



Meeting Date: 10/23/2007

ACTION	TYPE OF ITEM
<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/> Info/Consent
<input type="checkbox"/> Ord. No(s). _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
<input type="checkbox"/> Res. No(s). _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing (Info/consent)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Study Session

Prepared By: Anthony Emmert

Agenda Item No. B-1

Reviewed By: City Manager

City Attorney

Finance

Public Works

**DATE:** October 15, 2007

**TO:** City Council

**FROM:** Mark Norris, Assistant Public Works Director  
Public Works Department, Utilities Services Branch

**SUBJECT:** **Statewide, Regional, and Local Water Supply Outlook and Update on GREAT Program and Conservation Program**

**RECOMMENDATION**

That City Council consider a report from the Public Works Director and provide direction to the City Manager on the current status of statewide, regional and local water supplies, potential implications for City water customers, and the status of the City's Groundwater Recovery Enhancement and Treatment (GREAT) and Conservation Programs.

**DISCUSSION**

The City of Oxnard currently receives its drinking water supplies from three sources: 1) Northern California rainfall and snowmelt runoff via the State Water Project (SWP), via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), via the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD); 2) Santa Clara River Watershed rainfall runoff via the United Water Conservation District (UWCD) Freeman Diversion, El Rio Spreading Basins and Wellfield, and Oxnard-Hueneme Pipeline System; and 3) local groundwater via City-owned wells. The Northern California water purchased from CMWD has historically made up approximately 50% of the City's total water supply, is low in dissolved minerals, and is the most expensive per unit. The Santa Clara River Watershed water has historically made up approximately 25% of the City's water supply, is high in dissolved minerals, and is less expensive per unit than the Northern California water. The groundwater pumped from the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin has historically made up approximately 25% of the City's total water supply, is high in dissolved minerals, and is the least expensive water per unit. The City blends these three water sources through five blending stations, in order to provide a fairly uniform water quality and quantity to its 39,000 customers.

## **Statewide, Regional, and Local Water Supply Outlook and Update on GREAT Program and Conservation Program**

October 15, 2007

Page 2

The State of California is experiencing one of the lowest precipitation years in its history, diminishing overall water supply. Additionally, each of the City's three sources of water supply are constrained by other issues, such as groundwater overpumping, endangered species, vulnerable conveyance facilities, and limited storage. Staff's presentation during the study session will detail these constraints and their potential effects upon City of Oxnard water customers, as well as provide an update on the City's GREAT Program and Water Conservation Program. The GREAT Program was designed to mitigate the potential negative effects of water supply constraints upon the City's residents and businesses. The GREAT Program, when completed, will produce new local water supplies, improve water system reliability, maintain drinking water quality, improve efficiency of water use, and avoid the need for water rationing. The City's Water Conservation Program is designed to reduce water demands of the City's water customers, in order to make the best use of this valuable resource.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

None.

(AAE:AAE)

**000058**