Meeting Date: 01/15/2008

ACTION	TYPE OF ITEM
❑ Approved Recommendation	❑Info/Consent
❑ Res. No(s).	■Report
❑ Ord. No(s).	❑Public Hearing (Info/consent)
❑ Other	❑ Other_____

Prepared By: Christopher Williamson, Senior Planner CW Agenda Item No. O-1

Reviewed By: City Manager City Attorney Finance SW Other *(Specify)* *N/A*

DATE: November 30, 2007

TO: City Council

FROM: Matthew G. Winegar, AICP, Development Services Director

SUBJECT: **Report and Direction to Staff on Water Supply Management and Traffic Level of Service Policies Related to the 2020 General Plan Update.**

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council consider reports on 1) water supply reliability management and 2) Level of Service (LOS) traffic related to the 2020 General Plan Update; and provide direction to staff.

DISCUSSION

Water Supply Reliability Management

In the 2007 California Supreme Court (Court) case of *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rancho Cordova (Vineyard)*, the Court established a set of rules for the water supply reliability analysis to be contained within each Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Court ruled that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not require a definite water supply for all future development, but does require a full description and discussion of: a) "in-hand" and likely water supplies, b) any uncertainties regarding those supplies, and c) alternative water supplies or strategies and their respective environmental impacts.

Oxnard's adopted 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) contains a comprehensive evaluation of the supply versus anticipated demand from 2006 through 2030. The Water Resources Manager anticipates a gradually increasing reliable water supply through the entire period considered in the UWMP. Development and water usage demand projections included in the UWMP, remain very accurate and must be consistent with the water demand data being used in the General Plan Update EIR.

However, the possibility exists that water demand may temporarily exceed planned supply under five situations: 1) development "spikes" faster than planned water supply increases, 2) unanticipated development proposals are filed, 3) existing users significantly increase demand, 4) completion of GREAT Program facilities are delayed, or 5) United Water Conservation

District and/or Calleguas Municipal Water District water supply is decreased due to extended drought or other reasons.

The 2005 UWMP already includes a Water Storage Contingency Plan (Contingency Plan) that would be activated during a declared Water Shortage Emergency. The emphasis of the Contingency Plan is on voluntary and mandatory conservation, setting water allocations based on recent usage, and enforcement. Staff proposes to augment the Contingency Plan to satisfy the criteria of the *Vineyard* decision in the unlikely event that the circumstances described above result in new water user connection request temporarily exceeding available supply. The proposed mitigation program would divide new water use requests into those projects included in the 2005 UWMP (A Users) and those that are not (B Users). Each new user would then have CEQA mitigation measures which would facilitate the continued processing of their respective development application. Initially, this program would be included in EIRs and MND, including the General Plan Update EIR, and then added into the next update of the UWMP.

(A) New Users included in the 2005 UWMP have three options:

A-1. Agree to phased development based on a pro rata share of the reliable water supply growth anticipated with the UWMP, or
A-2. Participate in program(s) developed by the Water Department that offsets existing water demand (permanent, verifiable, and quantifiable), and then be entitled to the amount of the offset, or
A-3. Be managed by an allocation formula to be developed by the Development Services Director.

(B) New Users not included in the 2005 UWMP have three options:

B-1. Small new water users (threshold to be defined) would be exempt from the mitigation program and receive water service as requested, or
B-2. Large new water users could participate in program(s) developed by the Water Department that offset existing water demand (permanent, verifiable, and quantifiable) and then be entitled to the amount of the offset, or
B-3. Suspend project approval contingent on confirmed availability of reliable water supplies.

The mitigation program would remain in place until reliable water supplies are consistent with anticipated demand. This is likely to occur when the GREAT Program facilities are operational

Staff is requesting direction as to whether augmenting the 2005 Contingency Plan in this manner as mitigation within the 2020 General Plan Update EIR and other project EIRs is an acceptable approach to satisfying the *Vineyard* decision requirements.

