5 ATTACHMENT 2 – DROUGHT IMPACTS

Attachment 2 will be used by DWR reviewers to score question #1 and #2 contained in Table 9.

5.1 Drought Impacts

A description of the regional water management impacts due to the 2014 Drought and any anticipated or projected impacts if drought or dry year conditions continue into 2015. The description must not be more than five (5) pages in length using minimum 10-point type font. Any information included beyond the five pages will not be review or considered for scoring purposes. Applicants must explain if/how the drought has caused the region to encounter the following impacts (if not applicable, state "N/A"):

- *At risk of not meeting existing drinking water demands*
- *At risk of not meeting existing agricultural water demands*
- *At risk of not meeting ecosystem water demands*
- *Drinking water MCL violations*
- *Groundwater basin overdraft*
- *Discharge water TMDL violations*
- *Or other drought related adverse impacts*

The Kaweah River Basin region has been severely impacted by the current drought. Regional impacts have included the increased risk of not meeting existing drinking and agricultural water demands, drinking water MCL violations, severe groundwater basin overdraft, and loss of jobs.

5.1.1 At Risk of not Meeting Existing Drinking Water Demands

Within the Kaweah River Basin region drinking water demands are provided by both surface water and groundwater. With an aquifer classified as overdrafted and surface water allocations at or near historic lows, the drought will have severe regional impacts. The lack of surface water supplies will force water users to increase their groundwater use which will jeopardize many shallow wells used to satisfy drinking water demands.

Rural communities and Disadvantage Communities have been hit particularly hard this year because the lack of surface water supplies has forced users to rely more heavily on groundwater supplies. This increase in groundwater pumping has caused many of the shallower wells serving private users and rural communities to go dry. In an attempt to get relief from the drought many rural water systems are looking to secure connections to larger water system provides. For example, in the County of Tulare, Chinowith Apts and Matheny Tract, a DAC, have established or are pursuing connections to potable water systems serving the City of Visalia and the City of Tulare.

A similar situation is playing out across the region for individual homeowners who also have wells going dry. According to a recent news story (Small Tulare County Towns, Rural Homes Feel Drought's Sting, June 27, 2014) and updated County statistics, the County of Tulare estimates over 80 wells are out of water so far with over 180 that could become dry. To help address this adverse impact, the County of Tulare is trying to implement a program to raise the priority for those needing domestic wells, in addition to trying to raise funds to purchase emergency water for communities (see **Attachment 2 – Appendix A**).

5.1.2 At Risk of not Meeting Existing Agricultural Demands

Agricultural water demands in the Kaweah River Basin IRWMP region are sustained by a combination of surface water, rainfall, and groundwater. During this year's severe drought, surface water allocations from the Central Valley Project's (CVP) Friant Division (0%) and Kaweah River system (24%) are at or near historic lows and are placing greater reliance upon groundwater from a basin already classified as

overdrafted by DWR. So, given the severe drought conditions, groundwater pumping would need to increase by approximately 500,000 AF in order to support about 1,000,000 AF of agricultural demand since surface water supplies are anticipated to be about 130,400 AF (20%).

5.1.3 At Risk of not Meeting Ecosystem Water Demands

This drought has resulted in the reduction or elimination of wildlife habitat within the region because of the severe reduction in available surface water supplies. For this year, the CVP Friant Division and Kaweah River system water allocations are 0% and 24%, respectively. It is the surface water supplies available from these systems, conveyed across the region through a vast network of waterways to recharge basins, farmland, or both, that supports wildlife habitat. So, reductions in surface water supplies mean a reduction in habitat.

5.1.4 Drinking water MCL Violations

Within the Kaweah River Basin IRWMP region there are five primary water quality constituents of concern for local communities and Disadvantaged Communities. The primary constituents include: Total Coliform, Chromium 6, DBCP, EDB, and Nitrates. As groundwater pumping increases many communities reliant upon groundwater could see a change in their water quality because levels have decreased so much that they are forced to rely more upon wells with poorer water quality. Declining water level may also force communities drill new wells into stratum of less quality in hope of find water for their users. For example, the City of Lindsay is forced to deliver water to its customers from its Well 15, which is a well with a water quality issue, because surface water supply is not available. The City is fortunate that the only constituent needing removal could be made available temporarily if water was boiled. Unfortunately, the other constituents in the Kaweah River Basin IRWMP cannot be removed as easily and will require more expensive treatment options on communities that already have limited financial resources available.

5.1.5 Groundwater Basin Overdraft

Groundwater overdraft within the Kaweah River Basin IRWM region is well known and has been document in numerous technical reports. The initial documentation of overdraft in the Kaweah region can be found in DWR's *Ground Water Basins* (Bulletin 118) series and in DWR's recently completed CASGEM effort. According to the final CASGEM Basin Prioritization (BP) results, the Kaweah sub-basin placed third overall and was only half a point away from tying for the number one spot. Out of the top 30 basins in the BP results, sub-basins within the San Joaquin basin complex occupied 11 of these spots or 36 percent. Clearly, groundwater overdraft is a serious issue for this region that will only be compounded further by the drought.

Declining water levels across the Kaweah region are prime examples of the impacts of this drought. If drought conditions persist into 2015 then groundwater pumping will need to increase in order to offset the loss in available surface water supplies, which will cause groundwater levels to decrease. In general, groundwater levels across this region have declined on average 1.7 feet per year since 1970. In the 1970s, the average depth to groundwater for the region was approximately 68 feet and it is now over 140 feet deep.

Within the City of Lindsay, a disadvantaged community, water levels have decreased 30 feet and will continue to drop if this drought continues into 2015. Declining water levels increase the likelihood that more wells will be at risk for going dry or pump lesser quality water from lower stratum.

5.1.6 Discharge TMDL Violations

Not applicable.

