City Of Lompoc

2005 Urban Water Management Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

CONTACT SHEET

Name of person preparing this 2005 Urban Water Management Plan:

Susan Segovia, Administrative Analyst

Phone: (805) 875-8297
FAX: (805) 875-8397
E-Mail: s_segovia@ci.lompoc.ca.us

The water supplier is a RETAILER.

Is This Agency a Bureau of Reclamation Contractor? NO

Is This Agency A State Water Project Contractor? NO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The City of Lompoc prepared an UWMP in 1985 and subsequent five years including the 2005 Plan. The 2005 Plan must be completed by December 31, 2005.

The City of Lompoc's 2005 UWMP is a comprehensive planning document, independent of previous UWMPs. The Plan includes: a history of the City of Lompoc; demographic information; transfer and exchange opportunities; water demand and conservation information; water supply sources; water reliability planning; water use provisions; supply and demand comparison provisions; water Demand Management Measures (DMM); a water shortage contingency plan; a water recycling plan; water quality impacts on reliability; and water service reliability.

Appendix A provides a glossary for terms in this UWMP.

Appendix B provides the City of Lompoc Static Well levels.

Appendix C is a list of the people who participated in the Development of the UWMP.

Appendix D provides the adopting Resolution for the UWMP and the 50% water shortage contingency plan for the City of Lompoc.

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

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

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

Lompoc citizens had an opportunity to review and comment on the UWMP at the December 6, 2005, Lompoc City Council meeting.

Section 1 - Agency Coordination

Section 1
Public Participation

Law
Water Code Section 10620

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640.)
(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.
(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.
(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.
(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.
(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.
(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Plan Requirement/Adoption

The City of Lompoc is required to prepare an UWMP, because the City supplies water to more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to its customers. The City of Lompoc prepared its first UWMP in 1985 and subsequent plans for each five period following 1985. The City of Lompoc prepared the 2005 UWMP during the summer and fall of 2005. An overview of the 2005 UWMP was presented to the City of Lompoc Utility Commission on October 10, 2005, and a draft copy of the UWMP was given to the members of the Utility Commission at the November 14, 2005, meeting. The UWMP was forwarded to the Lompoc City Council where a Public Hearing occurred and the Plan was adopted on December 6, 2005. The Utility Commission received a copy of the UWMP that was given to the City Council.

The 2005 UWMP is a comprehensive document. The City of Lompoc does not import any water. Additionally, the City, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (SYRWCD), and the Lake Cachuma Member Units entered into an agreement that addresses a number of concerns related to the operation of Lake Cachuma Reservoir, including protection of water quality in the Lompoc Plain (the source of the City's water.)

The 2005 UWMP includes the necessary information to meet the requirement of California Water Code Division 6, part 2.6, Urban Water Management Planning Section 10610 (et seq.) Appendix C lists the people contacted in the development of the UWMP. Appendix D contains Resolution No. 5296(05), which establishes a five-year UWMP.

Section 1
Agency Coordination

Law
Water Code Section 10621

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.
(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.
(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640.)

Coordination Within the City

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

Interagency Coordination

Lompoc Valley water agencies and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency were notified of the November 14, 2005, Utility Commission Meeting (UWMP review and update), and the December 6, 2005, Lompoc City Council Meeting (UWMP Public Hearing.)

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

Table 1 - Coordination with Appropriate Agencies Water Code

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

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Section 2 - Contents of UWMP

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

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

Population Characteristics/Projections

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

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

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

Historically, the population of Lompoc has experienced periods of rapid growth. From the late 1950's through the mid-1980, the growth was primarily generated by

employment at Vandenberg AFB. The most recent episode of rapid population growth for Lompoc in conjunction with Vandenberg AFB occurred from 1978 to the mid-1980's when plans were underway for Space Shuttle launches. However, after the Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster in 1986 plans for shuttle launches from Vandenberg AFB were discontinued. Consequently, employment at Vandenberg AFB was not as dominant a factor in the City's growth rate as it had been prior to 1986. Beginning in the late 1980's employment growth in the Santa Barbara-Goleta area, combined with lower housing costs in Lompoc, triggered accelerated population growth.[4] For example, the population was 37,649 in 1990, 41,093 in 1995 and is 42,320 in 2005.

Rapid population growth took place between 1960 and 1965 when the City grew approximately 10.83% annually. By the end of the 1960's the City had an annual growth rate of 5.78% for the decade. In the 1970's the annual growth rate was approximately 0.40%. The City's population again increased rapidly during the 1980's with an annual growth rate of 3.67%. From 1990 to 2000, the City's population increased by 9.17%. According to the Census 2000, the City population reached 41,103 in 2000. By January 1, 2002, the City population reached 41,671 (approximately 1.38% annual growth rate from 2000 to 2002.)[5] The 2005 population figure for the City population is 42,320. The City of Lompoc's 2005 population, excluding the United States Federal Penitentiary (USP) is 38,974.

The population projections for the City of Lompoc including the USP are presented in **Table 2**. The City is projected to grow by approximately 10,583 people from 2005 – 2015, or approximately 25%. 2015 is the projected year for the City buildout.

The population projections for the City of Lompoc, excluding the USP, are presented in **Table 3**. The City's population growth excluding the USP from 2005-2025 is projected at approximately 25.8%.

The sources for information in **Tables 2** and **3** are the City of Lompoc 1995 General Plans Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the 1997 General Plan Update, with the projected updated information from the City of Lompoc Planning Division population figures. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) 2000 Regional Growth Forecast population figures were also used for the United States Federal Prison Group Quarters, which are located within the City of Lompoc.

SBCAG population figures for **Table 2** for the years 2015 through 2025 are as follows: 46,247 (2015); 47,304 (2020) and 48,633 (2025). The SBCAG population figures were not used for **Tables 2** and **3** because they do not include the updated projected new development from the City of Lompoc.

The 2000 SBCAG population figures for **Table 3** for the years 2015 through 2025 are estimated by allowing the historic population allocation to the Prison Group Quarters as follows: 41,498 (2015); 42,804 (2020); and 44,123 (2025); however, they do not include the updated projected new development from the City of Lompoc.

The 2025 population estimate for **Tables 2** and **3** is based on historic population growth rate, and is not currently adopted in the General Plan.

The USP population is a significant subset of the City's total population. It comprises the largest group-quarter population in the City and one of the largest in Santa Barbara County. Although the prison facilities are located within the City, they are relatively self-sufficient because they do not rely on the City for municipal services, such as water, wastewater, electric and solid waste. The City's population, with and without the prison, is therefore provided in **Tables 2** and **3** of this report.

Table 2 - City Population – Current and Projected – (including US Federal Prison Group Quarters)

	2005	2010	2015*	2020	2025
Service Area Population	**42,320**	**44,988**	**52,903**	**52,903**	**54,173**

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

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Service Area Population	**38,974**	**41,389**	**49,025**	**49,025**	**50,202**

Population Age Distribution

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

The median age of City of Lompoc residents is approximately 32 years. Approximately 30% (12,310) of the City residents are 17 years or less and approximately 9% (3,856) are 65 years or more. Nearly 65% (26,176) of the City's population is under 40 years and approximately 19.5% of the population is 22 to 34 years of age.

The overall youthfulness of the community and large proportion of the population aged 22 to 34 indicates a need for affordable family housing units which can accommodate three or more individuals and affordable family housing units for single adults. City residents aged 17 or under typically reside in housing units with their parents or guardians. Residents aged 22 to 34 typically earn less than older members of the work force and are creating new households, starting families and having children. In 1990 females between the ages of 20 and 34 accounted for approximately 78% of the annual births within Santa Barbara County. This trend continued into 1995 decreasing only slightly to approximately 74% of the annual births. In 1995 births by females

age 40 and older increased slightly from approximately 10% of the annual births in Santa Barbara County to approximately 13%.[6]

Race and Ethnicity

Generally, the number of minority residents decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000. The City of Lompoc population is primarily comprised of persons classified as White (65.8%) and not of Hispanic or Latino origin chart. Approximately 7.3% of the population is Black or African American, 3.9% is Asian, 0.3% is Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 1.6% is American Indian and Alaska Native, and 15.7% is Other. The number of Hispanic or Latino residents increased between 1990 and 2000 from 27% to 37%. The largest percentages of Hispanic or Latino population are from Mexico (31.6%).[7]

Climate

The City of Lompoc has a Mediterranean coastal climate. The average annual minimum temperature is 47.0° Fahrenheit (F) and the average annual maximum temperature is 69.8° (F), according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) website. **Tables 4A** and **4B** in the UWMP lists average monthly minimum and maximum temperatures in (F).

Average Rainfall

The average rainfall in the Lompoc Valley, which includes the City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village, Mission Hills, and Mesa Oaks, is 13.63 inches, according to a chart compiled by W. Altee Burpee Seed Company from 1913 through 1964 on Floradale Avenue in the Lompoc Valley. The City of Lompoc Water Treatment Plant on North Avenue in Lompoc and the Lompoc Record provided the rain information from 1964 to 2004-05.

Standard Monthly Average Evapotranspiration Rate (Eto)

The standard monthly average Eto available for the City of Lompoc, through the CIMIS web site (http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/welcome.jsp) is the City of Santa Maria, which is approximately 22 miles from Lompoc; therefore, Eto is not listed for the City of Lompoc.

Table 4A - Climate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Standard Monthly Average Eto (Not available for Lompoc)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average Rainfall (inches)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	40.7	42.3	43.7	45.2	48.3	51.0	53.3
Minimum Average Maximum Temperature (Fahrenheit)	64.9	66.1	66.6	68.3	69.1	71.0	72.7

Table 4B - Climate	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average ETo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average Rainfall (inches)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.63
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	53.9	52.9	48.9	43.8	40.0	47.0
Minimum Average Maximum Temperature (Fahrenheit)	73.6	75.3	74.5	70.0	65.8	69.8

Section 2
Step Two: Water Sources

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

Water Supply Sources

Groundwater is the City of Lompoc's primary source of water. The City also uses recycled water, where appropriate, for dust control, compaction, and irrigation of City trees.

Groundwater

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

Water from the groundwater basin is pumped from nine wells located in the northeast part of the City, south and west of the Santa Ynez River. Six of the wells were drilled in the 1960's; a seventh was drilled in 1988, an eighth in 1992, and a ninth well in 2001. Water from the wells is conveyed to the Lompoc Water Treatment Plant LWTP located at 601 East North Avenue. The LWTP, which was constructed in 1963, employs a lime-caustic soda softening process to treat the water for hardness and to reduce total dissolved solids (TDS). Waste sludge from the softening process, along with waste filter wash water, is discharged and dried in on-site sludge lagoons or dried in centrifuges. The dried sludge is utilized as an alternate daily cover material at the City's landfill.

The peak treatment capacity of the LWTP is 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD). From the LWTP, water is piped to the distribution system and to four distribution reservoirs. The four reservoirs have a total usable storage capacity of 12 million gallons. The

reservoirs are located at an elevation of 320 feet above sea level. These reservoirs are connected to a gravity delivery grid, which has a single pressure zone for most of its service area. However, property located north of the Santa Ynez River in the Wye area is a separate pressure zone served by a pump station. As of 2000, the distribution system involves approximately 132 miles of distribution lines ranging between two and sixteen inches in diameter size. The lines are located in a looping pattern, thereby, maintaining pressure for fireflow requirements. Sufficient capacity and pressure are available in these distribution lines to serve existing and future development within the existing service area, with the following exception:

Currently undeveloped property within the territory of Annexation Number 60, according to Haunstein, located southeast of the intersection of Highways 1 and 246 would likely need to be supplemented by on-site pumping or storage facilities.

The groundwater basin is recharged by precipitation and Santa Ynez River flow. The Lompoc Valley also periodically receives groundwater recharge through release of water from US Bureau of Reclamation's Cachuma Project in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order Number WR 94-5, based on water credits that are determined by the condition of the Santa Ynez River and inflow to Lake Cachuma.

Surface Water-Frick Springs

The City serves residences in Miguelito Canyon with water from Frick Springs (located on San Miguelito Road, approximately 4.5 miles south of Willow Avenue.) The City purchased the riparian rights in Miguelito Canyon downstream of Frick Springs in the early 1900's. Approximately 12 acre-feet per year (AFY) is filtered, disinfected, and delivered by a Surface Water Filtration Package Plant to 14 customers. These Miguelito Canyon customers use this water for domestic, stock and dust control purposes.

Recycled Water

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

Table 5 identifies the existing and planned sources of water available to the City of Lompoc in AFY from 2005 to 2025.

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

Water Supply Sources	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
City of Lompoc Well Pumpage Groundwater	5523	6053	6343	6648	6966
5% Water Plant Processes	-276	-303	-317	-332	-348
Groundwater to City	5247	5750	6026	6316	6648
Surface Water – Frick Springs	12	12	12	12	12
Recycled Water	5	5	6	5	5
Totals	5264	5767	6044	6333	6635

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

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

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

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

For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five

years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

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

Lompoc Groundwater Basins

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

The City of Lompoc's groundwater comes from the Lompoc Plain. The City has not developed a groundwater management plan for the Lompoc Plain and the groundwater basin is not adjudicated.

Lompoc Plain

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

This alluvial basin is divided into three horizontal zones: an upper, middle, and main zone. Based on previous hydrologic and water quality studies, these zones have only limited points of hydrologic continuity and exchange. Orographic effects and wind influence precipitation measured within the basin. The maximum average rainfall is about 18 inches and occurs near the southern edge of the basin in the Lompoc Hills; the minimum precipitation is about 10 inches near the Pacific Ocean. Average rainfall near the City of Lompoc is 14 inches. Rainfall averages about twelve inches per year over the entire Lompoc Plain basin. This basin is considered in long-term equilibrium. During periods of dry climate water is released from Lake Cachuma to recharge groundwater levels in the Plain.

Lompoc Terrace

The Lompoc Terrace groundwater basin is a down faulted block capped with permeable sediments (Evenson and Miller, 1963) on south VAFB south of the Lompoc Plain. This basin consists of Orcutt Sand deposits which overlay both the Graciosa and Cebada members of the Careaga Formation. The Careaga formation is a marine formation, which can yield small to moderate quantities of water. Rainfall averages 12 inches per year over the basin, which has a climate that is heavily influenced by the nearby Pacific Ocean's cool air masses. Thickness of the formation in the Terrace is 400-500' and usable groundwater in storage is estimated to be around 60,000 acre-feet. At one time VAFB utilized this basin but currently relies upon state water as well as some water imported from the San Antonio Basin.

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

Lompoc Uplands

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

Analyses

Available Storage within the Lompoc Groundwater Basins is estimated to be approximately 170,000 acre-feet (Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, 1994.) Safe Yield is estimated by the Water Agency to be 28,537 AFY (gross or Perennial Yield) and 21,468 AFY (net). Net pumpage or consumptive use from the Lompoc Basin is estimated to be 22,459 AFY. Based on water level trends evaluated in a 2001 study, the system of sub-basins that make up the Lompoc Groundwater Basin is in overdraft, with net extractions exceeding recharge by 913 AFY.

The City of Lompoc considers the 40 AFY overdraft listed for the Lompoc Plain Basin to be insignificant due to the agreement mentioned between the City, the SYRWCD, and the Cachuma Members Units, and due to its amount relative to annual usage. The 2004 Santa Barbara County Groundwater Report also states that:

Most of this overdraft (799 AFY) occurs in the Santa Rita area, which is upstream of, and distant from, the City's supply. The following shows the status of each sub-basin from a 2001 analysis:

Lompoc Uplands Basin

Santa Rita Area	-799 AFY
Cebada and Purisima Canyons	-114 AFY
Mission Hills and Vandenberg Village Areas	+7 AFY
Lompoc Plain Basin	***-40 AFY***
Lompoc Terrace Basin	+33 AFY
Total	-913 AFY

Groundwater is the only source of water supply within the basin. Agricultural uses account for about 70% of the total water consumed within the basin. Municipal users account for the remaining demand, and include the City of Lompoc, the VVCSD, and the MHCSD. The general direction of groundwater flow is from east to west, parallel to the Santa Ynez River. Localized depressions in the water table occur in areas of heavy pumping. One such area is in the northern part of the Lompoc Plain where the City operates municipal supply wells. Pumping depressions are also present in the Mission Hills and Vandenberg Village areas. Sources of recharge to the basin include percolation of rainfall and stream flow (including Cachuma Reservoir releases), agricultural water return flow, and underflow into the basin.

The SYRWCD and the City of Lompoc have entered into an agreement with the Cachuma Member Units that addresses a number of concerns relating to the operation of Cachuma Reservoir, including protection of water quality in the Lompoc Plain. This agreement incorporates existing plans and water rights decisions and also provides flexibility to improve management procedures as warranted. In SWRCB hearing on Applications 11331 and 11332 relating to the operation of Bradbury Dam and Cachuma Lake, the parties to the agreement have asked the SWRCB to incorporate technical changes to existing water rights decisions but to leave the existing water management structure otherwise intact.

The Lompoc Plain Groundwater Basin is considered to be in long-term equilibrium through management under State of California Water Resources Control Board decision WR 89-18, and the Santa Ynez Water Conservation District, from periodical water releases that are made from Cachuma Reservoir to maintain groundwater levels in the basin.

Amount of Groundwater Pumped from 2000 to 2004

Table 6 lists the amount of water pumped from the City of Lompoc's wells from 2000 to 2004.

Table 7 lists the amount of water projected to be pumped from the City of Lompoc's wells from 2010 through 2025.

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

As mentioned earlier in this report, the only additional water supplied by the City is through a small Surface Treatment Plant. The projected amount of water supplied through this plant is 12 AFY from 2005 through 2025.

Table 6 - Amount of Groundwater pumped – AFY

Basin Names	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Lompoc Plain	5360	5101	5775	5704	5391
% of Total Water Supply	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9

Table 7 - Amount of Groundwater projected to be pumped – AFY

Basin Names	2010	2015	2020	2025
Lompoc Plain	6053	6343	6648	6966
% of Total Water Supply	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9

Section 2
Step Three: Reliability of Supply

Law
Water Code Section 10631

> (c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:
>
> (1) An average water year, (2) A single dry water, (3) Multiple dry water years.

