2022 WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2017 – 2021 Data

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

City of Roseville

2022 Water Management Plan

November 2022

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Attachments

Glossary

Acre(s)	ac
Acre Feet	AF
Acre Feet Per Year	AF/yr
American Community Survey	ACS
Aquifer Storage Recovery	ASR
Average Dry Weather Flow	ADWF
Best Management Practice	BMP
California Department of Finance	CDoF
California State Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program	CASGEM
California Water Code	CWC
California-American Water Company	Cal-Am
Central Valley Project Municipal and Industrial Water Shortage Policy	CVP M&I WSP
Citrus Heights Water District	CHWD
Commercial, Industrial, Institutional	CII
City of Roseville	COR or City
City of Roseville Water Utility	Roseville
Compressed Natural Gas	CNG
Cubic Feet Per Second	cfs
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F
Department of Water Resources	DWR
Drought Risk Assessment	DRA
Dwelling Unit	DU
Environmental Impact Statement	EIS
Environmental Utilities	EU
Equivalent Dwelling Unit	EDU
Gallons Per Day per Dwelling Unit	gpd/DU
Gallons Per Minute	gpm
Groundwater Management Plan	GWMP
Groundwater Sustainability Agency	GSA
Groundwater Sustainability Plan	GSP
Maximum Contaminant Level	MCL
Middle Fork Project	MFP
Million Gallon(s)	MG
Million Gallons Per Day	MGD
Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance	MWELO
Municipal and Industrial	M&I
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	NPDES
Operations Criteria and Plan	OCAP
Parts Per Million	ppm
Placer County Water Agency	PCWA

Pounds Per Square Inch	psi
Sacramento Suburban Water District	SSWD
San Juan Water District	SJWD
Senate Bill X7-7	SB X7-7
South Placer Municipal Utilities District	SPMUD
South Placer Wastewater Authority	SPWA
State of California Legislature	Legislature
State Water Project	SWP
Sustainable Groundwater Management Act	SGMA
United States Bureau of Reclamation	USBR
Urban Water Management Plan	UWMP
Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020	Guidebook
Urban Water Retail Supplier	Supplier
Wastewater Treatment Plant	WWTP
Water Demand Tracking Tool	Tool
Water Forum Agreement	WFA
Water Management Plan	WMP
Water Shortage Contingency Plan	WSCP
Water Treatment Plant	WTP
West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Agency	WPGSA

Water Management Plan Summary

This 2021 Water Management Plan (WMP) has been developed and updated by the City of Roseville, a Central Valley Project Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Contractor on the Upper American River to meet the requirements of Roseville's water service contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). This 2021 WMP encompasses data from 2017 through 2021. Per the latest 2020 Water Management Plan Guidebook, the City's recently updated and adopted 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) may serve to meet some requirements of the WMP. Where necessary, supplemental information has been included in this WMP and a crosswalk table has been provided below for ease of referencing the 2020 UWMP.

Urban Water Management Plan Crosswalk Table

An UWMP crosswalk table was developed from the template provided by the USBR to address many of the requirements of the WMP through reference. The 2020 UWMP can be found at the City's (https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=17840857). The 2020 UWMP was updated by the City of Roseville Water Utility (Roseville) to meet the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

Table 1: UWMP Crosswalk Table

CROSSWALK TABLE			
Water Management Plan Requirement	**Included in the WMP Supplemental Information** *(this document)*	**Included in the 2020 UWMP**	**2020 UWMP Reference Location**
Section 1: Description of the District			
Contact Information	Yes	Yes	App. N, pg. 2 of 13
A. History			
1. Date district formed, first Reclamation contract, original size, current year	Yes	No	
2. Current size, population, and irrigated acres	No	Yes	Service Area: pg. 3-5; Population: pg. 3-7, Sec. 3.4.1 & pg. 5-2, Sec 5.2
3. Water Supplies received in current year	No	Yes	pg. 3-4, Table 3-D
4. Annual entitlement under each right and/or contract	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-2, Sec. 6.2.1
5. Anticipated land-use changes	Yes	Yes	pg. 3-8 to 3-9, Sec. 3.5 App. C
B. Location and Facilities			

Water Management Plan Requirement	Included in the WMP *(this document)*	Included in the 2020 UWMP	2020 UWMP Reference Location
1. Incoming flow locations and measurement methods	Yes	Yes	pg. 3-6, Figure 3-2
2. Current year Agricultural Conveyance System	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. Current year Urban Distribution System	Yes	Yes	pg. 3-3, Sec. 3.1.4; pg. 3-6, Fig 3-2
4. List storage facilities	No	Yes	pg. 3-2, Table 3-A
5. Restrictions on the District's water source(s)	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-2, Sec. 6.2.1
6. Proposed changes or additions to facilities & operations (next 5 yrs)	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-14 to 6-16, Sec. 6.12
C. Topography and Soils			
1. Topography of District and impact on water operations & management	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-19 to 6-23, Sec. 6.14
D. Climate			
1. General climate of the District Service Area	No	Yes	pg. 3-7, Sec 3.3
a. Period of record and weather station ID used	No	Yes	pg. 3-7, Sec 3.3
b. Average precipitation (by month and annual)	No	Yes	pg. 3-7, Table 3-E
c. Average, maximum and minimum temperatures (by month and annual)	No	Yes	pg. 3-7, Table 3-E
d. Wind Velocity and Frost-free days	Yes	No	
2. Impact of any microclimates on water management within the District	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. Natural and Cultural Resources			
1. Identify natural resources within the District	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-1 to 6-25, Chpt. 6; App. C
2. Describe management of resources, past or present, by the District	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-1 to 6-25, Chpt. 6; App. C
3. Identify recreational and/or cultural resource areas within the District	Yes	Yes	App. C
F. Operating Rules and Regulations			
1. Attach a copy of the District's operating rules and regulations	Yes	No	
2. Describe agricultural water allocation policy	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. Describe policies on transfers by District and its customers	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-13, Sec. 6.10
G. Water Measurement, Pricing, and Billing			

Water Management Plan Requirement	Included in the WMP *(this document)*	Included in the 2020 UWMP	2020 UWMP Reference Location
1. Urban Customer	Yes	No	
a. Total number of connections		Yes	pg. 2-1, Table 2-1
b. Number of metered connections	Yes	No	
c. Number of connections not billed by quantity	Yes	No	
d. Percent of water that was measured at delivery point	Yes	No	
e. Percent of water that was billed by quantity	Yes	No	
f. Measurement device table	Yes	No	
2. Agriculture and Urban Customers	Yes	No	
a. Describe/attach current year water charges	Yes	Yes	pg. 9-2 to 9-3, Sec. 9.1.3; App. M
b. Annual charges collected from customers (fixed and volumetric)	Yes	No	
c. Describe or attach water-use data accounting procedures	Yes	Yes	pg. 5-2 to 5-3, Sec. 5.4
H. Water Shortage Allocation Policies			
1. Water Shortage and Usage	Yes	Yes	App. J & K
a. Attach District's current year water shortage policies	Yes	Yes	pg. 7-4, Sec. 7.1.4.3; App. J
b. Describe how reduced water supplies are allocated	Yes	Yes	App. K
2. Attach District's current year policies that address wasteful use of water and enforcement	No	Yes	pg. 9-2, Sec. 9.1.1; App. L
I. Evaluate Policies of Regulatory Agencies			
1. Discuss modifications and solutions for improved water management	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-14 to 6-15, Sec. 6.12
Section 2: Inventory of Water Resources			
A. Surface Water Supply			
1. AF volumes of surface water delivered to the District by each of the Districts sources	Yes	No	
2. Historical amount of water delivered for the last 10 years	Yes	No	