Traffic Level of Service

The term "Level of Service" (LOS) used in the 2020 General Plan is a calculation to estimate the congestion at an intersection based on the number of traffic lanes and the traffic counts for the traffic movements that must compete for green light time at an intersection. An intersection is graded LOS A to F, best to worst, respectively. Currently, Oxnard requires, where environmentally feasible, that LOS "C" or better be provided except that Oxnard Boulevard is expected to experience higher levels of congestion until a bypass expressway is constructed.

As part of the 2020 General Plan Update, traffic counts were taken in 2005 and used to calculate LOS's for 91 city intersections. Based on the 2005 data, 21 intersections had an LOS below 'C' in either the AM and/or PM peak travel hours. Between 2005 and 2007, the Santa Clara River Highway 101 Bridge and the Oxnard Blvd./101 interchange were completed and opened, sewer line construction ended along Ventura and Gonzales Roads, and various other intersection improvements were completed. In September, 2007, new traffic counts were taken for 33 intersections and new LOS calculations were made that result in only three intersections operating below LOS C: 1) Five Points, 2) Rose Avenue at Gonzales Road, and 3) Auto Center Drive at Rice/Santa Clara Avenue. The Auto Center Drive at Rice/Santa Clara Avenue intersection will improve to LOS C or better once the freeway interchange is completed. This updated LOS data will be included in the 2020 General Plan Update traffic study.

The 2020 General Plan Update traffic study is completed and future LOS calculations made under four growth scenarios: Current 2020 General Plan Buildout; and Alternatives A, B, and C. In the four scenarios, the number of intersections operating below LOS C ranges from five (Alternative B) to 39 (Alternative C). Various improvements are anticipated for other intersections such as adding lanes (either within the existing right-of-way or on adjacent vacant land), use of Intelligent Traffic System improvements, or grade separation (two locations). Further upgrades needed to improve remaining intersections below LOS C may involve condemnation of existing homes and businesses and/or other expensive capital improvements which may have negative community and/or environmental impacts. An alternative to maintaining at least LOS C for all intersections at all times is to modify the General Plan's LOS policy to allow a select number of intersections to operate at LOS D during peak AM and PM travel periods. The City of Ventura recently adopted a similar policy and the County of Ventura is considering creating a similar LOS policy.

Staff is requesting direction as to whether this approach of modifying LOS operating standards for a limited number of intersections is acceptable, or whether the 2020 General Plan Update alternatives should be scaled back to prevent any intersections from operating at less than LOS C.

Planning studies are statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act under Public Resources Code Section §21102.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no direct financial impact from giving direction as part of a planning study. Reducing the LOS standard for some or all intersections will reduce the cost of improvements compared to improvements needed to reach LOC 'C.'

Exhibits:

1. Water Storage Contingency Plan (Section 7, 2005 UWMP)
2. Deficient Intersections After Feasible Mitigation

Section 7: Water Storage Contingency Plan

The City has established diverse approaches to meeting future water demands including facility improvements and increased deliveries of local groundwater, increased deliveries of imported water, implementing a recycled water program, and supporting water demand management programs. This has allowed the City, to date, to meet demands in spite of drought conditions. Water shortages can be triggered by a hydrologic limitation in supply (i.e., a prolonged period of below normal precipitation and runoff), limitations or failure of supply and treatment infrastructure, or both. Hydrologic or drought limitations tend to develop and abate more slowly, whereas infrastructure failure tends to happen quickly and relatively unpredictably. The following section summarizes the City's plan to respond to such emergencies so that water demands are met promptly and equitably.

7.1 Introduction

As a result of severe drought conditions and implementation of a Water Demand Reduction Plan by the Metropolitan Water District, the City adopted Ordinance No. 2246 in April 1991 that enacted Water Shortage Emergency Procedures incorporated as City Code Chapter 22, Article IX. A copy of that article is provided in Appendix J. This Ordinance established two major components: (1) expands the previous water conservation/public information program to provide greater community awareness and respond to concerns expressed by residents and business owners; and (2) it provides for an eleven-stage water regulation and allocation program. Objectives of this allocation program are to maximize the beneficial use of water, eliminate unreasonable waste of water, and encourage water conservation.