For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

Reliability of Supply

Existing Water Supply and Utilization Practices

The City operates nine wells of varying capacities between 250 and 2,200 gallons per minute (gpm). The current maximum yield for the nine wells is 5,510 gpm or 12.25 MGD and the safe yield is 7,700 gpm or 11.1 MGD, as of August 2005, based on current operating settings for City wells.

Pumpage by the City has increased from about 1,000 AFY in the 1950's to about 5,000 AFY in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Projected well pumpage for 2005 is 5,523 AFY. The majority of the City's water supply is delivered to residential users. The City serves no agricultural irrigation water.

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

During 2004 the gpcd consumption was 122, as the result of the continued implementation of the City's conservation measures.

The City's ability to supply water reliability to customers has improved significantly since 2000, because of the following: the addition of a ninth well in 2001, the completion of a fourth storage reservoir in 2003, which provides an additional 2 million gallons of water storage per day, and continuation of the City's water conservation programs.

The "Twenty-Seventh Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply conditions of the SYRWCD 2004-2005," indicates that there was a gain in groundwater storage in the Lompoc Plain Basin of 2,000 acre-feet during 2004-05, as of March 2005. This gain occurred after a three year dry period 2002-2004, during which the ground water in storage decreased as follows: 800 in 2002, 100 in 2003, and 2,500 in 2004.

Tables 8A, 8B, 8C, 9A, 9B, and **10** provide information concerning rainfall for normal, single, and multiple dry year periods, including factors affecting supply. City rainfall records are available from 1913 to 2005.

Normal year, recorded in 1981, is the year in the City's historical rain year sequence (1913-2003), most closely representing medium rainfall levels and patterns. Percentage (%) of Normal, represented in the tables, is based on 13.69 inches of rainfall.

The City's Single-dry year, occurring in 1989, represents the lowest amount of rainfall in the City's historical rain year sequence.

Multiple-dry year periods are the lowest average rainfall recorded in a consecutive three-year period.

Lompoc Plain Groundwater Demand is not available for 1959 through 1961.

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

The Lompoc Plain is considered to be in long-term equilibrium and is expected to continue in equilibrium through 2025.

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

Additional wells, which will increase reliability, are planned in 2006 and 2010 and sufficient storage exists in the City's reservoirs.

Table 8A - Supply Reliability – AFY

		Multiple Dry Water Years		
Normal Water Year 1981 - 5618 AFY	Single Dry Water Year 1989	Year 1 1959	Year 2 1960	Year 3 1961
Inches of Rain	5.72	8.09	8.95	7.71
% of Normal	41.97	59.35	65.66	56.67

Table 8B - Supply Reliability – AFY

		Multiple Dry Water Years		
Normal Water Year 1981	Single Dry Water Year 1989	Year 1 1970	Year 2 1971	Year 3 1972
Lompoc Plain Ground Water Demand	5618 AFY	3559 AFY	3635 AFY	3773 AFY
Inches of Rain	5.72	10.16	9.21	6.75
% of Normal	41.97	74.54	67.57	49.52

Table 8C - Supply Reliability – AFY

		Multiple Dry Water Years		
Normal Water Year 1981	Single Dry Water Year 2002	Year 1 2002	Year 2 2003	Year 3 *2004
Lompoc Plain Ground Water Demand	5775 AFY	5775 AFY	5704 AFY	5391 AFY
Inches of Rain	7.52	7.52	12.95	9.20
% of Normal	54.9	54.9	94.5	67.2

Table 9A - Basis of Water Year Data

Water Year Type	Base Year(s)	History Sequence
Normal Water Year	1981	1913-2005
Single Dry Water Year	1989	
Multiple Dry Water Years	1959-1961 1971-1972	

Table 9B - Basis of Water Year Data

Water Year Type	Base Year(s)	History Sequence
Most Recent Normal Water Year	2003	1913-2005
Single Dry Water Year	1989	
Multiple Dry Water Years	2002-2004	

Table 10 - Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply

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

Section 2
Step Four: Transfer and Exchange Opportunities

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

The City is not currently exploring water transfer options because the City's voluntary water conservation programs are reducing per capita water usage. If the City were in an emergency drought, the City's plans would include contracting with farmers in the Lompoc Valley to buy agricultural water that would normally be used for crops. The City could also enter an agreement with VAFB to purchase some of VAFB's water.

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

Law
Water Code 10631

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

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

(2) Agricultural

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

Employment Characteristics

A factor, which contributes significantly to the demand for housing in Lompoc, is the amount and type of employment located within the Planning Area and at Vandenberg AFB. Lompoc houses those employed within the community as well as approximately 5% of Vandenberg AFB personnel. Recent employment trends for the Lompoc Market Area are provided in **Table 11** to assess the availability of capital for housing expenses.

The SBCAG reports that there were approximately 179,842 wage and salary jobs in Santa Barbara County during 2001. This figure is up from 163,247 in 1990.

Between 1980 and 1990 there was an approximately 51% increase in the amount of local jobs available within the City of Lompoc. During the same time period the City's total population and the number of residents 18 or over grew by 43%. Between 1990 and 2000 there has been an approximately 5% decrease in the amount of local jobs available. During this same time period the City's total population and the number of residents 18 years of age and older grew by 9.17% and 7.7%, respectively.

In 2001, the Services industry employed the largest number of workers in Santa Barbara County, accounting for 29% of the workforce. The governmental entity was Santa Barbara County's second largest employer in 2001 with 19.1% of the jobs and retail trade was the third largest provider of jobs in Santa Barbara County with 18.8%.[8]

In 1990, the Services industry employed the largest number of workers, accounting for 27.5% of the workforce. The governmental entity was the second largest provider of jobs in the City of Lompoc with 20.8%, and the manufacturing industry was Lompoc's third largest employer in 1990 with 19.8% of the jobs. In 2000, the governmental entity employed the largest number of workers, accounting for 26.5% of the workforce. The Services industry was the second largest provider of jobs in the City of Lompoc with 22.4%, and the manufacturing industry remained Lompoc's third largest employer in 2000 with 18.0% of the jobs. This information is summarized in **Table 11**.

Table 11 - Lompoc Region Employment Trends

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1980	1990	2000	1990-2000 % Change
Agriculture	465	1,233	1,395	13.14
Mining*	0	60	27	<-55.00>
Construction	392	1,114	800	<-28.19>
Manufacturing	2,742	4,185	3,640	<-13.02>
Transportation	350	483	468	<-3.11>
Wholesale Trade	253	333	285	<-14.41>
Retail Trade	1,814	2,949	3,380	14.62
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	533	592	300	<-49.32>
Services	2,959	5,833	4,518	<-22.54>
Government	4,519	4,399	5,344	21.48
TOTAL	14,027	21,181	20,157	<-4.83>

*Employment at diatomaceous earth processing facilities is classified by NAICS codes under the Manufacturing sector rather than the Mining sector.

Source: APC, 1983, 1989, and SBCAG Regional Growth Forecast, 1994, 2000-2030

The City of Lompoc's major employers are shown in **Table 12**. Lompoc's largest employers include the Lompoc Unified School District, VAFB, U.S. Department of Justice: Prison and Institute, City of Lompoc, and Lompoc Hospital District.

The State of California Employment Development Department's (EDD) average annual unemployment rate for Santa Barbara County in 2002 was estimated at 4.2%, compared to an average annual unemployment rate for California at 6.7%. An average annual unemployment rate for Lompoc in 2002 was estimated at 5.8%.

Table 12 - Lompoc's Major Employers – June 2003

Company	Number of Employees
Vandenberg Air Force Base	7,509
Lompoc United School District	1,745
U.S. Department of Justice: Prison and Institute	739
City of Lompoc	549
Lompoc Hospital District	500
World Minerals	431
County of Santa Barbara	364
Wal*Mart	275
Vandenberg Federal Credit Union	150
Von's	150
Mervyn's	120
Albertson's	92
Pactuco	64
U.S. Postal Service	64
Foods Co	47
Longs	45

Source: The 2002 North Santa Barbara County Economic Outlook, Telephone Survey April 25 and 28, 2003 and June 6, 2003

Housing Profile

The characteristics of the City of Lompoc's households and housing stock provide information about how the existing housing supply is being utilized. Consequently, it helps identify existing community housing needs, which pertain to the size, mix, distribution, condition, and cost of the housing supply. This section provides an overview and comparison of the housing stock in the City of Lompoc. Analysis of past trends of the housing stock provides a method of projecting the future housing needs of Lompoc.[9]

Household Characteristics

For purposes of evaluating housing supply and demand, it is helpful to translate information from population figures into household data. The vast majority of Lompoc residents live in households. According to the 2000 Census approximately 92% of all City residents lived in households. The remaining 8% were persons living in group quarters. In 1980, there were 9,380 households in the City and by 1990; this number had increased by 33% to 12,504 total. The 1990 average household size was 2.81 persons. In 2000, the number of households increased by 4% to 13,059 total. This amounts to a 2000 average household size of 2.88 persons, which is an increase from the 1990 average household size of 2.81 persons and a 1980 average household size of 2.65 persons.[10]

The 2004 average household size was 2.92 persons.[11]

Current Water Demand

As a result of the City's water conservation programs and voluntary conservation, the per capita water consumption savings in water sales from the 1989 base year is approximately 16.5%. **Table 13** illustrates past, current and projected water use, and number of water connections from 2000-2025 in AFY.

Additional water use and unaccounted water losses are shown in **Table 14**. The unaccounted for percentage for 2005 is estimated to be 6% and an estimated 5% for remaining years. Projected estimates of water usage and number of connections for **Table 13** is based on projected build out in the City's General Plan, additional current development, not included in the General Plan, and an estimate based on historic population growth rate in 2025. Population projections from the City of Lompoc Planning Division through 2015 and an estimate for 2025 were also used.

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

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

Year	Water Use Sectors	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional/ Gov	Landscape	Total Sold
2000	# of accounts	7308	1002	429	15	141	96	8991
	Deliveries AFY	2308	1308	407	20	312	259	4614
2005	# of accounts	7519	1081	423	18	147	109	9297
	Deliveries AFY	2466	1373	407	38	317	278	4879
2010	# of accounts	7804	1138	448	19	151	112	9674
	Deliveries AFY	2560	1497	431	40	327	286	5141
2015	# of accounts	9244	1348	475	20	156	116	11359
	Deliveries AFY	3032	1348	457	43	336	295	5511
2020	# of accounts	9244	1348	504	21	161	119	11397
	Deliveries AFY	3032	1348	485	45	346	304	5560
2025	# of accounts	9466	1381	534	23	165	123	11692
	Deliveries AFY	3105	1381	514	48	357	313	5717

Table 14 - Additional Water use and Losses – AFY

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Water sold	4614	4879	5141	5511	5560	5717
Other Water use	18	22	22	23	24	24
Recycled Water	5	5	5	6	5	5
Unaccounted for System Loses	460	306	315	324	334	344

Table 15 - Total Water Use - AFY

Years	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Sum of Tables 13 and 14	5097	5212	5483	5865	5924	6090

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

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

Table 14 includes a category of "other water use" which are accounts that do not fit into the "customer types" in **Table 13,** because they are a combined water category, a stock account or used for dust control and compaction. Non-metered water accounts are internal City of Lompoc uses such as water from City hydrants used to fight City fires, water used to flush hydrants, and miscellaneous water uses for the City Landfill and special City events.

Residential Sector

In the City of Lompoc in 2004, residential customers averaged 13,323 households and 2.92 persons per house. Total system per capita water sales (excluding the surface water usage, which is domestic, stock and dust control and compaction) averaged 122 GPCD for 2004. Water conservation programs and voluntary conservation are reducing per capita water use, and are expected to prevent a return to 1989 levels of 155 GPCD.

A retrofit/rebate ordinance was passed in 1990. This ordinance requires new development to offset its projected water usage either by directly changing out high flow showerheads, aerators, and toilets greater than 1.6 gallons per flush or by paying an in-lieu fee to the City so that existing property owners can change out such plumbing fixtures. This program is described in the DMM N. Also, a washing machine rebate program for non-"Energy Star" washers began in 2003.

Single-family water consumption is projected to increase approximately 639 AFY over the next 20 years. The water conservation programs are expected to help significantly offset the water demand of new customers.

Commercial Sector

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

The City additionally has motels serving the visitor population. Commercial water consumption is projected to increase approximately by 107 AFY over the next 20 years. Conservation programs specially aimed at the commercial sector are expected to help offset some of this increase in demand.

Industrial Sector

The City has a small industrial sector consisting of light industry, special trade contractors, warehouse and trucking, chemicals and allied products, food and related products, furniture and fixtures, and printing and publishing. The City also has some heavy industry: concrete batch plants, trucking, warehousing and storage, and a railroad-switching yard. The industrial sector may see some increases in employment over the next 20 years due to a projected increase in light industries. Examples of types of light industries are packaging, processing, wholesaling, warehousing and similar and compatible use businesses that have unobtrusive industrial activities and that can locate in close proximity to commercial and residential uses. The industrial sector is projected to increase in water consumption by 10 AFY over the next 20 years. The number of industrial connections is projected to only increase by 5 over the next 20 years.

Institutional Sector

The City has a stable institutional sector consisting of local and Santa Barbara County government, the Lompoc Unified School District and a hospital. This sector also consists of medical offices, labs, dentists, human services, and service organizations. This sector is expected to increase approximately 40 AFY in water consumption over the next 20 years and by 18 connections over the next 20 years.

Landscape Sector

The landscape sector is projected to increase approximately 35 AFY in water consumption over the next 20 years and approximately 14 new water connections over the next 20 years.

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

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

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

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

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

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

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

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public Information programs.

(H) School Education programs

(I) Conservation programs for industrial and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

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

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

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

Estimates of number of audits completed from 2001 to 2004 and projection of the number are shown in **Tables A1** and **A2**. The number of audits is projected to double from 2006 to 2010, because an additional Conservation Representative was added to the City's staff in 2005.

Table A1 - Water Survey Audit Estimates

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (proj.)
# of Single-family Surveys	120	120	120	120	120
# of Multi-family surveys	15	15	15	15	15
Actual expenditures - $	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual water savings – AFY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table A2 - Water Survey Audit Estimates

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
# of Single-family Surveys	240	240	240	240	240
# of Multi-family surveys	30	30	30	30	30
Actual expenditures - $	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual water savings – AFY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

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

DMM B - Residential Plumbing Retrofit

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City provides free showerheads and faucet aerators, where existing fixtures do not meet the current low-flow plumbing standards to all customers who change out existing high flow toilets. Details of this program are found in DMM N. The number of showerheads and faucet aerators that have been distributed since 1990 is 3,568 and the number of faucet aerators distributed during the same time period is 4,788. Additionally, the City has not set a saturation requirement for single and multiple family housing, because the City's program is not based on replacement of showerheads and faucet aerators with time of sale.

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

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The yearly estimated savings for the showerheads is .98 AF. This is based on a savings of 1.5 gallons per person and 2.92 persons per household. The yearly estimated savings for the faucet aerators is .31 AFY. This is based on a savings of 2.5 gallons per person and 2.92 persons per household.

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

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City of Lompoc has 132 miles of water mains in its underground water distribution system and 3.4 miles of water main in its surface water treatment system. The City's distribution system maintenance program includes record keeping, valve exercise, hydrant inspection and exercise, and leak repair.

The City also has a meter maintenance program to replace old meters and to identify and replace broken, stopped, and inaccurate meters. Overall an average of 400 small meters are replaced annually. The average annual replacement of large meters, three inches and above, is approximately 26. The exception will occur during the 2005-07 FY budgets, when $211,000 was approved to replace 477 meters, one-inch and larger with single-jet meters. These meters will improve water accountability and revenue with their increased accuracy.

All of the City's water customers are billed for their water usage from their water meters, and are charged a monthly service rate. The City's Water Treatment Plant tracks well pumpage from all of the City's wells. Additionally, approximately 5% of the water, which is pumped from the City's wells, is used for the City's Water Treatment Plant processes.

Also, the City's unaccounted for water usage for 2005 is estimated at 6%. The City does not have to augment its annual leak detection audit because of the low percentage of citywide leaks that are found.

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

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: Annual records are kept for leak repairs, and for equipment maintenance and replacements. The City's average unaccounted for water losses for 2004 was approximately 6%. The unaccounted for water losses are projected to decrease to 5% from 2010 to 2025.

BUDGET: The FY 2005-07 Water Budget has $10,000 per year for purchase of water meters and a one-time request of $211,000 to replace one-inch and larger meters. Additionally, the budget includes $27,104 per year for water main repairs and $187,000 for water main replacement. Staff anticipates that the baseline figures, with yearly cost of living increases, will be seen in the FY 2005-2010 Water budgets, with the exception of the $211,000 for the purchase of meters.

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

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City is fully metered for all water customer sectors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DMM E - Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City's Utility Conservation Representative offers free landscape audits for large landscape owners who request it throughout the City. The Conservation Representation checks the sprinkle irrigation efficiency and suggests a year round irrigation schedule. Audits of all of the City government buildings have been completed. The Lompoc Unified School District does internal audits of their landscapes.

The City also adopted a Landscape Conservation Ordinance No. 1381(92) in 1992. The ordinance established landscape and irrigation standards for "new development." The following were exempt from the "new development" standards: individually built single-family homes, duplexes, two unit condominiums and additions and remodels to existing development. The ordinance requires that turf areas in the front yard not exceed 20% of the total area of the landscape. The ordinance also requires placing plants with similar water requirements in the same zone, and provides guidelines for irrigation and maintenance. The City's Parks and Urban Forestry Manager currently reviews landscape plans for new development.

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

The City does not have water budgeted for irrigation usage. The City wastewater ordinance which, is based on water usage, encourages developers to conserve water. The City's total number of irrigation meters, 109, large and small, does not warrant the development of water budgets because it is not cost effective.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE/CITY'S ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM:

The City has offered large landscape audits since the 1980s and will continue to offer these audits over the next five years on a customer request basis. The City has also permanently incorporated the Landscape Conservation Ordinance into its City codes.