Water Management Plan Requirement	Included in the WMP *(this document)*	Included in the 2020 UWMP	2020 UWMP Reference Location
B. Groundwater Supply			
1. AF volumes of groundwater pumped and delivered	Yes	No	
2. Description of groundwater basin(s) that underlie the District	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-3, Sec. 6.3.1
3. Map of District operated wells and groundwater recharge areas	No	Yes	pg. 3-6, Figure 3-2; pg. 6-5 and 6-6, Figure 6-1
4. Description of conjunctive use of surface & groundwater	No	Yes	pg. 6-3, Sec. 6.3
5. For managed ground water basins, attach groundwater management plan	Yes	No	
6. For participation in groundwater banking, attach water banking management plan	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-5 to 6-6, Sec. 6.3.4 pg. 6-15, Sec. 6.12.2
C. Other Water Supplies			
1. Long term water supplies not described above	No	Yes	pg. 6-10 to 6-13, Sec. 6.6 through Sec. 6.10
D. Source Water Quality Monitoring Practices			
1. Potable Water Quality – attach current Water Quality Report	Yes	No	
E. Water Uses within the District			
1. Urban use by customer type in current year	Yes	Yes	pg. 4-3, Sec. 4.2.4, DWR Table 4-1
2. Urban wastewater collection & treatment systems	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-6 to 6-9, Sec. 6.5
3. Groundwater recharge/management/ banking	Yes	Yes	pg. 6-5 to 6-6, Sec. 6.3.4
4. Transfers and exchanges into or out of the service area	Yes	Yes	pg. 3-4 to 3-5, Sec. 3.1.6; pg. 6-13, Sec. 6.10
5. Trades, wheeling, wet/dry exchanges or other transactions	Yes	No	
6. Any other uses of water	N/A	N/A	N/A
F. Water Accounting (Authority)			
1. Table 1, Surface Water Supply	Yes	No	
2. Table 2, Ground Water Supply	Yes	No	
3. Table 3, Total Water Supply	Yes	No	
4. Table 4, Distribution System Losses	Yes	No	

Water Management Plan Requirement	Included in the WMP *(this document)*	Included in the 2020 UWMP	2020 UWMP Reference Location
5. Table 5, District Water Budget	Yes	No	
6. Table 6, Annual Water Quantities Delivered Under Each Right or Contract	Yes	No	
Section 3: BMPs for Agricultural Contractors	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 4: BMPs for Urban Contractors			
A. BMP Compliance Methodology	Yes	Yes	Pg. 9-12, Sec. 9-4 Pg. 5-2 to 5-3, Sec. 5.4 & Table 5-2
B. Foundational BMPs	No		
1. Utilities Operations	No	Yes	pg. 9-1 to 9-12; Chpt. 9
a. Operations Practices	No	Yes	pg. 9-1 to 9-12, Chpt. 9
i. Conservation Coordinator	No	Yes	Pg. 9-8, Sec. 9.1.7
ii. Water waste prevention	No	Yes	Pg. 9-2, Sec. 9.1.1
iii. Wholesale agency assistance program	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Water Loss Control	No	Yes	pg. 9-8, Section 9.1.6
c. Metering	No	Yes	pg. 9-2, Sec. 9.1.2
d. Retail Conservation Prices	No	Yes	pg. 9-2 to 9-3, Sec. 9.1.3; pg. 9-6 COR Table 9-A
2. Education Programs	No	Yes	Pg. 9-3 to 9-7, Sec. 9.1.4, 9.1.5; App. N
a. Public Information Programs	No	Yes	pg. 9-3 to 9-7, Sec. 9.1.4 and 9.1.5; App. N
b. School Education Programs	No	Yes	pg. 9-4, Sec. 9.1.4.3; pg. 9-6; App. N
C. Programmatic BMPs			
1. Residential	No	Yes	pg. 9-9 to 9-10, Sec. 9.2.1
2. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CI)	No	Yes	pg. 9-10 to 9-11, Sec. 9.2.2
3. Landscape	No	Yes	pg. 9-9 to 9-11, Sec. 9.2.1.1, Sec. 9.2.1.3, Sec. 9.2.2.1, Sec. 9.2.2.2, Sec. 9.2.2.3 & Sec. 9.2.2.4
D. Provide a 5-yr Budget	Yes	No	

Water Management Plan Requirement	Included in the WMP *(this document)*	Included in the 2020 UWMP	2020 UWMP Reference Location
E. Attachments	Yes	No	
1. Attachment A, District Maps	No	Yes	pg. 3-6, Figure 3-2 App. C, pg. II-9, Figure II-2
2. Attachment B, District Rules and Regulations	Yes	No	
3. Attachment C, Measurement Device Documentation	Yes	No	
4. Attachment D, District Sample Bills	Yes	No	
5. Attachment E, District Water Shortage Plan	No	Yes	App. K
6. Attachment F, Groundwater Strategic Plan	Yes	No	
7. Attachment G, Groundwater Banking Plan	No	Yes	pg. 6-5 to 6-6, Sec. 6.3.4 pg. 6-15, Sec. 6.12.2
8. Attachment H, Annual Potable Water Quality Report – Urban	Yes	No	
9. Attachment I, Notices of District Education Programs Available to Customers	No	Yes	pg. 9-4 to 9-7, Sec. 9.1.5
10. Attachment J, Water Order Form	N/A	N/A	N/A
11. Attachment K, District Soils map (Agriculture only)	N/A	N/A	N/A
12. Attachment L, Drainage Problem Report	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. Attachment M, Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

Water Management Plan Contents

The following document supplements information included in the 2020 UWMP, as outlined and referenced in the Crosswalk Table above, to meet all Water Management Plan requirements.

I. Description of the District

District Contact Information	
District Name:	City of Roseville
Physical/Mailing Address:	2005 Hilltop Circle, Roseville, CA 95747 (Environmental Utilities Department)
Contact Name:	Bobby Alvarez
Title:	Water Conservation Administrator
Phone:	916-746-1710
Email:	Balvarez@roseville.ca.us
Web Address:	https://www.roseville.ca.us/

A. History

1. Date the City of Roseville Formed: Incorporated on April 10, 1909
   Date of First Formation of Water District: Purchased on July 24, 1934
   Date of First Reclamation Contract: July 1971
   Original Size Acres: 960 Acres
   Current Year (last complete calendar year): 2021
2. Current size, population, and irrigated acres: See Crosswalk Table for 2020 UWMP reference
3. Water supplies received in current year, See Table 2.

Table 2: City of Roseville Water Supplies in Current Year (2021)

Water Source	Volume (AF)
Federal urban water (Table 20)	13,409
Federal agricultural water (Table 20)	N/A
State water (Table 20)	N/A
Other Wholesaler (define) (Table 20)	16,530
Local surface water (Table 20)	N/A
Upslope drain water (Table 20)	N/A
District groundwater (Table 21)	1,473
Banked water (Table 20)	0
Transferred water (Table 20)	N/A
Recycled water[a] (Table 22)	3,799
Other (Wheeled) (Table 20)	-42
Total	35,169

4. Annual entitlement under each right and/or contract – See Crosswalk Table and Table 3.

Table 3: City of Roseville Annual Entitlement Under Each Right and/or Contract

Wholesaler	Volume (AF/yr)	Source	Contract #	Availability Period(s)
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Urban	32,000	Central Valley Project, Folsom Lake	14-06-200-3474A	Year-round with restrictions determined by Reclamation's Municipal and Industrial Shortage Policy based on hydrologic conditions. Allotment has varied significantly on an annual basis in recent years.
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Agriculture	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Placer County Water Agency Urban	30,000	Middle Fork of the American River	10-305	Year-round, all year types
San Juan Water District Urban	4,000	Middle Fork of the American River	10-305	Not available during "dry years" as defined in Water Forum
Placer County Water Agency Urban	3,360	Middle Fork of the American River	TBD	Planned for implementation by 2035

5. Anticipated land-use changes:

Land use characteristics have generally followed the employment characteristics for the City over time. Historically, there were a few industries with large land holdings for their manufacturing facilities and future expansions. As industries in the City have shifted, the larger industrial tracts have been, and are being, split and put back on the market with rezoning to allow development of residential and non-residential uses. New planning areas that are, or are planning to be, annexed into the City also have similar land use plans, with large portions of commercial and retail space to meet the projected demands. The City anticipates a trend in its industrial sector that is much smaller and more specialized, leading to less industrial water demand and smaller industrial parcels.

With an increase in commercial and office sector, the City is also planning for a corresponding increase in residential land use. Due to high housing demands near places of employment and recent market trends for smart growth promoted by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) and the market, the City is planning for an increase of medium- and high-density residential land uses in the new development areas. Overall, it is anticipated that the older residential areas of the City will maintain their low- to medium-density character, and newer areas will have the signature of a smart growth development with high-density residential units close to commercial and office space land uses.

6. Cropping patterns (Agricultural only) – N/A

7. Major irrigation methods (Agricultural only) – N/A

B. Location and Facilities

1. Incoming flow locations and measurement methods.

See Crosswalk Table for figures containing service area boundaries, pressure zones, incoming flow locations, transmission mains, storage facilities, pump stations, interties, pressure reducing stations, and groundwater facilities.

Table 4 provides incoming flow locations to the City, type of measurement device, and accuracy.