5.1.7 Other Drought Related Adverse Impacts

Another major impact to the area from this drought is to the regional agricultural economy that is reliant upon water for planting and production. Any decrease in the availability of groundwater or surface water supplies directly correlates to a decline in crop production revenue. A recent report released by the University of California, Davis estimated that California could see a $2.2 billion decline in crop production along the fallowing of about 428,000 acres of farm land. The drought will also trickle down to a loss of agriculture-related jobs and that will result in less sales revenue for local support business. This severe drought has also caused communities to increase their reliance upon groundwater in order to offset a loss of available surface water supplies and rainfall. It is because of this increase in groundwater use that groundwater levels will drop which means higher pumping costs, additionally hurting the agricultural economy. The hurting economy in the area due to the drought impacts has resulted in the County of Tulare receiving over 20,000 emergency food boxes from FoodLink and over 35 human services (TulareWORKS) work cases related directly to the drought.

5.2 Water Conservation Measures

Applicant must provide a description of the mandatory or voluntary water conservation measures or restrictions that have been implemented as a result of the 2014 Drought. Discuss any planned or anticipated water conservation measures if drought or dry year conditions continue into 2015. The description must not be more than five pages in length using a minimum 10-point font. Any information included beyond the five pages will not be reviewed. Supporting documentation, such as copies of local drought declarations or conservation directives may be included, but will not be counted against the page limitation.

Project proponents for both projects in this Proposal have implemented water conservation measures to address the 2014 Drought. Measures consist of mandatory and voluntary water conservation measures along with general watering restrictions that are typically associated with domestic water purveyors.

5.2.1 City of Visalia/Cal Water

Water conservation programs in the City of Visalia have and continue to be very effective at reducing average daily water use. Since 2004 water use has decreased from 252 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) to 208 gpcd, a reduction of 17%. The change in demand shows the success of the water conservation programs provided by the City of Visalia and Cal Water. Below is a list of conservation measures that can be attributed to this reduction in water use (see **Attachment 2 – Appendix B** for documentation of City of Visalia measures):

- Monthly watering schedule
- Low-water use landscape design awards
- Fixture, appliance, and irrigation system rebates
- Water conservation tips
- Water-wise gardening guide

In response to the Governor's Declaration of a Drought State of Emergency, the Visalia City Council implemented Stage 4 – Water Emergency of the City's water conservation ordinance code. This

ordinance went into effect on April 17, 2014. Although the Stage 4 program has only been in place for a few months water use for April through June is down about 390,000 Kgals or 12% when compared to the same period last year. Clearly, the water conservation efforts of the City and Cal Water have been successful – most of the Stage 4 conservation is achieved during non-summer months.

Continuation of the drought into 2015 would have disastrous impacts on the region and would require water purveyors to implement the next step or stage in their water conservation measures program. For the City of Visalia continuation of this drought into 2015 would mean that they have the option to further reduce water usage by implementing a fifth stage (Stage 5 – Mandatory Compliance) of their four stage program. Some examples of water conservation measures that would be in effect, and in addition to those already in place under Stage 4, during a Stage 5 declaration are: no waterline of lawns, vehicle washing is only permitted at vehicle washing facilities, and additional draining/refilling restrictions of swimming pools.

5.2.2 City of Lindsay

The City of Lindsay has and continues to take actions to promote water conservation. Water users receive a wide array of information from the City about its voluntary water conservation program. With the language diversity within this disadvantaged community, bilingual notices are provided so that all users know the importance of water conservation. So far these efforts have produced nearly 10% reduction in water production from 2013. To help make sure users are following through with their conservation efforts, the City is actively talking with users who have low conservation figures and asking for increased conservation effort. Below is a list of some of the water conservation measures currently in place (see **Attachment 2 – Appendix C** for documentation of City of Lindsay measures):

- City irrigation systems off the first quarter of 2014 with a 20% reduction thereafter
- Summer watering schedule
- Landscaped watering recommendations
- Indoor water use information sheets
- Water conservation mailers

If the drought continues into 2015, the City, at this time, has not identified specific actions that would be taken to reduce water use.

ATTACHMENT 2 – DROUGHT IMPACTS

APPENDIX A

Visalia Times Delta Article on Tulare County Water Shortages

County seeking $500,000 to pay for emergency water

David Castellon, dcastell@visaliatimesdelta.com *5:27 p.m. PDT July 9, 2014*

(Photo: Steve R. Fujimoto/Visalia Times-Delta)

The drought gripping the Valley has triggered increasing reports from Tulare County property owners and renters with wells that have run dry or have become too contaminated to provide drinking water.

Though there are no solid numbers on how many homes in unincorporated parts of the county have no water — or lack clean, drinkable water — Mike Spata, assistant director of planning for the county's Resource Management Agency, estimated that the number likely is in the hundreds.

But within the coming weeks, some relief could be available to these residents, as the county is expected to receive $500,000 in state grant money to buy bottled drinking water for some of these households.

On Tuesday, Spata presented the Tulare County Board of Supervisors with a formal request to apply for a $500,000 California Water Resources Control Board grant, paid for with the agency's Clean-up and Abatement Account Interim Emergency Drinking Water Drought Funds.

RMA officials became aware of the funds weeks ago, but because of the work involved in reviewing the conditions of the grant and preparing the application, it wasn't finished until Friday or Monday, Spata said. And because many people in the county are facing crisis conditions due to dry wells, his office asked to place the matter on the agenda for the next board meeting, which occurred Tuesday, rather than waiting for the next one on July 22.

As such, it wasn't listed among the board's agenda items posted online on Thursday, and because it was an "urgency" item, it didn't have to be placed on the agenda prior to the meeting, Spata said.

Tulare County is eligible for the grant because the supervisors declared an ongoing drought emergency here back in February, and Spata said officials with the state Control Board indicated the county will receive the money to pay for the County Wide Emergency Bottled Water Program.

Under the program, 50 gallons of bottled water will be provided to eligible homes in 1- or 5-gallon bottles delivered by one or more existing water-delivery businesses.