An explanation and cost justification will be provided at the end of section 10631(g) concerning the City's reasons for not requiring dedicated irrigation meter accounts.

BUDGET: The budget for FY 2005-07 does not designate specific funds for implementation of this large landscape conservation programs and incentives, and monies anticipated for the remaining years.

DMM F - High Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City began offering a $120 rebate to City residential and commercial customers who replace a non-"Energy Star" clothes washer

with a new "Energy Star" model. The old clothes washer must be recycled at the City's Landfill. The program was first offered in March of 2003. All City laundry-mats have installed "Energy Star" washing machines and received a City rebate.

Tables F1 and **F2** list estimated and planned number of rebates from 2001 to 2010, and projected rebates and savings from 2006 to 2010.

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

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

Table F1 - Washing Machine Rebate Estimates

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (proj.)
$ per rebate	N/A	N/A	$120	$120	$120
# of rebates paid			87	101	84
Actual expenditures - $			$10,440	$12,120	$10,080
Actual water savings – AFY					

Table F2 - Washing Machine Rebates Planned

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
$ per rebate	$120	$120	$120	$120	$120
# of rebates paid	90	95	100	105	110
Actual expenditures - $	$10,800	$11,400	$12,000	$12,600	$13,200
Actual water savings – AFY	1.31 AFY	1.38 AFY	1.45 AFY	1.52 AFY	1.60 AFY

DMM G - Public Information Programs

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City's public information program for water conservation is targeted to all sectors of the community. Many brochures were developed for indoor and outdoor water conservation and water-wise landscapes. The City also distributes public information through conservation messages on utility bills, brochures, presentations to the community, and special events throughout the year. Additionally, City utility bills list current monthly and the previous year's monthly water usage.

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

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

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

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

BUDGET: The total budget for public information and the school education program for FY 2005-06 for FY 06-07 are not known because there is not a separate line item in the budget.

DMM H - School Education Programs

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

The number of classroom presentations is approximately 10 per year from 2001 to 2004 and is projected to be 10 per year in 2005, for grades Kindergarten through third, and fourth through sixth.

The number of classroom presentations is projected to be 11 per year from 2006 to 2010 for the same grade levels.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to implement this DMM as local teachers requests presentations. The total number of presentation given is not available.

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

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City does not have a method to quantify the savings of this DMM but believes that this program is beneficial to Lompoc City students, their families and friends, because the information is often passed on by word of mouth. The City monitors water usage year to year.

BUDGET: The total budget for the public information and the school education programs for FY 2005-07 are not known because there is not a separate account number in the conservation budget. This budget has been augmented by local donations and will probably continue to be augmented in the future.

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

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City provides water use audits to any commercial, institutional, and industrial customers by request. Industrial customers to date have not requested water audits.

The City's Parks and Urban Forestry Manager reviews new development plans for landscape efficiency for commercial, industrial, and institutional customers, with the exception of State institutions, which are state certified and licensed, such as hospitals and school districts.

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

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

CONSERVATION SAVINGS: The City does not estimate conservation savings for this DMM.

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

DMM J - Wholesale Agency Programs (Not Applicable)

The City does not purchase any wholesale water and is not involved with wholesale agency programs.

DMM K - Conservation Pricing

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City of Lompoc has a uniform pricing system for water for all City customers, located within the City's corporate boundaries, with a current rate of $2.16 per 100 ccf and service charges that vary according to the meter size. The prices are detailed in Resolution No. 5220(04), which is found in Appendix E. The rate for water and water service connections for City customers living outside of the City is one and one-half times the minimum rates established in Resolution No. 5220(04).

The City's current Resolution No. 5219(04) establishes wastewater rates and charges. Wastewater service rates and charges for residential and the majority of commercial users are based on rates of $3.73 for average water unit ccf usages during the months of January, February, and March. New utility customers occupying a new or existing building, office space, or residence are billed at the average three-month consumption

rate for their particular business or residential classification. If the new customer disagrees with this method, the customer may appeal this rate.

The following extra strength wastewater charges are applicable to nonresidential users discharging suspended solids and BODs greater than 300 mg per liter into the system: suspended solids greater than 300 mg per liter water usage are charged $0.50 monthly water usage; and BOD, greater than 300 mg per liter are charged $0.54 per monthly water usage. The local mortuary and some restaurants have a high strength BOD value; therefore, they are charged the extra strength rates.

City of Lompoc Resolution No. 5219(04) also offers an additional metering method for nonresidential customers. There are different water usage practices of the nonresidential water users; therefore, the ratio between discharge to the wastewater system and the amount of metered water received can vary from user to user. Nonresidential users can request that the amount of water being discharged to the sewer be determined by one of two methods. The specific method used will be selected by the City based on considerations of cost to do installation and anticipated accuracy of the method. If the customer chooses either **Methods 1** or **2**, the user will be billed based on actual water discharged to the wastewater system and not on the average water consumption for the months of January, February, and March: **Methods 1** and **2**.

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

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

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

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

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

DMM L - Water Conservation Coordinator

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

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

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

BUDGET: The City's budget for Water Conservation for FY 2005-06 is $88,659.00 and $91,195.00 for FY 2006-07. City staff anticipates that this budget will serve as a baseline, with annual cost of living increases for FY 2007-09.

Enforcement costs are a part of the Water Department's overhead.

DMM M - Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance

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

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

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

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

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

5. Serving water to restaurant patrons unless requested.

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

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City has permanently incorporated this DMM into its ordinances.

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

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

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

DMM N - Residential Ultra-Low Flush Toilet Replacement Programs

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

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

2. Pay an "in-lieu" fee to the City; these funds are then directed to the City's retrofit/rebate program.

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

Tables N1 an**d N2** are estimates of the number of ultra-low flow toilets (ULF) that were installed in 2001 through 2004 and will be installed in Residential housing (single and multiple-family) and other sectors within the City of Lompoc from the Years 2006 through Year 2010, and estimated water savings. The toilet retrofit program began in 1990.

Table N1 - Toilet Retrofit Program

Table N1 - Estimates	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (proj)
#of UFL rebates	48	102	252	50	106
Estimated water savings AFY	.24	.50	1.24	.25	.52

Table N2 - Toilet Retrofit Program

Table N2 - Planned	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
#of UFL rebates	111	113	116	119	121
Estimated water savings AFY	.54	.55	.57	.59	.59

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City used an average savings of 1.5 gallons per person per day and 2.92 per household for all high flow toilets that were exchanged for ultra-low flow toilets.

BUDGET: This program is paid for by new development.

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

The Lompoc City Council adopted Lompoc City Ordinance No. 1319(90) on April 16, 1990. This ordinance provided for two separate programs. The first program, the "graywater" ordinance, provided was for the use of graywater for landscape irrigation under controlled conditions established by the Santa Barbara County Department of Health. The graywater provisions were amended after the City of Lompoc adopted the 1994 Uniform Plumbing Code, which contains graywater requirements for the construction, underground alteration, and repair of graywater systems.

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

BUDGET: The FY 2005-06 and FY 2006-07 budget do not have specific funds budgeted for implementation of this ordinance. Implementation of this ordinance is absorbed into the Water Division budget, and is continuous.

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

Section 2
Step Seven: Evaluation of DMMs not Implemented

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

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

The City has found it not practical and not economically feasible to require dedicated irrigation meter accounts (DMM E) because of the following reasons:

The City only has 101 irrigation meters currently. The City does not have many large parcels without dedicated landscape meters; and the City has done many audits of large landscape areas, such as the Lompoc schools and City parks. Additional audits can be done by the City or at the customer's request to the Utility Conservation staff. No incremental cost will be incurred for such audits.

The City's Wastewater Ordinance No. 5219(04) also provides incentives for customers to conserve water by using the wastewater rate based primarily on indoor usage for residential customers. Finally, many developers are installing separate landscape meters for large landscape areas at their expense, and at no incremental cost to the City.

Section 2
Step Eight: Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

Lompoc Groundwater Recharge Spreading Basins Project

In 1978, the State of California Water Resources Control Board issued Permit No. 17447 to the SYRWCD, Parent District. The Permit authorized the diversion of 40,000 acre-feet of water per year from the River, at a rate of 100 cubic feet per second. The originally conceived Project involved a series of diversion dams in the riverbed. Some

of these dams were built between 1978 and 1983, but were vandalized. When it became apparent that the designed project was not going to be effective, Stetson Engineers was hired to look at alternative project ideas. A report was prepared in 1980, and updated in 2001, identifying the current Project idea, to divert water between Robinson Bridge and the "H" Street Bridge in Lompoc allowing it to be channeled into "recharge ponds." Some water sitting in the ponds would infiltrate and be otherwise drawn into the groundwater formations for future use by City of Lompoc and others downstream. The Project is estimated to cost about $8,500,000. It is estimated that it could result in the addition of 7,800 AFY to underground storage, which is more than the water used in Lompoc in an average year. The next steps to proceed with this project include environmental review, land acquisition, more thorough design and construction.

The estimated increase in stored water, 7,800 AFY, from the Groundwater Recharge/Spreading Basins project is a rough estimate. City of Lompoc staff does not have any way of predicting AFY that the City may obtain from this project in dry years; therefore, no estimated AFY are shown for dry years in **Table 16.**

Table 16 - Future Water Supply Projects			**Multiple-Dry AF Years to Lompoc**		
Project Name	**Normal Yr. AF to Lompoc**	**Single-Dry AFY to Lompoc**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**
Lompoc Ground-Water Recharge/spreading Basins	7,800 AF (estimate)	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**

Section 2
Step Nine: Development of Desalinated Water

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

Seawater desalination is an alternative water supply that the City of Lompoc investigated extensively. The technology for desalination is generally dependable and numerous plants exist around the world. The City estimated that the cost of constructing seawater desalination in 1992 was $30 million for 2,000 AFY of capacity.

The FY 2005-06 Water Budget, including capital improvements and all capital costs is $8.5 million: the estimated water demand for 2005 is 5,212 of groundwater; therefore, the cost per AF is $1,630 or $3,260 for 2,000 AF which is much lower than $30 million for 2,000 AFY.

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

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

Law
Water Code Section 10631

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

The City of Lompoc does not rely on wholesale water.

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Section 3 - Determination of DMM Implementation

Law
Water Code Section 10631.5

> The department shall take into consideration whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduled for implementation, the water demand management activities that the urban water supplier identified in its urban water management plan, pursuant to Section 10631, in evaluating applications for grants and loans made available pursuant to Section 79163. The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities.

The City of Lompoc is not a member of CUWCC; therefore the DMM descriptions were included in 10631(f). The City of Lompoc included current projections of DMM activities and projections of future activities for the DMMs.

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Section 4 - Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Section 4
Step One: Stages of Action

Law
Water Code Section 10632

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

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

The Lompoc City Council adopted a four stage water shortage contingency plan in 1992, which consists of voluntary conservation by Lompoc citizens for Stage 1 and block tiered pricing rates set by the City Council to respond to the crisis for Stages 2 through 4. The stages of reduction are shown in **Table 17**.

Table 17 - Stages of Action for Reduction

Shortage	Stage	Demand Reduction Goal	Type of Program
up to 15%	Stage 1	15% Reduction	Voluntary
over 15%-30%	Stage 2	30% Reduction	Block Tiered Pricing
over 30%-40%	Stage 3	40% Reduction	Block Tiered Pricing
over 40%-50%	Stage 4	50% Reduction	Block Tiered Pricing

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

Law
Water Code Section 10632

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

Table 18 represents the minimum projected water supply available during the next three years, 2006-2008, based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the City of Lompoc's groundwater supply. The City of Lompoc's Water Treatment Plant being able to treat a maximum of 10 MGD of water determined the minimum water supply. Additional wells are planned for 2006 and before 2010.

Table 18 - Three-Year Estimated Minimum Water Supply – AFY

Source	2006	2007	2008	Normal
Lompoc Plain Groundwater	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201

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

Law
Water Code Section 10632

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

Actions for Catastrophic Interruption

Lompoc City Council adopted a four-stage water shortage contingency plan in 1992 to deal with catastrophic interruption of water supplies. The Plan consists of voluntary conservation by Lompoc citizens for Stage 1 and increased block tiered pricing for Stages 2 through 4. This Plan has been updated based on current population, customers, and water usage. The rates triggering mechanisms for each stage of the Water Shortage Plan allow a 15% safety margin, and are based on water well capacity for a normal maximum day, pre-conservation usage of 155 gallons per capita per day times a factor of 1.44. The City also has a “no water wasting” Ordinance No. 1312(90) which was adopted on January 16, 1990.

Coordinated Planning

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

Disaster Planning

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

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

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

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

The City provides emergency power for total treatment at the Water Treatment Plant, through a 1000kW generator. Switchgear and two 200kW portable generators are provided to operate two wells. Two wells will supply approximately 4 MGD during extended power shortages. Additional generators can and will be acquired if necessary for a prolonged crisis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water Shortage Plan up to Fifty%

Past, Current and Projected Water Use (FY 2004-05 through FY 2007-08)

As of January 1, 2005, the City's population, which was serviced for water, was 39,743. The USP is included within the geographic boundaries of the City; however, the City does not provide water to the USP. The City's Water Treatment Plant supplies water to 9,297 connections; 7,519 of the customers are residential. The City also supplies water to 14 customers for mixed-use water through a Surface Water Filtration Package Plant. All users are metered and City Code prohibits using City water for agricultural usage. The City's peak historical water pumpage, 5,618 AF, and estimated 5,450 AF in water sales, occurred in 1989. In 1990, the City began an intensive water conservation program, continued existing programs, and developed new programs. Appendix E contains the City's conservation ordinances.

The City has achieved a cumulative 16.55% per capita reduction in water usage from 1989 to December 2004 through the combined effect of the City's conservation programs and voluntary conservation. Assuming that the City maintains approximately 15% reduction in water sales and grows at the projected levels, the following water usage in **Table 19** is predicted for FY 2004-05 through FY 2007-08.

Table 19 - Customer Types, Normal Demand Including Growth & Assuming 15% Conservation (Units of Measure: AFY)

Customer Type	# Conn 1989	Highest Usage	# Conn FY 2004-05	Est. AF FY 2004-05	Est. AF FY 2005-06	Est. AF FY 2006-07	Est. AF FY 2007-08
Single Family	6300	2326	7519	2466	2485	2504	2523
Multi Family	1323	1262	1081	1373	1392	1411	1430
Commercial	470	550	423	407	426	445	464
Industrial	20	15	18	38	57	76	95
Institutional	119	143	147	317	336	355	374
Landscape	70	458	109	278	297	316	335
Other & non-metered	23	19	37	62	81	100	119
Total	8325	4773	9334	4941	5074	5207	5340

NOTE: Overall percentage annual increase in water consumption is estimated at 2.6% for FY 2005-06 and FY 2006-07, and 2.5% for FY 2007-08 for each year, and is based on population increases.

Unaccounted for water is projected to be 6% for FY 2004-05 and at 5% a year for FY 2005-06 and 2007-08.

The projected worst-case maximum daily demand assuming 15% conservation is estimated as follows:

FY 2005:	5.7 MGD
FY 2006:	5.8 MGD
FY 2007:	5.9 MGD

Stages of Action for 50% Reduction

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

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

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

The stages of reduction are shown in **Table 20**. The Stage 1 is voluntary, up to 15%; Stages 2 through 4 involve block tiered pricing for water.

Table 20 also discusses the triggering mechanisms for Stages 1 through 4.

TRIGGERING MECHANISMS

Water supply conditions that allow a 15% safety margin and trigger staged reduction response shall be indicated in **Table 20**.

Table 20 - Triggering Mechanisms for Stages of Action for Reduction

STAGE	CONDITION	REDUCTION
Stage 1	Water well capacity equals normal maximum day (155 GPCD x 1.35)	15%
Stage 2	Water well capacity equals 90% of normal maximum day	30%
Stage 3	Water well capacity equals 80% of normal maximum day	40%
Stage 4	Water well capacity equals 70% of normal maximum day	50%

The following priorities for use of additional water were chosen:

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

Stage 1 Water Rates – Residential Voluntary Conservation

The City of Lompoc has water conservation programs, which were explained in the DMMs of this UWMP. The City has achieved a 16.55% cumulative reduction in water sales from base year 1989 through December 2004 through the combined effort of these programs. City staff anticipates that it will be able to maintain water conservation at approximately 15% per capita sales from the 1989 base year from FY 2004-05 through 2007-08.

Block Tiered Pricing

The mandatory Block Tiered Pricing levels are structured so that the City can maintain current indoor water usage and limited irrigation for an average family of three persons at the first range for Stage 2 Proposed Water Rates - residential customers. Stages 3 and 4 require residential customers to cut down indoor water usage in order to irrigate their lawns.

The following will also be encouraged to obtain 30%, 40%, and 50% reduction in water usage at Stages 2, 3 and 4:

a. Use of the City of Lompoc's retrofit/rebate program to replace toilets, showerheads, and faucet aerators with ultra low-flow toilets (1.6 gallons or less toilets) and low flow showerheads and faucet aerators. The Water Demand Management Measures Section, DMM N of the Urban Water Management Plan gives further detail about this program.
b. Use of graywater (water from showers, bathroom sinks and rinse cycles of washing machines) for irrigation of landscapes.

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

Appeals Procedure

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

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

3. Appeals may be granted for the following:

    a. Substantial medical requirements.

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

    c. Commercial/Industrial accounts will be given the option of retrofitting sufficient connections to reduce their water charges, as described in Stages 2, 3 and 4 of the "Proposed Water Rates, Commercial Industrial Rates."

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

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

Mandatory Prohibitions/Penalties on Excessive Water Use

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

The Block Tiered Pricing stages with increased fees by stages and ranges within the stages provide charges for excessive use.

Section 4
Step Five: Water Use Monitoring Procedures

Law
Water Code Section 10632

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

Normal Monitoring Procedure

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

Stage 2 Water Shortages

During a Stage 2 water shortage, daily production figures will be reported to the Water Treatment Plant Superintendent. The Superintendent compares the daily production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Weekly reports are also forwarded to the Utility Director. Monthly reports are sent to the City Council. If reduction goals are not met, the Utility Director will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

Stages 3 and 4 Water Shortages

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

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

Law
Water Code Section 10632

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

An analysis of revenue and expenditure impacts of reduced sale in the City's 50% reduction plan is shown in **Table 21** of the UWMP.