7.2 Water Shortage Emergency

The City's existing Water Shortage Emergency Plan (Plan), which is Ordinance No. 2246, defines a "water shortage emergency" as the condition of a drought induced water shortage of a critical nature within the boundaries of the City that exists as determined by the City Council by resolution. During a declared water shortage emergency, the water sources available to the City will be put to the maximum beneficial use to the greatest extent possible, and the waste or unreasonable use of use of water will be prevented, and such water available is to be conserved with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interests of the people of the City and for the public welfare.

The primary purpose of Ordinance No. 2246 is to provide water shortage emergency procedures with mandatory provisions to minimize the effect of any existing and threatened water shortage emergency to the consumers of the City and, by means of such provisions, to adopt procedures that will significantly reduce the consumption of City water over an extended period of time and, thus, extend the available water required for the consumers of the City while reducing the hardship on the City and the general public to the greatest extent possible.

The ordinance defines "waste" as any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water, including but not limited to, any use that causes unnecessary run-off beyond the boundaries of any property as served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any

leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or other water service appliances.

7.3 Implementation

The Director of Public Works will monitor and evaluate the projected water supply and demand by consumers. In the event of a prolonged severe water shortage emergency, the Director of Public Works will recommend to the City Council a water shortage plan that describes the delivery of water to customers. The City Council may order implementation of a water shortage strategy they deem necessary and appropriate to address any water shortage emergency. Adoption of a water shortage plan will be by City Council resolution and will be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and will become effective immediately on such date of publication. On a finding by the City Council that a water shortage emergency no longer exists, any water shortage plan then in effect will terminate by City Council resolution.

7.4 Goals and Allocations

After determining the severity of the water shortage emergency, the City Council will declare by resolution establishing water conservation goals by stages as listed in Table 7-1. Immediately after adoption of a City Council resolution declaring the percentage stage, the water allocations will be in effect and no customer or consumer will cause, use or permit the use of water in excess of the authorized allocation. Each customer will be solely responsible for managing the customer's water uses in such a manner as to not exceed the amount of water allocated to that customer. Percentage reduction stages and goals will be in effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council resolution adopting a water shortage plan.

7.4.1 Single-Family Residential Customers

Single-family domestic/residential water allocations will be made per consumer and will be based on the number of persons per household and reasonable landscaping requirements relative to the severity of the drought conditions. Monthly allocation will be subject to percentage stage reductions (see Table 7-1) as declared by City Council resolution.

A resident verification form will be used to determine the number of residential units and the number of persons using water in order for the City to allocate water for residential customers. Any single-family domestic residential customer failing to truthfully complete a resident verification will be guilty of a violation.

7.4.2 Multi-Family Residential Customers

Multi-family domestic/residential water allocations will be made per consumer and will be based on the number of persons per consumer and reasonable landscaping requirements (unless landscaping is separately metered) relative to the severity of the drought conditions. The monthly allocation will be subject to percentage stage reductions as declared by City Council resolution.

A resident verification form will be used to determine the number of residential units and the number of persons using water in order for the City to allocate water for residential customers. Any multi-family domestic residential customer failing to truthfully complete a resident verification will be guilty of a violation and penalties can be imposed.

7.4.3 Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural and Landscape Customers

Commercial, industrial, agricultural and landscape water allocations will be based upon an historical base period reduced by the percentage stage reduction (Table 7-1) as declared by City Council resolution.

7.4.4 New Customer

Any commercial, industrial, agricultural, or landscape customer that was not a customer during the historical base period will be assigned an average monthly allocation of water which corresponds to the usage of a similar customer. Each new customer will be solely responsible for managing the customer's water uses in such a manner as to not exceed the amount of water allocated to that customer.

