City of Newport Beach

Amendments to 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

March 2018



**City of Newport Beach**

**Amendments to 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)**

**Contents**

**Revisions to Section 5.2.3 Table 5-1** – Provides an outline of specific water supply conditions applicable to each stage of water supply reduction as well as assigning percent reduction in water supply to each stage up to a 50 percent reduction to address CWC 10632.

**Revisions to Section 5.5.3 Table 5-4** – Provides additional consumption reduction methods to address CWC 10632 (a) (5) and provides context for the stages for water supply reduction.

**Addition of Section 8.4** – Provides an outline of the steps the City is taking to adopt the Amended UWMP including publicizing a public hearing, holding a public hearing, adopting the UWMP, and submitting the UWMP to the appropriate agencies.

**Revisions to SBX 7-7 Table 2** – Deselects “DOF” as the method for population estimates and selects “Method 4 Other” to reflect the use of CSU Fullerton Center for Demographic Research data.

**Revisions to SBX 7-7 Table 4** – Includes calculations to substantiate volume of indirect recycled water reported in SBX7-7 to address CWC 10608.52 (b).

**Appendices**

**Revisions to Appendix B Table –** Update DWR Standardized Tables 4-1, 8-1, and 8-3.

**Addition of Appendix E-1** – Public Hearing Notice for Amended UWMP.

**Addition of Appendix F-1** – Resolution of the Amended UWMP adoption.

**Revisions to**

**Main UWMP Document**

1.
2.

### City of Newport Beach

In 1992, the City developed its Water Conservation Implementation Plan and was later updated on November 6, 2015 in response to the California Assembly Bill Number 11. This plan is intended to conservatively manage the City’s water resources to provide water to its customers on an equitable and business-sound basis, in the event of a curtailment of deliveries of up to 50 percent.

The City updated and passed the Water Conservation and Supply Level Regulations Municipal Code Ordinance No.14.16 on March 8, 2016. This law establishes a comprehensive staged water use program that encourages reduced water consumption within the City through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City. This ordinance establishes permanent water conservation requirements. The City’s Water Conservation and Supply Level Regulations consists of four levels that can be implemented at the City’s discretion as the differential between water supply and demand increases. A summary of the stages of water shortage is displayed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan

| **Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan** |
| --- |
| Stage  | Complete Both |
| Percent Supply Reduction1 | Water Supply Condition  |
| 1 | Up to 10% | A Level 1 Water Shortage applies when the City determines that a “mild” water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and, and it is necessary to impose mandatory conservation requirements to appropriately respond to conditions created by the water supply shortage. Water reduction can be set between 0%-10% of supply, or 100%-90% of a set base amount in reference to the City’s Municipal Code 14.16.060.  |
| 2  | 10%-25% | A Level 2 Water Shortage applies when the City determines that a “moderate” water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and, and it is necessary to impose mandatory conservation requirements to appropriately respond to conditions created by the water supply shortage. Water reduction can be set between 10%-25% of supply, or 90%-75% of a set base amount in reference to the City’s Municipal Code 14.16.070.  |
| 3  | 25%-40% | A Level 3 Water Shortage applies when the City determines that a “severe” water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and, and it is necessary to impose mandatory conservation requirements to appropriately respond to conditions created by the water supply shortage. Water reduction can be set between 25%-40% of supply, or 75%-60% of a set base amount in reference to the City’s Municipal Code 14.16.080.  |
| 4  | 40% and above | A Level 4 Water Shortage applies when the City determines that a “emergency” water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and, and it is necessary to impose mandatory conservation requirements to appropriately respond to conditions created by the water supply shortage. Water reduction can be set between 40% and above of supply, or 60% and below of a set base amount in reference to the City’s Municipal Code 14.16.090.  |
| *1 One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.* |
| NOTES: |

### Consumption Reduction Methods

Table 5-4 lists the consumption reduction methods that will be used to reduce water use in restrictive stages.

