecasts that MET will be able to meet projected imported demands throughout the projected period from 2025 to 2045, uncertainty in supply conditions can result in MET needing to implement its WSAP to preserve dry-year storage and curtail demands (MET, 2021b).

2.3.3 MWDOC Water Supply Allocation Plan

To prepare for the potential allocation of imported water supplies from MET, MWDOC worked collaboratively with its 28 retail agencies to develop its own WSAP that was adopted in January 2009 and amended in 2016. The MWDOC WSAP outlines how MWDOC will determine and implement each of its retail agency's allocation during a time of shortage.

The MWDOC WSAP uses a similar method and approach, when reasonable, as that of the MET's WSAP. However, MWDOC's plan remains flexible to use an alternative approach when MET's method produces a significant unintended result for the member agencies. The MWDOC WSAP model follows five basic steps to determine a retail agency's imported supply allocation.

Step 1: Determine Baseline Information – The first step in calculating a water supply allocation is to estimate water supply and demand using a historical base period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of demand and supply is calculated using data from the last two non-shortage years.

Step 2: Establish Allocation Year Information – In this step, the model adjusts for each retail agency's water need in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates for increased retail water demand based on population growth and changes in local supplies.

Step 3: Calculate Initial Minimum Allocation Based on MET's Declared Shortage Level – This step sets the initial water supply allocation for each retail agency. After a regional shortage level is established, MWDOC will calculate the initial allocation as a percentage of adjusted Base Period Imported water needs within the model for each retail agency.

Step 4: Apply Allocation Adjustments and Credits in the Areas of Retail Impacts and Conservation– In this step, the model assigns additional water to address disparate impacts at the retail level caused by an across-the-board cut of imported supplies. It also applies a conservation credit given to those agencies that have achieved additional water savings at the retail level as a result of successful implementation of water conservation devices, programs and rate structures.

Step 5: Sum Total Allocations and Determine Retail Reliability – This is the final step in calculating a retail agency's total allocation for imported supplies. The model sums an agency's total imported allocation with all of the adjustments and credits and then calculates each agency's retail reliability compared to its Allocation Year Retail Demand.

The MWDOC WSAP includes additional measures for plan implementation, including the following (MWDOC, 2016):

- **Appeal Process** – An appeals process to provide retail agencies the opportunity to request a change to their allocation based on new or corrected information. MWDOC anticipates that under most circumstances, a retail agency's appeal will be the basis for an appeal to MET by MWDOC.
- **Melded Allocation Surcharge Structure** – At the end of the allocation year, MWDOC would only charge an allocation surcharge to each retail agency that exceeded their allocation if MWDOC exceeds its total allocation and is required to pay a surcharge to MET. MET enforces allocations to retail agencies through an allocation surcharge to a retail agency that exceeds its total annual allocation at the end of the 12-month allocation period. MWDOC's surcharge would be assessed

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according to the retail agency's prorated share (AF over usage) of MWDOC's amount with MET. Surcharge funds collected by MET will be invested in its Water Management Fund, which is used in part to fund expenditures in dry-year conservation and local resource development.

- **Tracking and Reporting Water Usage** – MWDOC will provide each retail agency with water use monthly reports that will compare each retail agency's current cumulative retail usage to their allocation baseline. MWDOC will also provide quarterly reports on its cumulative retail usage versus its allocation baseline.
- **Timeline and Option to Revisit the Plan** – The allocation period will cover 12 consecutive months and the Regional Shortage Level will be set for the entire allocation period. MWDOC only anticipates calling for allocation when MET declares a shortage; and no later than 30 days from MET's declaration will MWDOC announce allocation to its retail agencies.

3 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

The City's WSCP is a detailed guide of how the City intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. The WSCP anticipates a water supply shortage and provides pre-planned guidance for managing and mitigating a shortage. Regardless of the reason for the shortage, the WSCP, based on adequate details of demand reduction and supply augmentation measures that are structured to match varying degrees of shortage, will ensure the relevant stakeholders understand what to expect during a water shortage situation.

3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(1), the WSCP shall provide an analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Water Code Section 10635, and the key issues that may create a shortage condition when looking at the City's water asset portfolio.

Understanding water supply reliability, factors that could contribute to water supply constraints, availability of alternative supplies, and what effect these have on meeting customer demands provides the City with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage. In the 2020 UWMP, the City conducted a Water Reliability Assessment to compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with long-term projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years (Fountain Valley, 2021).

The City also conducted a DRA to evaluate a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted. An analysis of both assessments determined that the City is capable of meeting all customers' demands from 2021 through 2045 for a normal year, a single dry year, and a drought lasting five consecutive years with significant imported water supplemental dedicated drought supplies from MWDOC/MET and ongoing conservation program efforts. The City receives the majority of its water supply from groundwater from the OC Basin, as well as supplemental supplies from local recycled water from the OCWD GAP that adds reliability for non-potable demand.

As a result, there is no projected shortage condition due to drought that will trigger customer demand reduction actions until MWDOC notifies the City of insufficient imported supplies. More information is available in the City's 2020 UWMP Section 6 and 7 (Fountain Valley, 2021).

3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632.1, the City will conduct an Annual Assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and by July 1st of each year, beginning in 2022, submit an Annual Assessment with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the Supplier's WSCP.

The City must include in its WSCP the procedures used for conducting an Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to WSCP shortage stage response actions in the current calendar year. This determination is based on information available to the City at the time of the analysis. Starting in 2022, the Annual Assessment will be due by July 1 of every year.

This section documents the decision-making process required for formal approval of the City's Annual Assessment determination of water supply reliability each year and the key data inputs and the methodologies used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow would be considered dry.

3.2.1 Decision-Making Process

The following decision-making process describes the functional steps that the City will take to formally approve the Annual Assessment determination of water supply reliability each year.

3.2.1.1 City Steps to Approve the Annual Assessment Determination

The Annual Assessment will be predicated on the OCWD Basin Production Percentage (BPP) and on MWDOC's Annual Assessment outcomes.

The City is supplied groundwater from OCWD. The OC Basin is not adjudicated and as such, pumping from the OC Basin is managed through a process that uses financial incentives to encourage groundwater producers (Producers) to pump a sustainable amount of water. The framework for the financial incentives is based on establishing the BPP, the percentage of each Producer's total water supply that comes from groundwater pumped from the OC Basin. The BPP is set uniformly for all Producers by OCWD on an annual basis by the OCWD Board of Directors. Based on the projected water demand and modeled water supply, over the long-term, OCWD anticipates sustainably supporting BPP of 85%; however, volumes of groundwater and imported water may vary depending on OCWD's actual BPP projections. A supply reduction that may result from the annual BPP projection will be included in the Annual Assessment.

While the City's primary source of water is OCWD groundwater, any remaining source to meet retail demands comes from the purchase of imported water from MWDOC. MWDOC surveys its member agencies annually for anticipated water demands and supplies for the upcoming year. MWDOC utilizes this information to plan for the anticipated imported water supplies for the MWDOC service area. This information is then shared and coordinated with MET and is incorporated into their analysis of their service area's annual imported water needs. Based on the year's supply conditions and WSDM actions, MET will present a completed Annual Assessment for its member agencies' review from which they will then seek Board approval in April of each year. Additionally, MET expects that any triggers or specific shortage response actions that result from the Annual Assessment would be approved by their Board at that time. Based upon MET's Assessment and taking into consideration information provided to MWDOC through the annual survey, MWDOC will provide an anticipated estimate of imported supplies for the City to incorporate into the Annual Assessment.

The City Water Department will be responsible for approving the Annual Assessment in years when no shortage is identified and formally submitting it to DWR prior to the July 1 deadline. In years where a shortage is identified, the Annual Assessment will be presented to City Council and formally submitted to DWR prior to the July 1 deadline.

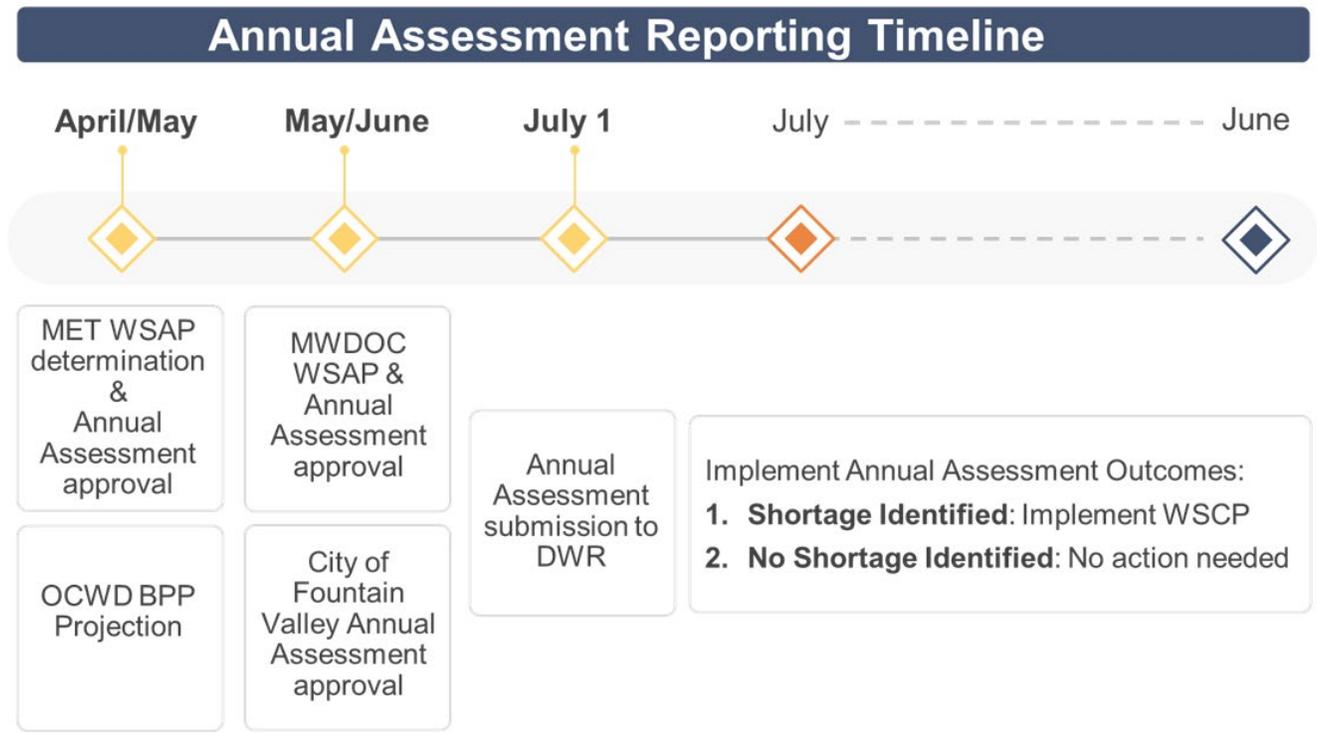


Figure 3-1: Annual Assessment Reporting Timeline

3.2.2 Data and Methodologies

The following paragraphs document the key data inputs and methodologies that are used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow would be considered dry.