Homes receiving 5-gallon bottles also will receive water dispensers, with the grant covering the $1 monthly rental fees. But those residents will have to pay out of their own pockets a $6 deposit on each dispenser, Spata told the supervisors on Tuesday.

But there is a catch, he said, explaining that the service will be available only to households in the unincorporated county where individual or community wells have run dry and also are contaminated. So those with only dry wells or just contaminated wells will not be eligible, Spata said.

"Is sand a contaminant?" Supervisor Steve Worthley asked during Tuesday's meeting.

"We're looking into that," Spata replied.

He went on to say that RMA officials, who will administer the program, don't intend to make each homeowner incur the time and costs of testing their well water.

The county will take a practical approach and look at water quality data to see if contamination has been a problem in the areas where grant applicants live to help determine eligibility, Spata said.

Supervisor Allen Ishida noted that Tulare County has the highest nitrate contamination rates for wells in the state.

"This drought is just starting," he said, adding that more well problems are likely to occur in the coming months.

With that in mind, Spata said it's likely the $500,000 may not be enough to keep up with the emergency water needs in unincorporated Tulare County, but state officials have indicated another $500,000 likely will be available to the county once the first grant runs out.

Some of the worst problems with wells are being reported in the northern end of the county, in communities that include Seville, but Spata said that once a process to request emergency water is in place, he expects they'll come from various parts of the county.

During their meeting Tuesday, the supervisors approved an application to apply for a separate, $45,000 grant to pay for bottle water for residents in Seville for the next three months months while a new water-storage tank is installed for their drinking-water system.

In 2009, Tulare County assumed temporary receivership of the Seville Water Company, which was dealing with a failing system that included cracked pipes that allowed sand to flow through residential taps, nitrate contamination in the town's well and a lack of money to fix the costly problems.

In the years that followed, the county has paid for some temporary fixes and maintenance of the system and sought funding to pay for long-term fixes.

On May 30, the California Department of Public Health listed the Seville water system as experiencing a drought-related water emergency, and on June 28 a drinking water warning was issued to residents of the tiny, north-county town after tests showed nitrate levels the well exceeded maximum levels allowed by the state.

Current plans are to replace a dilapidated water tank in Seville with a new, 15,000-gallon tank and two booster pumps, along with a installing a water vending machine on a vacant parcel at the corner of Road 154 and Avenue 381.

The water in Seville could be turned off by the end of this week or early next week, Spata said.

County officials are expecting to receive the Seville grant, which will pay to have bottled water delivered to homes there.

Read or Share this story: http://www.visaliatimesdelta.com/story/news/local/2014/07/09/county-seeking-pay-emergency-water/12436659/

MORE STORIES

Financial relief coming to college students of middle-class families

(/story/news/local/2014/07/04/financial-relief-coming-college-students-middle-class-families/12201899/)

(/story/news/local/2014/07/04/financial-relief-coming-college-students-middle-class-families/12201899/)

July 8, 2014, 8:51 a.m.

Mike Miller named Tulare city engineer

(/story/news/local/2014/07/09/mike-miller-named-tulare-city-engineer/12395575/)

(/story/news/local/2014/07/09/mike-miller-named-tulare-city-engineer/12395575/)

July 9, 2014, 3:34 a.m.

Body of drowning victim found at Hume Lake

(/story/news/local/2014/07/09/body-drowning-victim-found-

hume-
lake/12402931/)

(/story/news/local/2014/07/09/body-drowning-victim-found-hume-lake/12402931/)

July 9, 2014, 7:42 a.m.

ATTACHMENT 2 – DROUGHT IMPACTS

APPENDIX B

City of Visalia Conservation Measures

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-05

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
AMENDING CHAPTER 13.20 OF THE VISALIA MUNICIPAL CODE
PERTAINING TO WATER CONSERVATION**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VISALIA:

SECTION 1 – Preamble and Findings.

A. Article X of the California Constitution declares that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare.

B. Chapter 13.20 of the Visalia Municipal Code prohibits the waste of water and defines four water conservation stages. The City Council implemented Stage 3, Mandatory Compliance—Water Warning in 1991 due to declining groundwater levels. Groundwater levels have continued to decline since then.

C. Due to three consecutive drought years and the declarations of drought emergency by both the State of California and the County of Tulare, the City Council desires to implement Stage 4, Mandatory Compliance—Water Emergency to effect a higher level of water conservation.

D. The City Council finds that changes to the Water Conservation provisions of the Visalia Municipal Code are necessary to bring it up to date and implement effective enforcement.

SECTION 2 – Modifications to Municipal Code Chapter 13.20. Sections 13.20.030 through 13.20.070 and Sections 13.20.090 through 13.20.100 of Chapter 13.20 are hereby repealed and readopted as follows:

13.20.030 Authorization.

The city manager, or designee, is authorized and directed to implement the applicable provisions of this chapter upon their determination that such implementation is necessary to protect the public welfare and safety. (Prior code § 9602)

13.20.050 Outdoor water use--Water conservation stages.

No one within the city shall knowingly make, cause, use or permit the use of water for residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or any other purpose in a manner contrary to any provision of this chapter, or in an amount in excess of that use permitted by the conservation stage in effect pursuant to action taken by the city manager, or designee, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The city manager, or designee, shall promulgate guidelines which shall set forth the criteria for determining when a particular conservation stage is to be implemented and terminated. Such guidelines shall be updated when, in the opinion of the city manager, the conditions of the

water resources available to the utility system or systems operating within the City of Visalia have changed so as to necessitate such update. The city manager shall include in such guidelines a scheduling system designating allowed days for irrigation at all properties within the city. Said guidelines shall be available for inspection at the city clerk's office during normal business hours.

A. Stage 1. Prohibition On Water Waste. The following uses of water are defined as "waste of water" and are prohibited except as otherwise authorized. The restrictions shall apply to all persons year round unless removed upon adoption of a more stringent water conservation stage.