7.5 Water Shortage Restriction Stages and Minimum Supply

During 10 percent through 50 percent stages inclusive, no consumer will cause, use or permit the use of water for any use restricted by the City Council resolution. Water used on a one time basis, for purposes such as construction and dust control, will be limited to that quantity identified in a plan submitted by the consumer to the Director of Public Works for approval. The City Council resolution will describe the specific water use requirements and will identify water sources other than potable water that will be used where available.

Water will not be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures, unless such structures have a recycling system. Use of water from fire hydrants will be limited to fire fighting and related activities. Other uses of water from fire hydrants will be limited to activities reasonably necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare. Testing of fire hydrant flows is prohibited unless approved by the Director of Public Works. Draining and/or refilling of residential swimming pools or spas are prohibited. Commercial swimming pools and/or spas may be drained and refilled only as required by the county health department and approved in advance by the Director of Public Works.

Each customer will be solely responsible for managing the customer's water uses in such a manner as to not exceed the amount of water allocated to that customer.

TABLE 7-1
WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE STAGES AND CONDITIONS

Stage No.	Water Supply Conditions	percent Shortage
1-11	City Council determines the degree of shortage based on water conditions	10 percent to 50 percent in

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Table 7-2 presents the anticipated reductions in supply due to a 3-year drought.

TABLE 7-2
THREE-YEAR ESTIMATED MINIMUM WATER SUPPLY – PERCENTAGES

Source	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Normal
Calleguas Municipal Water District	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
United Water Conservation District	100 percen	100 percen	100 percen	100 percent
City Wells – Without GREAT	100 percen	100 percen	100 percen	100 percent
City Wells – with GREAT	100 percen	100 percen	100 percen	100 percent

The tables in Appendix A present tabular information in terms of the number of acre-feet per year that can be anticipated. The 100 percent figures are presented because it is not anticipated that a 3-year drought would impact the availability of water. This is based on the UWMP's of Calleguas and United Water and the actions taken by the GMA with respect to the groundwater basin.

7.6 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

Water supplies as well as other public facilities can be impacted by catastrophic events, including regional power outages and earthquakes. Compared to many other purveyors the City is well-positioned to respond to such an event because:

- The City has multiple sources of water – currently from CMWD, UWCD and City wells. With the implementation of the GREAT program, there also will be groundwater from a desalter.
- The City's pipeline system has tremendous "looping," referring to the interconnection of pipelines and avoidance of critical pipelines where a break due to a seismic event, for example, would leave substantial areas of the City without water.
- In terms of a regional power outage, the City has back-up diesel generators at its major facilities, i.e. blending stations and water wells.

TABLE 7-3
PREPARATION ACTIONS FOR A CATASTROPHE
(Table 25, Guidelines)

Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Actions
Regional power outage	City will use its emergency generators
Earthquake	City, as with other California cities, is subject to earthquake events. Fortunately the City: • Has a well looped pipeline system and no single pipeline must remain in service. • Has and will have multiple blending stations capable of feeding the system.

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Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Actions
	• Has more well capacity than needed. See discussion below this table.
Tsunami	No critical facilities are located in an area that might be impacted by a tsunami. The most vulnerable would be the Advanced Water Purification facility and that facility is not critical since it is feeding agricultural and landscape areas. The growers could revert back to their wells, for instance.

The most vulnerable source of supply would likely be the CMWD supply that comes through the Springville Reservoir and then through a single pipeline to Blending Station No. 1. In the event of a break in this supply, the City would increase pumping from its groundwater wells. Then to stay within its allocation, a greater portion of CMWD water would be used once that water became available until the proper amount of groundwater pumped during the year was met. Of course, an earthquake event late in the year may not allow for this to be met and in that instance, it is presumed that the GMA would allow the total water pumped to be adjusted over a 2-year period.