3.2.2.1 Assessment Methodology

The City will evaluate water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year for the purpose of the Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment determination will be based on considerations of unconstrained water demand, local water supplies, MWDOC imported water supplies, planned water use, and infrastructure considerations. The balance between projected in-service area supplies, coupled with MWDOC imported supplies, and anticipated unconstrained demand will be used to determine what, if any, shortage stage is expected under the WSCP framework as presented in Figure 3-2. The WSCP’s standard shortage stages are defined in terms of shortage percentages. Shortage percentages will be calculated by dividing the difference between water supplies and unconstrained demand by total unconstrained demand. This calculation will be performed separately for anticipated current year conditions and for assumed dry year conditions.

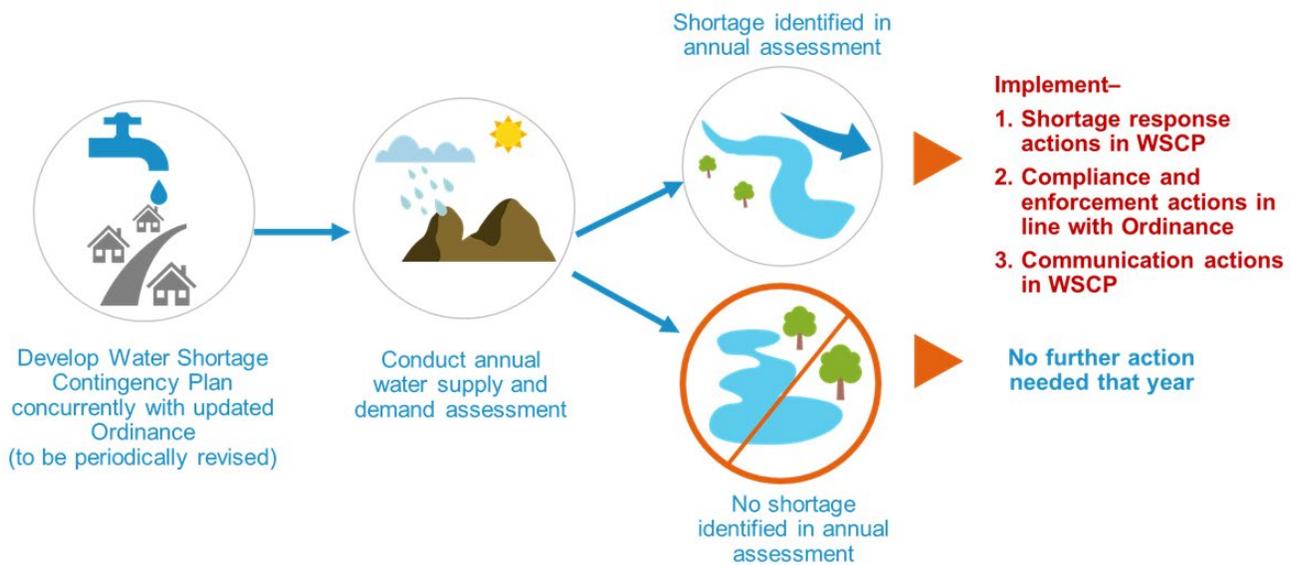


Figure 3-2: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Annual Assessment Framework

3.2.2.2 Locally Applicable Evaluation Criteria

Within Orange County, there are no significant local applicable criteria that directly affect reliability. Through the years, the water agencies in Orange County have made tremendous efforts to integrate their systems to provide flexibility to interchange with different sources of supplies. There are emergency agreements in place to ensure all parts of the County have an adequate supply of water. In the northern part of the County, agencies have the ability to meet a majority of their demands through groundwater with very little limitation, except for the OCWD BPP.

The City will also continue to monitor emerging supply and demand conditions related to supplemental imported water from MWDOC/MET and take appropriate actions consistent with the flexibility and adaptiveness inherent to the WSCP. The City’s Annual Assessment will be based on the City’s service area, water sources, water supply reliability, and water use as described in Water Code Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population, land use development, and climate change projections within the service area of the City. Some conditions that affect MWDOC’s wholesale supply and demand, such as groundwater replenishment, surface water and local supply production, can differ significantly from earlier projections throughout the year.

If a major earthquake on the San Andreas Fault occurs, it has the potential to damage all three key regional water aqueducts and disrupt imported supplies for up to six months. The region would likely impose a water use reduction ranging from 10-25% until the system is repaired. However, MET has taken proactive steps to handle such disruption, such as constructing DVL, which mitigates potential impacts. DVL, along with other local reservoirs, can store a six to twelve-month supply of emergency water (MET, 2021b).

3.2.2.3 Water Supply

As detailed in the City’s 2020 UWMP, the City meets all of its customers’ demands with a combination of local groundwater, local recycled water, and imported water from MWDOC/MET. The City’s main source of water supply is groundwater from the OC Basin, with recycled water and imported water from MET/MWDOC making up the rest of the City’s water supply portfolio. In fiscal year (FY) 2019-20, the City relied on 88% groundwater, 12%

recycled water, and 0% imported water. It is projected that by 2045, the water supply portfolio will change to approximately 73% groundwater, 14% recycled water, and 13% imported water (Fountain Valley, 2021).

3.2.2.4 Unconstrained Customer Demand

The WSCP and Annual Assessment define unconstrained demand as expected water use prior to any projected shortage response actions that may be taken under the WSCP. Unconstrained demand is distinguished from observed demand, which may be constrained by preceding, ongoing, or future actions, such as emergency supply allocations during a multi-year drought. WSCP shortage response actions to constrain demand are inherently extraordinary; routine activities such as ongoing conservation programs and regular operational adjustments are not considered as constraints on demands.

The City's DRA reveals that its supply capabilities are expected to balance anticipated total water use and supply, assuming a five-year consecutive drought from FY 2020-21 through FY 2024-25 (Fountain Valley, 2021). Water demands in a five-year consecutive drought are calculated as a six percent increase in water demand above a normal year for each year of the drought (CDM Smith, 2021).

3.2.2.5 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)(B)(ii) requires the Annual Assessment to determine "current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year."

The Annual Assessment will include two separate estimates of the City's annual water supply and unconstrained demand using: 1) current year conditions, and 2) assumed dry year conditions. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment's shortage analysis will present separate sets of findings for the current year and dry year scenarios. The Water Code does not specify the characteristics of a dry year, allowing discretion to the Supplier. The City will use its discretion to refine and update its assumptions for a dry year scenarios in each Annual Assessment as information becomes available and in accordance with best management practices.

Supply and demand analyses for the single-dry year case was based on conditions affecting the SWP as this supply availability fluctuates the most among MET's, and therefore MWDOC and the City's, sources of supply. FY 2013-14 was the single driest year for SWP supplies with an allocation of 5% to Municipal and Industrial (M&I) uses. Unique to this year, the 5% SWP allocation was later reduced to 0%, before ending up at its final allocation of 5%, highlighting the stressed water supplies for the year. Furthermore, on January 17, 2014 Governor Brown declared the drought State of Emergency citing 2014 as the driest year in California history. Additionally, within MWDOC's service area, precipitation for FY 2013-14 was the second lowest on record, with 4.37 inches of rain, significantly impacting water demands.

The water demand forecasting model developed for the Demand Forecast TM isolated the impacts that weather and future climate can have on water demand through the use of a statistical model. The impacts of hot/dry weather conditions are reflected as a percentage increase in water demands from the normal year condition (average of FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19). For a single dry year condition (FY 2013-14), the model projects a 6% increase in demand for the OC Basin area where the City's service area is located (CDM Smith, 2021). Detailed information of the model is included in the City's 2020 UWMP.

The City has documented that it is 100% reliable for single dry year demands from 2025 through 2045 with a demand increase of 6% from normal demand with significant reserves held by MET, local groundwater supplies, and water use efficiency (Fountain Valley, 2021).

3.2.2.6 Infrastructure Considerations

The Annual Assessment will include consideration of any infrastructure issues that may pertain to near-term water supply reliability, including repairs, construction, and environmental mitigation measures that may temporarily constrain capabilities, as well as any new projects that may add to system capacity. MWDOC closely coordinates with MET and its member agencies, including the City, on any planned infrastructure work that may impact water supply availability. Throughout each year, MET regularly carries out preventive and corrective maintenance of its facilities within the MWDOC service area that may require shutdowns to inspect and repair pipelines and facilities and support capital improvement projects. These shutdowns involve a high level of planning and coordination between MWDOC, MWDOC's member agencies, and MET to ensure that major portions of the distribution system are not out of service at the same time. Operational flexibility within MET's system and the cooperation of member agencies allow shutdowns to be successfully completed while continuing to meet all system demands.