Table 4: Incoming Flow Locations, Measurement Device and Accuracy

Location Name	Physical Location	Type of Measurement Device	Accuracy
Placer County Water Agency	Stoneridge	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%
	5 Star	Mechanical Meter	+/- 1.5%
	Highland Park	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%
	Pleasant Grove	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%
	Tinker Road	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%
San Juan Water District	WTP	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%
	Eureka	Mechanical Meter	+/- 1.5%
	Cavitt Stallman	Mechanical Meter	+/- 1.5%
Citrus Heights Water District	Orlando	Mechanical Meter	+/- 1.5%
Sacramento Suburban Water District	North Antelope	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%
California American Water Company	PFE Road	Electronic Meter	+/- 0.5%

2. Current year Agricultural Conveyance System – N/A
3. Current year Urban Distribution System – Table 5 provides an overview of the composition of water conveyance infrastructure for the City.

Table 5: Current Year Urban Distribution System[(a)]

Miles of Cast Iron Pipe	Miles of Ductile Iron Pipe	Miles of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe	Miles of Reinforced Concrete Pipe	Miles of Other Pipe
20.2	76.4	269	62.1	166

(a) Approximate mileage by pipe material breakdown from the 2020 Water System Model Development Report
(b) "Other" pipe may include asbestos concrete, concrete, copper, galvanized steel, polyethylene, or steel

4. Storage Facilities – See Crosswalk Table
5. Description of agricultural spill recovery system – N/A
6. Agricultural delivery system operation – N/A
7. Restriction on water sources – See Table 6

Table 6: Water Source Restrictions

Source	Restriction	Cause of Restriction	Effect on Operations[(a)]
Central Valley Project, Folsom Lake	Subject to the Bureau of Reclamation's Municipal and Industrial Shortage Policy which can result in reductions below 50% of historical CVP usage (average of last 3 unconstrained years). In 2021 the City received 25% allocation of their historical CVP supply.	USBR contract No. 14-06-200-3474A-IR4	Up to a 31% reduction in overall supplies resulting from a 25% allocation from USBR
Middle Fork of the American River	4,000 AF/yr, not available in dry years	San Juan Water District contract terms	5% reduction in overall supplies
Middle Fork of the American River	None	Placer County Water Agency contract terms	None
Middle Fork of the American River	Not available until 2035	Placer County Water Agency (potential future supply conditions)	No operational benefit available at this time
Groundwater	Maximum well production, maintenance activities	Localized aquifer production and equipment limitations	Up to a 23% reduction in overall supplies

(a) Assumes 66,000 AF/YR in total contract supply, limited to 58,900 AF/YR by the Water Forum Agreement. Additionally, assumes a current maximum groundwater capacity of 17,500 AF/yr per COR Table 7-C of the 2020 UWMP.

8. Proposed changes/additions to facilities or operations (5yrs) – See Crosswalk Table and Additional Information outlined below.

The City has taken a proactive approach to develop a diversity of resources with a focus on surface water contracts, robust groundwater infrastructure, and highly collaborative regional presence in water planning and future conjunctive use. Future water supply projects over the next 5 years include diversifying the purchasing or importing of water, expansion of the City's groundwater and ASR program, and regional cooperative conjunctive use.

The City intends to continue development of its groundwater program through the analysis and construction of additional ASR wells, enhancement of current well operations, and a forward-looking approach to regional groundwater sustainability. The City plans to construct six additional ASR-capable

groundwater wells over the next five to ten years. Each of the planned six wells is assumed to provide 1,750 GPM, with an anticipated total of 17,500 AF/YR of additional available supply.

The City also anticipates an increase in the flexibility of the water system, specifically in Zone 4 where the majority of the City's growth is occurring, with the recent activation of the West Side Tank and Pump Station facility. This new facility will allow for increased usage and blending of groundwater supplies, in addition to more active pressure management.

In coming years, additional focus will be placed on increasing usage and reliability of the City's recycled water system, potentially decreasing demand on potable supplies. Finally, the City is in the process of implementing AMI (advanced metering infrastructure), significantly enhancing the utility's informational capabilities in the areas of billing accuracy, water loss tracking, and leak detection.

C. Topography and Soils

1. Topography and impact on water operations and management

   The topography of the City is best described as moderate rolling valley floor. Elevations range from 100-ft near the northwest boundary to 250-ft in the eastern portion of the service area. The City utilizes pressure reducing stations and booster pump stations where service elevations are too high or low for the City's pressure criteria to be met by gravity flow or adjacent water agencies. For additional information, see Crosswalk Table.

2. District soil association map – N/A
3. Agricultural limitations resulting from soil problems – N/A

D. Climate

1. General Climate of the District Service Area - See Crosswalk Table and supplemental information below.

Table 7: City of Roseville Service Area General Climate [a]

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Total Precipitation (in)[b]	5.2	4.1	3.6	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	2.3	3.6	24.5
Average Temperature (°F)	48.8	50.7	53.8	60.1	65.5	73.2	77.9	75.5	71.9	63.2	53.7	47.8	61.8
Maximum Temperature (°F)	73.5	77.9	83.2	92.5	102.9	119.5	110.5	110.2	108.9	95.6	84.8	75.6	119.5
Minimum Temperature (°F)	29.0	25.2	30.8	32.0	42.1	45.3	52.3	52.9	44.2	33.5	28.8	29.8	25.2
Average ET_o (in)[c]	1.2	2.1	3.2	4.6	6.4	7.7	8.1	7.1	5.3	3.8	1.8	1.2	52.3
Average Wind Velocity (mph)	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.3

(a) Source: CIMIS Website, (Station: Fair Oaks – Sacramento Valley – Station 131), data between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2021.
(b) Precipitation is defined as water, in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail, that falls to the ground.
(c) ET_o is defined as the sum of the evaporation and plant transpiration from land surface and surface water bodies to the atmosphere.

Weather Station ID: CIMIS Fair Oaks – Sacramento Valley – Station 131

Data Period: Year 2017 to Year 2021

ET Station ID: CIMIS Fair Oaks – Sacramento Valley – Station 131

Average annual frost-free days: 364

Frost Free Days – According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), frost free days are days with minimum temperatures greater than 28 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Impact of microclimates on water management – N/A

There are no known microclimates within the City's water service area.

E. Natural and Cultural Resources

1. Natural resource areas within the service – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below.

The City features substantial amounts of natural habitat, wetlands, and riparian (stream corridor) areas.

Table 8: Natural Resource Areas Within the Service Area

Name	Estimated Acres	Description
Linda Creek	N/A	1-cfs of water demand during dry times (approximately 4 months) for mitigation.
Dry Creek	N/A	No potable water demands to support this area. Receives at least 4 MGD of treated wastewater from the Dry Creek WWTP.
Preserve Lands	2,500	Restricted-use areas to protect natural resources, primarily Vernal Pool Grasslands, Riparian Woodland/Wetlands and Oak Woodland/Savannah habitats. No water demands to support this area.
Open Space	1,500	Primarily the floodplain areas, which are regulated by a Routine Maintenance Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. No water demands to support this area.

2. Description of district management of these resources in the past or present – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below

The City has approximately 4,000 acres of Open Space as shown in the crosswalk references for Attachment A, which includes:

- 2,500 acres of Preserve lands, which are restricted-use areas to protect natural resources, primarily Vernal Pool Grasslands, Riparian Woodland/Wetlands and Oak Woodland/Savannah habitats.
- 1,500 acres of open space lands, primarily the floodplain areas, which are regulated by a Routine Maintenance Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Preserve and Open Space areas are normally free of development but may contain utilities and bike trails. Access is allowed for passive recreational use. The publicly owned Open Space and Preserves areas provides:

- Preservation of natural and cultural resources
- Important habitat for endangered and threatened plants and animals
- Important water and air quality functions
- Passive Outdoor Recreation
- Scenic and visual enjoyment
- Public Health and Safety roles

The following documents are also utilized for the management and stewardship of the Preserve and Open Space areas:

- City of Roseville General Plan
- Urban Forest Master Plan
- Roseville Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan
- City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Routine Maintenance Agreement

3. Recreational and/or cultural resource areas within the service area – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below

Table 9: Recreational and/or Cultural Resources Areas within the Service Area

Name	Estimated Acres	Description
Public Parks	898	Maintenance of irrigation for recreational area. Several parks are irrigated with recycled water
Golf Courses	118	Maintenance of irrigation for recreational area. Several golf courses are irrigated with recycled water
Maidu and Mahany Open Space	273	Non-irrigated cultural resource area
Creeks	N/A	Recreational area with 1-cfs of water demand during dry times (approximately 4 months)

Maidu Park is a 152-acre regional park located near Rocky Ridge Drive in East Roseville. The developed area of the park (approximately 52 acres) includes the Maidu Community Center, Maidu Branch Library, Veteran's Memorial Rose Garden and Maidu Indian Museum. Additional features of the park include a four-diamond lighted softball complex, a five-field lighted soccer complex, a six-station batting cage, a regulation size lighted covered soccer arena, a skate track, one full basketball court, a pedestrian and bike path, numerous picnic areas and children's play equipment. The undeveloped areas of this park are native landscape with no irrigation demands.