7.7 Enforcement of Water Use Allocations

During a water shortage emergency, the Director of Public Works will take specific actions for the failure of any customer to comply with the required water use allocation. For the first, second, and third failure to comply with water use allocation requirements, a customer's use of water in excess of the allocated amount during a billing period will be assessed a penalty (Table 7-4). A penalty for excess water use will be charged in addition to the regular rate charged for water as specified by City Council resolution. A customer's failure to comply with water allocation requirements will be cumulative for the duration of a water shortage emergency.

For the fourth failure to comply with the water use allocation requirements a customer will be assessed a penalty (Table 7-4) in addition to the regular rate charged for water and will be in an amount provided for by City Council resolution. In addition, the Director of Public Works may install for a period of not less than one week a flow-restricting device of three gallons per minute capacity for services up to 1.5 inch size, and comparatively sized restricting devices for larger services, on the service of the customer at the premises where the violation occurred. The Director of Public Works will charge the customer for reasonable costs incurred for installing and for removing a flow-restricting device and for restoration of regular service. The charge will be paid before regular service is restored.

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TABLE 7-4
WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY PLAN PENALTIES

Water Shortage Stage	Penalty Per HCF Over Allocation	
	First Three Offenses	Additional Offenses
1	$0.00	$0.00
2	$0.50	$1.00
3	$1.00	$2.00
4	$2.00	$4.00
5	$4.00	$8.00
6	$4.50	$9.00
7	$5.00	$10.00
8	$5.50	$11.00
9	$6.00	$12.00
10	$6.50	$13.00
11	$7.00	$14.00

Source: City of Oxnard Ordinance No. 2246, pt. 1, 4-16-91.

For the fifth and subsequent failures to comply with the water use allocation requirements a customer will be assessed a penalty (see Table 7-4) in addition to the regular amount charged for water in an amount provided by City Council resolution. In addition, the Director of Public Works may install for a period of not less than one month a flow-restricting device of three gallons per minute capacity for services up to 1.5 inch size, and comparatively sized restricting devices for larger services, on the service of the customer at the premises where the violation occurred. The City will charge the customer the reasonable costs incurred for installing and for removing a flow-restricting device and for restoration of regular service. The charge will be paid before regular service will be restored.

The Director of Public Works may disconnect water service to a customer's property for continued violations. The City will charge the customer the reasonable costs incurred for disconnection and restoration of regular service. The charge will be paid before regular service is restored. Additional details relevant to the enforcement procedures are provided in the City Code Section 33-98.12 (Appendix F-2).

Tables 7-5, 7-6 and 7-7 discuss mandatory prohibitions, consumption reduction methods, and penalties and charges, respectively.

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TABLE 7-5
MANDATORY PROHIBITIONS
(Table 26, Guidelines)

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
Using potable water for street washing	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage
Decorative fountains under certain conditions	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage
Car washing unless under conditions stated in the ordinance	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage
Filling or re-filling pools	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage

TABLE 7-6
CONSUMPTION REDUCTION METHODS

Consumption Reduction Method	Stage When Method Takes Effect	Projected Reduction (percent)
Penalties and Charges	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage	See below
Flow restrictors	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage	See below
Discontinue service	Anytime from 10 percent to 50 percent stage	See below

It is anticipated that penalties and fines for using more than the allocated amount of water will be effective in terms of achieving needed reductions. However, since not all customers will achieve their stated reductions, it is anticipated that the City will set goals slightly higher than actually needed such that the actual achieved results are acceptable.

TABLE 7-7
PENALTIES AND CHARGES

Penalty or Charge	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Penalty for excess use	All stages
Charge for excess use	All stages

7.8 Review Process

A customer notified that a penalty has been assessed for exceeding the water use allocation will have the right to a review of the penalty by the Director of Public Works. A customer notified that a flow restrictor will be installed for exceeding the water use allocation will have the right to a review by the

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Director of Public Works. These reviews will be held provided that a written request for review is filed by the customer with the Water Division office within 15 days after receipt of notification. The review will be held within a reasonable time after receipt of the request thereof.