Specifically for the City, Wells 10 and 11 are out of service for unscheduled repairs being budgeted for FY 2021-22, with the planned rehabilitation of Wells 6 and 8.

3.2.2.7 Other Factors

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of manmade chemicals that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). PFAS compounds were once commonly used in many products including, among many others, stain- and water-repellent fabrics, nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), polishes, waxes, paints, cleaning products, and fire-fighting foams. Beginning in the summer of 2019, the California State Division of Drinking Water (DDW) began requiring testing for PFAS compounds in some groundwater production wells in the OCWD area.

Although PFAS have not been detected in the City's wells, PFAS are of particular concern for groundwater quality, and since the summer of 2019, DDW requires testing for PFAS compounds in some groundwater production wells in the OCWD area. In February 2020, the DDW lowered its Response Levels (RL) for PFOA and PFOS to 10 and 40 parts per trillion (ppt), respectively. The DDW recommends Producers not serve any water exceeding the RL – effectively making the RL an interim Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) while DDW undertakes administrative action to set a MCL. In response to DDW's issuance of the revised RL, as of December 2020, approximately 45 wells in the OCWD service area have been temporarily turned off until treatment systems can be constructed. As additional wells are tested, OCWD expects this figure may increase to at least 70 to 80 wells. The state has begun the process of establishing MCLs for PFOA and PFOS and anticipates these MCLs to be in effect by the Fall of 2023. OCWD anticipates the MCLs will be set at or below the RLs.

In April 2020, OCWD as the groundwater basin manager, executed an agreement with the impacted Producers to fund and construct the necessary treatment systems for production wells impacted by PFAS compounds. The PFAS treatment projects includes the design, permitting, construction, and operation of PFAS removal systems for impacted Producer production wells. Each well treatment system will be evaluated for use with either granular activated carbon or ion exchange for the removal of PFAS compounds. These treatment systems utilize vessels in a lead-lag configuration to remove PFOA and PFOS to less than 2 ppt (the current non-detect limit). Use of these PFAS treatment systems are designed to ensure the groundwater supplied by Producer wells can be served in compliance with current and future PFAS regulations. With financial assistance from OCWD, the Producers will operate and maintain the new treatment systems once they are constructed.

To minimize expenses and provide maximum protection to the public water supply, OCWD initiated design, permitting, and construction of the PFAS treatment projects on a schedule that allows rapid deployment of treatment systems. Construction contracts were awarded for treatment systems for production wells in the City of Fullerton and Serrano Water District in Year 2020. Additional construction contracts will likely be awarded in the first and second quarters of 2021. OCWD expects the treatment systems to be constructed for most of the initial 45 wells above the RL within the next 2 to 3 years.

As additional data are collected and new wells experience PFAS detections at or near the current RL, and/or above a future MCL, and are turned off, OCWD will continue to partner with the affected Producers and take action to design and construct necessary treatment systems to bring the impacted wells back online as quickly as possible.

Groundwater production in FY 2019-20 was expected to be approximately 325,000 acre-feet (AF) but declined to 286,550 AF primarily due to PFAS impacted wells being turned off around February 2020. OCWD expects groundwater production to be in the area of 245,000 AF in FY 2020-21 due to the currently idled wells and additional wells being impacted by PFAS and turned off. As PFAS treatment systems are constructed, OCWD expects total annual groundwater production to slowly increase back to normal levels (310,000 to 330,000 AF) (OCWD, 2020).

3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(3)(A), the City must include the six standard water shortage levels that represent shortages from the normal reliability as determined in the Annual Assessment. The shortage levels have been standardized to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions. This is an outgrowth of the severe statewide drought of 2012-2016, and the widely recognized public communication and state policy uncertainty associated with the many different local definitions of water shortage levels.

The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50% shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) and align with the response actions the Supplier would implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
0	0% (Normal)	A Level 0 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City anticipates no supply reductions. City proceeds with planned water efficiency best practices to support consumer demand reduction in line with state mandated requirements and local goals for water supply reliability. Permanent water conservation requirements are in place as stipulated in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
1	Up to 10%	A Level 1 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines that there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other water supply restrictions. Upon the declaration of a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 1 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
2	11% to 20%	A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines that there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 20% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply restrictions. Upon declaration of a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 2 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
3	21% to 30%	A Level 3 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 30% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply reductions. Upon declaration of a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 3 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.

**Submittal Table 8-1
Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels**

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
4	31% to 40%	A Level 4 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 40% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply reductions. Upon declaration of a Level 4 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 4 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
5	41% to 50%	A Level 5 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 50% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply reductions. Upon declaration of a Level 5 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 5 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
6	>50%	A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage – A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage condition is also referred to as an “Emergency” condition. This condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage emergency and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of greater than 50% to ensure sufficient supplies for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. The City must declare a Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Sections 350-352. Upon declaration of a Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency, the City shall implement the Level 6 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Any and all measures necessary to meet basic health and safety needs shall be undertaken, while all other water uses shall be significantly reduced or prohibited. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.

NOTES:

3.4 Shortage Response Actions

Water Code Section 10632 (a)(4) requires the WSCP to specify shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels. The City has defined specific shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels in DWR Tables 8-2 and 8-3 (Appendix A). These shortage response actions were developed with consideration to the system infrastructure and operations changes, supply augmentation responses, customer-class or water use-specific demand reduction initiatives, and increasingly stringent water use prohibitions.

3.4.1 Demand Reduction

The demand reduction measures that would be implemented to address shortage levels are described in DWR Table 8-2 (Appendix A). This table indicates which actions align with specific defined shortage levels and estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands. DWR Table 8-2 (Appendix A) demonstrates that the chosen suite of shortage response actions can be expected to deliver the expected outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level (e.g., target of an additional 10% water savings). This table also identifies the enforcement action, if any, associated with each demand reduction measure.

3.4.2 Supply Augmentation

The supply augmentation actions are described in DWR Table 8-3 (Appendix A). These augmentations represent short-term management objectives triggered by the MET's WSDM Plan and do not overlap with the long-term new water supply development or supply reliability enhancement projects. Supply Augmentation is made available to the City through MWDOC and MET. The City relies on MET's reliability portfolio of water supply programs including existing water transfers, storage and exchange agreements to supplement gaps in the City's supply/demand balance. MET has developed significant storage capacity (over 5 million AF) in reservoirs and groundwater banking programs both within and outside of the Southern California region. Additionally, MET can pursue additional water transfer and exchange programs with other water agencies to help mitigate supply/demand imbalances and provide additional dry-year supply sources.

MWDOC, and in turn its retail agencies, including the City, has access to supply augmentation actions through MET. MET may exercise these actions based on regional need, and in accordance with their WSCP, and may include the use of supplies and storage programs within the Colorado River, SWP, and in-region storage. The City has the ability to augment its supply to reduce the shortage gap by up to 100% by purchasing additional imported water through MWDOC or pumping additional groundwater in the OC Basin; however, both are subject to rate penalties from MWDOC and OCWD, respectively.

The City also has emergency connections with the Cities of Santa Ana and Huntington Beach that can be utilized to augment supply if the supply issue is restricted to the City's internal distribution system and not a regional shortage.

3.4.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, operations may be affected by supply augmentation or demand reduction responses. The City will consider their operational procedures when it completes its Annual Assessment or as needed to identify changes that can be implemented to address water shortage on a short-term basis. The City can alter maintenance cycles, such as system flushing, and defer planned construction activities and capital improvement projects to limit or defer planned system outages. The City has one pressure zone and all water sources (the City's wells and connections to MET) pump directly into the system, in which the City would have to adjust control valves to lower the pressure in the system and restrict flows for operational control.

3.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(D) calls for "additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions" to be included

among the WSCP's shortage response actions. The City will identify additional mandatory restrictions as needed based on the Fountain Valley Municipal Code Chapter 14.18 Water Conservation (Appendix B). The City intends to update any mandatory restrictions in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.4.5 Emergency Response Plan (Hazard Mitigation Plan)

A catastrophic water shortage would be addressed according to the appropriate water shortage level and response actions. It is likely that a catastrophic shortage would immediately trigger Shortage Level 6 and response actions have been put in place to mitigate a catastrophic shortage. In addition, there are several Plans that address catastrophic failures and align with the WSCP, including MET's WSDM and WSAP, the City's HMP, the Water Division's ERP, and the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC)'s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

3.4.5.1 MET's WSDM and WSAP

MET has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP. MET also developed an Emergency Storage Requirement to mitigate against potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. In addition, MET is working with the state to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences outside of the Southern California region, such as a maximum probable seismic event in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta that would cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries.

3.4.5.2 Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County Emergency Operations Plan

In 1983, the Orange County water community identified a need to develop a plan on how agencies would respond effectively to disasters impacting the regional water distribution system. The collective efforts of these agencies resulted in the formation of the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC) to coordinate emergency response on behalf of all Orange County water and wastewater agencies, develop an emergency plan to respond to disasters, and conduct disaster training exercises for the Orange County water community. WEROC was established with the creation of an indemnification agreement between its member agencies to protect each other against civil liabilities and to facilitate the exchange of resources. WEROC is unique in its ability to provide a single point of contact for representation of all water and wastewater utilities in Orange County during a disaster. This representation is to the county, state, and federal disaster coordination agencies. Within the Orange County Operational Area, WEROC is the recognized contact for emergency response for the water community, including the City.

As a member of WEROC, the City will follow WEROC's EOP in the event of an emergency and coordinate with WEROC to assess damage, initiate repairs, and request and coordinate mutual aid resources in the event that the City is unable to provide the level of emergency response support required by the situation.