1. The use of water which allows substantial amounts of water to run off to a gutter, ditch, or drain. Every water user is deemed to have his water distribution lines and facilities under his control at all times and to know the manner and extent of his water use and excess run-off.

2. The excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution facilities for any period of time after such escape of water should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of forty-eight (48) hours after discovery is a reasonable time within which to correct such leak or break.

3. The washing of vehicles, building exteriors, sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas without the use of a positive shut-off nozzle on the hose, which results in excessive run-off, except where necessary to dispose of liquids or substances that would endanger the public's health and safety.

4. The watering of lawns, ground-cover and shrubbery between the hours of eleven a.m. and six p.m. from May 1st to September 30th.

Exception. Commercial nurseries, commercial sod farmers, golf courses and similar establishments are exempt from the restrictions in subsection (A)(4) of this section, but will be requested to minimize water waste at all times.

B. Stage 2. Voluntary Compliance--Water Alert. Upon implementation by the city manager, and publication of notice, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons. All elements of Stage 1 shall remain in effect in Stage 2 except that:

1. Irrigation utilizing individual sprinklers or sprinkler systems of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs, or other plants is permitted only on designated days between the hours of seven p.m. and ten a.m. Irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs, or other plants is permitted at any time if:

a. A hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle is used or;

b. A hand-held, faucet filled bucket of five gallons or less is used; or

c. A drip irrigation system is used.

Exception. Commercial nurseries, commercial sod farmers, and similar establishments are exempt from Stage 2 irrigation restrictions, but will be requested to curtail all nonessential water use.

2. The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment is permitted only on designated irrigation days. Such washing, when allowed, shall be done with a hand held bucket, or a hand held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses.

Exception. Washing may be done at any time on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or commercial service station. Further, such washing may be exempted from these regulations if the health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleanings, such as garbage trucks and vehicles to transport food and perishables.

3. The emptying and refilling of water to swimming pools, and/or spas is permitted only on designated irrigation days between the hours of seven p.m. and ten a.m.

4. The operation of any ornamental fountain or other structure making similar use of water is prohibited unless the fountain uses a recycling system, such as an electric pump.

5. The washing of sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, courts, patios, or other paved areas is absolutely prohibited, unless it is necessary for the health and safety of the public.

6. All restaurants are requested to serve water to customers only when specifically requested by the customers.

C. Stage 3. Mandatory Compliance--Water Warning. Upon implementation by the city manager and publication of notice, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons. All elements of Stage 2 shall remain in effect in Stage 3 except that:

1. All outdoor irrigation of vegetation shall occur only between the hours of eight p.m. and ten a.m. on designated days.

2. The use of water for irrigation of golf course fairways is permitted only on designated irrigation days between the hours of eight p.m. and ten a.m.

3. The draining and refilling of swimming pools will be allowed by permit only.

4. Restaurants are required to serve water by request only.

D. Stage 4. Mandatory Compliance – Water Emergency. Upon implementation by the city manager and publication of notice, ratification by resolution of the City Council, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons. Stage 4 shall terminate one (1) year after implementation unless reauthorized by the City Council by resolution. All elements of Stage 3 shall remain in effect in Stage 4 except that:

1. All outdoor irrigation shall be prohibited in the months of January and February.

2. All outdoor irrigation shall be limited to one (1) day per week during the months of March, April, November and December. Locations bearing a street address ending in an odd number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Saturday. Locations bearing a street address ending in an even number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Sunday.

3. All outdoor irrigation shall be limited to two (2) days per week in the months of May and October. Locations bearing a street address ending in an odd number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Tuesday and Saturday. Locations bearing a street address ending in an even number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Wednesday and Sunday.

4. All outdoor irrigation shall be limited to three (3) days per week in the months of June, July, August, and September. Locations bearing a street address ending in an odd number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Locations bearing a street address ending in an even number shall be permitted to irrigate only on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday.

5. Irrigation of lawns, landscape, or other vegetated areas between the hours of 10:00 am and 8:00 pm is prohibited.

6. All irrigating of landscape shall be limited to no more than 30 minutes per watering day per station. Irrigation systems using very low-flow drip-type irrigation when no emitter produces more than four (4) gallons of water per hour and micro-sprinklers using less than 14 gallons per hour are exempt from these duration restrictions, but are still subject to the water day requirements.

7. Exceptions to mandatory irrigation day and time restrictions:

   a. Supervised testing, adjusting, or repairing of irrigation systems is allowed any time for no more than five (5) minutes per station with official City of Visalia signage notifying the public of the testing.

   b. Watering or irrigating shrubs and trees, or vegetation intended for human consumption, is allowed by use of an attended hand-held bucket or similar container, or an attended hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or device. This exception does not apply to watering of lawns.

   c. A plant establishment exception for new permanent landscapes is allowed by permit. The plant establishment exception allows for irrigation on non-watering days for a period of 21 days subject to the duration requirements above. The plant establishment exception does not apply to annual plants. No more than one (1) plant establishment permit will be issued for an address per year.

8. Sports Fields are defined as a public or private facility improved with apparatus and/or striping supporting a public benefit use or business necessity that provides turf areas as playing surface for regularly scheduled (at least weekly) individual and team sports, and does not include a facility on a residential property. Sports Fields and public and private golf course greens and tees may deviate from the mandatory irrigation day and time restrictions in order to maintain play areas and accommodated event schedules by submitting to the city manager or designee an alternative watering schedule that reduces overall water use by 20 percent from the average used from March to October of the year prior to the Stage 4 declaration.

9. Large Landscape Areas are defined as an area of vegetation at least three (3) acres in size supporting a business necessity or public benefit use such as parks, golf courses, schools, and cemeteries. Large Landscape Areas may deviate from the mandatory irrigation day restrictions by submitting to the city manager or designee an alternative watering schedule that reduces overall water use by 30 percent from the average used from March to October of the year prior to the Stage 4 declaration.