Mahany Park is a 225-acre regional park located at the corner of Woodcreek Oaks and Pleasant Grove Boulevard. The developed area of the Park (approximately 52 acres) includes the Roseville Sports Center, Martha Riley Library, Roseville Utility Exploration Center and the Roseville Aquatics Complex. Additional features of the park include a four-diamond lighted baseball complex, two lighted softball fields, All-Weather football/soccer field, six lighted tennis courts, Bear Dog Park, a pedestrian/bike path, and project play which is a universally accessible playground for people of all abilities. The aquatic facility features a 50 meter Olympic-sized pool, in addition to two recreational pools. The undeveloped areas of this park are native landscape with no irrigation demands. The park irrigation operates with recycled water.

The City maintains numerous other smaller parks and parkland, some acreage developed and other acrage undeveloped. The total reflected in Table 9 includes all acreage zoned PR, including both regional and local parks.

F. Operating Rules and Regulations

1. Operating rules and regulations
See Attachment B for the City's Water (14.08) and Water Conservation (14.09) Municipal Codes.

2. Water allocation policy (Agricultural only) - N/A

3. Official and actual lead times necessary for water orders and shut-off (Agriculture only) - N/A

4. Policies regarding return flows (surface and subsurface drainage from farms) and outflow (Agricultural only) – N/A

5. Policies on water transfers by the district and its customers - See Crosswalk Table and additional information below.

   The City maintains direct treated water interties with five surrounding jurisdictions. The City can transfer water between jurisdictions through these interties or access water to supplement its distribution system. These facilities are designed to be used for wheeling water through the service area or for short-term demand shortage assistance. Currently, the City only exchanges water with PCWA in two specific areas where each respective agency can more easily service the other small service area. The targeted net exchange between agencies is 0.0. Transfer policies are developed on a case by case basis with each individual purveyor and coordinated with USBR as necessary.

G. Water Measurement, Pricing, and Billing

1. Agricultural Customers – N/A
2. Urban Customers
   - **a.** Total number of connections: 51,926 (See Crosswalk Table)
   - **b.** Total number of metered connections: 51,847
   - **c.** Total number of connections not billed by quantity: 80
     - i. Unmetered connections constitute approximately 0.15% of total connections, and have been identified for retrofit by 2025. An evaluation by new management of all existing unmetered properties has determined the engineering support requirements and legal necessities to accomplish the retrofit of these last unmetered properties, in line with existing Roseville municipal code. At present these properties are billed based on similar property types/sizes, as evaluated biannually.
   - **d.** Percentage of water that was measured at delivery point: 99.6%
     - i. 0.4% of potable water deliveries were to the 80 unmetered connections referenced above. All other potable water sales were metered at the delivery point.
   - **e.** Percentage of delivered water that was billed by quantity: 99.6%
     - i. See item d above.
   - **f.** Measurement device table, See Table 10.

Table 10: Metering Data

Meter Size and Type	Number	Accuracy (+/- Percentage)	Reading Frequency (Days)	Calibration Frequency (Months)	Maintenance Frequency (Months)
5/8” - 3/4”	36,814	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
1”	8,301	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
1-1/2”	905	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
2”	1,351	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
3”	179	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
4”	135	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required

Meter Size and Type	Number	Accuracy (+/- Percentage)	Reading Frequency (Days)	Calibration Frequency (Months)	Maintenance Frequency (Months)
6”	38	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
8”	12	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
10”	7	98.5-101.5	30	N/A	As required
Compound	83	98.5-105.5	30	N/A	As required
Turbo	753	98.5-105.5	30	N/A	As required
Total	48,578				

3. Agricultural and Urban Rates

a. Current year urban water charges – See Crosswalk Table

See Attachment D, page D-1, for a sample City water service bill.

See Attachment D, page D-3, for current year water rates.

b. Annual charges collected from customers – See Table 11

Table 11: Annual Charged Collected from Customers

Fixed Charges			
Account Category	Charge Units ($/customer or $/meter)	Units Billed During Year (customer)	Total $ Collected ($ times Units)
Metered (up to ¾”)	$28.63/meter	4,747,957.13	$ 12,366,064.30
Metered (1”)	$44.20/meter	855,905.95	$ 2,835,071.10
Metered (1.5”)	$83.14/meter	782,230.49	$ 818,416.20
Metered (2”)	$129.86/meter	1,464,234.51	$ 1,874,100.69
Metered (3”)	$277.83/meter	515,342.04	$ 613,705.32
Metered (4”)	$495.88/meter	595,896.06	$ 733,141.03
Metered (6”)	$1,017.64/meter	196,066.02	$ 426,847.31
Metered (8”)	$2,251.34/meter	127,581.01	$ 371,972.03
Metered (10”)	$3,276.01/meter	71,270.00	$ 279,906.81
Volumetric Charges			
Account Category	Charges ($/CCF)	Units Billed During Year (customer)	Total $ Collected ($ times Units)
Total Potable Water	$1.40	9,356,483.21	$ 17,433,924.10

c. Contractor’s record management system – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below.

The City’s consumption information is housed in their Customer Information System (CIS). The software used is provided by Cayenta, Inc. The system contains all the customer and premise information related to the utility account, owner, and tenant. Customers can see their usage from the “same month last year” on the bill. See Appendix D for a sample of the City’s bills. Additionally, the

City will provide additional consumption information to the account holder if requested. There is at least five years of customer use data currently available.

H. Water Shortage Allocation Policies

1. Current year water shortage policies or shortage response plan – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below

The City has formulated and adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan update. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan outlines the procedures the City will take each year to assess and identify any anticipated water shortage. If a drought stage is declared as a result of this annual analysis, the WSCP outlines the steps to be taken to achieve the required water conservation levels and address the shortage.

Additionally, and in conjunction with the WSCP, the City has a Water Conservation Ordinance (14.09) outlining parameters and enforcement of these mitigation actions for up to 5 drought stages. Each water conservation stage is estimated to yield a ten percent reduction in surface water supply needs. Shortages will be mitigated with use of groundwater, conservation and expansion of recycled water, as available.

In Water Year 2021 the USBR OCAP operations provided the City with a 55 percent allocation of its CVP water supply.

See Attachment B, Water Conservation Ordinance (Municipal Water Conservation Code 14.09), for the City's water shortage policies.

2. Current year policies that address wasteful use of water and enforcement methods – See Crosswalk Table and Attachment B, Water Conservation Ordinance (Municipal Water Conservation Code 14.09)

I. Evaluation of Policies of Regulatory Agencies

The City routinely evaluates the policies of regulatory agencies that may affect the City and has not recently identified any policies that would inhibit good water management. See Crosswalk Table for additional information on future water projects that improve water management.

II. Inventory of Water Resources

A. Surface Water Supply

1. Surface water supplies

Surface water supplies in acre feet, imported and originating within the service area, by month, see Table 12.

Table 12: 2021 Surface Water Supply, Acre-Feet

2021 Month	Federal Ag Water (acre-feet)	Federal Non-Ag Water (acre-feet)	State Water (acre-feet)	Local Water (PCWA) (acre-feet)	Other Water (acre-feet)	Transfers into the District (acre-feet)	Upslope Drain Water (acre-feet)	Total (acre-feet)
Method		M1		M3		M3		
January	0	0	0	1,191	0	185	0	1,376
February	0	0	0	1,072	0	173	0	1,245
March	0	1,611	0	0	0	52	0	1,662
April	0	2,627	0	0	0	(6)	0	2,621
May	0	3,657	0	0	0	(85)	0	3,572
June	0	4,123	0	0	0	(168)	0	3,955
July	0	1,392	0	3,093	0	(192)	0	4,293
August	0	0	0	3,656	0	(177)	0	3,478
September	0	0	0	3,006	0	(112)	0	2,894
October	0	0	0	2,152	0	33	0	2,185
November	0	0	0	1,197	0	167	0	1,364
December	0	0	0	1,164	0	88	0	1,251
TOTAL	**0**	**13,409**	**0**	**16,530**	**0**	**(42)**	**0**	**29,897**

Method Definitions:

M1 – Measured summation from calibrated measuring devices, accurate to within +/- 6%.