Section 4
Step Seven: Draft Ordinance and Use Monitoring Procedure

Law
Water Code Section 10632

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

The City Adopted Ordinance No. 5296(05), Water Shortage Contingency Resolution, which is shown in Appendix E. This resolution includes a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

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STAGE 1
CITY OF LOMPOC
Water Rates - Residential
Voluntary Conservation

Reduction of 15% over 1989 Base Year

These charges are effective for all customer accounts (residential, commercial and industrial) in the City.

Water Service and Water Use Charges

The monthly water service charge for each metered premise is dependent on the size of meter and is as follows:

Meter Size	Effective 4/1/05
5/8"	$ 18.08
3/4"	18.08
1"	30.68
1.5"	59.63
2"	95.74
3"	193.30
4"	301.64
5"	601.60
6"	962.74

In addition to the monthly service charge, each customer must pay a water use charge based on the amount of metered water used in 100 cubic feet or portion thereof as follows:

Meter Size	Effective 4/1/05
1 or more units	$ 2.16

(Unit = 100 cubic feet)

EXAMPLE (1)
STAGE 2
CITY OF LOMPOC
Proposed Water Rates - Residential
Block Tiered Pricing
Mandatory Reduction of 30% Over 1989 Base Year

	Residential		Condominium		Apartments	
	Units	Charge	Units	Charge	Units	Charge
Service Charge		$ 18.08		$ 18.08		$ 18.08
1989 Average Consumption	15		12		9	
Charge Per Unit	1-12	$ 2.70	1-10	$ 2.70	1-8	$ 2.70
	13-15	3.51	11-14	3.51	9-13	3.51
	16-20	4.56	15-19	4.56	14-18	4.56
	21-35	5.93	20-35	5.93	19-32	5.93
	Over 35	7.71	Over 35	7.71	Over 32	7.71

Single Family Examples

Current Bill for 18 Units	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	38.88
	$ 56.96
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	56.62
	$ 74.70
Difference	$ 17.74

Current Bill for 50 Units	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	108.00
	$ 126.08
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	270.40
	$ 288.48
Difference	$ 162.40

Current Bill for 22 Units	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	47.52
	$ 65.60
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	77.61
	$ 95.69
Difference	$ 30.09

.03 Elasticity was used for the above calculations.

EXAMPLE (1)
STAGE 3
CITY OF LOMPOC
Proposed Water Rates - Residential
Block Tiered Pricing
Mandatory Reduction of 40% Over 1989 Base Year

	Residential		Condominium		Apartments	
	Units	Charge	Units	Charge	Units	Charge
Service Charge		$ 18.08		$ 18.08		$ 18.08
1989 Average Consumption	15		12		9	
Charge Per Unit	1-10	$ 3.24	1-9	$ 3.24	1-7	$ 3.24
	11-14	4.21	10-18	4.21	8-18	4.21
	15-25	5.48	19-30	5.48	19-30	5.48
	26-30	7.12	31-40	7.12	31-40	7.12
	Over 30	9.25	Over 40	9.25	Over 40	9.25

Single Family Examples

Current Bill for 18 Units	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	38.88
	$ 56.96
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	71.15
	$ 89.23
Difference	$ 32.27

Current Bill for 50 Units	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	108.00
	$ 126.08
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	330.15
	$ 348.23
Difference	$ 222.15

Current Bill for 22 Units	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	47.52
	$ 65.60
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation	
Service Charge	$ 18.08
Unit Charge	93.05
	$ 111.13
Difference	$ 45.53

.03 Elasticity was used for the above calculations.

EXAMPLE (1)
STAGE 4
CITY OF LOMPOC
Proposed Water Rates - Residential
Block Tiered Pricing
Mandatory Reduction of 50% Over 1989 Base Year

	Residential		Condominium		Apartments	
	Units	Charge	Units	Charge	Units	Charge
Service Charge		$ 18.08		$ 18.08		$ 18.08
1989 Average Consumption	15		12		9	
Charge Per Unit	1-8	$ 4.06	1-6	$ 4.06	1-5	$ 4.06
	9-16	5.28	7-16	5.28	6-16	5.28
	17-24	6.86	17-24	6.86	17-24	6.86
	25-32	8.92	25-32	8.92	25-32	8.92
	Over 32	11.60	Over 32	11.60	Over 32	11.60

Single Family Examples

Current Bill for 18 Units		
Service Charge	$	18.08
Unit Charge		38.88
	$	56.96
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation		
Service Charge	$	18.08
Unit Charge		88.44
	$	106.52
Difference	$	49.56

Current Bill for 50 Units		
Service Charge	$	18.08
Unit Charge		108.00
	$	126.08
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation		
Service Charge	$	18.08
Unit Charge		409.76
	$	427.84
Difference	$	301.76

Current Bill for 22 Units		
Service Charge	$	18.08
Unit Charge		47.52
	$	65.60
New Rates Assuming No Reduction For Conservation		
Service Charge	$	18.08
Unit Charge		115.90
	$	133.98
Difference	$	68.38

.03 Elasticity was used for the above calculations.

CITY OF LOMPOC
Proposed Water Rates
Commercial/Industrial Rates

Average monthly water use would be obtained for each commercial account using an average of more than 20 units per month. The calendar year of 1989 would be the base year for this calculation.

Stage 1 - Voluntary Conservation (Reduction of 15% from Base Year 1989)

Same charges as Stage 1 Voluntary in Residential Section.

Stage 2 - Mandatroy Block Tiered Pricing (Total Reduction of 30%)

1989 base year water consumption would be reduced by an average of 15% over the 12 month period.

Usage	Rate	Example - 100 Units of Average Consumption		
0-85	$ 2.16	Existing Rate - Monthly Charge	100 units	$ 216.00
86-95	2.81			
96-105	3.65	New Rate - Monthly Charge	85 units	183.60
106-115	4.75		10 units	28.08
Over 115	6.17		5 units	18.25
				229.93
		Difference		$ 13.93

Stage 3 - Mandatroy Block Tiered Pricing (Total Reduction of 40%)

1989 base year water consumption would be reduced by an average of 25% over the 12 month period.

Usage	Rate	Example - 100 Units of Average Consumption		
0-75	$ 2.16	Existing Rate - Monthly Charge	100 units	$ 216.00
76-85	3.46			
86-95	5.53	New Rate - Monthly Charge	75 units	162.00
96-105	8.85		10 units	34.56
Over 105	14.16		10 units	55.30
			5 units	44.24
				296.09
		Difference		$ 80.09

Stage 4 - Mandatroy Block Tiered Pricing (Total Reduction of 50%)

1989 base year water consumption would be reduced by an average of 35% over the 12 month period.

Usage	Rate	Example - 100 Units of Average Consumption		
0-65	$ 2.16	Existing Rate - Monthly Charge	100 units	$ 216.00
66-75	3.46			
76-85	5.53	New Rate - Monthly Charge	65 units	140.40
86-95	8.85		10 units	34.56
Over 95	14.16		10 units	55.30
			10 units	88.47
			5 units	70.78
				389.51
		Difference		$ 173.51

Possible Options for Water Users

Many commercial water users, because of their business activity, cannot reduce their water consumption. This leaves them faced with higher water utility costs which may have adverse financial impacts on their business. If these commercial water users could have the option of acquiring water credits equal to the difference between their old water consumption and their new prescribed water consumption, without having their rate per ccf increase, the financial impact of rate increases may not be as severe.

This option would allow these business owners to acquire water credits by using the existing retrofit program for new development. The reduction will be calculated between the difference of the most current 12 months of water history and the new prescribed level. For example,

Stage 2	Average Units Per Month	Annual Units	
Last 12 months of water consumption	100	1200	
15% Reduction	15	180	
	Increased Cost Per Month	Increased Cost Per Year	
Cost to Commercial User if Reduction does not occur	$ 13.93	$ 167.18	
Cost of Retrofit:			
Required Annual Reduction (in gallons)		134,640	gallons
Number of Units to be Retrofitted			
Single Family Units (12,904)		7	units
Cost of Retrofit per Unit ($282.00)		$ 1,974.00	
Time required to recover cost (in years)		11.81	years

Stage 3	Average Units Per Month	Annual Units	
Last 12 months of water consumption	100	1200	
25% Reduction	25	300	
	Increased Cost Per Month	Increased Cost Per Year	
Cost to Commercial User if Reduction does not occur	$ 80.09	$ 961.11	
Cost of Retrofit:			
Required Annual Reduction (in gallons)		224,400	gallons
Number of Units to be Retrofitted			
Single Family Units (12,904)		12	units
Cost of Retrofit per Unit ($282)		$ 3,384.00	
Time required to recover cost (in years)		3.52	years

Stage 4	Average Units Per Month	Annual Units	
Last 12 months of water consumption	100	1200	
35% Reduction	35	420	
	Increased Cost Per Month	Increased Cost Per Year	
Cost to Commercial User if Reduction does not occur	$ 173.51	$ 2,082.10	
Cost of Retrofit:			
Required Annual Reduction (in gallons)		314,160	gallons
Number of Units to be Retrofitted			
Single Family Units (12,904)		17	units
Cost of Retrofit per Unit ($282)		$ 4,794.00	
Time required to recover cost (in years)		2.30	years

If a commercial user should elect to retrofit, the reduced rate would remain in effect for only 5 years. Any normal rate increase would effect this rate proportionately.

Table 21 - Analysis of Revenue and Expenditures for the 50% Reduction Plan

10632(g). Analysis of the Revenues and Expenditures for the 50% Reduction Plan.

City of Lompoc
Water Division

Projected Ranges of Water Sales by Shortage Stage

FY 2004-2005

Water Sales	Normal Operations 15% Per Capita Below FY 88-89 Sales	Stage 2 30% Per Capita Reduction Over FY 88-89 Sales	Stage 3 40% Per Capita Reduction Over FY 88-89 Sales	Stage 4 50% Per Capita Reduction Over FY 88-89 Sales
Total Gallons Sold	1,709,624,763	1,420,426,024	1,217,473,236	1,014,561,030
Total Acre Feet Sold	5,247	4,359	3,737	3,114

Projected Revenues and Expenditures
At Different Conservation Levels

FY 2004-2005

Revenues:	15% Per Capita Below FY 88-89 Sales	30% Per Capita Reduction Over FY 88-89 Sales	40% Per Capita Reduction Over FY 88-89 Sales	50% Per Capita Reduction Over FY 88-89 Sales
Water Sales	$ 4,149,875	4,568,597	4,950,075	5,199,559
Meter Charges	1,956,856	1,956,856	1,956,856	1,956,856
Total Operating Revenues	6,106,731	6,525,453	6,906,931	7,156,415
Fees	201,266	201,266	201,266	201,266
Miscellaneous	55,445	55,445	55,445	55,445
Interest Income	113,550	113,550	113,550	113,550
Total Revenues	6,476,992	6,895,714	7,277,192	7,526,676
Expenses/Expenditures				
Variable Costs:				
Electricity for Water Well Pumping	126,193	104,846	89,866	74,888
Chemicals	555,819	461,797	395,815	329,846
Electricity for Water Plant	346,490	287,878	246,746	205,621
Natural Gas for Water Plant	35,247	29,285	25,100	20,917
Sludge Hauling	263,196	218,674	187,429	156,191
Total Variable Costs	1,326,945	1,102,480	944,956	787,463
Fixed Costs:				
Source of Supply	222,880	222,880	222,880	222,880
Water Treatment	1,303,577	1,303,577	1,303,577	1,303,577
Transmission	1,323,223	1,323,223	1,323,223	1,323,223
Administration	857,679	857,679	857,679	857,679
Customer Service/Billing	288,398	288,398	288,398	288,398
Purchasing and Stores	78,654	78,654	78,654	78,654
Meter Operations	173,327	173,327	173,327	173,327
Debt Service	504,465	504,465	504,465	504,465
Capital Items	885,917	885,917	885,917	885,917
Total Fixed Costs	5,638,120	5,638,120	5,638,120	5,638,120
Total Expenses/Expenditures	6,965,065	6,740,600	6,583,076	6,425,583
Revenues Overe (Under) Expenses/Expenditures	$ (488,073)	$ 155,114	$ 694,116	$ 1,101,093

Section 5 - Recycled Water Plan

Section 5
Step One: Coordination

Law
Water Code Section 10633

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coordination of Wastewater Section of the Urban Water Management Plan

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

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

Section 5
Step Two: Wastewater Collection and Treatment in Lompoc

Law
Water Code Section 10633

The City owns the LRWRP, located at 1801 West Central Avenue. The plant, which is operated by the Wastewater Division of the Utility Department, has a design capacity of just over 5.0 MGD and an instantaneous wet weather flow of 16 MGD. Although storm water runoff is collected by a separate storm drain system, minimal infiltration into the sanitary sewer system from storm water occurs through openings in manhole covers and leaks in sewer lines.

The daily average flow rate to the plant for 2004 was 3.4 MGD. The City, VVCSD, and VAFB contribute flows to the plant. VVCSD has the contractual rights to .89 MGD of the plant capacity. VAFB is a contract customer for wastewater treatment. Vandenberg's contract is not to exceed an average of 1.3 MGD during the dry weather flow, and not to exceed 3.4 MGD for the wet-weather flow.

The LRWRP utilizes secondary treatment technology. This plant, built in 1975-77, is the City of Lompoc's fourth plant in its 80-year commitment to protect the environment. The treatment process incorporates systems to reduce oxygen-demanding organics by at least 85%. This keeps the water discharged to the Santa Ynez River from creating a nuisance. Ammonia (nitrogen), which is toxic to fish, is converted to non-toxic nitrate (nitrification). A by-product of the natural digestion of wastewater solids is methane gas. This gas is burned in internal combustion engines to provide the energy for nitrification and biosolids stabilization. This cogeneration system operates under Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District PTO #8691-R5. Anaerobically digested, stabilized biosolids are utilized as a soil amendment. Each year 1.5 billion gallons of water and 1,000 dry weight tons of biosolids are made safe for return to the environment.

The LRWRP has an emergency generator fueled by natural gas to allow continued operations during power outages; a system of dikes to provide protection against flooding from a 100-year flood; and a 20 million gallon holding basin for emergency storage of untreated effluent.

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

Recycled Water Currently Being Used/Projected Future Use

Effluent from the LRWRP is discharged into the Santa Ynez River. This provides a source of recharge for the Lompoc Plain groundwater sub-basin, for users downstream of the City. Effluent is also used for construction compaction, dust control, and irrigation of City vegetation. The current and projected recycled effluent for these uses is shown in **Table 22**. The recycled effluent is treated to meet State of California Title 22 Standards, at the 23 MPN (most probable number) for coliform.

None of the effluent from the LRWRP is available for a recycled water project, because it is used to recharge the Santa Ynez River. This matter has been litigated in the Courts.

Table 22 - Current and Projected Recycled Water in – AFY

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
AFY	5	5	6	5	5

Potential Uses of Recycled Water

The City of Lompoc currently is not exploring any additional uses of recycled effluent because the effluent recharges the Santa Ynez River and the quality of the River after it is supplemented with the LRWRP discharge is better than the flow in the River upstream of the LRWRP.

Encouraging Recycled Water Use

The City encouraged the use of reclaimed water by charging customers $1.00 per ccf for recycled water versus the higher per ccf for potable water, which is currently $2.16 per ccf.

Recycled Water Optimization Plan

The City's primary plans for recycled water are for groundwater recharge. The City also uses recycled effluent for dust control and compaction as previously mentioned. The City currently does not have plans for facilitating the installation of dual distribution systems and promoting recirculating uses.

The discussion of possible wetlands in Lompoc was found in the 2000 UWMP, but is not included in this 2005 UWMP because the effluent from the LRWRP is better than the flow in the Santa Ynez River upstream of the LRWRP.

Section 6 - Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

Law
Water Code Section 10634

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

As mentioned in Water Code Section 10634, "Groundwater," under the Water Quality Section, the City of Lompoc's groundwater from the Lompoc Plain is considered to be in long-term equilibrium through management under State of California Water Resources Control Board decision WR 89-18 and, the Santa Ynez Water Conservation District, from periodic water releases that are made from Cachuma Reservoir to maintain groundwater levels in the basin. The water quality will continue to be maintained from 2005 to 2025, regardless of dry or wet year periods. All current and projected water supplies will be maintained for the 20-year period; therefore, no supply changes are shown in the 20-year period.

Water Quality

Water quality in the shallow zone of the Lompoc Plain tends to be poorest near the coast and in heavily irrigated and farmed areas of the sub-basin. TDS concentrations of up to 8,000 milligrams per liter (mgl) near the coast were measured in the late 1980's. The water quality in this area is attributed to up-welling of connate waters, reduction in fresh water recharge form the Santa Ynez River beginning in the early 1960's, agricultural return flows, and downward leakage of seawater from an overlying estuary in the western portion of the basin.[12] The presence of elevated boron and nitrates, (constituents common in seawater and agricultural return flow, respectively), supports this conclusion. In the middle zone, water samples taken from below agricultural areas of the northeastern plain contained TDS concentrations averaging over 2,000 mgl. However, some middle zone groundwater form the western plan exhibited TDS levels below 700 mgl. Areas of recharge, adjacent to the Santa Ynez River, contained TDS concentrations of less than 1,000 mgl in the eastern plain. It is believed that leakage from the shallow zone is responsible for elevated TDS levels in the middle zone in the northeastern plain. Groundwater from the main zone exhibited TDS concentrations as high as 4,500 mgl, near the coast. It is thought that contamination of the main zone (mainly near the coast) is due to percolation of seawater through estuary lands and upward migration of connate waters from the underlying rock. Groundwater of the Lompoc Terrace and Lompoc Upland sub-basin is generally of better quality than that of the Plain, averaging less than 700 mgl TDS. Some of the natural seepage from these sub-basins is of excellent quality. Groundwater users and public agencies within the basin are working to clarify and resolve water quality concerns.