Table 5-4: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods

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| --- |
| **Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods** |
| Stage | Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier | Additional Explanation or Reference  |
| All | Expand Public Information Campaign | The City provides public education by contracting with MWDOC through the Choice Program. The program includes a public website, school programs, water news in the local newspaper, quarterly Water Policy Dinners, annual Water summit, and tours of water facilities. |
| All | Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices | The City offers rebates to CII and residential customers (by contracting with MWDOC through its Choice Program) on devices such as laminar flow restrictors, dry vacuum pumps, premium high efficiency toilets. |
| All | Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency | The City offers rebates to CII and residential customers (by contracting with MWDOC through the Choice Program) on devices such as spray nozzles, drip irrigation, smart irrigation timers, soil moisture sensor, in-stem flow regulator. |
| All | Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement | The City offers rebates for turf replacement by contracting with MWDOC through the Choice Program.  |
| All | Offer Water Use Surveys | Program administered by MWDOC. |
| All | Decrease Line Flushing |  |
| 2 | Increase Water Waste Patrols |  |
| 4 | Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections  | The City will not (1) provide new potable water service, new temporary meters, or new permanent meters or (2) issue statements of immediate ability to serve or to provide potable water service, except under specific circumstances. |

1.
2.

## UWMP Amendment Process

### Resubmitting UWMP

As requested by DWR, the City resubmitted their 2015 UWMP to address certain sections of the California Water Code that were not covered by the original plan. After making edits to the UWMP, the City went through the adoption process once more. Table 8-3 presents a summary of the steps taken by the City in adopting the amended UWMP.

Table 8-3: External Coordination and Outreach for Resubmitting UWMP

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **External Coordination and Outreach** | **Date** | **Reference** |
| Public notification | 03/13/18 and 03/27/18 | Appendix E-1 |
| Held public hearing | 03/27/18 | Appendix E-1 |
| Adopted UWMP | TBD | Appendix F-1 |
| Submitted UWMP to DWR | TBD | - |
| Submitted UWMP to the California State Library and city or county within the supplier’s service area | TBD | - |
| Made UWMP available for public review | TBD | - |

Again, the opportunity was presented to the public for comments and questions concerning the UWMP. The City published a public hearing notification in the local newspaper for the amended UWMP which can be viewed in Appendix E-1. After the public hearing, the City Council reviewed and approved the Amended UWMP on MONTH XX, 2018. Appendix F-1 includes the resolution approving the Amended UWMP. By MONTH XX, 2018, the City’s Amended UWMP will be resubmitted to DWR, California State Library, and County of Orange. The Amended UWMP will be available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

**Revisions to**

**SB X7-7 Verification Forms**

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| **SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates** |
| **Method Used to Determine Population**(may check more than one) |
| C:\Users\KHERNA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\01\clip_image001.png | **1. Department of Finance** (DOF)DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) andDOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available  |
| C:\Users\KHERNA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\01\clip_image001.png | **2. Persons-per-Connection Method** |
| C:\Users\KHERNA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\01\clip_image001.png | **3. DWR Population Tool** |
| C:\Users\KHERNA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\01\clip_image002.png | **4. Other**DWR recommends pre-review |
| NOTES: |