At the review opportunity provided prior to disconnection of service, the customer may present any relevant evidence tending to show that disconnection of service is not warranted. The formal rules of evidence will not apply to this review and all relevant evidence customarily relied upon by reasonable persons in the conduct of serious business affairs will be admissible unless a valid objection justifies its exclusion. In reviewing a customer's claims, the Director of Public Works will consider all relevant factors. The decision of the Director of Public Works will be final and will exhaust all administrative remedies. Additional details relevant to the review process are provided in the City Code Section 33-98.13 (Appendix F-2).

7.9 Notices of Failure to Comply and Violations

The Director of Public Works will give written notice of a failure to comply or violation. The regular City water bill may be used as a notice of failure to comply. Notice of failure to comply with the water use allocation provisions or commission of waste will be provided to the customer by regular mail or by personal delivery. Details of relevant information to be provided via the notice are provided in the City Code Section 33-98.14 (Appendix F-2).

7.10 Changes in Allocations

Upon application by the customer to the Director of Public Works, a change in allocation or an exemption from the provisions of this article may be granted by the Director of Public Works based on substantial evidence of undue hardship, reasons of health and safety or other valid reasons. In determining whether a change of allocation or exemption will be granted to the customer, the Director of Public Works will consider all relevant factors submitted in the application. Details of relevant information to be provided via application are provided in the City Code Section 33-98.15 (Appendix F-2).

7.11 Emergency Service Connections

At present, the City does not have any emergency service connections and is reliant upon its three independent sources. In the event CMWD water becomes unavailable, the City would be totally reliant upon groundwater. Over the short-term, the City could utilize its full well capacity and request its full entitlement from UWCD to provide limited service at a reduced water quality. If UWCD service were to be curtailed, limited service could also be provided using City wells and CMWD water. Barring contamination, it is assumed that the City wells would be available under all scenarios.

CMWD has a goal of developing additional storage to address emergency storage and carryover storage requirements. Emergency storage is defined as the amount of water necessary to meet 75 percent of normal demands over a six month period. Carryover storage is the amount of water needed to meet the difference between normal and above-normal demands over two successive dry years. CMWD is predicting a storage deficit of 77,757 acre-feet in the

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year 2020 and currently maintains a reserve of 10,000 acre-feet at Lake Bard, CMWD's primary storage facility.

The City is investigating a permanent emergency interconnection with the City of San Buenaventura. The specifics of this physical interconnection remain to be worked out and there are institutional issues that must be addressed. Both the City of Oxnard and City of San Buenaventura view this as an opportunity to jointly provide emergency service to one another.

7.12 Analysis of Revenue Impacts of Reduced Sales During Shortages

The City of Oxnard operates its water system as an enterprise fund. Within that fund are both operational and capital funds. In general, the operational funds are supported by water sales and the capital funds are supported by fees paid by developers as well as a portion of water sales revenue.

Water billing for City accounts consists of two parts: (1) a fixed charge, also referred to as the service charge or meter charge, based on the meter size, and (2) a variable component or commodity charge based on water purchase. Ideally, most water utilities would like to collect sufficient funds from the fixed charges to cover the fixed expenses, such as salaries and benefits and the costs involved in maintaining facilities. However, due to the need to maintain "lifeline" rates for customers, this is not always achieved.

For the City of Oxnard, the service charges collected are significantly short of the revenue needed to cover fixed costs – which are mostly for personnel.

Table 7-8 discusses various actions and conditions that may impact the City revenues.