The EOP defines the actions to be taken by WEROC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff to reduce the loss of water and wastewater infrastructure; to respond effectively to a disaster; and to coordinate recovery operations in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage to Orange County water and wastewater utilities. The EOP includes activation notification protocol that will be used to contact partner agencies

to inform them of the situation, activation status of the EOC, known damage or impacts, or resource needs. The EOP is a standalone document that is reviewed annually and approved by the Board every three years.

WEROC is organized on the basis that each member agency is responsible for developing its own EOP in accordance with the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 to meet specific emergency needs within its service area.

The WEROC EOC is responsible for assessing the overall condition and status of the Orange County regional water distribution and wastewater collection systems including MET facilities that serve Orange County. The EOC can be activated during an emergency situation that can result from both natural and man-made causes, and can be activated through automatic, manual, or standby for activation.

WEROC recognized four primary phases of emergency management, which include:

- **Preparedness:** Planning, training, and exercises that are conducted prior to an emergency to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.
- **Response:** Activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster that helps to reduce effects to water infrastructure and speed recovery. This includes alert and notification, EOC activation, direction and control, and mutual aid.
- **Recovery:** This phase involved restoring systems to normal, in which short-term recovery actions are taken to assess the damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards, while long-term recovery actions have the potential to continue for many years.
- **Mitigation/Prevention:** These actions prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the area's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impacts of a disaster or emergency. MWDOC's HMP outlines threats and identifies mitigation projects.

The EOC Action Plans (EAP) provide frameworks for EOC staff to respond to different situations with the objectives and steps required to complete them, which will in turn serve the WEROC member agencies. In the event of an emergency which results in a catastrophic water shortage, the City will declare a water shortage condition of up to Level 6 for the impacted area depending on the severity of the event, and coordination with WEROC is anticipated to begin at Level 4 or greater (WEROC, 2018).

3.4.5.3 City of Fountain Valley Emergency Response Plan

The City will also refer to its current American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption.

3.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Per the Water Code Section 10632.5, Suppliers are required to assess seismic risk to water supplies as part of their WSCP. The plan also must include the mitigation plan for the seismic risk(s). Given the great distances that imported supplies travel to reach Orange County, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles aqueducts, pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, the infrastructure in place to deliver supplies are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters.

In lieu of conducting a seismic risk assessment specific to the City's 2020 UWMP, the City has included the previously prepared regional HMP by MWDOC, as the regional imported water wholesaler, that is required under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390).

Fountain Valley 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

MWDOC's HMP identified that the overarching goals of the HMP were the same for all of its member agencies, which include:

- Goal 1: Minimize vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to minimize damages and loss of life and injury to human life caused by hazards.
- Goal 2: Minimize security risks to water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Goal 3: Minimize interruption to water and wastewater utilities.
- Goal 4: Improve public outreach, awareness, education, and preparedness for hazards in order to increase community resilience.
- Goal 5: Eliminate or minimize wastewater spills and overflows.
- Goal 6: Protect water quality and supply, critical aquatic resources, and habitat to ensure a safe water supply.
- Goal 7: Strengthen Emergency Response Services to ensure preparedness, response, and recovery during any major or multi-hazard event.

MWDOC's HMP evaluates hazards applicable to all jurisdictions in its entire planning area, prioritized based on probability, location, maximum probable extent, and secondary impacts. The identification of hazards is highly dependent on the location of facilities within the City's jurisdiction and takes into consideration the history of the hazard and associated damage, information provided by agencies specializing in a specific hazard, and relies upon the City's expertise and knowledge.

Earthquake fault rupture and seismic hazards, including ground shaking and liquefaction, are among the highest ranked hazards to the region as a whole because of its long history of earthquakes, with some resulting in considerable damage. A significant earthquake along one of the major faults could cause substantial casualties, extensive damage to infrastructure, fires, damages and outages of water and wastewater facilities, and other threats to life and property. Specifically for the City, faults in Southern California could cause widespread damage within the area in the event of an earthquake, including extensive building damage and loss of lifelines.

Nearly all of Orange County is at risk of moderate to extreme ground shaking, with liquefaction possible throughout much of Orange County but the most extensive liquefaction zones occur in coastal areas. Based on the amount of seismic activity that occurs within the region, there is no doubt that communities within Orange County will continue to experience future earthquake events, and it is a reasonable assumption that a major event will occur within a 30-year timeframe (MWDOC, 2019).

The mitigation actions identify the hazard, proposed mitigation action, location/facility, local planning mechanism, risk, cost, timeframe, possible funding sources, status, and status rationale, as applicable. For the City, mitigation actions for seismic risks include (Fountain Valley, 2018):

- Evaluate the structural and non-structural integrity of critical City facilities, including Fire Station No. 1 and No. 2, in relation to seismic hazards.
- Conduct an evaluation of the hazards and reliability associated with the critical equipment located in the Police Building in relation to all identified hazards.
- Implement seismic retrofits to the underground concrete tank Reservoir No. 2.
- Continue to replace water mains with seismically robust materials.
- Enhance operability for emergency response by improving emergency egress for the Police Department.
- Install backup power for critical facilities to ensure operability during emergency events.
- Enhance emergency operability by implementing communication infrastructure improvements.

3.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

For each specific Shortage Response Action identified in the plan, the WSCP also estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands identified in DWR Table 8-2 (Appendix A). To the extent feasible, the City has estimated percentage savings for the chosen suite of shortage response actions, which can be anticipated to deliver the expected outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level.

3.5 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of the WSCP implementation. Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(5), the City has established communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or predicted shortages as determined by the Annual Assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the Annual Assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and any other relevant communications. The City's Water Shortage Communication Plan is documented in Appendix C.

3.6 Compliance and Enforcement

Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(6), the City has defined customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions. Communication procedures to ensure customer compliance are described in Section 3.5 and customer enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures are defined in the City's existing Municipal Code Chapter 14.18 Water Conservation (Appendix B). The City intends to update any enforcement procedures in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.7 Legal Authorities

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(A), the City has provided a description of the legal authorities that empower the City to implement and enforce the shortage response actions specified by the City's Water Conservation Ordinance (Appendix B).

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7) (B), the City shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such wholesaler 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.

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(C), the City shall coordinate with any City or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558). Table 3-2 identifies the contacts for all cities or counties for which the Supplier provides service, along with developed coordination protocols which can facilitate compliance with this section of the Water Code in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

Table 3-2: Agency Contacts and Coordination Protocols

Contact	Agency	Coordination Protocols
Rob Houston, City Manager	City of Fountain Valley	In person/Phone/Email/Memo
City Council	City of Fountain Valley	Memo/Council Meeting
Stacy Blackwood, Director of Orange County Parks	Orange County Parks	Phone/Email/Mail
Oliver Pacifico, District Engineer	State Water Resources Control Board	Phone/Email
Anthony Nhan, Assoc. Sanitary Engineer	State Water Resources Control Board	Phone/Email
Minliang Shih, Assoc. Sanitary Engineer	State Water Resources Control Board	Phone/Email

3.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(8), Suppliers must include a description of the overall anticipated financial consequences to the Supplier of implementing the WSCP. This description must include potential reductions in revenue and increased expenses associated with implementation of the shortage response actions. This should be coupled with an identification of the anticipated mitigation actions needed to address these financial impacts.

During a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prolonged drought, or water shortage of any kind, the City will experience a reduction in revenue due to reduced water sales. Throughout this period of time, expenditures may increase or decrease with varying circumstances. Expenditures may increase in the event of significant damage to the water system, resulting in emergency repairs. Expenditures may also decrease as less water is pumped through the system, resulting in lower power costs. Water shortage mitigation actions will also impact revenues and require additional costs for drought response activities such as increased staff costs for tracking, reporting, and communications.

The City receives water revenue from a service charge and a commodity charge based on consumption. The service charge recovers costs associated with providing water to the serviced property. The service charge does not vary with consumption and the commodity charge is based on water usage. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. Therefore, the total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases. In the event of a drought emergency, the City will impose excessive water use penalties on its customers, which may include additional costs associated with reduced water revenue, staff time taken for penalty enforcement, and advertising the excessive use penalties. The excessive water use penalties are further described in the City’s Municipal Code Chapter 14.18 Water Conservation (Appendix B).

However, there are significant fixed costs associated with maintaining a minimal level of service. The City will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts,

the City may use reserves. If necessary, the City may reduce expenditures by delaying implementation of its Capital Improvement Program and equipment purchases to reallocate funds to cover the cost of operations and critical maintenance, adjust the work force, implement a drought surcharge, and/or make adjustments to its water rate structure.

Based on current water rates, a volumetric cutback of 50% and above of water sales may lead to a range of reduction in revenues. The impacts to revenues will depend on a proportionate reduction in variable costs related to supply, pumping, and treatment for the specific shortage event. The City could mitigate these impacts by increasing water rate revenues and/or increasing fixed charges.

3.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(9), the City is required to provide a description of the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that have been implemented to ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Monitoring is also essential in times of water shortage to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes, or if improvements or new actions need to be considered (see Section 3.10). Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions.

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily and reports are prepared and monitored monthly. During implementation of the WSCP, this data will be used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency level that may be implemented. In addition, aggregate monthly production data will be used to analyze the City's progress toward its annual goal. The monthly Urban Water Conservation Report will also be used to monitor the plan's effectiveness.

As levels of water shortage are declared by MET and MWDOC, the City will follow implementation of those levels as appropriate based on the City's risk profile provided in the City's 2020 UWMP Chapter 6 and continue to monitor water demand levels. When MET calls for extraordinary conservation, MET's Drought Program Officer will coordinate public information activities with MWDOC and monitor the effectiveness of ongoing conservation programs.