**SB X 7-7 Table 4-B Supplemental Table**

**Deduction Calculation for Indirect Potable Reuse of Recycled Water**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deduct Recycled Water Used for Indirect Potable Reuse [1] |
| Fiscal Year Ending | Total Groundwater Recharge | (1)5-YearAverageRecharge (Acre-Feet) | (2)Loss Factor for Recharge & Recovery [2] | (1) x (2) = (3) VolumeEnteringDistributionSystem(Acre-Feet) | (4)Total Basin Production | (3) / (4) = (5)Percent of Total Basin Production | (6)Agency Groundwater Production | (5) x (6) = (7)Recycled Water Used for Groundwater Replenishment |
| 1990 |  6,498  |  6,498  | 96.5% |  6,271  |  229,878  | 2.73% |   |  -  |
| 1991 |  6,634  |  6,498  | 96.5% |  6,271  |  235,532  | 2.66% |   |  -  |
| 1992 |  6,843  |  6,566  | 96.5% |  6,336  |  244,333  | 2.59% |   |  -  |
| 1993 |  8,161  |  6,658  | 96.5% |  6,425  |  243,629  | 2.64% |   |  -  |
| 1994 |  5,042  |  7,034  | 96.5% |  6,788  |  237,837  | 2.85% |   |  -  |
| 1995 |  2,738  |  6,636  | 96.5% |  6,403  |  276,096  | 2.32% |   |  -  |
| 1996 |  4,282  |  5,884  | 96.5% |  5,678  |  302,273  | 1.88% |   |  -  |
| 1997 |  4,389  |  5,413  | 96.5% |  5,224  |  310,217  | 1.68% |   |  -  |
| 1998 |  2,496  |  4,922  | 96.5% |  4,750  |  297,726  | 1.60% |  10,421  |  166  |
| 1999 |  3,489  |  3,789  | 96.5% |  3,657  |  322,476  | 1.13% |  12,282  |  139  |
| 2000 |  5,774  |  3,479  | 96.5% |  3,357  |  320,250  | 1.05% |  9,466  |  99  |
| 2001 |  2,067  |  4,086  | 96.5% |  3,943  |  323,129  | 1.22% |  12,426  |  152  |
| 2002 |  4,143  |  3,643  | 96.5% |  3,515  |  322,590  | 1.09% |  13,126  |  143  |
| 2003 |  3,867  |  3,594  | 96.5% |  3,468  |  274,927  | 1.26% |  7,556  |  95  |
| 2004 |  1,784  |  3,868  | 96.5% |  3,733  |  272,954  | 1.37% |  11,202  |  153  |
| 2005 |  4,156  |  3,527  | 96.5% |  3,404  |  232,199  | 1.47% |  4,984  |  73  |
| 2006 |  4,086  |  3,203  | 96.5% |  3,091  |  215,172  | 1.44% |  3,546  |  51  |
| Deduct Recycled Water Used for Indirect Potable Reuse [1] |
| Fiscal Year Ending | Total Groundwater Recharge | (1)5-YearAverageRecharge (Acre-Feet) | (2)Loss Factor for Recharge & Recovery [2] | (1) x (2) = (3) VolumeEnteringDistributionSystem(Acre-Feet) | (4)Total Basin Production | (3) / (4) = (5)Percent of Total Basin Production | (6)Agency Groundwater Production | (5) x (6) = (7)Recycled Water Used for Groundwater Replenishment |
| 2007 |  218  |  3,607  | 96.5% |  3,481  |  284,706  | 1.22% |  3,606  |  44  |
| 2008 |  17,792  |  2,822  | 96.5% |  2,723  |  351,622  | 0.77% |  14,338  |  111  |
| 2009 |  54,261  |  5,607  | 96.5% |  5,411  |  310,586  | 1.74% |  11,309  |  197  |
| 2010 |  65,950  |  16,103  | 96.5% |  15,539  |  273,889  | 5.67% |  10,049  |  570  |
| 2011 |  66,083  |  28,461  | 96.5% |  27,465  |  248,659  | 11.05% |  9,575  |  1,058  |
| 2012 |  71,678  |  40,861  | 96.5% |  39,431  |  266,066  | 14.82% |  10,202  |  1,512  |
| 2013 |  72,877  |  55,153  | 96.5% |  53,223  |  298,175  | 17.85% |  11,251  |  2,008  |
| 2014 |  66,167  |  66,170  | 96.5% |  63,854  |  318,967  | 20.02% |  11,057  |  2,213  |
| 2015 |  76,546  |  68,551  | 96.5% |  66,152  |  296,292  | 22.33% |  11,203  |  2,501  |
|   |
| [1] Indirect is recycled water for groundwater recharge through spreading and injection of GWRS and Water Factory 21. The yearly totals are apportioned among the OCWD Basin agencies on the basis of groundwater production over a five year rolling average. |
| [2] Loss factor provided by OCWD, includes loss over county lines to LA Basin. |
| Note: The amount of water injected into the GW Basin includes both barrier injection and percolation. Discrepancies between this supplemental document and numbers reported in Table 4-B of the SBx 7-7 verification forms can be attributed to rounding in intermediary calculations and conversion factors. |
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**Revisions to Appendix B**

**DWR Standardized Tables**

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| **Table 8-1 Retail:** **Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan** |
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