TABLE 7-8
ACTIONS AND CONDITIONS THAT IMPACT REVENUES

Type	Anticipated Revenue Reduction
Reduced sales due to drought conditions	Up to a total reduction of 10 percent of water sales under normally expected drought conditions due to the City's resource mix. This would translate into a revenue reduction of approximately $2.2 million.
Slow-down in development, impacting capital revenue	Capital revenue is dependent on development or re-development within the City. The past several years have seen high growth rates throughout Southern California, including the City of Oxnard. However, based on the past reductions in the amount of land development activity – a primary source of capital - , a drop in capital revenue of 50 percent or more can be expected in the future. Ultimately, as the City approaches a buildout condition, capital revenue will drop to very minimal

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Table 7-9 discusses expenditures.

TABLE 7-9
ACTIONS AND CONDITIONS THAT IMPACT EXPENDITURES

Category	Anticipated Cost
Increase staff cost	It is expected that staff salaries will increase with inflation. In addition, the GREAT Program will involve additions to staffing levels of ultimately an addition of 7-10 persons.
Increased O&M cost	The City's O&M costs will be significantly impacted by the personnel and energy costs associated with the new AWPF.
Increased cost of supply & treatment	Treatment is discussed above. The cost of supplies includes water purchased from Calleguas Municipal Water District and United Water Conservation District. The current cost for Tier 1 water is $484 per AF (2005).

Table 7-10 discusses the measures that water utilities, including the City of Oxnard overcomes the impacts of revenue changes. Where there are decreases, primarily due to reduced water sales, the City considers the corresponding reduction in expenditures (energy and water purchases) and then has the ability to adjust the rates. However, increasing rates when customers are decreasing water purchases (voluntary or mandatory) can be problematic. Therefore, to some degree decreased revenue could be somewhat offset from reserve funds.

TABLE 7-10
PROPOSED MEASURES TO OVERCOME REVENUE IMPACTS

Names of Measures	Summary of Effects
Rate adjustment	Rate adjustments or use of reserve funds can make up for drops in revenue. It is estimated that a 10 percent drop in water sales will decrease City revenue by approximately $2.2 million. However, there would also be a decrease in expenditures, particularly in the amount of purchased Calleguas water.
Development of reserves	The City currently has an operational reserves that could accommodate reductions in water revenues of 10-20 percent for a particular year without the need to adjust rates.
Bond Financing	For larger capital expenditures, including the GREAT Program, the City has been and will continue to utilize bond financing. This financing spreads costs over many years mitigating revenue changes on a year-to-year basis.

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Table 7-11 discusses measure to overcome expenditure impacts

TABLE 7-11
PROPOSED MEASURES TO OVERCOME EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Names of Measures	Summary of Effects
Rate increases	The City will adjust its water rates as necessary to meet expenditures.
Bond financing	The City is using bond financing for the larger capital expenditures.
GREAT Program	The GREAT program is designed to reduce the City's need for purchase of water on a percentage basis. This will allow the City to better control and predict its expenditures.

Finally, the assumptions are that the impacts of drought will be relatively minor in nature due to the City's portfolio of water resources. However, the Municipal Code and this UWMP must examine a decrease of up to 50 percent in water sales. Such a drastic decrease would obviously have an impact. Such a significant reduction would create a need to increase rates by approximately 21.5 percent under current conditions unless there were other actions taken by the City. It is unlikely that there would be any reduction in personnel since, if anything, staff needs may increase to enforce the mandatory reductions in water use.

7.13 Draft Ordinance and Use Monitoring Procedures

The draft ordinance – revised from an earlier 1991 ordinance is included in Appendix J.

Monitoring of water use reductions during a water shortage time period will be accomplished by monitoring the water use of all customers as reflected in the monthly meter reading to generate bills. Where water use exceeds the amounts allocated, notices will be sent and enforcement actions will be taken.

Monitoring non-permitted uses will depend on: (1) zoning enforcement officers of the City; and (2) complaints or information supplied by residents or workers within the City.

Table 7-12 discusses water use monitoring mechanisms.