The City will participate in monthly member agency manager meetings with both MWDOC and OCWD to monitor and discuss monthly water allocation charts. This will enable the City to be aware of import and groundwater use on a timely basis as a result of specific actions taken responding to the City's WSCP.

3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(10), the City must provide 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 is prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. The City will use the monitoring and reporting process defined in Section 3.9 to refine the WSCP. In addition, if certain procedural refinements or new actions are identified by City staff, or suggested by customers or other interested parties, the

City will evaluate their effectiveness, incorporate them into the WSCP, and implement them quickly at the appropriate water shortage level.

It is envisioned that the WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. For example, new supply augmentation actions will be added, and actions that are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. In the course of preparing the Annual Assessment each year, City staff will routinely consider the functionality of the overall WSCP and the Water Department will update the WSCP if changes are found to be needed.

3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

Per Water Code Section 10632 (b), the City has defined 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, in the City's Municipal Code Chapter 14.18 Water Conservation (Appendix B).

3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(c), the City provided notice of the availability of the draft 2020 UWMP and draft 2020 WSCP and notice of the public hearing to consider adoption of the WSCP. The public review drafts of the 2020 UWMP and the 2020 WSCP were posted prominently on the City's [website](#) in advance of the public hearing on May 18, 2021. Copies of the draft WSCP were also made available for public inspection at the City Clerk's and Utilities Department offices and public hearing notifications were published in local newspapers. A copy of the published Notice of Public Hearing is included in Appendix D.

The City held the public hearing for the draft 2020 UWMP and draft WSCP on May 18, 2021 at the City Council meeting. The City Council reviewed and approved the 2020 UWMP and the WSCP at its May 18, 2021 meeting after the public hearing. See Appendix E for the resolution approving the WSCP.

By July 1, 2021, the City's adopted 2020 UWMP and WSCP was filed with DWR, California State Library, and the County of Orange. The City will make the WSCP available for public review on its website no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, the City will make any amendments in its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR.

If the City revises its WSCP after UWMP is approved by DWR, then an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

4 REFERENCES

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City of Fountain Valley. (2018, December). *City of Fountain Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). (2021a, March). *Water Shortage Contingency Plan*.
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http://www.mwdh2o.com/PDF_About_Your_Water/2.4_Water_Supply_Drought_Management_Plan.pdf

Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). (2016). *Water Supply Allocation Plan*.

Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). (2019, August). *Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC). (2018, March). *WEROC Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)*.