M3 – Measured summation from measuring devices.

2. Amount of water delivered to the City by each of the City sources for the last 10 years, see Table 13.

Table 13: Annual Water Quantities Delivered Under Each Right or Contract, Acre-Feet

Year	Federal Ag Water (acre-feet)	Federal Non-Ag Water (acre-feet)	State Water (acre-feet)	Local Water (PCWA) (acre-feet)	Other Water (acre-feet)	Transfers into City (acre-feet)	Total (acre-feet)
2012	0	32,000	0	835	0	(42)	32,793
2013	0	25,306	0	9,565	0	9	34,880
2014	0	15,640	0	12,165	0	(377)	27,429
2015	0	4,695	0	18,296	0	72	23,063
2016	0	24,698	0	1,116	0	4	25,818
2017	0	28,798	0	0	0	(244)	28,555
2018	0	29,524	0	0	0	(18)	29,506
2019	0	29,687	0	0	0	(72)	29,616
2020	0	24,375	0	2,263	0	(99)	26,538
2021	0	13,409	0	16,530	0	(42)	29,897
Total	**0**	**228,132**	**0**	**60,770**	**0**	**(809)**	**288,092**
Average	**0**	**22,813**	**0**	**6,077**	**0**	**(81)**	**28,809**

B. Groundwater Supply

1. Groundwater extracted by the district in 2021 – See Table 14.

Table 14: 2021 Groundwater Supply, Acre-Feet

2021	City Groundwater	Private Urban Groundwater[(a)]
Method	**M1**	
January	15	N/A
February	6	N/A
March	16	N/A
April	16	N/A
May	21	N/A
June	21	N/A
July	28	N/A
August	453	N/A
September	463	N/A
October	240	N/A
November	109	N/A
December	86	N/A
Total	1,473	N/A

(a) Normally estimated

2. Groundwater basin that underlies the service area – See Crosswalk Table and additional information in Table 15.

Table 15: Groundwater Basin within the Service Area

Subbasin Name	Size (Square Miles)	Sustainable Yield (AF/Y)	Potential Maximum Roseville Pumping (AF/Y)
Sacramento Valley, North American River Subbasin (5-21.64)	548	336,000	43,645 [(a)]

(a) Estimated maximum production from all current and planned City wells

3. Map of district-operated wells and recharge areas – See Crosswalk Table
4. Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater – See Crosswalk Table
5. Groundwater Strategic Plan – See Attachment F, Groundwater Strategic Plan
6. Groundwater Banking Plan - See Crosswalk Table and additional information provided below

The City can perform Aquifer Storage Recover (ASR) and is regulated to do so under the General Water Quality Order (2012-0010-DWQ-RB5S-001) ASR Program, overseen by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. Four of the six active wells maintained by the City include ASR technology. Currently the City is planning for six additional wells with ASR capability for development in the next five to ten years. The City's Groundwater Program is currently in development.

C. Other Water Supplies

1. Other water used as part of the water supply

The City does not use any "other" source of surface water. The City does produce and use recycled water supplies. For additional information on other sources, see Crosswalk Table.

D. Source Water Quality Monitoring Practices

1. Potable water quality (Urban only)

The quality of existing surface water and groundwater supply sources over the next 25 years is expected to be adequate. Surface water will continue to be treated to drinking water standards, and no raw water quality deficiencies are foreseen to occur in the next 25 years.

Although there have been instances of localized groundwater quality issues, it is anticipated these will continue to be local and that overall, the groundwater quality will meet all drinking water standards. All groundwater supplies currently meet or exceed current drinking water standards, including secondary standards regulated for aesthetic qualities. Iron and manganese are two metals that occur naturally within the geological formations from which the groundwater is extracted, and are known to be at elevated levels in wells of surrounding water systems. The City does not anticipate that iron and/or manganese will impact their groundwater supply availability.

Water quality affects the City's water management strategies through the City's efforts to comply with Federal and State regulations. These regulations require rigorous water quality testing, source assessments, and treatment compliance. When permitted, the ASR system will conduct the required testing as defined by the State. No other special water management strategies due to water quality are anticipated.

The City's most recent Annual Water Quality Report, published in 2021 is included in Attachment H – District Annual Potable Water Quality Report.

2. Agricultural water quality concerns – N/A
3. Agricultural water quality testing program – N/A
4. Monitoring programs for surface water (Agricultural only) – N/A
5. Monitoring programs for groundwater (Agricultural only) – N/A

E. Water Uses Within the District

1. Agricultural – N/A
2. Types of irrigation systems used for each crop in current year – N/A
   Urban use by Customer type in current year – See Crosswalk Table and Table 16.

Table 16: Current (2021) Urban Use by Customer Type

Customer Type	Number of Connections	Usage (AF/yr)
Single-family	43,988	16,377
Multi-family	406	2,115
Commercial	1,791	2,986
Industrial	28	219
Institutional	119	421
Landscape irrigation	1,351	6,548
Wholesale	N/A	N/A
Recycled	197	3,799[(c)]
Other *(groundwater maintenance, environmental consumptive use, flushing)*		85[(a)]
Unaccounted for	0	2,619[(b)]
2704Total	47,687	35,169

(a) Estimated
(b) Estimated 2021 Unaccounted for Water (losses and municipal usage). 2021 Validated Water Audit due to be submitted to DWR in October 2022.
(c) Recycled water in the City of Roseville is used for irrigation purposes, not agricultural as described in the WMP Guidebook.

3. Urban Wastewater Collection/Treatment Systems serving the service area – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below.

   The City, the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), and Placer County are regional partners in the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA). The SPWA was created in 2000 to oversee policy for funding regional wastewater and recycled water infrastructure.

   The wastewater collection facilities within the City's service area are maintained by the City. The wastewater collection facilities outside of the City's service area are maintained by the other SPWA agencies (Placer County and South Placer Municipal Utility District). Wastewater outside of the City's service area, but within the SPWA Service Area Boundary (SAB), is conveyed through trunk sewers to the City's wastewater treatment facilities located within the City limits. Metering stations are located at the

City's service area boundaries to account for the wastewater entering the City's collection system originating from the Placer County and SPMUD collection areas.

As indicated in Table 19, the City owns and operates the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (Dry Creek WWTP) and the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (Pleasant Grove WWTP). Both plants produce a Title 22 quality effluent that meets the requirements for "full unrestricted reuse" that is available for recycled water applications and discharge of disinfected tertiary treated effluent to nearby creeks.

Table 17: Wastewater Treatment Information

Treatment Plant	Treatment Level (1,2,3)	Discharge (AF/yr)	Disposal to/Uses
Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP)	3	9,072	Dry Creek/ Recycled Water
Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP)	3	6,773	Pleasant Grove Creek/ Recycled Water
	Total	15,845	
Total discharged to ocean and/or saline sink	N/A	0	N/A

4. Groundwater recharge in current year – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below.

Table 18: Current Year (2021) Groundwater Recharge

Recharge Area	Method of Recharge	Recharge (AF/yr)	Method of Retrieval
N/A	Aquifer Storage and Recover Wells	0	Aquifer Storage and Recover Wells
	Total	0	

There was no artificial groundwater recharge conducted through ASR in 2021. For those future times when excess water is available, the City plans to recharge the groundwater basin through ASR, so that water is potentially available during "dry" years. It is assumed groundwater quantity is generally unaffected by short-term drought conditions and, therefore, does not impact this conjunctive use strategy employed by the City.

5. Transfer and exchanges **into** and **out** of the service area – See Crosswalk Table and additional information below.

No water was considered transferred or exchanged **into** the City in 2021. The only water received from non-federal agencies was considered wheeled water.

No water was considered transferred or exchanged **out** of the City in 2021. The only water delivered by the City to other agencies was considered wheeled water.

6. Wheeling, or other transactions in and out of the district boundaries – See Table 19.

Table 19: (2021) Wheeling in and out of the City Service Area Boundaries

From Whom	To Whom	Wheeled Volume (AF)	Use
Roseville	PCWA	584.5	Stoneridge area supply
Roseville	Cal-AM	1,196.1	Water wheeled out of the system to Cal-AM for PCWA
SJWD	Roseville	0	N/A
PCWA	Roseville	1738.4	Water received to be wheeled to Cal-AM for PCWA
Cal-Am	Roseville	0	N/A
	Total	3,519.0	

7. Other uses of water – N/A

The City has no additional water use sectors. Furthermore, the City expects that future water use will be restricted to the same sectors by which water is currently used based on land use projections.