The City's Water Treatment Plant can treat and supply a maximum of 11,201 AFY. The City will continue to be able to treat and supply this amount of water to its customers throughout the 20-year period. **Table 23** describes the current and projected water supply changes from **2005 to 2025**.

Table 23 - Current & Projected Water Supply Changes due to Water Quality

Water Source	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Current Lompoc Plain Groundwater	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Water supply changes due to quality	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Projected water supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201

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Section 7 - Water Service Reliability

Law
Water Code Section 10635

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

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

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

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

Tables 24 through 41, demonstrate that the City's water supply is expected to be very reliable during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years, from 2005 to 2025. The City's water supply was expanded from 2000 to 2005 through the addition of a well, new reservoir, and the agreement between the SYRWCD, the City of Lompoc, and the Lake Cachuma member units. That Agreement addresses a number of concerns relating to the operation of Cachuma Reservoir, including protection of water quality in the Lompoc Plain. Additionally, the Lompoc Plain Groundwater Basin is considered to be in long-term equilibrium through management under State of California Water Resources Control Board decision WR 89-18 and the SYRWCD, from periodical water releases that are made from Cachuma Reservoir to maintain groundwater levels in the basin.

The City will continue to implement all of its water conservation programs, described in Water Code Section 10631(f) of this UWMP, and plans additional wells in 2006, and before 2010.

Table 24 - Projected Normal Water Year Supply – AFY

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

Table 25 - Projected Normal Water Year Demand – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025
Projected Demand	5,523	6,343	6,648	6,966
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	49%	57%	59%	62%

Table 26 - Projected Normal Water Year Supply and Demand Comparison – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	5,523	6,343	6,648	6,966
Difference (supply - demand)	5,678	4,858	4,553	4,235
Difference as % of Supply	51%	43%	41%	38%
Difference as % of Demand	103%	77%	68%	61%

Table 27 - Projected Single Dry Year Water Supply – AFY

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

Table 28 - Projected Single Dry Year Water Demand – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025
Projected Demand	5,523	6,343	6,648	6,966
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	49%	57%	59%	62%

Table 29 - Projected Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – AFY

	2010	2015	2020	2025
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	5,523	6,343	6,648	6,966
Difference (supply - demand)	5,678	4,858	4,553	4,235
Difference as % of Supply	51%	43%	41%	38%
Difference as % of Demand	103%	77%	68%	61%

Table 30 - Projected Supply during multiple dry year period ending in 2010 – AFY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 31 - Projected Demand during multiple dry year period ending in 2010 – AFY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Projected Demand	5,629	5,735	5,841	5,947	6,053
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%

Table 32 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison in multiple dry year ending 2010 – AFY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	5,629	5,735	5,841	5,947	6,053
Difference (supply - demand)	5,572	5,466	5,360	5,254	5,148
Difference as % of Supply	50%	49%	48%	47%	46%
Difference as % of Demand	99%	95%	92%	88%	85%

Table 33 - Projected Supply during multiple dry year period ending in 2015 – AFY

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 34 - Projected Demand during multiple dry year period ending in 2015 – AFY

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Projected Demand	6,111	6,169	6,227	6,285	6,343
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	55%	55%	56%	56%	57%

Table 35 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison in multiple dry year ending 2015 – AFY

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	6,111	6,169	6,227	6,285	6,343
Difference (supply - demand)	5,090	5,032	4,974	4,916	4,858
Difference as % of Supply	45%	45%	44%	44%	43%
Difference as % of Demand	83%	82%	80%	78%	77%

Table 36 - Projected Supply during multiple dry year period ending in 2020 – AFY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 37 - Projected Demand during multiple dry year period ending in 2020 – AFY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projected Demand	6,404	6,465	6,526	6,587	6,648
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	57%	58%	58%	59%	59%

Table 38 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison in multiple dry year ending 2020 – AFY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	6,404	6,465	6,526	6,587	6,648
Difference (supply - demand)	4,797	4,736	4,675	4,614	4,553
Difference as % of Supply	43%	42%	42%	41%	41%
Difference as % of Demand	75%	73%	72%	70%	68%

Table 39 - Projected Supply during multiple dry year period ending in 2025 – AFY

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Available Supply	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 40 - Projected Demand during multiple dry year period ending in 2025 – AFY

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Projected Demand	6,712	6,775	6,839	6,902	6,966
% of Normal Year Supply / Treatment Capacity	60%	60%	61%	62%	62%

Table 41 - Projected Supply & Demand Comparison in multiple dry year ending 2025 – AFY

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Available Supply totals	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201
Projected Demand totals	6,712	6,775	6,839	6,902	6,966
Difference (supply - demand)	4,489	4,426	4,362	4,299	4,235
Difference as % of Supply	40%	40%	39%	38%	38%
Difference as % of Demand	67%	65%	64%	62%	61%

APPENDIX A

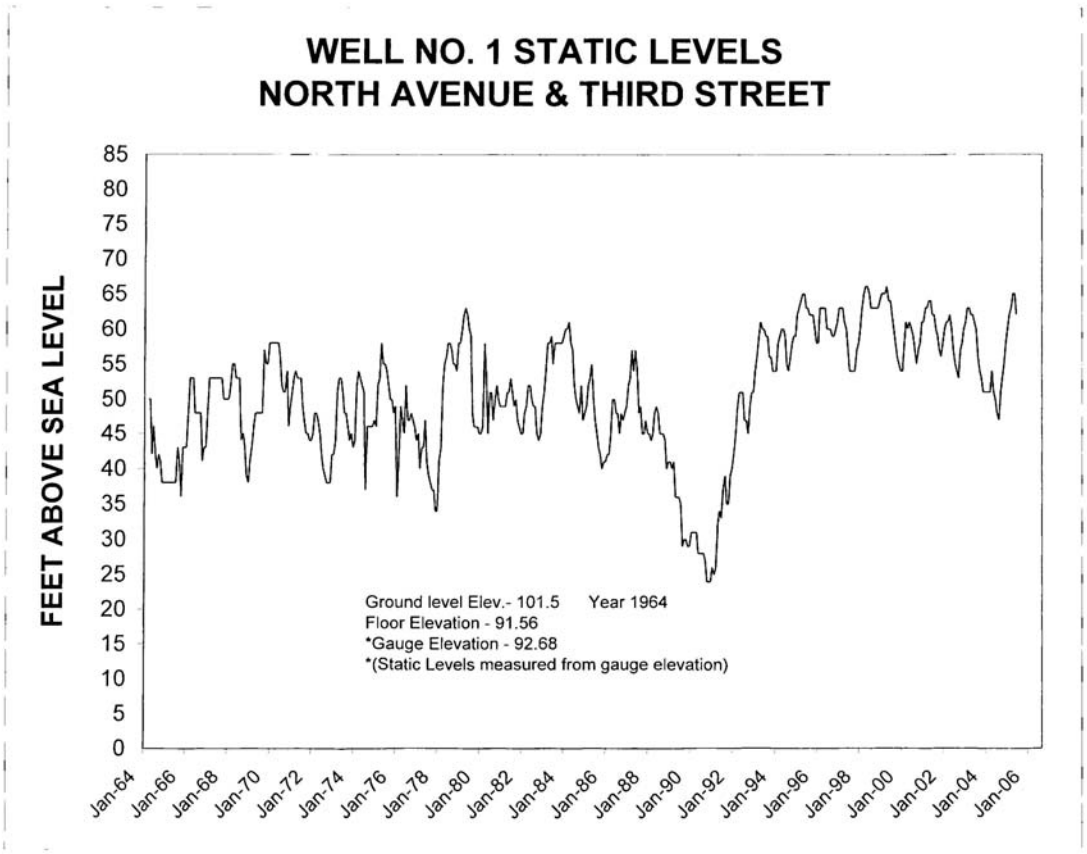
GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Description
(F)	Fahrenheit
AFY:	Acre Feet Per Year
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demands
CCF:	100 Cubic Feet, 1 ccf = 748 gallons
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
DMM	Demand Management Measures
EDD	Employment Development Department
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Eto:	Evapotranspiration is the rate of plant water use. Evapotranspiration includes soil evaporation and plant transpiration. Transpiration deals with the movement of liquid water into plant roots, the transport of water through the plant, and then the movement of water vapor out the stomata (on the under-side of leaves.)
gpcd	Gallons per Capita per Day
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
HCF	100 Cubic Feet, 1 hcf = 748 gallons
LRWRP	Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mgl	Milligrams per Liter
MHCSD	Mission Hills Community Services District
N/A	Not Available
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
One Acre Foot:	325,851 Gallons

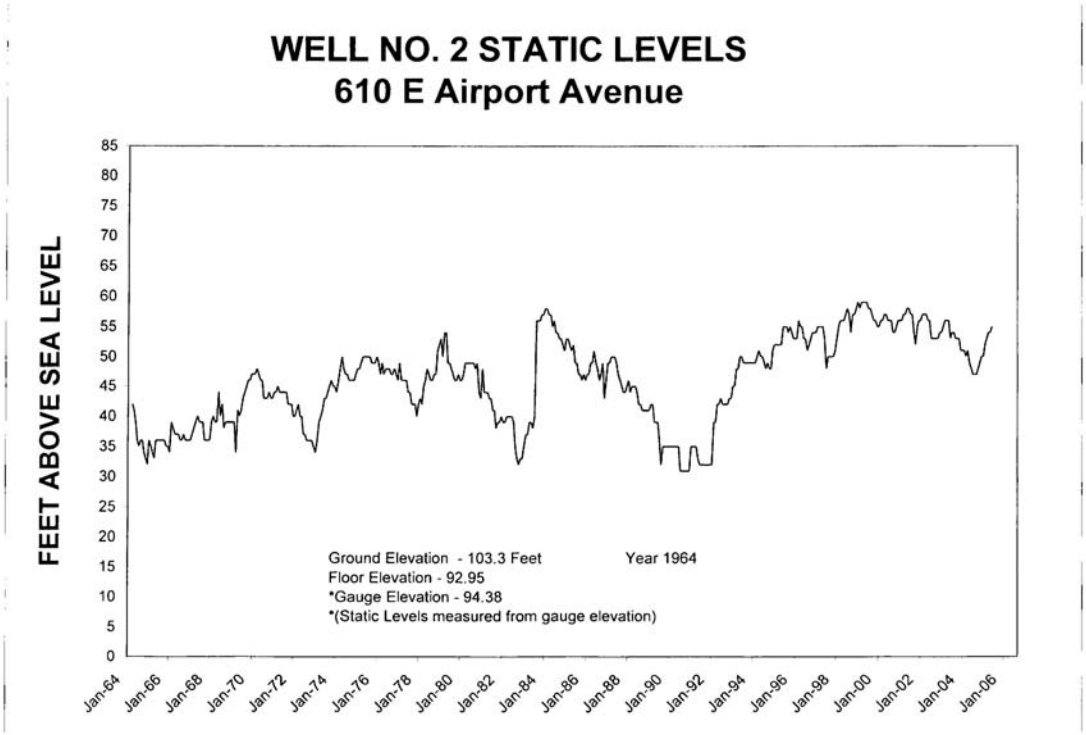
Abbreviation	Description
Ordinance	A law adopted by an entity, with respect to this document, the City of Lompoc, which meets the requirements of the State of California Statutes, Government Code 36930 (et seq.)
proj.	Projected.
Resolution:	A statement of policy or procedure adopted by an entity, with respect to this document, the City of Lompoc.
Safe Yield:	The maximum amount of water that can be withdrawn from a basin or aquifer on an average annual basis without inducing a long-term progressive drop in water level.
SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
SWRCB:	State Water Resources Control Board
SYRWCD	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
ULF	Ultra-low Flow Toilets
USGS	United States Geological Services
USP	United States Federal Penitentiary
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VAFB	Vandenberg Air Force Base
VVCSD	Vandenberg Village Community Services District

APPENDIX B

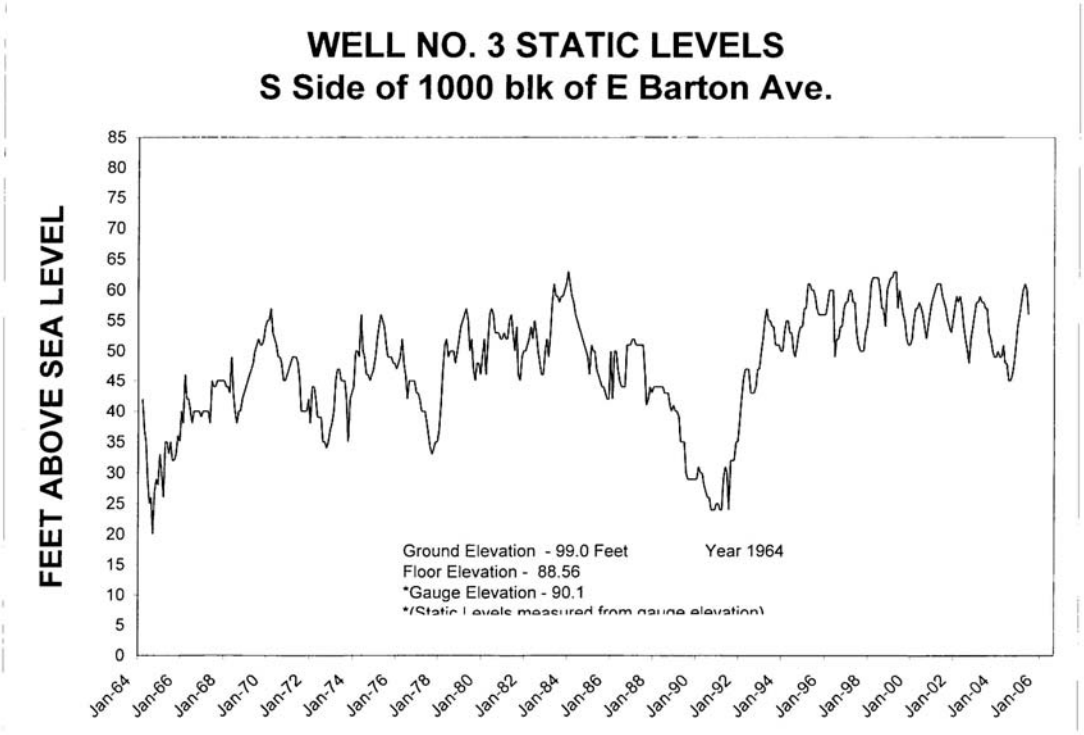
CITY OF LOMPOC STATIC WELL LEVELS
(Well No. 1 – No. 2)



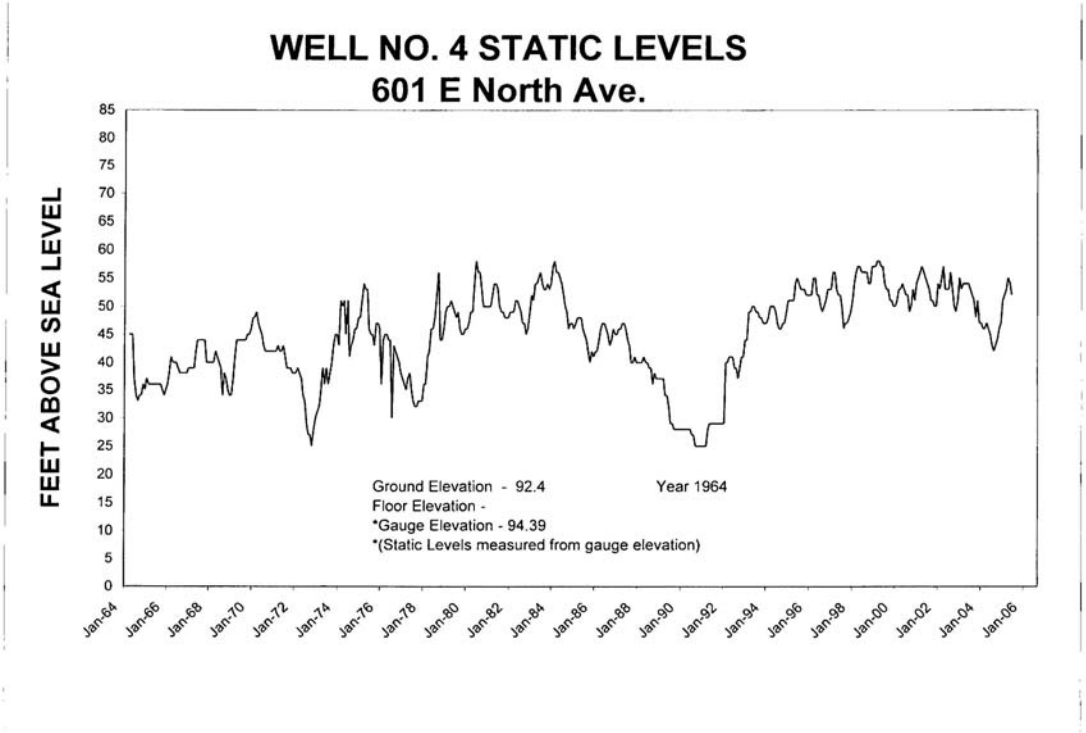
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