Appendix A

DWR Submittal Tables

Table 8-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions

Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative description)
0	0% (Normal)	A Level 0 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City anticipates no supply reductions. City proceeds with planned water efficiency best practices to support consumer demand reduction in line with state mandated requirements and local goals for water supply reliability. Permanent water conservation requirements are in place as stipulated in the City's Water Conservation Ordinance. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
1	Up to 10%	A Level 1 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines that there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other water supply restrictions. Upon the declaration of a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 1 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City's Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
2	11% to 20%	A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines that there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 20% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply restrictions. Upon declaration of a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 2 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City's Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative description)
3	21% to 30%	A Level 3 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 30% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply reductions. Upon declaration of a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 3 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
4	31% to 40%	A Level 4 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 40% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply reductions. Upon declaration of a Level 4 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 4 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.
5	41% to 50%	A Level 5 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of up to 50% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions due to drought or other supply reductions. Upon declaration of a Level 5 Water Supply Shortage, the City shall implement the Level 5 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>
6	>50%	<p>A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage – A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage condition is also referred to as an “Emergency” condition. This condition exists when the City determines there is a water supply shortage emergency and identifies the need for a consumer demand reduction of greater than 50% to ensure sufficient supplies for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. The City must declare a Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Sections 350-352. Upon declaration of a Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency, the City shall implement the Level 6 water conservation/demand management measures identified in the City’s Water Conservation Ordinance and notify customers according to the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Any and all measures necessary to meet basic health and safety needs shall be undertaken, while all other water uses shall be significantly reduced or prohibited. Noncompliance with restrictions shall be subject to an administrative citation.</p>
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>				
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Limit on Watering Duration. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes per day per station.	Yes
0	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Limits on Watering Hours. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Pacific Time, on any day, except by use of hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.	Yes
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Watering During and After Rainfall. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water during or within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall of at least one-fourth of one inch of rain is prohibited.	Yes
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Watering Ornamental Turf on Public Street Medians. Watering or irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	No
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Drought Tolerant Plants: Any new planting should be drought tolerant plants.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Water Runoff. Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows more than incidental water runoff onto an adjacent property or adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, parking lot, ditch or other non-irrigated area is prohibited.	Yes
0	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Statewide Prohibition is Required	No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces. Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including, but not limited to, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut off device, or a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used.	Yes
0	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions. All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, irrigation or distribution system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours of discovery by user or notification by the City, unless other arrangements are made with the City.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features. No person shall use water to operate or maintain levels in decorative fountains, basins, ponds, lakes, waterways or other similar aesthetic structures unless a recirculation device is in use. Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds not equipped with a re-circulating pump is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain exotic animals or aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a water supply shortage level.	Yes
0	Other	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Limits on Washing Vehicles. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including, but not limited to, any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, motorhome, or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or at a commercial car wash that recycles water.	Yes
0	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Commercial Lodging Establishments Must Provide Option to Not Launder Linen Daily. Hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Restaurants Required to Use Water Conserving Pre-rinse Spray Valves. Food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, shall use water conserving pre-rinse spray valves.	Yes
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Commercial Car Washes. Commercial car wash facilities shall not permit the washing of any boat or vehicle in such facility or on its premises, other than by the following methods: use of mechanical automatic car wash facilities utilizing water recycling equipment; use of a hose that operates on a timer for limited time periods and shuts off automatically at the expiration of the time period; use of a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle; and/or use of bucket and hand washing.	Yes
0	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Washing of Equipment and Machinery. No person shall use a water hose to wash any type of equipment or machinery, or any portion thereof, unless the hose is equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Cleaning of Structures. No person shall use water through a hose, including pressure-washing, to clean the exterior of any building or structure unless such hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle.	Yes
0	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Swimming Pools and Spas. No person shall empty and refill a swimming pool except to prevent or repair structural damage or to comply with public health regulations. All pools and spas shall be equipped with a water recirculation device. The use of a pool/spa cover is strongly encouraged to prevent evaporative water loss, and for the additional energy and chemical saving benefits.	Yes
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Commercial/Industrial Laundry Facilities, Laundromats and Common Area Laundry Rooms. New commercial/industrial laundry facilities shall be equipped with a water reclamation system for reuse of rinse water. Laundromats and common area laundry rooms shall install high efficiency clothes washing machines, as older machines are replaced.	Yes
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Visitor-Serving Facilities. The owner and manager of each hotel, motel, restaurant, and other visitor-serving facility shall ensure that such facility displays, in places visible to all customers, placards or decals promoting public awareness of the need for water conservation and/or advising the public that waste of water is prohibited.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	Other	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Public and Quasi-Public Entities. All public and quasi-public entities shall display, in visible locations in all restrooms, kitchens, and dining areas promoting public awareness of the need for water conservation and/or advising the public that waste of water is prohibited.	Yes
0	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Food Service Facilities - Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only. Eating or drinking establishments, including, but not limited to, restaurants, hotels, cafés, cafeterias, bars, clubs or other public places where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.	Yes
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Food Service Facilities - Dishwashing and Garbage Disposals. All commercial kitchens with dishwashing facilities shall encourage the activity of scraping food waste into an organic waste recycling container rather than using a garbage disposal.	No
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Food Service Facilities - Other Water Using Activities. Defrosting food with running water is prohibited. If using a hose for wash down of kitchens, garbage areas, or any other area required by the health department or for sanitation reasons, it shall have a positive shut-off nozzle. Scoop sinks shall be set at minimum flow at all times, and during hours of operation carefully monitored to avoid using water unnecessarily when the scoop sink is not in active use.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Food Service Facilities - New or Remodeled Kitchens. All other water using equipment in new or remodeled kitchens shall use the best available water conserving technology.	Yes
0	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Construction. No potable water may be used for compacting or dust control purposes in construction activities where there is a reasonably available source of other non-potable water approved by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and appropriate for such use. This condition must be identified and specified on construction drawings submitted to the City for review.	Yes
0	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Construction. All water hoses used in connection with any construction activities shall be equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle when an automatic shut-off nozzle can be purchased or otherwise obtained for the size or type of hose in use.	Yes
0	Other	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Use of Hydrants. No person may use water from any fire hydrant for any purpose other than fire suppression or emergency aid, without first obtaining a City hydrant meter account or written approval from the Director of Public Works or his/her designee.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	Other	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Water Recycling Required if Alternative Available. The use of potable water, other than recycled water, is prohibited for specified uses after the City has provided to the customer an analysis showing that recycled water is a cost-effective alternative to potable water for such uses and the customer has had a reasonable time, as determined by the City Manager or his/her designee, to make the conversion to recycled water.	Yes
0	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings. The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development is prohibited.	Yes
0	Other	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Indiscriminate Use. No person shall cause or permit the indiscriminate running of water not otherwise prohibited which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.	Yes
0	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	The City utilizes Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) to read every meter several times a day.	No
0	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	The City promotes MWDOC's indoor rebate programs for residential and commercial customers.	No
0	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	The City participates in MWDOC's Spray to Drip Rebate Program.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
0	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	The City participates in MWDOC's Turf Removal Rebate Program.	No
0	Reduce System Water Loss	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	The City utilizes its pipeline condition assessment program to identify leaks in its distribution system and repairs them quickly.	No
0	Improve Customer Billing	On-going Long-term Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	The City uses the AMI system to identify increased or unusual usage, and contacts customers about possible leaks.	No
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	5-10%	Notify all users of the requirement to reduce water usage by up to 10%.	No
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging: Expand community outreach and messaging to educate the public about the need to conserve and ways to conserve.	No
1	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Staff. All City staff to be alerted to the water supply shortage level conditions, supplied with educational material, and directed to actively intervene and educate the public when excessive use is observed.	No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-10%	Lawn Watering and Landscape Irrigation. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three (3) days per week.	Yes
1	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	0-5%	Adjust Water Usage Rates. The City may increase water usage rates, which would apply for the duration of the Level 1 Water Supply Shortage.	No
1	Other	0-1%	Agriculture/Nursurries. All non-essential water use should cease.	Yes
1	Other	0-1%	Public Entities. All non-essential water use should cease.	Yes
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Commercial/Industrial Use. All non-essential water use should cease.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
1	Other	5-10%	Other Prohibited Uses. The City may prohibit other water uses as determined by the City, after notice to customers.	Yes
1	Other		Other Actions Possible. Initiate or implement additional or innovative actions to increase the supply of water available to the City and to conserve the City's existing water supply.	No
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Media. The declaration of this and subsequent water shortage supply levels shall be communicated to the media.	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	5-10%	Notify all users of the requirement to reduce water usage by 11% to 20%.	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging: Expand community outreach and messaging to educate the public about the need to conserve, mandatory conservation requirements and ways to conserve.	No
2	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Staff. At the discretion of the City Manager or his/her designee, hire, divert, or employ additional City staff and volunteers to monitor water usage, provide assistance to water users to reduce their water consumption, and to monitor the enforcement of the requirements, restrictions and priorities adopted by the City in response to the water supply shortage condition.	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-10%	Lawn Watering and Landscape Irrigation. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three (3) days per week on a schedule established and posted by the City.	Yes
2	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	0-5%	Adjust Water Usage Rates. The City may increase water rates, which would apply for the duration of the Level 2 Water Supply Shortage.	No
2	Decrease Line Flushing	0-1%	Decrease Line Flushing	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
2	Other	5-10%	Other Prohibited Uses: The City may prohibit other water uses as determined by the City, after notice to customers.	Yes
2	Other		Other Actions Possible. Initiate or implement additional or innovative actions to increase the supply of water available to the City and to conserve the City's existing water supply.	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Media. The declaration of this and subsequent water supply shortage levels shall be communicated to the media.	No
2	Other	0-1%	The City may reduce non-potable water allocations in all categories to meet the available water supply.	Yes
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	5-10%	Notify all users of the requirement to reduce water usage by 21% to 30%.	No
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging: Expand community outreach and messaging to educate the public about the need to conserve, mandatory conservation requirements and ways to conserve.	No
3	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Staff. At the discretion of the City Manager or his/her designee, hire, divert, or employ additional City staff and volunteers to monitor water usage, provide assistance to water users to reduce their water consumption, and to monitor the enforcement of the requirements, restrictions and priorities adopted by the City in response to the water supply shortage condition.	No
3	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	0-5%	Adjust Water Usage Rates. The City may increase water rates, which would apply for the duration of the Level 3 Water Supply Shortage.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0-1%	Residential Car Washing. Washing of autos, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes motorhomes, and other types of mobile equipment is prohibited, other than at a commercial car wash.	Yes
3	Decrease Line Flushing	0-1%	Decrease Line Flushing	No
3	Other	5-10%	Other Prohibited Uses: The City may prohibit other water uses as determined by the City, after notice to customers.	Yes
3	Other		Other Actions Possible. Initiate or implement additional or innovative actions to increase the supply of water available to the City and to conserve the City's existing water supply.	No
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Media. The declaration of this and subsequent water supply shortage levels shall be communicated to the media.	No
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	5-10%	Notify all users of the requirement to reduce water usage by 31% to 40%.	No
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging: Expand community outreach and messaging to educate the public about the need to conserve, mandatory conservation requirements and ways to conserve.	No
4	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Staff. At the discretion of the City Manager or his/her designee, hire, divert, or employ additional City staff and volunteers to monitor water usage, provide assistance to water users to reduce their water consumption, and to monitor the enforcement of the requirements, restrictions and priorities adopted by the City in response to the water supply shortage condition.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	10-25%	Lawn Watering and Landscape Irrigation. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two (2) days per week on a schedule established and posted by the City.	Yes
4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	0-5%	Adjust Water Usage Rates. The City may increase water rates, which would apply for the duration of the Level 4 Water Supply Shortage.	No
4	Other	0-1%	Agriculture/Nurseries. Agricultural users and commercial nurseries may be subject to additional restrictions if the regional or local agency or jurisdiction deems necessary.	Yes
4	Other	0-1%	Air Conditioning. No water shall be used for air conditioning purposes.	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0-1%	The issuance of new pool construction permits is prohibited.	No
4	Other	0-1%	Hydrant Water Use. Use of temporary fire hydrant meter from the City, or otherwise using water through a temporary City water service including jumpers is prohibited.	Yes
4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	0-2%	No New Potable Water Service. No new potable water service will be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service will be issued, except under specified circumstances.	No
4	Other	0-1%	No New Annexations. The City will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area.	No
4	Decrease Line Flushing	0-1%	Suspend line flushing program, except when necessary for water quality or public health.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
4	Other	5-10%	Other Prohibited Uses: The City may prohibit other water uses as determined by the City, after notice to customers.	Yes
4	Other		Other Actions Possible. Initiate or implement additional or innovative actions to increase the supply of water available to the City and to conserve the City's existing water supply.	No
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Media. The declaration of this and subsequent water supply shortage levels shall be communicated to the media.	No
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	5-10%	Notify all users of the requirement to reduce water usage by 41% to 50%.	No
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging: Expand community outreach and messaging to educate the public about the need to conserve, mandatory conservation requirements and ways to conserve.	No
5	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Staff. At the discretion of the City Manager or his/her designee, hire, divert, or employ additional City staff and volunteers to monitor water usage, provide assistance to water users to reduce their water consumption, and to monitor the enforcement of the requirements, restrictions and priorities adopted by the City in response to the water supply shortage condition.	No
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-20%	Lawn Watering and Landscape Irrigation. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to one (1) day per week on a schedule established and posted by the City.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
5	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	0-5%	Adjust Water Usage Rates. The City may increase water rates, which would apply for the duration of the Level 5 Water Supply Shortage.	No
5	Other	5-10%	Other Prohibited Uses: The City may prohibit other water uses as determined by the City, after notice to customers.	Yes
5	Other		Other Actions Possible. Initiate or implement additional or innovative actions to increase the supply of water available to the City and to conserve the City's existing water supply.	No
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Media. The declaration of this and subsequent water supply shortage levels shall be communicated to the media.	No
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	5-10%	Notify all users of of the Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency and the requirement to reduce water usage by greater than 50%.	No
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging: Expand community outreach and messaging to educate the public about the need to conserve, mandatory conservation requirements and ways to conserve.	No
6	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Staff. At the discretion of the City Manager or his/her designee, hire, divert, or employ additional City staff and volunteers to monitor water usage, provide assistance to water users to reduce their water consumption, and to monitor the enforcement of the requirements, restrictions and priorities adopted by the City in response to the water supply shortage condition.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	5-20%	No Watering or Irrigating. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited, unless otherwise noted. Restrictions may apply to recycled water as necessary.	Yes
6	Other	0-1%	Agriculture/Nurseries. Use of water for agricultural or commercial nursery purposes, except for livestock water, is prohibited.	Yes
6	Other	0-1%	Discontinue Service/Water Flow Device. After providing due process, the City, in its sole discretion, may discontinue service or place a flow restricting device on the meter of consumers who willfully violate provisions of this section.	Yes
6	Other	5-10%	Water Allocations/Water Budgets. The City may establish, develop or adjust budget-based water allocations for any of its classes of water users served by the City, which would apply for the duration of the Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency.	Yes
6	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	0-5%	Adjust Water Usage Rates. The City may increase water rates, which would apply for the duration of the Level 6 Water Supply Shortage Emergency.	No
6	Other	5-10%	Other Prohibited Uses: The City may prohibit other water uses as determined by the City, after notice to customers.	Yes
6	Other		Other Actions Possible. Initiate or implement additional or innovative actions to increase the supply of water available to the City and to conserve the City's existing water supply.	No

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only <i>Drop Down List</i>
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Media. The declaration of this supply shortage level shall be communicated to the media.	No
NOTES:				

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>	Shortage Response Actions <i>(Narrative description)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
1 through 6	Other Purchases	0 - 100%	Additional imported water purchases through MWDOC
1 through 6	Other Purchases	0 - 100%	Additional groundwater pumping in the Orange County Groundwater Basin
5 and 6	Other Purchases	0 - 20%	Emergency connections with Cities of Santa Ana and Huntington Beach
NOTES: Emergency connections with Cities of Santa Ana and Huntington Beach will only be available if the supply issue is restricted to our internal distribution system and not a regional shortage.			

Appendix B

Fountain Valley Municipal Code Chapter 14.18 Water Conservation

Below is the weblink to the current ordinance (last accessed on May 3, 2021)

<http://qcode.us/codes/fountainvalley/>

Appendix C

Water Shortage Communication Plan

1 Communication Protocol

Public communication is an ongoing activity where the purpose, audience, message, tools, and channels may change at any given moment. In the context of water shortage response, the purpose may be an emergency water shortage situation, such as may result from an earthquake, or a longer-term, non-emergency, shortage condition, such as may result from a drought. In an emergency, the City of Fountain Valley will activate the communication protocol detailed in the American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan (ERP). In a non-emergency water shortage situation, City will implement the procedures identified in this Communication Plan.