F. Outflow from the District (Agricultural only) – N/A

G. Water Accounting (Authority)

All applicable water accounting (inventory) tables are provided at the end of this section. These tables include a quantification of the City's water supplies in 2021 (Table 20, Table 21, and Table 22), a quantification of the water used by the City in 2021 (Table 23 and Table 24), as well as an inventory of annual water quantities delivered under each source between 2012 and 2021 (Table 25).

Quantification of City Water Supplies

1. Surface water supplies, imported and originating within the City, by month (Table 20, required Water Inventory Table 1)
2. Groundwater extracted by the City, by month (Table 21, required Water Inventory Table 2)
3. Effective precipitation by crop – N/A
4. Estimated annual groundwater extracted by non-City parties (Table 21, required Water Inventory Table 2)
5. Recycled water, by month (Table 22, required Water Inventory Table 3)
6. Other supplies, by month (Table 20, required Water Inventory Table 1)

Quantification of City Water Used

1. Urban leaks, breaks, and flushing/fire uses in piped systems (Urban Table 23, required Water Inventory Table 4)
2. Consumptive use by riparian vegetation (Table 24, required Water Inventory Table 6)
3. Applied irrigation water, crop ET, water used for leaching/cultural practices (Agricultural) – N/A
4. Urban water use (Table 24, required Water Inventory Table 6)
5. Groundwater recharge (Table 24, required Water Inventory Table 6)

6. Water exchanges and transfers (Table 24, required Water Inventory Table 6)
7. Estimated deep percolation within the service area (Agricultural) – N/A
8. Agricultural flows to perched water table or saline sink (Agricultural) – N/A
9. Agricultural irrigation drain water leaving the City (Agricultural) – N/A
10. Other (Table 24, required Water Inventory Table 6)

Table 20: Surface Water Supply, Acre-Feet (Water Inventory Table 1)

2021 Month	**Federal Ag Water** (acre-feet)	**Federal Non-Ag Water** (acre-feet)	**State Water** (acre-feet)	**Local Water (PCWA)** (acre-feet)	**Other Water** (acre-feet)	**Transfers into the District** (acre-feet)	**Upslope Drain Water** (acre-feet)	**Total** (acre-feet)
Method	**N/A**	**M1**	**N/A**	**M3**	**N/A**	**M3**	**N/A**	**M1**
January	0	0	0	1,191	0	185	0	1,376
February	0	0	0	1,072	0	173	0	1,245
March	0	1,611	0	0	0	52	0	1,662
April	0	2,627	0	0	0	(6)	0	2,621
May	0	3,657	0	0	0	(85)	0	3,572
June	0	4,123	0	0	0	(168)	0	3,955
July	0	1,392	0	3,093	0	(192)	0	4,293
August	0	0	0	3,656	0	(177)	0	3,478
September	0	0	0	3,006	0	(112)	0	2,894
October	0	0	0	2,152	0	33	0	2,185
November	0	0	0	1,197	0	167	0	1,364
December	0	0	0	1,164	0	88	0	1,251
Total	**0**	**13,409**	**0**	**16,530**	**0**	**(42)**	**0**	**29,897**

Table 21: Groundwater Supply, Acre-Feet (Water Inventory Table 2)

2021 Month	City Groundwater (acre-feet)	Private Urban Groundwater (acre-feet)
Method	**M1**	**N/A**
January	15	N/A
February	6	N/A
March	16	N/A
April	16	N/A
May	21	N/A
June	21	N/A
July	28	N/A
August	453	N/A
September	463	N/A
October	240	N/A
November	109	N/A
December	86	N/A
TOTAL	**1,473**	**N/A**

Table 22: Total Water Supply, Acre-Feet (Water Inventory Table 3)

2021 Month	Surface Water Total (acre-feet)	City Groundwater (acre-feet)	Recycled M&I Wastewater (acre-feet)	Total District Water Supply (acre-feet)
Method	**M1**	**M1**	**M1**	**M1**
January	1,376	15	30	1,421
February	1,245	6	26	1,277
March	1,662	16	76	1,755
April	2,621	16	350	2,986
May	3,572	21	535	4,127
June	3,955	21	665	4,640
July	4,293	28	721	5,042
August	3,478	453	579	4,511
September	2,894	463	461	3,817
October	2,185	240	233	2,658
November	1,364	109	60	1,533
December	1,251	86	63	1,400
Total	**29,897**	**1,473**	**3,799**	**35,169**

Table 23: Urban Distribution System (Water Inventory Table 4)

2021 Area of Line	Length of Mains (miles)	Leaks (acre-feet)	Breaks (acre-feet)	Flushing/Fire (acre-feet)	Total (acre-feet)
-Distribution System	685.99	10.11		31.6	41.71
Total	**685.99**	**10.11**	**0**	**31.6**	**41.71**

Table 24: 2021 City Water Inventory (Water Inventory Table 6)

Type of Water	Location of Information	Notes	Value
Water Supply	Table 22		35,169
Environmental Consumptive Use[(a)]			0
Groundwater Recharge		Perc Ponds & Recharge Wells	0
Transfers out of District			-42
Flushing / Fire	Table 23		-32
Distribution System Leaks & Breaks			-10
Water Available for sale to customers			35,085
Actual Water Sales 2021[(b)]		From City Records	32,466
Inside Use		February Urban Use x 12	12,826
Landscape / Outside Use		(Calculated)	15,841
Unaccounted for Water		(Calculated)	2,619

(a) Linda Creek discharge is made prior to the intake meters at the Water Treatment Plant and is therefore excluded from this accounting total from Table 22 (35,169 AF).
(b) Includes Recycled Water sales

Table 25: Annual Water Quantities Delivered Under Each Right or Contract, Acre-Feet (Water Inventory Table 8)

Year	Federal Ag Water (acre-feet)	Federal Non-Ag Water (acre-feet)	State Water (acre-feet)	Local Water (PCWA) (acre-feet)	Other Water (acre-feet)	Transfers into City (acre-feet)	Total (acre-feet)
2012	0	32,000	0	835	0	(42)	32,793
2013	0	25,306	0	9,565	0	9	34,880
2014	0	15,640	0	12,165	0	(377)	27,429
2015	0	4,695	0	18,296	0	72	23,063
2016	0	24,698	0	1,116	0	4	25,818
2017	0	28,798	0	0	0	(244)	28,555
2018	0	29,524	0	0	0	(18)	29,506
2019	0	29,687	0	0	0	(72)	29,616
2020	0	24,375	0	2,263	0	(99)	26,538
2021	0	13,409	0	16,530	0	(42)	29,897
Total	**0**	**228,132**	**0**	**60,770**	**0**	**(809)**	**288,092**
Average	**0**	**22,813**	**0**	**6,077**	**0**	**(81)**	**28,809**

III. BMPs for Agricultural Contractors – N/A

IV. BMPs for Urban Contractors

A. BMP Compliance Methodology

See Crosswalk Table and additional information below for Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD) water use compliance with SBX7-7.

The unpredictable water supply and ever-increasing demand on California's complex water resources have resulted in a coordinated effort by the DWR, water utilities, environmental organizations, and other interested groups to develop a list of best management practices (BMPs) for conserving water. This consensus-building effort resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU), which formalizes an agreement to implement these practices and makes a cooperative effort to reduce the consumption of California's water resources.

The City is a signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) MOU and a United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) contractor that is required to develop and maintain a water conservation plan consistent with the requirements of the Central Valley Project of 1992. In addition, the City is a member and signatory to the Water Forum which also includes requirements for water conservation programs. The City reports to the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CWEP), formerly the CUWCC, on its coverage of the recommended BMPs on a fiscal year basis. The most recent CWEP Reporting and Coverage Report, from 2020, is included in Attachment M.

With the passage of SBX7-7, also referred to as "20 by 2020", Roseville was subject to compliance with a 20% reduction in Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD) water use by the year 2020 from the established baseline (shown in Table 26). Table 26 represents the City's baseline representing a 10-year average for years 1995 through 2004. The 10-year average baseline GPCD was calculated to be 309.