10. Overseeding of lawns with annual ryegrass is prohibited. Exception is provided for maintenance of Sports Fields, as defined in Section 6 of this subsection, and golf course greens and tees.

11. Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.

12. All outdoor mist cooling systems related to human comfort are prohibited.

13. The draining of swimming pools more than once every three years, except for structural repairs or to comply with public health standards determined by the County Health Officer or City code enforcement officer, shall be prohibited. Any resident whose swimming pool is drained by order of the City or County for failure to maintain it property will also be issued a notice of violation. The draining of pools for reasons of health and safety hazards as determined by a City officer or department of health is permitted. Pool drain permit applications shall include the results of a pool water test conducted by an independent testing organization which shows a cyanuric acid level above 100 parts per million, total dissolved solids over 2,500 parts per million, or calcium over 450 parts per million, or a statement of repairs from a licensed pool contractor stating the nature and duration of repairs to be made and the date on which the pool will be drained.

14. Stage 4 of this ordinance will be enforced by the issuance of one warning for violation before the issuance of a citation in accordance with Section 13.20.070. Citations will be issued without a warning for willful and egregious violations. Willful and egregious violations include draining a pool without a permit or other violations as determined by the city manager or designee.

E. Stage 5. Mandatory Compliance – Water Crisis. Upon implementation by the city manager and publication of notice, ratification by the City Council by resolution, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons. Stage 5 shall terminate one (1) year after implementation unless reauthorized by the City Council by resolution. All elements of Stage 4 shall remain in effect in Stage 5 except that:

1. No landscape irrigation is allowed except for watering or irrigating shrubs and trees, or vegetation intended for human consumption, by use of an attended hand-held bucket or similar container, or an attended hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or device. All watering of lawns is prohibited.

2. Sports Fields are defined as a public or private facility improved with apparatus and/or striping supporting a public benefit use or business necessity that provides turf areas as playing surface for regularly scheduled (at least weekly) individual and team sports, and does not include a facility on a residential property. Sports Fields and public and private golf course greens and tees may deviate from the mandatory irrigation day and time restrictions in

order to maintain play areas and accommodated event schedules by submitting to the city manager or designee an alternative watering schedule that reduces overall water use by 50 percent from the of the average used from March to October of the year prior to the Stage 4 declaration, or 30 percent from the average used from March to October of the year prior to the Stage 5 declaration.

3. Irrigation of golf course fairways is prohibited.

4. Draining and refilling of swimming pools is prohibited except that a pool may be drained by permit to comply with public health standards as determined by the County Health Officer or City code enforcement officer. Any resident whose swimming pool is drained by order of the City or County for failure to maintain it property will also be issued a notice of violation. The draining of pools for reasons of health and safety hazards as determined by a City officer or department of health is permitted. Drained pools may not be refilled.

5. Washing automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other vehicles is prohibited except at commercial or fleet vehicle washing facilities.

6. Stage 5 of this ordinance will be enforced by the issuance of a citation in accordance with Section 13.20.070 without a warning.

13.20.060 Mandatory conservation phase implementation.

The city manager or designee, with the assistance of any operator of a water utility having customers within the city, shall monitor the projected supply and demand for water within the city and shall recommend to the city manager the extent of the conservation required through the implementation and/or termination of particular conservation stages in order to assure the water supply of the city. Thereafter, the city manager, as directed by administrative policies, may order that the appropriate phase of water conservation be implemented or terminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of this chapter. Said order shall be ratified by the city council by resolution and made by public announcement and shall be published a minimum of one time in a daily newspaper of general circulation.-(Prior code § 9605)

13.20.070 Enforcement.

A. It is one of the objectives of the city council of the city that the citizens of Visalia be encouraged to voluntarily comply with the provisions of the chapter. Therefore, in furtherance of said objective, the enforcement of the chapter will permit the issuance of up to three warnings of violations of Section 13.20.050, by way of written notices of violation to the violating water user, before the issuance of a citation for said violations.

B. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any person violating any provision of Section 13.20.050 shall be deemed guilty of an infraction and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00). Each day that a violation continues shall be regarded as a new and separate offense. (Prior code § 9606)

13.20.090 Enforcement officers.

A. All peace officers and persons authorized by law to issue citations within the city shall, in conjunction with duties imposed by the law, diligently enforce the provisions of this chapter.

B. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 836.5 of the Penal Code, the following officers and employees of the city are designated as enforcement officers and authorized to issue citations for enforcement of this ordinance:

1. Director of public works;
2. City engineer;
3. Chief building official;
4. Industrial waste inspector;
5. Senior public works inspector;
6. Building inspector;
7. Building inspection specialist;
8. Building inspection supervisor;
9. Environmental services technician;
10. Zoning compliance officer;
11. Natural resource conservation manager or designee.

C. Employees of any operator of a water utility having customers within the city, including California Water Service Company, are authorized by this chapter to issue written notices of violations of Section 13.20.050, but are not authorized by law to issue citations for said violations. (Prior code § 9608)

13.20.100 Exceptions.

Consideration of written applications for exceptions regarding regulations and restrictions on water use not otherwise set forth in previous sections of this chapter shall be as follows:

A. Written application for exception may be granted by the city manager or designee.

B. Exceptions may be granted if:

1. Compliance with this chapter would cause an unnecessary and undue hardship to the Applicant, including, but not limited to, adverse economic impacts, such as loss of production or jobs; or

2. Compliance with this ordinance would cause a condition affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection or safety of the applicant or the public. (Prior code § 9609)

SECTION 3 – Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED: March 17, 2014

STEVE NELSEN, MAYOR

ATTEST:

MICHAEL OLMOS, CITY CLERK

APPROVED BY CITY ATTORNEY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF TULARE) ss.
CITY OF VISALIA)

I, Michael Olmos, City Clerk of the City of Visalia, certify the foregoing is the full and true Ordinance 2014-05 passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Visalia at a regular meeting held on March 17, 2014 and certify a summary of this ordinance has been published in the Visalia Times Delta.