Timely and effective communication is a key element of Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) implementation. Per CWC Section 10632 (a)(5), the City has established communication protocols and procedures to inform stakeholders regarding any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and any other relevant communications.

Emergency Response Plan Communication

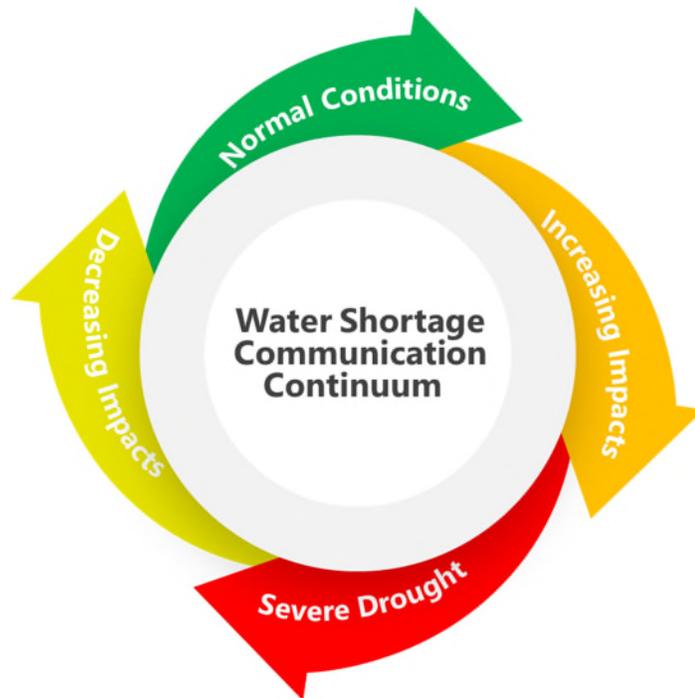
The ERP defines the actions to be taken by City staff to reduce the loss of water and wastewater infrastructure; to respond effectively to a disaster; and to coordinate recovery operations in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage to local and regional water and wastewater utilities. The ERP includes activation notification protocols that will be used to contact partner agencies to inform them of the situation, activation status of the ERP, known damage or impacts, or resource needs. The ERP is a standalone document that is reviewed annually and updated every 5 years. Refer to the ERP for full details.

Water Shortage Communication Plan

The Water Shortage Communication Plan serves as the baseline understanding for how the City will provide information and value to its various stakeholders, partners, and employees during both normal and water shortage conditions. The City's Public Works Department works to elevate public awareness and participation in water efficiency at all times so, in the event of a water shortage, the community is aware of the importance of response actions and can identify as an active participant in the City's goals. In times of water shortage, the Water Shortage Communication Plan provides guidance on how the City can increase communications to enhance community awareness and compliance with necessary demand management measures. The Communication Plan is designed to provide transparent, reliable, and accurate information to the public and collaborating agencies by identifying goals and objectives for each shortage level and outlining the appropriate communication interface tools and implementation schedule for effective communication.

Goals & Objectives

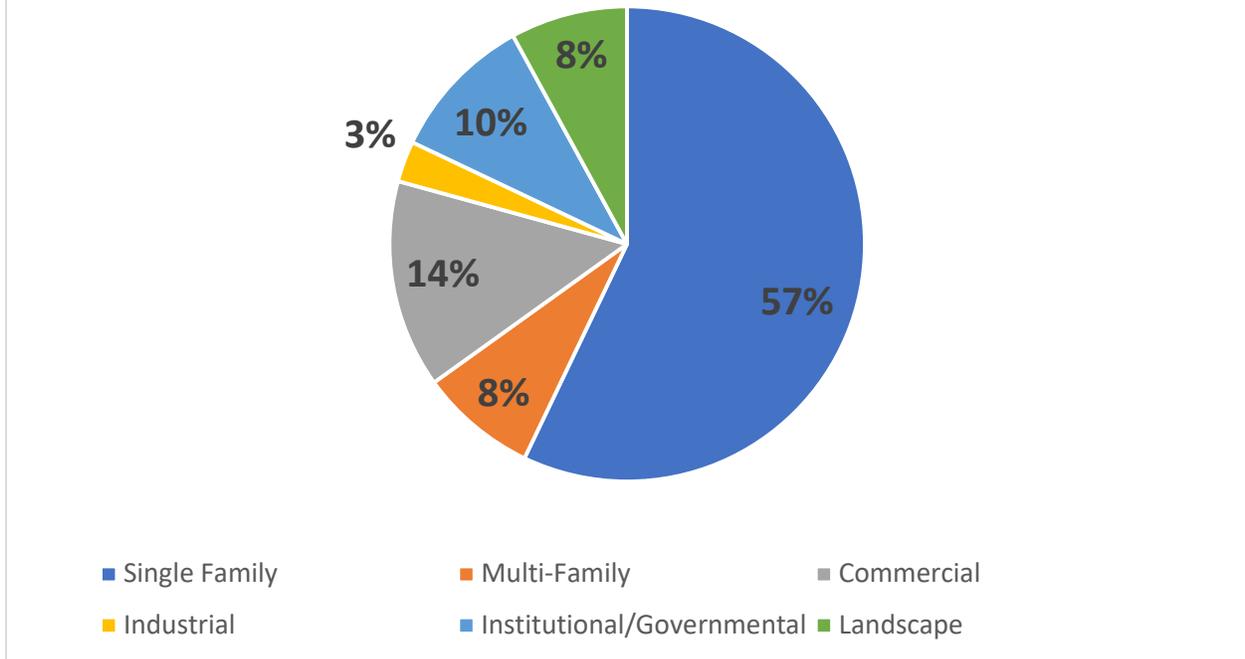
The goal of the City's Water Shortage Communication Plan is to create a local awareness of water shortage conditions and to encourage water efficiency from all citizens. The Water Shortage Communication Plan objectives further refine the focus of the program goal to achieve a desired outcome at specified shortage levels. As a water shortage condition escalates, the objectives of the Communication Plan also escalate to ensure progress toward water supply reliability. The defined objectives for each Water Shortage Level will determine the information that is communicated at each level.



Target Audiences

The City reviewed its water demand and customer class profile to develop a communication plan to be the most effective with its unique customer profile and water demands. Based on the 2025 projections, the City's single family water use is expected to account for 57% of the total water demand. Commercial, industrial, and institutional water use is projected to account for 27% of total demand. Multifamily and landscape use are both projected to account for 8% of total demand. By understanding the local customer and water use profile, the City can implement a Water Shortage Communication Plan that leverages the appropriate communications tools to reach the target audience most effectively during a water shortage.

2025 Projected Water Use by Customer Class



The City has further refined their customer categories to identify the following target audiences for communication:

- City staff
- Homeowners and renters
- Business owners
- Local Industries
- Property owners and managers
- School district administrators and teachers
- Elected officials and staff
- Environmental/public interest groups
- General public
- Local media
- Homeowners Associations
- Golf courses

Communications Interfaces and Tools

During normal and water shortage conditions, the City will utilize a comprehensive set of communication interface tools to engage water customers. The interface options and tools include, but are not limited to:

- Water Bill Communications
- Website Information and News Bulletins

- City's Newsletter
- Social Media Outreach
- Media Coverage (print and electronic)
- Publications and Handouts
- Presence at Local Events
- Mayor Public Service Announcements
- Direct Mailings
- School Education Programs

Communication Tactics and Implementation Schedule

The City understands their responsibility to be transparent and accountable, have a positive impact on the community, and provide actionable guidance in times of water shortage. Carefully developed and executed communication tactics and an implementation schedule will establish trust and credibility for all stakeholders by clearly communicating expectations and responsibilities. Below is a description of the Water Shortage Communication Plan Tactics. These tactics will be implemented according to the schedule and objectives defined in Table 1.

This Water Shortage Communication Plan is designed to have a standard set of tactics that systematically align to the current Water Shortage Level. For example, information that may be educational during Shortage Level 0 will shift to specific status information and shortage level response action, as defined in Section 3.4.1 of the WSCP, as water shortage levels increase from 1 to 6. In Shortage Level 0, shortage communication will include a general overview of water efficiency. As the Water Shortage Levels increase, messaging will align with specific shortage level response requirements and objectives.

Website

- City Website: Provide water efficiency information and resources on City website including water shortage level status.
- Water Shortage Indicator: develop a permanent image on the webpage that identifies water shortage level status. Image will be updated promptly when status level changes and will link to additional shortage level information.
- Promote SoCal Water\$mart and MWDOC Websites: Provide information and links directing viewers to SoCal Water\$mart and MWDOC incentive programs.

Social Media

- Facebook: Post water efficiency information and shortage level status on City's Facebook page. This may include unique City content or reposting of regional messages and images.
- Instagram: Post water efficiency information and shortage level status on City's Instagram account. This may include unique City content or reposting of regional messages and images.
- Twitter: Tweet water efficiency information and water shortage level status on City's account. This may include unique City content or reposting of regional messages and images.

Digital and Print Media

- Flyers/Signage/Brochures: Create and provide informational materials on water efficiency actions, local/regional water resource awareness, and water shortage level status.

- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs): provide water efficiency information in CCR, including water shortage level information.

Media Relations

- News Stories/News Releases/Newsletters: Provide news releases with information regarding water shortage level and expected trends.
- Briefing Papers/Talking Points: Provide briefing papers to local media outlets such as newspapers, magazines, and other publications. This may also include social media posts and infographics.

Community Outreach

- Public Events: Promote water efficiency and water awareness at local events such as concerts in the park, disaster preparedness expos and other community events.
- Promotional Giveaways: Provide promotional water efficiency devices or messaging materials (i.e. hats, stickers, mugs, etc) promoting water efficiency and response.

Educational Outreach

- School Programs: Provide water resource and efficiency presentations for local schools, including information and response to water shortage levels.
- Residential Water Efficiency Educational Classes: Provide educational classes to community on topics such as finding and fixing leaks, irrigation program scheduling, waterwise vegetation, etc.