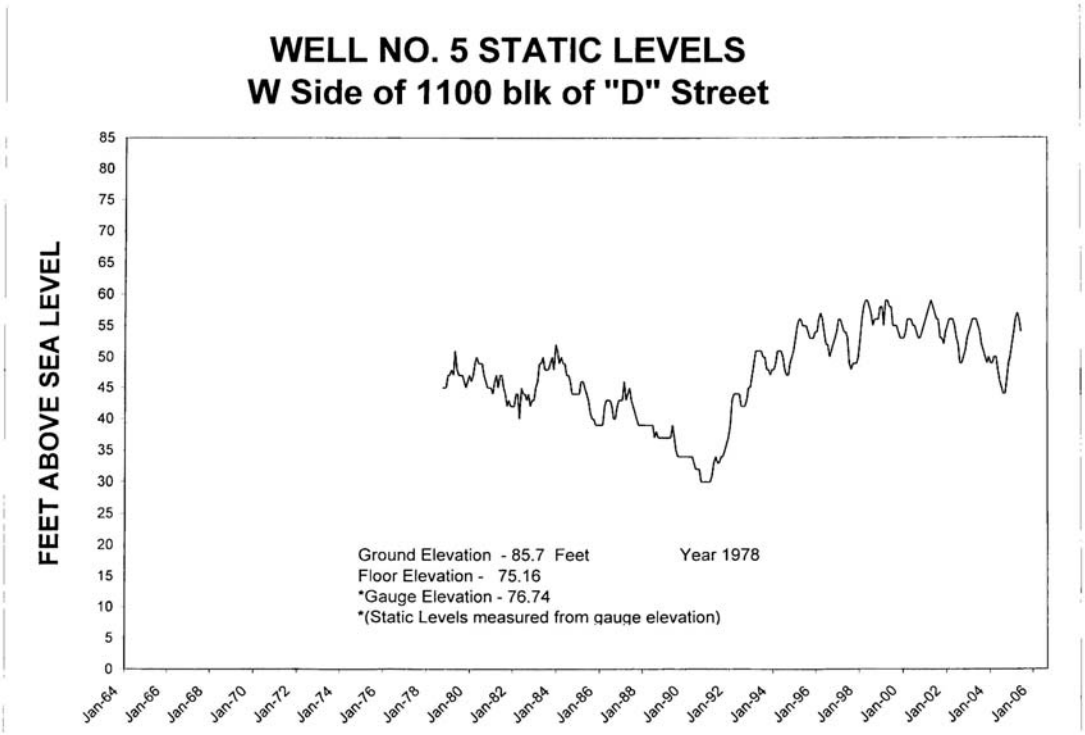
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



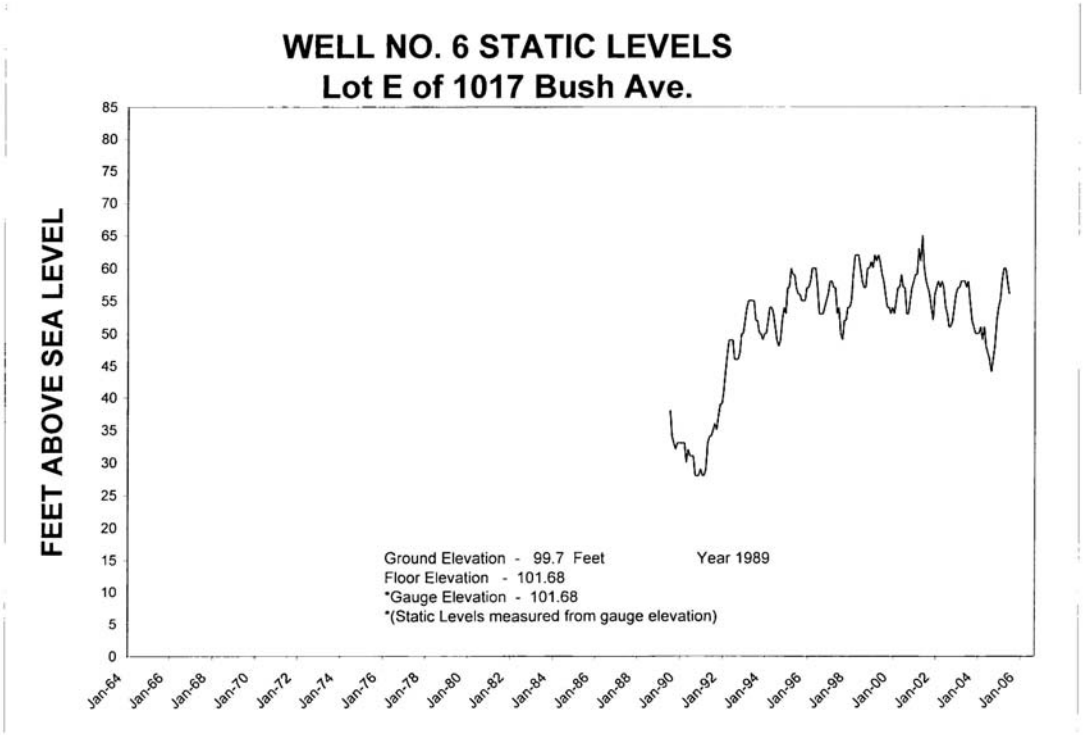
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



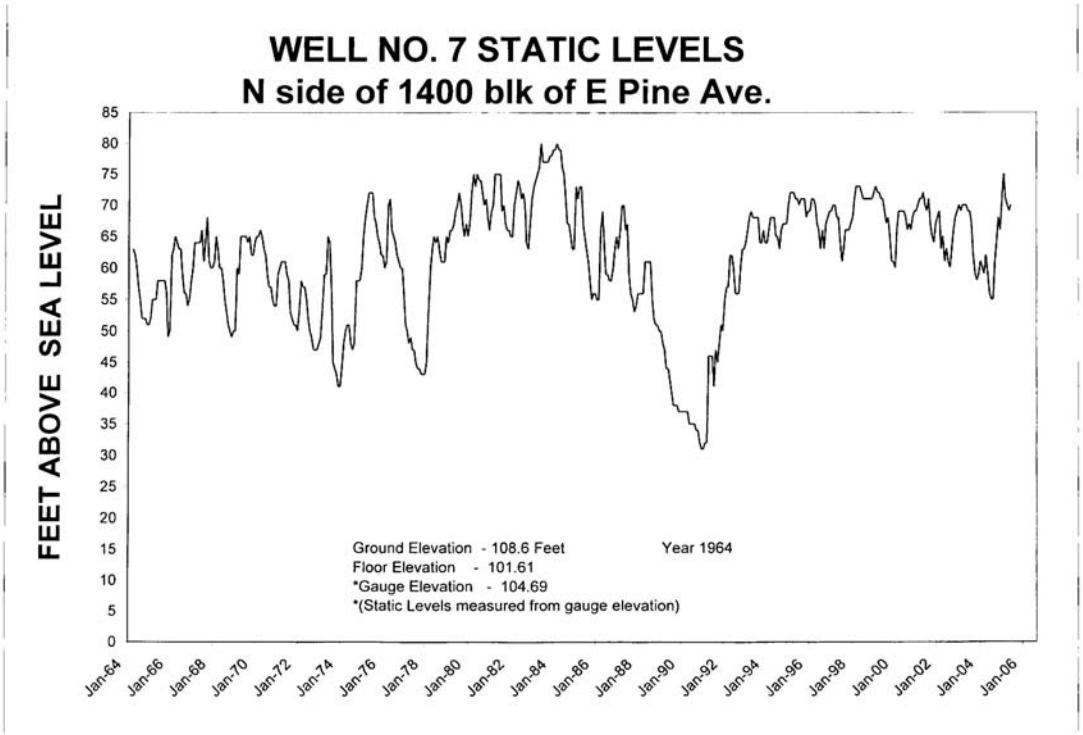
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



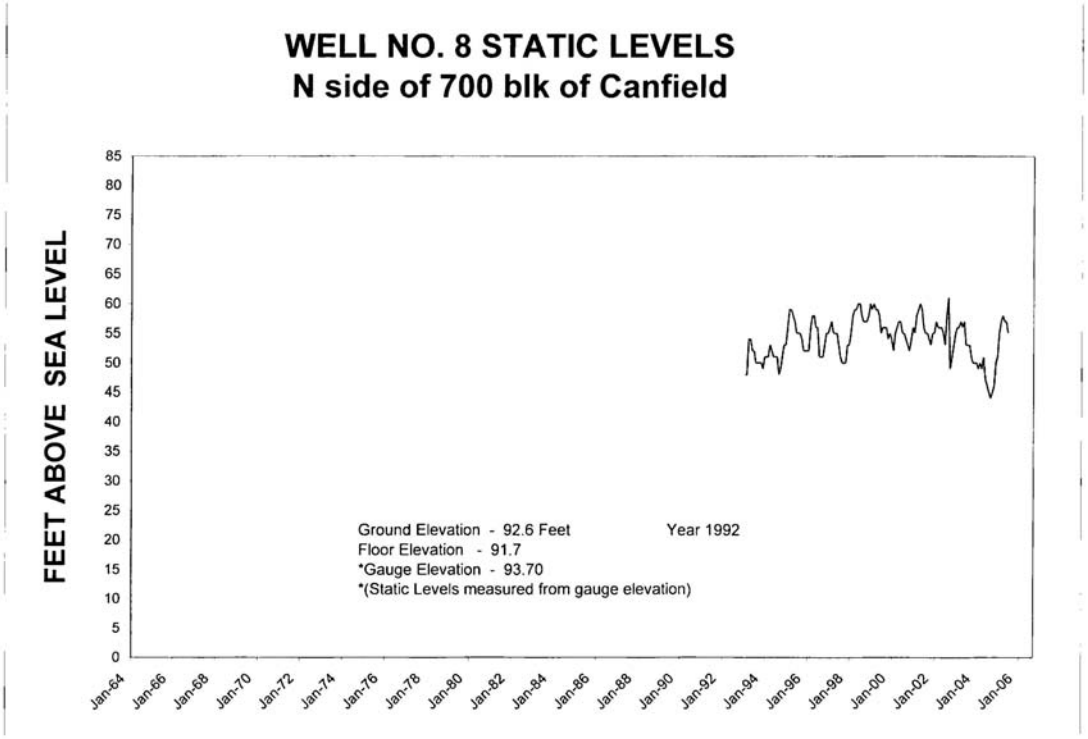
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



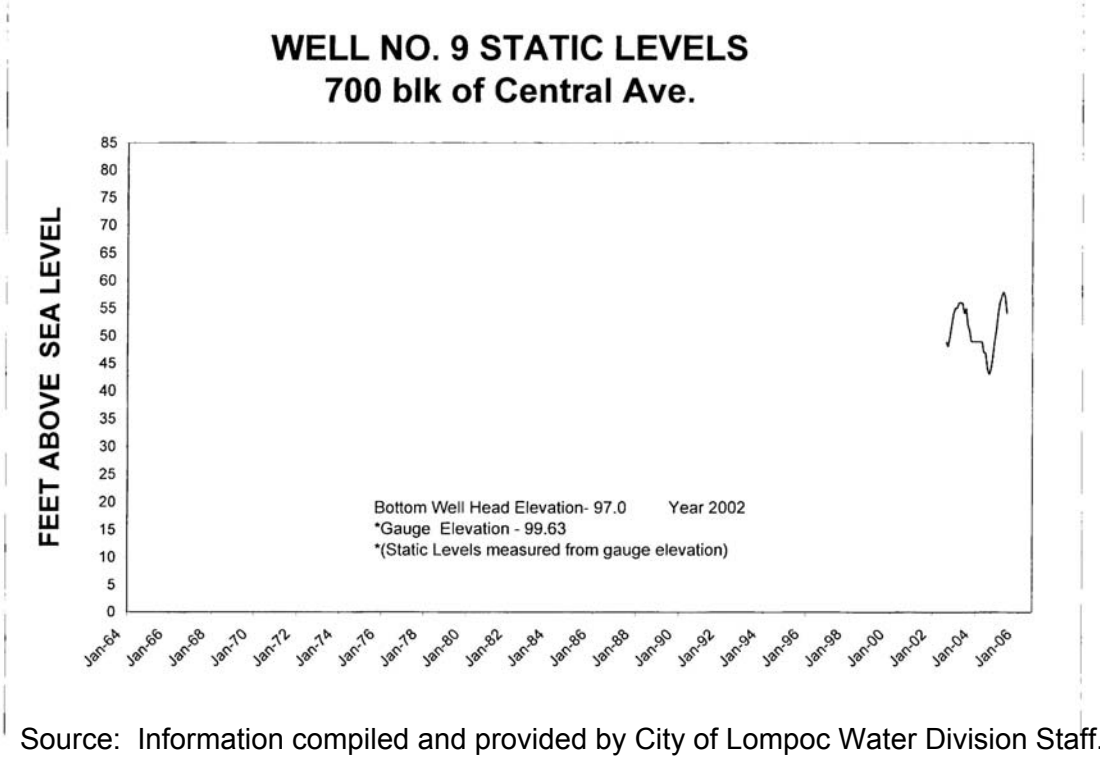
Source: Information compiled and provided by City of Lompoc Water Division Staff.



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



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



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

APPENDIX C

LIST OF PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PLAN

- **Mayor Dick DeWees and Lompoc City Councilmembers**
- **Utility Commission**
- **Community Development Department**
    - Keith Neubert, Assistant Planner
    - Peggy Woods, Associate Planner
- **Management Services Department**
    - Rene Vise, Financial Services Manager
    - Tim Strobel, Systems Analyst
- **Utility Department**
    - Jim Beck, Utility Director
    - Gene Margheim, Water Superintendent
    - Eric Erland, Water Resources Engineer
    - Jose Acosta, Operations Supervisor
    - Susan Halpin, Wastewater Superintendent
    - Susan Segovia, Administrative Analyst
    - Mary Kammer, Utility Conservation Coordinator
    - Sherry Gilligan, Office Staff Assistant IV

APPENDIX D

ADOPTING RESOLUTION NO. 5296(05)

RESOLUTION NO. 5296(05)
A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc,
County Of Santa Barbara, State Of California,

In The Matter OF: Establishing A Five Year Urban Water Management Plan For The Conservation And Efficient Use Of Water, Pursuant To California Water Code 10610 (et seq.)

WHEREAS, the California Legislature amended California Water Code 10610 (et seq.), known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act, which mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan, the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc is an urban water supplier providing water to over 9,000 connections; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code 10610 (et seq.) required that the first Plan be adopted by December 31, 1985, after public review and hearing, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption; and

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

WHEREAS, California Water Code 10610 (et seq.) requires that said Plan be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and that the urban water supplier shall make any amendments or changes to its plan which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted a Plan for each five year period following the 1985 Plan; and

WHEREAS, a 2005 Plan must be adopted by December 31, 2005, after public review and hearing, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption; and

WHEREAS, the City has therefore prepared and circulated for public review an Urban Water Management Plan, and held a public hearing regarding the Plan at the Lompoc City Council meeting on December 6, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the City was also required to adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan in 1992, which discusses stages of action for reducing the water which the City supplies by fifty percent; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted the Water Shortage Contingency Plan on August 18, 1992, by Resolution No. 4159(92); and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan was updated and incorporated into the 1995 and 2000 Urban Water Management Plan and updated again for the 2005 Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan assumes that the City's groundwater basin is not receiving recharge for three years and per capita water sales is reduced by fifteen percent from the 1989 base year; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes triggering mechanisms for reducing the amount of water supplied to the City's residents in increments up to fifty percent from the 1989 base year, in accordance with California Water Code 10610 (et seq.); and

WHEREAS, the capacity of the City of Lompoc's water wells varies with fluctuating pumping levels; and

WHEREAS, the ratio of average day demand to maximum day demand has historically resulted in a factor of 1.39.

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

SECTION 1. The 2005 Urban Water Management is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. The City Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to file the Plan update with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date, in accordance with California Water Code 10610 (et seq.)

SECTION 3. The City Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Conservation Programs as detailed in the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan Update; which includes water shortage contingency analysis and recommendations to the City Council regarding necessary procedures, rules, and regulations to carry out effective water conservation programs.

SECTION 4. The water supply conditions that allow a 15 percent safety margin and trigger staged reduction response from 15 percent to 50 percent for the Water Shortage Contingency Plan shall be those contained in this resolution.

SECTION 5. California Water Code Section 10632(e) requires stages of action to be undertaken by the City of Lompoc in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

a. The following is a list of the stages of action for reduction and the triggering mechanisms for stages of action for reduction.

STAGES OF ACTION FOR REDUCTION

Shortage	Stage	Demand Reduction Goal	Type of Program
Up to 15%	Stage 1	15% Reduction	Voluntary
Over 15%-30%	Stage 2	30% Reduction	Block Tiered Pricing
Over 30%-40%	Stage 3	40% Reduction	Block Tiered Pricing
Over 40%-50%	Stage 4	50% Reduction	Block Tiered Pricing

b. Water supply conditions that allow 15 percent safety margin and trigger staged reduction response shall be as follows:

TRIGGERING MECHANISMS FOR STAGES OF ACTION FOR REDUCTION

STAGE	CONDITION	REDUCTION
Stage 1	Water well capacity equals normal maximum day (155 gpcd x 1.39)	15%
Stage 2	Water well capacity equals 90% of normal maximum day	30%
Stage 3	Water well capacity equals 80% of normal maximum day	40%
Stage 4	Water well capacity equals 70% of normal maximum day	50%

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This resolution shall be effective upon its adoption.

The above and foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember _____, seconded by Councilmember _____, and was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting on December 6, 2005, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember:

NOES: Councilmember:

ABSENT: Councilmember:

_____
Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

_____
Donna N. Terrones
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

APPENDIX E

WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANACES AND RESOLUTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ordinance No. 1381(92) – *Water Efficient Landscape Standards*

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

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

Resolution No. 4988(02) – *Amended the Standards and Guidelines Relating to Development Project Impact on Water Supply (Retrofit/Rebate Program)*

Resolution No. 5219(04) – *Wastewater Rates and Charges*

Resolution No. 5220(04) – *Water Rates and Charges*

ORDINANCE NO. 1312(90)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORIG

ORDINANCE NO. 1316(90)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1319(90)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 29-6.1 Greywater Systems.

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

Ordinance No. 1319(90)
Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1333(90)

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

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

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

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

The City of Lompoc supports community beautification.

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

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

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

...

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

...

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

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

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

NOES: Councilmembers: William Mullins.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

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

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking
City Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

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

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

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

NOES: Councilmembers: William Mullins.

ABSTAINED: Councilmembers: None.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

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

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

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

S E A L

Maureen Bosking

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

Publish - 1t

ORIGINAL

ORDINANCE NUMBER 1334(90)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORDINANCE NO. 1334(90)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORDINANCE NO. 1334(90)

SECTION 4. Planning Effort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

3

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

01

ORDINANCE NO. 1372(92)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORDINANCE NO. 1372(92)
Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

J.D. Smith, Mayor
City of Lompoc

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION URGENCY ORDINANCE

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 21st day of April, 1992.