Dated: March 25, 2014

MICHAEL OLMOS, CITY CLERK

By Michelle Nicholson, Chief Deputy City Clerk

City of Visalia

Residential & Commercial

WATERING REGULATIONS

- **Water** after **8:00 p.m.** and/or before **10:00 a.m.** on your watering day.
  Water duration is limited to **30** minutes **per station**.
  Excesssive runoff is **prohibited**.

- **WATERING SCHEDULE**
  June through September
  Even Addresses water on **Wed, Fri** & **Sun**
  Odd Addresses water on **Tues, Thurs** & **Sat**

- ***March, April, November & December***
  Even Addresses water on **Sunday**
  Odd Addresses water on **Saturday**

- ***May & October***
  Even Addresses water on **Wed** & **Sun**
  Odd Addresses water on **Tues** & **Sat**

- ***January & February***
  Watering is **NOT** permitted on **any day**

- ***Exception To Watering Schedule***
  Use of attended **hand-held** hose equipped with a positive **shut-off nozzle** is permitted to water shrubs, trees, or vegetation intended for human consumption, not for watering lawn.

- **Draining Swimming Pools** are limited to once every 3 years, except for structural repairs or to comply with public health stadards. Permits are FREE. Call 713-4531 or visit website: www.GoGreenVisalia.com

- **Car Washing** is allowed on **your watering day** with a bucket, sponge, and a hose with a **shut-off nozzle**. Use car washes that recycle water.

- **Hosing Down** is prohibited. Use a broom or rake to remove debris. When hosing down for public health and safety reasons use a water saving pressure washer.

City of Visalia
Natural Resource Conservation Division
713-4531
www.GoGreenVisalia.com

Low Graphics Version

City Options

- Groundwater Recharge
- Pool Draining Permit
- Water Conservation Tips
- Watering Policy
- West Nile Virus Mosquito Abatement

Water Conservation

Why Should I Conserve Water?
Water conservation is the most cost-effective and environmentally sound way to reduce our demand for water. This stretches our supplies farther, and protects our natural resources. The City of Visalia receives one hundred percent of its water from groundwater. If we do not conserve and protect our most precious and limited resource, water will rapidly become scarce and expensive. Using less water also puts less pressure on our sewage treatment facilities, and uses less energy for water heating. To learn more click on the City of Visalia's **Residential & Commercial Watering Regulations** which went into effect on April 17th, 2014.

LOW-WATER USE LANDSCAPE DESIGN AWARD
Low water gardening is an alternative way of gardening that reduces water use. It doesn't mean ripping out your lawn and replacing it with gravel and cactus. Instead, it refers to applying low water principals in your landscape plan, including choosing low water use plants, using wood chips in your beds to reduce evaporation, adding compost to your solid to improve water capacity, and using sensible watering practices.
The Visalia Environmental Committee is now recognizing local landscapes that demonstrate a meaningful reduction in outdoor water use. Visalia residents and businesses interested in applying are encouraged to click on Visalia's **Low-Water Use Landscape Design Award** and complete the following questions with as much information as you have available. Attach photos and other informational materials as applicable.

What do I need to plant during a drought?
Your spring garden can be drought-tolerant and beautiful at the same time with

help from California Water Service Company's Water-Wise Gardening Tips. **Click here** and find all you need to know for Water-wise gardening in Visalia.

Cal Water Service Company

Cal Water is committed to supporting conservation efforts as part of their plan to provide a reliable water supply. Conserving water is easy to do. Cal Water also sponsor education and plumbing retrofit programs to help customers use water wisely. Click on **conservation** to learn easy ways to conserve water, both indoors and out, and get other conservation information. Here, you can also find out how to get free water-saving plumbing fixtures and **residential** and **commercial** rebates for water-saving devices.

Cal Water also offers **conservation kits** featuring a range of water-saving plumbing retrofit fixtures. The kits are available at no charge to help make conserving water that much easier.

What can you do?

There are many effective ways to conserve water in and around your home. Look through the following links for ideas and tips that will work for you:

Save Our Water **H2OHouse** **Cal Water Conservation Tips**

STAGE 4

Effective April 17, 2014, the City of Visalia is in a **Mandatory Stage 4** of the Water Conservation Ordinance enabling the City to preserve the underground water supply we have for our community.

TIPS

Please do your part to conserve water by following the mandatory watering requirements that apply to all properties in the city boundaries.

- Use water efficient plants in your yard. In addition to the water savings you will see there are a number of other benefits that come with water efficient landscaping. They include reduced fertilizer and chemical use, less weed growth, less energy use, less water runoff and reduced maintenance. Click on **water efficient plants list** to view a list of plants perfect for Visalia's climate.
- Please check your sprinklers (on your watering day) for any broken pipes or sprinkler heads needing adjustment. We also recommend that you review your sprinkler timer to see if it needs replacing the battery and the time is correct. (Batteries should be checked every 6 months when changing to daylight savings and back).
- Slopes can be challenging because of the potential for erosion and runoff. If slopes cannot be avoided in landscape design, install plantings with deeper root zones such as native ground covers and shrubs to provide stabilization and prevent erosion.
- Turfgrass receives the highest percentage of irrigation water in traditional landscaping. To reduce your outdoor water use, plant turfgrass only where it has a practical function, such as a play area. Choose turf grass types that don't use a lot of water. Select low-water-use or native grasses and those that can withstand drought.

The official 2014 California hose

Sweep, don't spray because California Don't Waste.

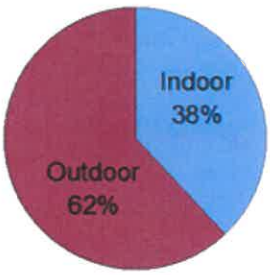
Install water efficient drip systems for your landscape.