TABLE 7-12
WATER USE MONITORING MECHANISMS
(Table 31, Guidelines)

Mechanisms for Determining Actual Reductions	Type and Quality of Data Expected
Review of meter reading	Monthly for all customers
Restrictions enforcement	Reports from citizens/workers or zoning enforcement officers

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Deficient Intersections After Feasible Mitigation
City of Oxnard 2020 General Plan Update

NOTE: Readily feasible mitigations developed only for Alternative B were applied to the other three scenarios, which would each likely have fewer deficient intersections with additional mitigation analysis. The acceptable Level of Service (LOS) at intersections as currently defined in the City of Oxnard General Plan is LOS C. Deficiency is defined as any intersection operating at LOS D, E, or F in either AM or PM peak period, or both.

Current 2020 General Plan Buildout Deficient Intersections

INTERSECTION	AM LOS	PM LOS
1. C St & Gonzales	A	**D**
2. C St & Wooley	A	**D**
3. Oxnard-Saviers & Wooley	**E**	**F**
4. Rice & Gonzales	C	**D**
5. Rose & Channel Islands	B	**D**
6. Rose & Gonzales	C	**D**
7. Rose & Pleasant Valley	**D**	C
8. Rose & Third	A	**D**
9. Santa Clara & Auto Center	A	**D**
10. Saviers & Channel Islands	B	**D**

General Plan Update Alternative A Deficient Intersections

INTERSECTION	AM LOS	PM LOS
1. C St & Wooley	B	**D**
2. Oxnard-Saviers & Wooley	**F**	**F**
3. Rice & Gonzales	C	**D**
4. Rose & Bard	**D**	C
5. Rose & Gonzales	C	**D**
6. Rose & Pleasant Valley	C	**D**
7. Rose & Third	A	**D**
8. Santa Clara & Auto Center	A	**D**

General Plan Update (Preferred) Alternative B Deficient Intersections

INTERSECTION	AM LOS	PM LOS
1. C St & Wooley	B	**D**
2. Oxnard-Saviers & Wooley	**F**	**F**
3. Rice & Gonzales	C	**D**
4. Rose & Pleasant Valley	C	**D**
5. Rose & Third	A	**D**

General Plan Update Alternative C Deficient Intersections

INTERSECTION	AM LOS	PM LOS
1. C St & 3rd St	C	D
2. C St & 5th St	C	E
3. C St & Channel Islands	A	D
4. C St & Gonzales	A	D
5. C St & Wooley	B	D
6. Del Norte & Gonzales	A	D
7. Del Norte & SR-34 (5th St.)	B	D
8. H St & Gonzales	C	D
9. Hobson/J St & Wooley	B	D
10. Lombard & 5th St.	B	D
11. Oxnard & 2nd St.	B	D
12. Oxnard & 5th St.	C	E
13. Oxnard & Camino Del Sol	C	E
14. Oxnard & Gonzales	B	D
15. Oxnard & Pleasant Valley	C	E
16. Oxnard & Vineyard	D	D
17. Oxnard-Saviers & Wooley	E	F
18. South Oxnard & Wooley	F	F
19. Pacific & Wooley	A	D
20. Rice & Gonzales	D	D
21. Rice & Wooley	C	E
22. Rose & Auto Center	C	E
23. Rose & Bard	D	D
24. Rose & Camino del Sol	E	F
25. Rose & Channel Islands	D	D
26. Rose & Emerson	C	D
27. Rose & Gonzales	C	B
28. Rose & Oxnard	B	D
29. Rose & Pleasant Valley	C	E
30. Rose & Third	D	F
31. Rose & Wooley	D	E
32. Santa Clara & Auto Center	B	D
33. Saviers & Channel Islands	D	D
34. Statham & Channel Islands	B	D
35. Ventura & 5th St	B	D
36. Ventura & Wooley	B	D
37. Victoria & 5th St	D	D
38. Victoria & Wooley	D	D
39. Vineyard & Esplanade	B	D

EXHIBIT 2
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