Table 26: 10-Year Average Baseline Calculation

Year	Population	Acre-Feet	Gallons	GPCD	10-year Average GPCD
1995	54,602	18,841	6,139,358,691	308	**309**
1996	58,424	21,254	6,925,637,154	325	
1997	62,619	23,001	7,494,898,851	328	
1998	66,761	20,462	6,667,563,162	274	
1999	71,824	24,179	7,878,751,329	301	
2000	74,562	25,646	8,356,774,746	307	
2001	78,420	28,100	9,156,413,100	320	
2002	83,167	29,853	9,727,629,903	320	
2003	89,289	29,714	9,682,336,614	297	
2004	94,561	32,468	10,579,730,268	307	

Table 27 presents the City's compliance table to satisfy the implementation schedule of the SB X7-7 GPCD compliance option. The City developed a strategy for achieving the 2015 interim compliance target which included reducing usage from landscape water budget billing, implementing tiered rate structures, launching creative landscape programs and incentives for commercial and residential customers, investing in education and outreach, investing in community based marketing efforts, providing CII process water reduction rebates, conducting water audits, conducting system water loss audits, offering high-efficiency toilet rebates, and dispatching aggressive water waste patrols.

Table 27: GPCD Compliance Table

Year	Target GPCD	Actual GPCD	% Reduction from 10-Year Average Baseline[(a)]
2017	247	194.08	37%
2018	247	190.90	38%
2019	247	190.50	38%
2020	247	206.77	33%
2021	247	208.01	33%

(a) Baseline is 309 GPCD per Table 26

As shown in Table 27, the City's GPCD in 2020 and continuing into 2021 were well below the 2020 Target GPCD and in excess of the 20% reduction target. The City's Conservation programs are outlined below, demonstrating compliance through the Programmatic Method.

B. Foundational BMPs

1. Operations Programs

    1.1. Operations Practices – See Crosswalk Table

        A.1 Conservation Coordinator – See Crosswalk Table

        A. 2 Water waste prevention – See Crosswalk Table

        A.3 Wholesale agency assistance programs – N/A

            The City does not have wholesale utility customers.

    1.2. Water Loss Control – See Crosswalk Table

    1.3. Metering – See Crosswalk Table

    1.4. Retail Conservation Pricing – See Crosswalk Table

2. Education Programs – See Crosswalk Table

    2.1. Public Information Programs – See Crosswalk Table

    2.2. School Education Programs – See Crosswalk Table

C. Programmatic BMPs

1. Residential – See Crosswalk Table
2. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) – See Crosswalk Table
3. Landscape – See Crosswalk Table

D. Five Year Budget for BMPs

1. Amount actually spent during current year using traditional methodology and forecast for the coming 4 years, see Table 28

Table 28: 2021 Actual BMP Budget and Forecast FY 22-25

BMP #	BMP Name	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Projected	FY 2023 Projected	FY 2024 Projected	FY 2025 Projected
1	**Foundational - Utility Operations**	**$1,737,754**	**$2,507,000**	**$2,507,000**	**$2,507,000**	**$2,507,000**
1.1	*Operations Practices*	$1,425,635	$2,050,000	$2,050,000	$2,050,000	$2,050,000
1.2	*Water Waste Prevention*	$32,119	$157,000	$157,000	$157,000	$157,000
1.3	*Water Loss Control*	$100,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000
1.4	*Metering and Meter Retrofit*	$180,000	$180,000	$180,000	$180,000	$180,000
2	**Foundational - Educational Programs**	**$448,200**	**$450,000**	**$450,000**	**$450,000**	**$450,000**
2.1	Public Information Programs	$278,400	$275,000	$275,000	$275,000	$275,000
2.2	School Educational Programs	$169,800	$170,000	$170,000	$170,000	$170,000
3	**Residential**	**$29,500**	**$30,900**	**$30,900**	**$30,900**	**$30,900**
4	**CII**	**$118,000**	**$123,600**	**$123,600**	**$123,600**	**$123,600**
5	**Landscape**	**$147,500**	**$154,500**	**$154,500**	**$154,500**	**$154,500**
	Total	**$2,480,954**	**$3,266,000**	**$3,266,000**	**$3,266,000**	**$3,266,000**

Note: The California Water Efficiency Partnership or CWEP (originally CUWCC) reporting platform has been simplified significantly in the last five years. Reporting requirements during this period have been reduced, the information above represents the most recent data collected.

E. Attachments List

1. Attachment A, District Maps – See Crosswalk Table
2. Attachment B, District Rules and Regulations – Included
3. Attachment C, Measurement Device Documentation – Included
4. Attachment D, District Sample Bills – Included
5. Attachment E, District Water Shortage Plan – See Crosswalk Table
6. Attachment F, Groundwater Strategic Plan – Link Included
7. Attachment G, Groundwater Banking Plan – See Crosswalk Table
8. Attachment H, Annual Potable Water Quality Report, Urban – Included
9. Attachment I, Notices of District Education Programs Available to Customers – See Crosswalk Table
10. Attachment J, Water Order Form – N/A
11. Attachment K, District Soils Map – N/A
12. Attachment L, Drainage Problem Report – N/A
13. Attachment M, CWEP Reporting and Coverage Report, 2020
14. Attachment N, Other – DWR UWMP Acceptance Letter

Attachment A – District Maps

See Crosswalk Table

Attachment B – District Rules and Regulations

Roseville, California Municipal Code

Title 14 PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chapter 14.08 WATER

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. Visit the CodeAlert page for more information on pending legislation.

14.08.010 Liability for services rendered.

The owner of single and multifamily residential property served by the city shall be charged with, and shall be personally responsible for, the water bills incurred for water service to such property. The owner of non-residential property served by the city may assign responsibility for the water bills incurred for water service to such property to the owner's tenants or lessees. (Ord. 3994 § 1, 2003; Ord. 1418 § 1, 1978; prior code § 27.1.)

14.08.020 Service connections—Application—Costs.

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

A. The water division shall install service connections and lay service pipes up to the coterminous of the public easement or interest in land and the property of the applicant, except in the case of improvements installed pursuant to the subdivision regulations, all of which improvements shall be the sole responsibility of the developer. Ordinarily, such service pipes shall terminate within two feet in back of a sidewalk. Where there is no sidewalk, the location of the terminal of the service pipes shall be determined by the environmental utilities director based upon where a sidewalk would ordinarily be located. The responsibility of the city with respect to maintenance of such service connections and service pipes shall not extend, in any case, beyond the terminal of the service pipes or located of the water meter if one is installed.

B. The size of such service connections and pipes shall be determined by the applicant by reference to the Uniform Plumbing Code. The environmental utilities director is not responsible for verifying the calculations and is not responsible for any pressure problems related to improperly sized services.

C. Prior to the installation of such service connections and pipes, the applicant shall pay to the city the estimated costs of installation.

D. The cost of installation shall be established by the environmental utilities director or designee, based upon the estimated costs of labor, materials, equipment costs and rentals, and administrative costs. Upon the completion of an installation and approving inspection of any connection, the director or designee shall refund any amounts collected with the application which exceed the actual costs. (Ord. 4001 § 3, 2003; Ord. 3834 § 2, 2002; Ord. 3798 § 4, 2002; Ord. 1387 § 1, 1978; prior code § 27.3.)

14.08.025 Water connection fees.

A. In order that appropriate provision be made for sharing the costs of the maintenance and expansion of the raw water supply, water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities of the city by those who receive the benefits thereof, there are established connection fees to such facilities, which fees shall be imposed in addition to the service connection costs charged pursuant to Section 14.08.020. Such additional water connection fees include a "standard connection fee" and an "irrigation connection fee." The fees shall be set so that they are equal to, but not greater than, the cost of service.

B. The water connection fees shall be based upon the applicable "dwelling unit equivalent" ("DUE") and density assignment. The fee for one DUE shall be $9,363.00 (per LDR unit), $5,618.00 (per MDR unit), $3,636.00 (per HDR unit) and $9,363.00 (per nonresidential unit) on July 1, 2018.

C. The connection fee amount set forth above shall be adjusted annually on July 1st of each year by three percent or by a percentage equal to the inflation rate for the prior year for construction costs as determined by the environmental utilities director in the preceding June, whichever is greater. The director's determination of the percentage equal to the inflation rate for the prior year for construction costs shall be based upon the Engineering News Record, Construction Cost Index for the prior 12 months ending in May. The environmental utilities director shall report the amount of the adjustment in percentage terms and the dollar amount due per DUE to the city council annually at the first regular meeting of the council following the adjustment of the fee.

D. Except as otherwise provided, all water connection fees established by this chapter shall be payable upon issuance of a building permit. Connection fees will be determined using the amount in effect on the date of building permit issuance. (Ord. 6100 § 2, 2019; Ord. 5485 § 1, 2015; Ord. 4608 § 1, 2008; Ord. 3952 § 7, 2003; Ord. 3309 § 2, 1998; Ord. 2981 § 2, 1996; Ord. 2953 § 2, 1996; Ord. 2090 § 1, 1988; Ord. 1387 § 2, 1978.)