S E A L

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk, City of Lompoc

ORDINANCE NO. 1381(92)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AMENDING CHAPTER 33 OF THE LOMPOC CITY CODE
RELATING TO WATER-EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE STANDARDS

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 1990, commonly referred to as Assembly Bill (AB) 325, which is set forth in California Government Code Sections 65591 through 65597; and

WHEREAS, AB 325 requires California cities providing municipal water to adopt the State of California Model Water-Efficient Landscape Ordinance or to adopt their own water efficient landscape ordinance by January 1, 1993; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, the California Department of Water Resources, and the United States Geological Survey have all determined that Lompoc Valley annual groundwater pumpage exceeds annual groundwater recharge, which is overdraft; and

WHEREAS, the Lompoc Valley Groundwater Basin is the sole source of water for the City of Lompoc; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 4159 (92) on March 24, 1992, which declared the existence of a long-term water shortage in the City of Lompoc ; and

WHEREAS, the Lompoc City Council acknowledges that water is a limited resource and therefore desires to improve the effectiveness of water use within the City of Lompoc's service area; and

WHEREAS, the City's current water policies promote water conservation and the efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS, the City has found and determined that it is in the best interest of the City and the inhabitants of the City to provide landscape standards; and

WHEREAS, landscape design, installation and maintenance can and should be water efficient; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance is designed to provide guidelines for new landscapes in the City of Lompoc; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance is categorically exempt under Section 15307 of the California Environmental Quality Act; and

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Lompoc does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Division 5 is hereby added to Chapter 33 of the Lompoc City Code and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Division 5 Water Efficient Landscape Standards

Section 3331.1 Water Efficient Landscape Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to this Division:

A. "Anti-drain valve" or "check valve" means a valve located under a sprinkler head to hold water in the system so it minimizes drainage from the lower elevation sprinkler heads.

B. "Application rate" means the depth of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour.

C. "Automatic controller" means a mechanical or solid state timer, capable of operating valve stations to set the days and length of time of a water application.

D. "Backflow prevention device" means a safety device used to prevent pollution or contamination of the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the irrigation system.

E. "Emitter" means drip irrigation fittings that deliver water slowly from the system to the soil.

F. "Infiltration rate" means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (inches per hour).

G. "Establishment period" means the first year after installing the plant in the landscape.

H. "Hydrozone" means a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by a valve or set of valves with the same irrigation schedule.

I. "Irrigation efficiency" means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used, which is the amount of water stored in the root zone, divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices.

J. "Mulch" means any organic material such as leaves, bark, or straw which is applied to the soil surface to reduce evaporation and erosion.

K. "Overspray" means the water which is delivered outside of planted areas, wetting pavements, walks, structures, or other planted areas in different zones.

L. "Runoff" means water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the area and across property lines.

M. "Station" means planted area served by one valve or by a set of valves that operate simultaneously.

N. "Water Conservation Concept Statement" means a one page checklist and a narrative summary of the project.

O. "Landscaped area" means the entire parcel less the building footprint, driveways, non-irrigated portions of parking lots, hardscapes-such as decks and patios, and other non-porous areas. Water features are included in the calculation of the landscaped area. Areas dedicated to edible plants, such as orchards or vegetable gardens are not included.

P. "As-builts" means a set of reproducible drawings which show changes in the originally planned or approved work made or approved during construction and which are usually based on drawings marked up in the field and other data furnished by the contractor.

Q. "Recreational area" means areas of active play or recreation such as sport fields, school yards, picnic grounds, or other areas with intense foot traffic.

Section 3331.2 Applicability of Landscape and Irrigation Standards:

A. The landscape and irrigation standards contained in this Division are applicable to new development. Individually built single-family houses, duplexes, two unit condominiums and additions

and remodels to existing development shall not be considered as "new development" for purposes of this Division.

B. Submittal Requirements: The following items are due at least five (5) working days prior to issuance of a Grading Permit. Grading Permits will not be issued until the following items are approved by the Water Resources Manager or designated staff representative.

1. Water Conservation Checklist and Concept Statement, which shall include a cover sheet which serves as a checklist to verify that all of the landscape elements have been completed; and a narrative summary of the project, provided by the developers.

2. Landscape design plan: which shall show scale, north arrow, property lines, existing and proposed structures, recreation areas and natural features such as creeks and rock outcroppings; location, size, type, and quality of proposed plants and hardscapes; existing trees to be removed or retained, noted by type, location, trunk diameter and height, overall condition and expected life span, proposed and existing utilities, total paved area; designation of hydrozones; and percentage of total site area devoted to irrigated turf.

3. Irrigation design plan: which shall show scale, north arrow, property lines, existing and proposed structures, streets, existing trees to remain and major natural features; proposed and existing below ground utilities; location, size, and type of irrigation system components, including automatic controllers, main and lateral lines, sprinkler heads, emitters, and backflow prevention devices.

4. Planting notes, water conservation measures and concept statement, which shall describe how the landscape design meets the esthetics or functional requirements of the site and of the proposed land use, including landscape screening, solar access, climate modification, and erosion control.

5. Section/elevation view through the site which shall show the relationships between planting design, buildings, site improvements, recreational areas and conceptual design.

6. The landscape and irrigation plans shall be prepared by a landscape architect or other qualified professional.

7. Planting and irrigation details which shall show planting, irrigation, staking, and other pertinent details which explain the landscape design and/or conservation measures; and

8. A written maintenance program which shall describe general maintenance procedures, including: frequency and responsibilities for watering, replanting, pruning, irrigation equipment repair and programming, weed control, and fertilizing.

Section 3331.3 Design Criteria.

A. Landscape Design Criteria Compliance with the following landscape standards is required for all new development, as defined in this Division:

1. Irrigated turf areas will not exceed 20 percent of the total area of the landscape, excluding backyards. The City Council, upon request, may allow larger turf areas where special Water Conservation Measures are used, or where their primary purpose is for recreation rather than esthetics, as in parks and playgrounds.

2. Water-conserving turf varieties or turf substitutes (groundcovers) will be used where appropriate.

3. Planter and turf areas will be designed for maximum water efficiency and ease of maintenance. Turf shall not be used in narrow planters, less than ten feet wide, raised beds, and other relatively small planters as determined by the designated staff representative. Turf planting on slopes over 15% causes excess irrigation runoff and will not be allowed.

4. Decorative paving and alternative ground covers such as pathway bark, crushed rock, wood chippings, concrete, brick, or wood pavers will be used where appropriate to attractively landscape pathways, service areas, or areas difficult to maintain.

5. Plants will be selected appropriately in accordance with their suitability to the climatic, soil, and topographical conditions of the site. Protection and preservation of native species and natural areas is encouraged.

6. Plants having similar water use will be grouped together in distinct hydrozones and irrigated by a separate valve.

7. Plant selection will clearly emphasize the use of drought tolerant and water conserving plants.

8. Water features will be designed and maintained to use water efficiently. Pools, ponds, decorative fountains, and other similar ornamental water features will use recirculating water. Water features will be of a design, shape, and size that minimizes water loss through evaporation and overspray.

9. Parking lots will be adequately landscaped to prevent large, uninterrupted expanses of paving.

10. Planted areas, other than rooted cuttings, will have a minimum of 2" thick layer of mulch at planting to reduce soil moisture evaporation and discourage weed growth.

11. Erosion control measures will be used on planted slopes of 3:1 (33%) or steeper. Where runoff and erosion are likely, planted slopes will utilize jute mesh, straw matting, or comparable biodegradable material to reduce erosion and allow plants to become established.

B. Irrigation Design Criteria. Compliance with the following irrigation design standards is required for all new development, as defined in this Division.

1. Runoff and overspray. Soil types and infiltration rates will be considered when designing irrigation systems. All irrigation systems will be designed to avoid runoff, low-head drainage, overspray, or other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, walks, roadways, or structures. Proper irrigation equipment and schedules, including features such as repeat cycles, will be used to closely match application rates to infiltration rates, to minimize or eliminate runoff.

2. Irrigation Efficiency. Irrigation systems will be designed, maintained, and managed using such techniques as low-precipitation heads, drip irrigation, moisture-sensors, check valves, and other water conserving techniques where appropriate.

3. Temporary irrigation for open space or hydroseeded areas will be used and will be removed after the establishment period.

Section 3331.4 Standards for Projects.

Compliance with the following standards is required for all projects:

A. Developers will provide the property owners with City approved design/maintenance guidelines for residential, commercial, and industrial subdivisions. The guidelines will be included in a package of landscape water conservation information provided and distributed by the subdivider to owners, and will include as a minimum: recommended plant types and sample designs for water conservation, suggested watering and maintenance schedules, horticultural measures to reduce landscape water use, and financial and/or other incentives to encourage appropriate and timely installation of water saving landscapes.

B. Where model homes are included, water conserving landscapes with signs explaining design strategies and plant materials for water conservation are required.

C. Separate landscape water meters will be installed for all projects with common area landscapes.

Section 3331.5 Certification of Substantial Compliance.

Certification of Substantial Compliance by a licensed landscape architect or contractor, certified irrigation designer, or other licensed or certified professional in a landscape related field that planting and irrigation as-builts complies with City approved plans is required.

After the project is completed, the person certifying will conduct a final field observation and will provide a Certificate of Substantial Compliance to the City. The certificate will include a list of any observed deficiencies and recommended correction measures and a set of as-built irrigation drawings for the City and the owner of record. The certificate will be submitted in writing to the City and the owner of record prior to approval of Final Inspection. Final Inspection Approval will not be granted by the Building Department until this requirement has been satisfied.

Section 3331.6 Appeal to City of Lompoc City Council.

Any interested person may appeal in writing to the City of Lompoc City Council any action taken pursuant to this ordinance by the Water Resources Manager or designated staff representative. The appeal must be filed with the City Clerk within ten (10) days from the date of such action and the City Council shall set up a Public Hearing, duly advertised once in the newspaper of general circulation in the City of Lompoc at least ten (10) days before the date of such hearing to consider the appeal, and the City Council may confirm, modify, or set aside such actions.

Ordinance No. 1381(92)
Page 6

Section 2. This ordinance shall be effective 30 days following its adoption.

PASSED, AND ADOPTED this 15th day of December 1992, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember: Mary Leach, William Mullins, Michael Siminski, George Stillman, Mayor Joyce Howerton.
NOES: Councilmember: None.,
ABSENT: Councilmember: None.
ABSTAINED: Councilmember: None.

Joyce Howerton
Joyce Howerton, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking
Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

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

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1381(92) was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 1st day of December, 19 92, and was passed and adopted at a Regular meeting of said City Council, held on the 15th day of December, 19 92, by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Mary Leach, William Mullins, Michael Siminski, George Stillman, Mayor Joyce Howerton.

NOES: Councilmembers: None.

ABSTAINED: Councilmembers: None.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1381(92) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 15th day of December, 19 91, at Lompoc, California.

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

S E A L

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

Publish - 1t

ORIGINAL

ORDINANCE NO. 1414(96)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> "For purposes of this Section, Graywater is untreated household waste water which has not come into contact with toilet waste. Graywater includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, and water from clothes washing machines and laundry tubs. It shall not include wastewater from kitchen sinks, dishwashers or laundry water from soiled diapers.
>
> A. Construction, alteration, and repair of graywater systems for underground landscape irrigation for single family dwellings shall be in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code and the California Plumbing Code, Title 24.
>
> B. Graywater may be used for landscaping single family homes where no mechanical system is employed, no permanent connection is made to plumbing, and no standing water allowed as a result."

ORDINANCE NO. 1414(96)
Page 2

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

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

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

Joyce Howerton, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

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

I, MAUREEN BOSKING, the duly appointed City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1414(96) was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lompoc, California, held on the 5th day of March, 19 96, and was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said City Council, held on the 19th day of March, 19 96, by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Councilmembers: Mary Leach, Will Schuyler, Michael Siminski, George Stillman, Mayor Joyce Howerton.

NOES: Councilmembers: None.

ABSTAINED: Councilmembers: None.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

That said Ordinance No. 1414(96) was then and there declared adopted and has been signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk of said City of Lompoc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Lompoc, this 19th day of March, 19 96, at Lompoc, California.

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

S E A L

Maureen Bosking

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

Publish - 1t

356

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF: DECLARING THE EXISTENCE OF A LONG-TERM WATER SHORTAGE IN THE CITY OF LOMPOC **NO.** 4159(92)

I, Maureen Bosking, City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, County of Santa Barbara, State of California, do hereby certify that the following resolution, proposed by Councilmember Phillip Willis, seconded by Councilmember J. D. Smith, was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at a regular meeting thereof assembled this 24th day of March, 1992, by the following vote, to-wit:

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

(Seal)

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

WHEREAS, as the purveyor of water to its citizens, the City of Lompoc is critically concerned about the need to provide an adequate source of high-quality water in order to protect the health, welfare and safety of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Lompoc Valley Groundwater Basin is the City of Lompoc's sole source of water supply; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, the California Department of Water Resources, and the United States Geological Survey have all determined that Lompoc Valley annual groundwater pumpage exceeds annual groundwater recharge, which is overdraft; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc Groundwater Basin water quality has on the long term degraded, as exhibited by increased mineralization; and

WHEREAS, in 1963, water quality degradation caused the City of Lompoc to construct and begin operation of a water treatment plant that demineralizes the public water supply to comply with State Health Department standards; and

WHEREAS, in 1975, water quality degradation caused the City of Lompoc to enact a strict sewer source control ordinance to improve and limit the mineral content of wastewater discharge into the groundwater basin for recharge, thereby protecting groundwater quality; and

WHEREAS, based upon the need to meet the long-term requirements of its residents for an adequate water supply, the City of Lompoc has made, and continues to make, a significant financial commitment in order to actively evaluate water supply improvement projects such as the State Water Project, the enlargement of Cachuma Reservoir, spreading grounds on the Santa Ynez River, desalination, and the enhancement of water rights; and

WHEREAS, in June, 1991, the voters of the City of Lompoc rejected the ballot measure which would have authorized participation in the State Water Project; and

WHEREAS, the Cachuma enlargement project now appears to be infeasible because of a variety of concerns; and

WHEREAS, in a report issued in January, 1991 entitled "Lompoc Area Water Problems and Decisions to Protect the Future", prepared by consulting engineer Harvey O. Banks, it was concluded that:

> "The Lompoc area faces the future with groundwater as its only immediately available means of meeting growing long-term water needs.

WHEREAS, based upon the request of the City Council, and after holding extensive public hearings and studying supplemental water alternatives, on February 3, 1992, the Lompoc Water Commission made a number of recommendations for improvement of groundwater conditions and development of supplemental water; and

WHEREAS, the Water Commission's recommendations included: directing staff to develop and issue requests for proposals for seawater desalination; continuation of conservation efforts including the toilet retrofit/rebate program, public education activities, water audits, enforcement of the water waste ordinance, and continued use of reclaimed water; exploration of the viability of a spreading grounds project to enhance recharge to the Lompoc Groundwater Basin with flow from the Santa Ynez River; continued efforts to protect and enhance existing water rights; and disposal of the City's 4,000 acre feet State Water Project entitlement at a strategic and optimum time, considering legal counsel's advice and market conditions; and

WHEREAS, the City Council believes it is appropriate, prior to proceeding to consider the Water Commission's recommendations, that it publicly declare that a long-term water shortage exists;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Lompoc California, does hereby resolve, declare and determine, and order as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared that a long-term water shortage exists in the City of Lompoc. The City of Lompoc also has a serious problem related to water quality.

SECTION 2. Because of the critical importance to its citizens of having an adequate, high-quality water supply, the City shall continue to make any and all effort to secure a supplemental source of water supply, while at the same time continuing an aggressive conservation program, as well as maximizing the use of existing resources through feasible programs such as spreading grounds, the use of reclaimed water and protecting and enhancing existing water rights.

357

Page 3
Resolution No. 4159(92)

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 24th day of March, 1992.

J.D. Smith, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Maureen Bosking, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF: AMENDING THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IMPACT ON WATER SUPPLY (RETROFIT/REBATE PROGRAM) NO. 4988(02)

I, Jane C. Green, City Clerk of the City of Lompoc, County of Santa Barbara, State of California, certify that the following Resolution, proposed by Councilmember Siminski, seconded by Councilmember Keller, was duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting of March 19, 2002, by the following electronic vote:

AYES: Councilmember: DeWayne Holmdahl, Janice Keller, Michael Siminski, and Mayor Dick DeWees

NOES: Councilmember: Will Schuyler

ABSENT: Councilmember: None

(S E A L)

Jane C. Green, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

WHEREAS, in 1990 the City Council adopted Lompoc City Code Section 3306.1, prohibiting new development unless it participates in and provides water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City water supply and distribution systems that will result in a decrease in the demand on the existing system equal to the proposed project demand; and

WHEREAS, implementation of the requirements of Section 3306.1 to achieve "zero impact" was based upon standards and guidelines adopted by Council Resolution No. 4000(90) as amended by Resolution No. 4286(93) and superseded by Resolution No. 4397(94) to provide for a Retrofit/Rebate Program; and

WHEREAS, based upon ongoing evaluation of the Retrofit/Rebate Program, City staff has recommended that several adjustments be made to the Program standards and guidelines, in order to continue to achieve the mandate of "zero impact"; and

WHEREAS, the financial data supporting the Retrofit Program savings and the recommended adjustments to the Program were available to the public at least ten days prior to the public hearing of the matter of proposed Program revisions; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing, duly noticed in accordance with applicable law, was held at a regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council to review and consider the proposed Program revisions; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considered the above-described financial data, heard oral testimony, and received documentary evidence from City staff and members of the public regarding the proposed Program revisions; and

WHEREAS, the proposed adjustments to the Program are exempt from environmental review as actions authorized by local ordinance to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource, as provided by CEQA Guidelines Section 15307.

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

SECTION 1. Intent. Council intends that this Resolution implement and facilitate the administration of Lompoc City Code Section 3306.1. The Urgency Water Conservation Regulations continue to apply to the application for an issuance of any building permit, which in the determination of the Utility Department, may result in increased water consumption.