City Water Efficiency Programs

- Rebate/Incentive Programs: Promote regional rebate and incentive programs for local water users. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.
- Turf Removal: Promote regional rebate and incentive programs for local water users. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.
- Landscape Design Assistance – Residential: Promote free landscape design assistance program to help homeowners convert their existing landscaping to California friendly, water-efficient landscapes. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.

Direct Customer Communication

- Billing Inserts: Include billing inserts in water utility billings, including water shortage level status and response actions.
- Water Use Notifications: Include a comparison of actual water use compared to allocated water use and information regarding penalties.
- Neighborhood Canvassing: City staff and/or representatives will canvas neighborhoods to educate residents of water shortage status and response action requirements.

Partnerships/Regional Initiatives

- MET/MWDOC: Utilize regional messaging programs, messages, and resources to communicate with local water users.
- Coordinate messaging with other member agencies and public partnerships.

Monitor, Evaluate, and Amend

The effectiveness of the City's Communication Plan depends on a large variety of factors, including technological advancements or changes, the rise and fall of audience engagement, current news or media concentration, political changes in leadership and focus, and the weather. The Communication Plan will be evaluated for effectiveness and updated accordingly based on available metrics (i.e. website traffic) and stakeholder feedback.

Table 1: Water Shortage Communication Plan Implementation Schedule

Water Shortage Level	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Goal	Create a local awareness of water shortage conditions and encourage water efficiency from all citizens.						
Objective	Permanent Water Waste Prohibitions, Water Awareness	Compliance with response actions, up to 10% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, up to 20% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, up to 30% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, up to 40% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, up to 50% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, Essential Water Use only
Outreach Strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Website 2) Social Media 3) Digital and Print Media 4) Media Relations 5) Community Outreach 6) Educational Outreach 7) City Water Efficiency Programs 8) Direct Customer Communication 9) Partnerships/Regional Initiatives 						
Tactics							
<i>Website</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City Website	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Shortage Indicator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Promote SoCal Water\$mart and MWDOC Websites	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Social Media</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Facebook	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Instagram	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twitter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Digital and Print Media</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flyers/Signage/Brochures	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Media Relations</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
News Stories/News Releases/Newsletters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Briefing Papers/Talking Points		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Community Outreach</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Promotional Giveaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Educational Outreach</i>							
School Programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Residential Water Efficiency Educational Classes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>City Water Efficiency Programs</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rebate/Incentive Programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turf Removal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landscape Design Assistance – Residential	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Direct Customer Communication</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Billing Inserts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Use Notifications		X	X	X	X	X	X
Neighborhood Canvassing					X	X	X
<i>Partnerships/Regional Initiatives</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Message Frequency	Ongoing, regular messaging	Frequency escalates depending on water shortage level and/or financial budget.					

Appendix D

Notice of Public Hearing



CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY

10200 SLATER AVENUE • FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CA 92708-4736 • (714) 593-4400, FAX: (714) 593-4498

March 4, 2021

Municipal Water District of Orange County
Attn: Mr. Robert J. Hunter, General Manager
PO Box 20895
Fountain Valley, California 92728

Subject: City of Fountain Valley 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update

The City of Fountain Valley (City) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the City's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as City's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP, to be adopted and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources before the July 1, 2021 deadline. City will be adopting its Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the 2020 UWMP.

City is also considering an Addendum to the 2015 UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., tit. 23, § 5003). The 2015 UWMP Addendum and a copy of City's draft 2020 UWMP will be available for review on the City website (www.fountainvalley.org) in spring of 2021, and City will subsequently hold noticed public hearings on the 2020 UWMP, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and 2015 UWMP Addendum in advance of their proposed adoption.

City invites you to submit comments and consult with City regarding its 2020 UWMP update and 2015 UWMP Addendum. City anticipates holding a public comment period in spring 2021, with a public hearing planned during that time.

If you have any input for the matters contained in this notice letter, require additional information, or would like to set up a meeting to discuss City's 2020 UWMP update, please contact me at (714) 593-4603, or by email at christine.smith@fountainvalley.org.

Sincerely,

Christine Smith
Management Analyst, Public Works



CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY

10200 SLATER AVENUE • FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CA 92708-4736 • (714) 593-4400, FAX: (714) 593-4498

March 4, 2021

County of Orange
Attn: Mr. Hugh Nguyen, Clerk-Recorder
County Administration South Building
601 N. Ross Street
Santa Ana, California 92701

Subject: City of Fountain Valley 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update

The City of Fountain Valley (City) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the City's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

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If you have any input for the matters contained in this notice letter, require additional information, or would like to set up a meeting to discuss City's 2020 UWMP update, please contact me at (714) 593-4603, or by email at christine.smith@fountainvalley.org.

Sincerely,

Christine Smith
Management Analyst, Public Works



CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY

10200 SLATER AVENUE • FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CA 92708-4736 • (714) 593-4400, FAX: (714) 593-4498

March 4, 2021

Orange County Water District
Attn: Mr. Michael R. Markus, General Manager
PO Box 8300
Fountain Valley, California 92728-8300

Subject: City of Fountain Valley 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update

The City of Fountain Valley (City) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the City's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as City's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP, to be adopted and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources before the July 1, 2021 deadline. City will be adopting its Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the 2020 UWMP.

City is also considering an Addendum to the 2015 UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., tit. 23, § 5003). The 2015 UWMP Addendum and a copy of City's draft 2020 UWMP will be available for review on the City website (www.fountainvalley.org) in spring of 2021, and City will subsequently hold noticed public hearings on the 2020 UWMP, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and 2015 UWMP Addendum in advance of their proposed adoption.

City invites you to submit comments and consult with City regarding its 2020 UWMP update and 2015 UWMP Addendum. City anticipates holding a public comment period in spring 2021, with a public hearing planned during that time.

If you have any input for the matters contained in this notice letter, require additional information, or would like to set up a meeting to discuss City's 2020 UWMP update, please contact me at (714) 593-4603, or by email at christine.smith@fountainvalley.org.

Sincerely,

Christine Smith
Management Analyst, Public Works

The Orange County Register

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5190360

FOUNTAIN VALLEY CITY OF
10200 SLATER AVE
FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CA 92708-4736

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Orange } SS.

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of The Orange County Register, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the city of Santa Ana, County of Orange, and which newspaper has been adjudged to be a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, under the date of November 19, 1905, Case No. A-21046, that the notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

05/18/2021, 05/25/2021

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct:

Executed at Anaheim, Orange County, California, on
Date: May 25, 2021.



Signature

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Legal No. 0011462131

CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN & WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Fountain Valley ("City") will hold a public hearing on June 1, 2021, at 6:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the Agenda permits, in the Council Chamber of the City, to consider the City's proposed 2020 Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP"), 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP"), and Appendix C as an Addendum to its 2015 UWMP in advance of their proposed adoption.

The public hearing is being held in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656; herein referred to as the "Act"). The Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually" to prepare, adopt, and file a UWMP with the California Department of Water Resources and review and update its UWMP every five years. The purpose of the public hearing will be to solicit public comment prior to adoption of the proposed updated UWMP and WSCP.

Copies of the proposed 2020 UWMP, 2020 WSCP, and Appendix C as an Addendum to its 2015 UWMP are available for public inspection at either the Corporation Yard, located at 17300 Mt. Herrmann Street, Fountain Valley, CA 92708, or the Office of the City Clerk in City Hall, located at 10200 Slater Avenue, Fountain Valley, CA 92708, during normal business hours. They are also available on the City's website (www.fountainvalley.org).

For more information, please contact Mark Sprague, Field Services Manager, at 714-593-4609 or via email at mark.sprague@fountainvalley.org.

Published Orange County Register May 18, 25, 2021

Appendix E

Adopted WSCP Plan Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 9789

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA WATER CODE 10632

WHEREAS, the waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands; and

WHEREAS, the conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level; and

WHEREAS, a long-term, reliable supply of water is essential and urban water management plans are required to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fountain Valley has completed an update to its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan ("2020 UWMP") pursuant to the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983, California Water Code 10610 to 10656; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fountain Valley has completed its 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("2020 WSCP") pursuant to California Water Code 10632, which requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a six (6) level Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of its Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 WSCP is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages due to a number of reasons, such as drought, climate change and catastrophic events, with the intent of maintaining reliable supplies and reducing the impacts of supply interruptions; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 WSCP provides a structured guide on how to respond to water shortages, including prescriptive information, standardized action levels that are consistent with the State and regional water agencies, water conservation/demand management actions and communication protocols; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 WSCP describes the City's procedure for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment and submitting it to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1 of each year, or within 14 days of receiving final allocations from the State Water Project, whichever is later; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 WSCP is included as an appendix to the 2020 UWMP, which upon adoption by the City will be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2021; however, the 2020 WSCP is created separately from the 2020 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the 2020 UWMP; and

WHEREAS, the California Water Code does not prohibit the City from taking action not specified in the WSCP, if needed, without having to formally amend its UWMP or WSCP; and

WHEREAS, a noticed public hearing on the draft 2020 WSCP was held by City Council on June 1, 2021, at which time public comments were heard and considered.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Fountain Valley acknowledges the essential nature of a long-term, reliable water supply within its boundaries and the importance of water shortage contingency planning as described herein, and adopts the 2020 WSCP and will implement same.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Fountain Valley this 1st day of June, 2021.

Ayes: Bui, Constantine, Grandis, Harper, Vo

Nays: None

Absent: None

Abstain: None

ATTEST:

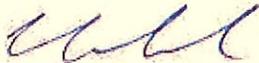


Rick Miller, City Clerk



Michael Vo, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Harper & Burns LLP



Attorneys for the City

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