City Options

- Groundwater Recharge
- Pool Draining Permit
- Water Conservation Tips
- Watering Policy
- West Nile Virus Mosquito Abatement

Water Conservation Tips

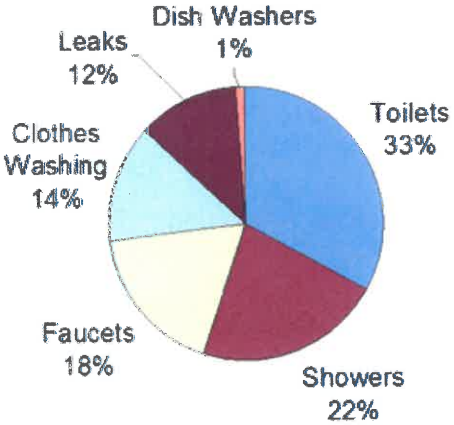
Approximately two thirds of water used by residents in Visalia is for landscape irrigation. Cool-season grass such as fescue is not adapted to our climate and uses the most water. Pools use a significant amount of water too.



Outside the Home / Landscape Irrigation

- Avoid wasting water or causing runoff from your property.
- Only irrigate on your watering day before 10:00 am or after 8:00 pm to avoid burning plants and to reduce evaporation.
- A good way to check if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass. If it springs right back up, you don't need to turn on the sprinklers.
- Check your sprinkler system regularly. Broken sprinkler heads, automatic timers not adjusted for the season, or hidden leaks that are not detected all waste water.
- Adjust your timer at least quarterly to match the season.
- Use at least 3 inches of mulch around trees, plants and garden beds to retain moisture.
- Use drip irrigation for shrubs and in flower beds.
- Do not leave hoses unattended unless controlled by an automatic timer.
- A garden hose can use 10 gallons of water per minute or more. Use a broom or a rake to remove debris instead of a hose to clean patios, walkways, sidewalks and driveways.
- When washing your car use a bucket, sponge, and a hose with a shut-off nozzle.
- Consider planting native and low-water-use plants, shrubs and trees. Learn more about creating an easy care free landscape using California's native and or drought resistant plants.
- Swimming pools should be covered when not in use to avoid evaporation.
- Visit Cal Water's Water-Wise Gardening website for information on low-water/drought-resistant perennials, shrubs, ornamental grasses, trees, vines, turfs and ground covers for Visalia's climate.

Inside the Home



Indoor water use
Source DWR / Pacific Institute

- Never use any more water than necessary to complete a task.
- Fix leaks faucets, sinks and toilets.
- Take shorter showers, every minute you shorten your shower can save up to 75 gallons per month.
- Turn off water while brushing teeth or shaving.
- Keep a container of cold water in the refrigerator instead of waiting for water to cool at the faucet.
- Fill sink half-way to rinse fruits and vegetables versus rinsing individually under running water.
- Be sure you have a full load when using the dishwasher.
- When washing clothes, make sure you have a full load; if not, select the correct water level.
- Learn more about available Cal Water rebates and other water saving fixtures.

ATTACHMENT 2 – DROUGHT IMPACTS

APPENDIX C

City of Lindsay Conservation Measures

City Services Department

(559) 562-5945 Phone • (559) 562-5748 Fax
P.O. Box 369
150 N. Mirage, Lindsay, CA 93247

The City of Lindsay is requesting voluntary water conservation measures and is encouraging all Lindsay water users - residential, business and commercial/industrial users - to help spread and balance peak water demands. Voluntary compliance will help ensure adequate water supply and pressure for the City's needs, including fire protection.
The primary goal of the City's Voluntary Water Use Schedule is to distribute customers' water use throughout the week and throughout each day. The City's system is designed to deliver adequate water; however when everyone uses water during the same time period, on the same day of the week, the system becomes stressed beyond comfortable operation mode.
Here's how you can help:
All residents are asked to limit watering to the following schedule to help reduce demand on the City's drinking water supply from
June 1st to September 30th annually:

- Odd numbered street addresses water only on Wednesdays, Fridays and /or Sundays.
- Even numbered street addresses water only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and/or Saturdays.
- No outdoor watering on **Mondays**.
- This program also encourages customers to turn off their sprinklers on rainy days.
- **No watering between 10AM and 8PM.**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Odd	No Watering	Even	Odd	Even	Odd

The voluntary watering schedule does not apply to:

- Drip irrigation systems
- Handheld watering methods with automatic shutoff mechanism
- Flower and vegetable gardens
- Outdoor potted plants and hanging baskets
- Newly planted lawns

Other lawn watering tips:

- The average lawn requires only one inch of water per week to stay green. Overwatering doesn't improve your lawn's health and results in runoff and water waste. Place a series of shallow containers throughput your lawn. Turn the sprinklers on and water your grass. When you're finished, measure the water in the containers. Adjust the time until the water is about one inch deep.
- Regularly check & adjust your sprinklers to ensure you're only watering your lawn & not the sidewalk & pavement.
- In order to reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation, the best time to water your lawn is in the early morning hours. **No watering between 10AM and 8PM.**

- Mow your lawn with blades set high; grass that is 2"-3" tall promotes a healthier root system & helps retain soil moisture,
- Consider replacing lawn with native plants to use less water, fewer chemicals, and eliminate mowing,
- Use mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and save hundreds of gallons a year.

Other household water use:

- A typical low flow shower head uses 1.5 gal/min.; older style shower heads could use as much as 4 to 5 gal/mini
- Reducing a shower by 5 minutes could save up to 7.5 gal to 25 gallons of water!
- Turn off the water faucet while brushing your teeth or shaving to save up to 2.5 gallons per minute.
- Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes to save up to 50 gallons per week.
- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run while rinsing. Fill one sink w/ wash water & the other w/ rinse water.
- Fix household leaks promptly to save up to 20 gallons per day.
- Clean sidewalks and driveways with a broom instead of a hose to save up to 150 gallons each time.
- Wash your car with a bucket, sponge, and a hose with a shut-off nozzle.