SECTION 2. Prohibitions. Lompoc City Code Section 3306.1 authorizes the Building Official to issue building permits and allows processing of parcel maps and subdivision maps only to those projects where it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Utility Director that the applicant can and will participate in and provide water conservation measures and remedies to the existing City supply and distribution system that result in a decrease in the existing City water demand equal to the proposed project demand, and to issue Certificates of Occupancy only to those projects that have participated in or provided such measures and remedies. These prohibitions mean that the applicant shall, from the City's existing demand, release through conservation and retrofit measures as much water as is expected to be used by the project.

SECTION 3. Consumption Quantity. The following average water consumption quantity is assigned to projects within the City for the purpose of this Resolution:

A. Each single-family residence, condominium, and apartment unit-.33 acre-feet per year (AFY).

B. The number of retrofitted units required to build a single-family residence, condominium, and apartment unit is described in the attached Appendix A, "City of Lompoc Retrofit Program Schedule, Retrofit Requirements".

C. Any other projects or any other form of commercial or residential development may require the submission of calculations of expected consumption for verification and approval by the City's Water Division prior to issuance of permits. Each project shall provide offsetting retrofits sufficient to save an amount of water equal to the annual average use of the proposed project.

SECTION 4. Guidelines.

A. Applicants will purchase and install/retrofit sufficient numbers of showerheads, kitchen and bathroom sink faucets, and low flow toilets to offset the expected water use of their respective developments. The City of Lompoc shall maintain a list of property owners desiring retrofits which may be utilized by the applicant to accomplish this requirement, or the applicant may develop a separate list. City staff will verify that the retrofitted units have been properly installed and estimate the savings achieved.

B. Applicants also will be assessed a charge based on the hourly rate of costs plus benefits for City staff/representative to

verify that all properties were properly retrofitted for the applicant's project. This charge is hereby established at $10.22 per retrofitted unit. This cost is subject to change as the salary of the City representative changes; however, no such increase shall exceed five percent her annum.

SECTION 5. Guidelines.-In-Lieu Program.

A. In-lieu of compliance with Section 4 Guidelines above, applicants may make a payment to the City for the complete material costs of retrofitting sufficient showerheads, kitchen and bathroom sink faucets, and a maximum of $80.00 of the material cost and $50.00 of the installation cost of each toilet, to offset the expected water use of their respective developments. Payment shall be based on the City's costs of providing said materials. Such payments will be placed in the Retrofit Program Account and used for the operation of the Retrofit/Rebate Program. A City of Lompoc representative will work directly with property owners who desire to retrofit their properties. Staff/representative will verify that the retrofitted units have been installed, and estimate the savings achieved.

B. Applicants will be assessed an operational cost for the in-lieu program, which is directly related to the number of units that are retrofitted for the applicant's project. This is hereby established as $10.22 per retrofitted unit. This cost is subject to change as the salary and benefits of the City representative changes; however, no such increase shall exceed five percent per annum.

SECTION 6. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption and supercedes Resolution No. 4397(94) in its entirety. The prohibitions, guidelines, and costs provided for in this Resolution are effective on and after May 19, 2002.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on March 19, 2002

Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Jane C. Green, City Clerk
City of Lompoc

APPENDIX A

RESOLUTION NO. 4988(02)

CITY OF LOMPOC

Retrofit Program Schedule
Retrofit Requirements

Construction of a Single-Family residence, Condominium and Apartment Unit

- Average water consumption per year-.33 acre feet per year or 107,531 gallons per year, for a single-family residence, condominium or apartment unit, under 1990 code.
- Less average 12,904 gallons of water for conservation measures required by Code from 1990 to the present.
- The estimated average water consumption per year for a new single-family residence, condominium or apartment unit is 94,627 gallons (total water use)

RETROFIT REQUIREMENTS: (Includes faucets, showerheads and toilets)

UNITS TO BE RETROFITTED	AVERAGE GALLONS SAVED FROM EACH RETROFIT	NUMBER OF RETROFITTED UNITS REQUIRED FOR BUILDING A SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE, CONDOMINIUM OR APARTMENT UNIT
1 Single-Family residence, Condominium or Apartment Unit	12,904	8.0

RESOLUTION NO. 5219(04)

A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc, County Of Santa Barbara, State Of California, Establishing Wastewater Rates And Charges

WHEREAS, in accordance with California Government Code Section 54344, the City Council has the authority to establish fees and charges for the City's Wastewater System; and

WHEREAS, after review of relevant financial data, the Management Services Director and his staff have determined that existing Wastewater System rates and charges presently generate insufficient revenue for prudent operation of the System for the adequate health, safety, and sanitation of the public; and

WHEREAS, staff has proposed certain changes to the City's current wastewater rates and charges and has given notice of the proposed new rates as required by law; and

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public hearing of this proposal was held before the City Council on December 7, 2004; and

WHEREAS, at the meeting of December 7, 2004, no one spoke in opposition or in support for the proposal; and

WHEREAS, after opening the hearing for public testimony and receiving staff's report and recommendations, the City Council has determined that rates and charges for the City's Wastewater System should be revised and amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: FINDINGS. After hearing testimony, considering the evidence offered, and duly deliberating the matters presented, the Council of the City of Lompoc finds and determines that:

A. Pursuant to the authority of the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Government Code Sections 54300-54700) and of Lompoc City Code Sections 3332-3382, the City of Lompoc operates and maintains systems and facilities for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and wastewater;

B. The City Council is empowered to prescribe, revise, and collect charges for the services and facilities furnished by the City's Wastewater System ("the System");

C. The proceedings related to the proposed increases in wastewater rates and charges have been duly noticed in compliance with Government Code Section 54354.5;

D. The rates and charges set forth below are not discriminatory;

Resolution No. 5219(04)
Page 2

E. The rates and charges set forth below are not excessive, inasmuch as revenues from said rates and charges will not exceed the costs of providing wastewater services;

F. The revenue generated by the rates and charges set forth below will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of maintenance and operation of the wastewater system, to honor other City obligations dependent upon system revenues, and to otherwise allow the City to comply with Government Code Section 54515 and other laws and regulations applicable to the operation of the system; and

G. The rates and charges set forth below, and the manner of their adoption, comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bond Act of 1941 and the provisions of other applicable laws and regulations.

SECTION 2: WASTEWATER SERVICE RATES AND CHARGES. Based upon these findings, the City Council hereby approves the monthly rates and charges set forth below:

	Effective June 1, 2005	Effective September 1, 2005
Rate per average water unit (ccf): (Average of January, February, and March)**	$3.39*	$3.73*
Minimum monthly charge for all non-irrigation water meters	$13.56*	$14.92*

*The rates and charges for wastewater services to customers located outside the City limits are 1.5 times the rates set forth above.

[**New utility customers occupying a new or existing building, office space, or residence, will be billed at the average three-month consumption rate for their particular business or residential classification. Should the new customer disagree with this method, they may appeal this assignment to the Utility Billing Supervisor, whose decision will be final.

The following extra strength wastewater charges are applicable to non-residential users discharging suspended solids and BODs greater than 300 mg per liter into the system:

	Effective June 1, 2005	Effective September 1, 2005
Suspended solids, greater than 300 mg per liter	$0.46	$0.50
BOD, greater than 300 mg per liter	$0.49	$0.54

Extra strength customers may request, at their own expense, lab tests, special monitoring of discharge, or other services related to the measurement of their suspended solids or BOD.

[In June of each year, the data collection system will take the average water consumption from the previous months of January, February and March on all non-irrigation (excluding parks, irrigation, and cemetery meters) water meters. This average consumption, measured in hundred cubic feet (ccf), will become the average number of water units being processed by the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. For example, a Single Family Residential Unit uses on average 8 ccf of water units during these three months. Because these three months are also in the rainy season, it is assumed that there is little or no outside irrigation and that all the water units used within the household flows to the Wastewater Treatment Plant for processing. Eight ccf of water units becomes the monthly wastewater units used in charging the customer for the next fiscal year.

School facilities use approximately 17% of water for irrigation purposes during the months of January, February, and March. Therefore, 83% of their monthly average water consumption will be used for their wastewater consumption.

SECTION 3: NON-RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER ADDITIONAL METERING METHODS. Because of the different water usage practices of non-residential water users, the ratio between discharge to the wastewater system and the amount of metered water received can vary greatly from user to user. Non-residential users, therefore, upon request to the City, will be permitted to have the amount of water being discharged to the sewer determined by one of the methods listed below. The specific method to be used will be selected by the City based on considerations of cost of installation and anticipated accuracy of the method. Should the customer choose either method 1 or method 2, below, the user will be billed based upon actual water discharged to the wastewater system and not on the average water consumption for the months of January, February and March.

Resolution No. 5219(04)
Page 4

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

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

SECTION 4: COLLECTION. The City Council hereby directs that the rates and charges established by this Resolution shall be billed and collected together with charges for other utility services rendered by the City of Lompoc.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT. In the enforcement of the collection of the rates and charges established herein, the City of Lompoc may use any available remedy at law or in equity; provided, however, that said rates and charges shall not be collected by means of the Santa Barbara County Assessor's roll of real property taxes, nor shall any delinquent rates or charges be enforced by means of a lien on real property.

SECTION 6: EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption. Except as amended herein, all rates or charges related to the City's Wastewater System as contained in Resolutions 5104(03), 4939(01), and 4145(92) shall remain in full force and effect.

The foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Holmdahl, seconded by Councilmember Keller, and duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting on December 7, 2004, by the following electronic vote:

AYE: Councilmember(s): DeWayne Holmdahl, Janice Keller, Will Schuyler, Michael Siminski, and Mayor Dick DeWees.

NO: Councilmember(s): None.

(S E A L)

Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:
Jane C. Green
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

RESOLUTION NO. 5220(04)

A Resolution Of The Council Of The City Of Lompoc, County Of Santa Barbara, State Of California, Establishing Water Rates And Charges

WHEREAS, in accordance with California Government Code Section 54344, the City Council has the authority to establish fees and charges for the City's Water System; and

WHEREAS, after review of relevant financial data, the Management Services Director and his staff have determined that existing Water System rates and charges presently generate insufficient revenue for prudent operation of the System for the treatment and distribution of water; and

WHEREAS, staff has proposed certain changes to the City's current water rates and charges and has given notice of the proposed new rates as required by law; and

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public hearing of this proposal was held before the City Council on December 7, 2004, and

WHEREAS, at the meeting of December 7, 2004, no one spoke in opposition or in support for the proposal; and

WHEREAS, after opening the hearing for public testimony and receiving staff's report and recommendations, the City Council has determined that rates and charges for the City's Water System should be revised and amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: FINDINGS. After hearing testimony, considering the evidence offered, and duly deliberating the matters presented, the Council of the City of Lompoc finds and determines that:

A. Pursuant to the authority of the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Government Code Sections 54300-54700) and of Lompoc City Code Sections 3301-3331.6, the City of Lompoc operates and maintains systems and facilities for the treatment and distribution of water;

B. The City Council is empowered to prescribe, revise, and collect charges for the services and facilities furnished by the City's Water System ("the System");

C. The proceedings related to the proposed increases in water rates and charges have been duly noticed in compliance with Government Code Section 54354.5 and other applicable laws;

Resolution No. 5220(04)
Page 2

D. The rates and charges set forth below are not discriminatory;

E. The rates and charges set forth below are not excessive, inasmuch as revenues from said rates and charges will not exceed the costs of providing water services;

F. The revenue generated by the rates and charges set forth below will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of maintenance and operation of the Water System, to honor other City obligations dependent upon System revenues, and to allow the City to comply with Government Code Section 54515 and other applicable laws and regulations; and

G. The rates and charges set forth below, and the manner of their adoption, comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bond Act of 1941, and the applicable provisions of other laws.

SECTION 2: WATER SERVICE RATES AND CHARGES. Based upon these findings, the City Council hereby approves the monthly rates and charges set forth below:

A. The monthly water service charge for each metered premise is dependent on the size of the meter, as follows:

Meter Size	Effective January 1, 2005	Effective April 1, 2005
5/8"'	$16.74	$18.08
3/4"	$16.74	$18.08
1.0"	$28.41	$30.68
1.5"	$55.21	$59.63
2.0"	$88.65	$95.74
3.0"	$178.98	$193.30
4.0"	$279.30	$301.64
5.0"	$557.04	$601.60
6.0"	$891.43	$962.74

B. In addition to the monthly water service charge, each customer shall pay a water use charge based on the amount of metered water used per 100 cubic feet or portion thereof, as follows:

	Effective January 1, 2005	Effective April 1, 2005
1 or more units (unit = 100 cubic feet)	$2.00	$2.16

SECTION 3: FIRE LINE CHARGES

A. The charges imposed by this section are for fire line service only. Water actually used shall be charged for as provided elsewhere in this Resolution.

B. The minimum annual fire line charges are as follows:

	Rate Per Year	
	Effective	Effective
Meter Size	January 1, 2005	April 1, 2005
1.5"	$103	$111
2.0"	$118	$127
4.0"	$218	$235
6.0"	$532	$575
8.0"	$821	$887
10.0"	$1,217	$1,314
12.0"	$1,823	$1,968

SECTION 4: NEW SERVICE INSTALLATION CHARGES

A. A service connection charge shall be collected on each new water service connection based on the actual connection costs incurred, regardless of the size of the meter.

B. A new service meter charge is payable and shall be collected upon application for each new water meter service connection and shall remain unchanged as follows:

Resolution No. 5220(04)
Page 4

Meter Size	Rate
5/8"	$109.31
3/4"	$127.50
1.0"	$159.31

C. For services larger than those set out above, the charge shall be the actual cost of material and labor.

SECTION 5: OTHER CHARGES. Fire Hydrant Meter Installation and Relocation Charge shall remain the same, in accordance with Resolution No. 5103(03), effective September 1, 2003, which provides as follows:

A. "Fire Hydrant Meter Installation and Relocation charges shall be $51.00 for each installation and for each relocation of a Fire Hydrant Meter.

B. "A refundable fee in the amount of $650.00 will be collected to cover replacement costs should the meter become damaged or lost. This fee shall be paid when the Fire Hydrant Meter is requested.

C. "The Water Service and Water Usage Charges for water services will apply to all Fire Hydrant Meters, in accordance with current schedule for water services based on the size of the Fire Hydrant Meter installed and water consumption."

SECTION 6: REGULATIONS

A. The rates of compensation charged and collected by City for furnishing water to inhabitants outside the City, and the service connection charges levied and collected on each water service connection hereafter made outside the City, shall be 1.5 times the minimum rates established by this Resolution. Political subdivisions outside the City limits are not subject to the provisions of this Section.

B. Charges shall be made for any water furnished, in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution. No water shall be furnished by the City free of charge.

C. The owner, operator, or manager of any building, including but not limited to apartment houses and commercial buildings, shall be held responsible for any metered water consumption during periods for which the City has no record of occupancy of any part of any such building.

Resolution No. 5220(04)
Page 5

D. All water charges are due and payable upon City's presentation of the statement therefore, and shall become delinquent fifteen days thereafter.

E. All water charges shall be collected by the City Treasurer, and the Finance Officer shall keep and maintain true and correct books of account of all receipts and disbursements of the Water Division of the City of Lompoc.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption. Except as amended herein, all rates and charges related to the City's Water System as contained in Resolution 4148(92) and 5103(03) and previously in existence shall remain in full force and effect.

The foregoing Resolution was proposed by Councilmember Holmdahl, seconded by Councilmember Siminski, and duly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Lompoc at its regular meeting on December 7, 2004, by the following electronic vote:

AYE: Councilmember(s): DeWayne Holmdahl, Janice Keller, Michael Siminski, and Mayor Dick DeWees.

NO: Councilmember(s): Will Schuyler

(S E A L)

Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

ATTEST:

Jane C. Green
City Clerk, City of Lompoc

APPENDIX F

REFERENCE

1. General Plan Housing Element. 2003. City of Lompoc.
2. Groundwater Report. 2004. Santa Barbara County Public Works Water Resources Department.
3. Twenty-Seventh Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, 2004-2005. April 20, 2005. Stetson Engineers, Inc.
4. http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/CLIMATEDATA.html. 2005. Website. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
5. Lompoc Valley Magazine, Premier Issue. 2005. A City of Lompoc Publication.
6. City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1, 1988, City of Lompoc General Plan Update Program. 1988. Lawrence W. Spanne.
7. E-5 Report. 1990,1991,1992, and 2002. State Department of Finance.
8. Regional Growth Forecast 2000-2030. 1994. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments.
9. Census 2000. 2000. U.S. Census Bureau.
10. Central Coast/California, "*Central Coast sees near-drought conditions – will it continue?" Lompoc Record Article. Page A5.* Friday, July 9, 2004. The Lompoc Record.
11. Forecast 82, Santa Barbara County Regional Growth Forecast 1980-2000. 1983. Santa Barbara County Cities Area Planning Council (APC).
12. Forecast 89, Santa Barbara County Regional Growth Forecast 1985-2000. 1989. Santa Barbara County Cities Area Planning Council (APC).
13. The 2002 North Santa Barbara County Economic Outlook, Telephone Survey. April 25 and 28, 2003, and June 6, 2003. Peggy Woods, Associate Planner, City of Lompoc.

APPENDIX G

END NOTES

[1] *Lompoc Valley Magazine*, Premier Issue 2005

[2] Lawrence W. Spanne, MA, City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1, 1988, City of Lompoc General Plan Update Program

[3] Lawrence W. Spanne, MA, City of Lompoc Cultural Resources Study, October 1, 1988, City of Lompoc General Plan Update Program

[4] *City of Lompoc General Plan Housing Element*, November 18, 2003, (Assumptions contained in the General Plan are based on existing and projected population, employment, and housing unit figures that have been generated from City land use data, Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, and U.S. Census data)

[5] State of California Department of Finance, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 2002. E – 5 Report

[6] Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, *Regional Growth Forecast 2000-2030*

[7] U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

[8] *City of Lompoc General Plan Housing Element*, adopted on November 18, 2003, pages 30-31

[9] *City of Lompoc General Plan Housing Element*, adopted on November 18, 2003, pages 30-31

[10] *City of Lompoc General Plan Housing Element*, adopted on November 18, 2003, pages 30-31

[11] City of Lompoc Planning Division Staff

[12] *Ground-Water Hydrology and Quality in the Lompoc Area*, Santa Barbara County, California, 1987-88, Bright et al., 1992