Water is essential to our everyday lives and our supplies are limited, so please use water wisely and do your part in reducing water use inside and outside your home. With each of us following these guidelines and changing our water-use habits, we can save thousands of gallons of water. Should you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact the City Services Dept at: 562-5945. Your participation and cooperation are greatly appreciated!

Lindsay
All-America City

City of Lindsay

Enterprise Zone

P.O. Box 369 — Lindsay, California 93247 — 251 Honolulu Street

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SERVICES

559.562.7102 OPTION 4

Important Information about Water Conservation
Información importante sobre la Conservación del Agua
Folletos en español están disponibles en la oficina

July 2014

In June, 2013, the City of Lindsay released voluntary water conservation requests. Voluntary water conservation measure flyers were mailed to all City of Lindsay water accounts. This notice established voluntary watering days for outside landscaping as well as provided water use tips for both inside and outside water use.

On January 17, 2014, Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to immediately reduce water consumption. The proclamation called on all Californians to reduce their water usage by 20%.

On April 25, 2014, the governor issued an executive order to speed up actions necessary to reduce harmful effects of the drought, and he called on all Californians to redouble their efforts to conserve water.

The water conservation efforts that City of Lindsay residents, businesses and industries have been noted and this mailer will provide the status of all water conservation efforts for the time period of January 1, 2014 through June 1, 2014. **Water produced by the City water treatment plant and City Wells 14 and 15 in this 2014 time frame is 9.5% less than the same time period in 2013**. Efforts that all water users in the City of Lindsay have been noted and **we thank you for these efforts**. However, as you have read, the target reduction is 20%; we have quite a ways to go to hit this target conservation number.

As we continue into the summer and fall months, we ask that all residents remember our water conservation goal and that we must really focus continued and new efforts to increase our conservation numbers.

For additional water conservation tips and to keep up to date with drought conditions and information, please go to; http://www.saveourh2o.org/ or the City of Lindsay website at http://www.lindsay.ca.us/ .

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

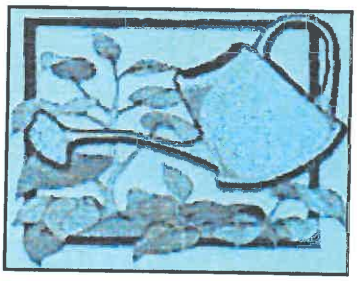
As we face another very severe drought year, your City Council Members want to remind you that our water supply is a precious resource. Here are a few tips we ask you to please consider to help us reduce the amount of water we are currently using:

BATHROOM

- Check your toilets for leaks,
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks. A small drip can waste 20 or more gallons of water per day.
- Don't let the bathroom sink run while wetting your toothbrush, brushing your teeth or when shaving.
- Install water-efficient shower heads and take shorter showers.

The voluntary watering schedule does not apply to:

- Drip irrigation systems
- Handheld watering methods with automatic shutoff mechanism
- Flower and vegetable gardens
- Outdoor potted plants and hanging baskets
- Newly planted lawns



Other lawn watering tips:

- The average lawn requires only one inch of water per week to stay green. Overwatering doesn't improve your lawn's health and results in runoff and water waste. Place a series of shallow containers throughput your lawn. Turn the sprinklers on and water your grass. When you're finished, measure the water in the containers. Adjust the time until the water is about one inch deep

- Regularly check & adjust your sprinklers to ensure you're only watering your lawn & not the sidewalk & pavement.

- In order to reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation, the best time to water your lawn is in the early morning hours. **No watering between 10AM and 8PM.**

- Mow your lawn with blades set high; grass that is 2"-3" tall promotes a healthier root system & helps retain soil moisture,

- Consider replacing lawn with native plants to use less water, fewer chemicals, and eliminate mowing

- Use mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and save hundreds of gallons a year.

Other household water facts:

- A typical low flow shower head uses 1.5 gallons of water per minute; older style shower heads could use as much as 4 to 5 gallons of water per minute!

- Reducing a shower by 5 minutes could save up to 7.5 gallons to 25 gallons of water!

- Turning off the water faucet while brushing your teeth or shaving to save up to 2.5 gallons per minute.

- Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes to save up to 50 gallons per week.

- Fix household leaks promptly to save up to 20 gallons per day.

- Clean sidewalks and driveways with a broom instead of a hose to save up to 150 gallons each time.

- Wash your car with a bucket, sponge, and a hose with a shut-off nozzle or visit the automatic or coin operated car wash stations.

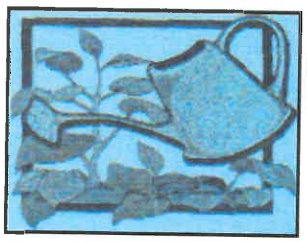
Water is essential to our everyday lives and our supplies are limited, so please use water wisely and do your part in reducing water use inside and outside your home. With each of us following these guidelines and changing our water-use habits, we can save thousands of gallons of water.

KITCHEN

- Only wash dishes when necessary. Turn the dishwasher on only when it is full!
- Use both sides of the sink when washing dishes by hand. Use one side to wash & the other side to rinse.
- Do not wash dishes under a running faucet.

LAWN AND GARDEN

- Water only when needed! If it's raining, turn off the automatic sprinklers!
- Water in short intervals for best absorption. Prevent water runoff from your sprinkler system.
- To reduce evaporation, water the lawn in the early morning or evening.
- Install a trickle or drip irrigation system for a slow, steady supply of water to the plant roots.
- From **April** through **October** we ask that you water your yards on the suggested watering schedule located on our web page: www.lindsay.ca.us/waterconservation.htm
- Remember, **OUR water is OUR resource**.
- Conserving **OUR water is OUR collective responsibility**. Let's all participate!



And a reminder!

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- **No outdoor watering on Mondays.**
- This program also encourages customers to turn off their sprinklers on rainy days.
- **No watering between 10AM and 8PM.**

Suggested Watering Schedule;

Sunday	**Monday**	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Odd	**No Watering**	Even	Odd	Even	Odd	Even