14.08.026 Standard connection fee.

A. The standard connection fee for various types of service and applicable DUEs are based upon water service sizes required by the Uniform Plumbing Code and DUEs as shown in Section 14.08.029 for nonresidential connections and upon large lot use density categories for residential connections as defined herein. The standard connection fee shall be calculated as follows:

For all dwellings, as defined in Roseville Municipal Code Section 19.08.080(F), the connection fee shall be based upon the large lot land use density as defined within the Land Use Element of the city's general plan, the water service size as required by the Uniform Plumbing Code, and the equivalent DUEs as shown in Section 14.08.029. The minimum connection fee shall be based on a three-quarter-inch service size and the equivalent dwelling unit shall be one DUE if zoned low density residential; 60 percent of the cost of one DUE for each dwelling unit if zoned medium density residential; and, 40 percent of the costs of one DUE for each dwelling unit if zoned high density residential. Fees shall not be based on the size of the master meter to a multifamily dwelling. Multifamily dwellings shall also pay an irrigation connection fee.

B. For all dwellings, as defined in Roseville Municipal Code Section 19.08.080(F), that require automatic fire protection systems pursuant to Roseville Municipal Code Section 16.16.120, the increased service size will not be assessed an additional fee associated with the fire protection system requirement. Connection fees shall be based on a three-quarter inch service size and the equivalent dwelling units required by subsection A without consideration for any fire protection system required by Roseville Municipal Code Section 16.16.120.

C. No additional water connection fee shall be charged for facilities located within a multifamily dwelling complex that are appurtenant to the general function of the multifamily dwelling complex. Such facilities include, but shall not be limited to, community centers, recreational centers, rental offices, maintenance offices and fire systems.

D. Pursuant to the fee policy identified in Roseville Municipal Code Section 19.60.100, no water connection fee shall be charged for accessory dwelling units developed within existing structures. (Ord. 5974 § 1, 2018; Ord. 5485 § 2, 2015; Ord. 4608 § 2, 2008; Ord. 4473 § 1, 2006; Ord. 3834 § 2, 2002; Ord. 2090 § 2, 1988.)

14.08.027 Irrigation connection fee.

Separate connections for irrigation purposes will be charged a fee based upon service size of the connection and DUEs as shown in Section 14.08.029. Separate irrigation connections shall be required on all landscape areas other than single-family dwelling units or duplexes. (Ord. 3834 § 2, 2002; Ord. 2090 § 2, 1988.)

14.08.028 Fire connection fee.

Separate connections for fire suppression purposes will not be charged a fee. (Ord. 4608 § 3, 2008; Ord. 2090 § 2, 1988.)

14.08.029 Dwelling unit equivalents.

DUEs for water connection fees are:

Service Size	DUEs
3/4 in.	1.0
1.0 in.	1.7
1.5 in.	3.3
2.0 in.	5.3
3.0 in.	11.7
4.0 in.	20.0
6.0 in.	41.7

Service Size	DUEs
8.0 in.	60.0
10.0 in.	96.7
12.0 in.	143.3

(Ord. 5485 § 3, 2015; Ord. 2090 § 2, 1988.)

14.08.030 Connection fee—Exception.

If a lot or other parcel of property has an existing connection to the public water system which was in use, and can be documented as an active account at any time preceding application for a building permit, the connection fee, as provided in Section 14.08.025, shall not be required upon issuance of the building permit; provided, however, that the permit is for a use that does not require additional system capacity.

The intent of this section is to exempt connection fees for new construction after demolition on the same site. (Ord. 3834 § 2, 2002; Ord. 1472 § 1, 1980.)

14.08.031 Special area water connection fee.

A. A special area water connection fee (for example, but not limited to, water pressure zone, waterline reimbursement and water benefit fees) shall be charged for each water unit connected to the city-owned public water system for infrastructure for areas of special benefit as identified and in amounts as set forth by the city council by resolution, from time to time.

B. For Water Pressure Zone #2 and #4, Doctors Ranch Supplemental Water Benefit Area, Foothills Business Park Annex Benefit Area, North Industrial for North Central Waterline Reimbursement, and North Urban Reserve for North Central Waterline Reimbursement, the Construction Cost Index (CCI) inflationary fee adjustment shall become effective July 1, 2013. The fee established by this chapter shall be adjusted annually July 1st beginning on July 1, 2013 by a percentage equal to the adjustment rate for the prior year for construction costs as determined by the director in the preceding June. The director's determination shall be based upon averaging the Construction Cost Index (CCI) for 20 cities and for San Francisco, as published in the Engineering News Record publication for the preceding 12 months ending in May. The resultant fee shall be rounded to the nearest dollar figure. (Ord. 5070 § 5, 2012; Ord. 4947 § 8, 2011; Ord. 4854 § 8, 2010; Ord. 4739 § 10, 2009; Ord. 3952 § 7, 2003; Ord. 3334 § 2, 1999.)

14.08.040 Service connections—Refusal to install.

The city may refuse to install service when the environmental utilities director determines that an adequate return on capital will not be made in the immediate future, or when the environmental utilities director determines that service will not be taken in the immediate future. (Ord. 3798 § 4, 2002; Ord. 1418 § 3, 1978; prior code § 27.5.)

14.08.050 Control of water system.

The distribution system, its valves, gates, reservoirs, and all appurtenances and appurtenant properties shall be under the control of the city at all times. (Ord. 1418 § 4, 1978; prior code § 27.7.)

14.08.060 Tampering with city property—Bypassing meters.

It is unlawful for any person not authorized by the city to do so to tamper with any gates, valves, service cocks, fire hydrants, meters, or any of the city's property accessory or appurtenant to the water distribution system, to break the seal on any water meter, or to cause water to bypass any water meter. (Ord. 2668 § 1, 1993; Ord. 14.18 § 5, 1978; prior code § 27.8.)

14.08.070 Tapping distribution system.

It is unlawful for any person, unless authorized by the city, to tap any part of the water distribution system. The environmental utilities director may authorize a person to tap a main or lateral of the distribution system by a permit issued in writing. (Ord. 3798 § 4, 2002; Ord. 1418 § 6, 1978; prior code § 27.9.)

14.08.080 Turning water on without permit.

It is unlawful for any person to turn on or open water service for any building or premises without the prior approval of the environmental utilities director. (Ord. 3798 § 4, 2002; Ord. 1418 § 7, 1978; prior code § 27.10.)

14.08.090 Service charges for metered service.

There shall be due and payable the following monthly charges, upon submission of the bill by the city to the owner of the property supplied with service, for all treated water measured by meters for residential, commercial, industrial and manufacturing or other purposes:

A. Monthly Quantity Rates. Effective July 1,2021 and July 1, 2022, the monthly quantity rates on billings shall be as follows:

	Effective 7/1/2021	Effective 7/1/2022
Potable water usage (per cubic foot)	$0.0140	$0.0145
Recycled water usage (per cubic foot)	$0.0084	$0.0102

B. Monthly Service Charges. Effective July 1, 2021 and July 1, 2022, the monthly service charges on billings shall be as follows:

Meter Size (inches)	Peak Flow Rate (gallons per minute)	Effective 7/1/2021	Effective 7/1/2022
Up to 3/4	30	$28.63	$29.49
1	50	$44.20	$45.53
1-1/2	100	$83.14	$85.64
2	160	$129.86	$133.76
3	350	$277.83	$286.17
4	630	$495.88	$510.76
6	1300	$1,017.64	$1,048.17
8	2800	$2,185.76	$2,251.34
10	4200	$3,276.01	$3,374.30

C. The total amount due and payable shall be the sum of the monthly service charge plus the quantity rate. The monthly service charge is due and payable regardless of whether water has been consumed. The service charge shall be the greater of the charge based on the meter size or flow rate, with the following exceptions:

1. No service charge shall be made for fire service that has backflow prevention with detector check devices approved by the environmental utilities director.

2. No service charge shall be made for recycled water utility back-up systems that are required for reliability only and have backflow prevention and metering approved by the environmental utilities director. This exclusion does not extend to systems that are regularly required as part of normal operation. The recycled water operation shall be responsible for water volumetric charges for these services and any costs associated with meter maintenance.

D. For purposes of charging for treated water measured by meters:

1. A residential account is defined as a single metered water service which serves three or less dwelling units.

2. A nonresidential account is defined as a single metered water service which serves more than three dwelling units, or serves commercial, industrial, manufacturing, irrigation or other nonresidential land uses.

E. For single-family residential services that require automatic fire protection systems pursuant to Section 16.16.120, the increased meter size will not be assessed an additional charge associated with the fire protection system requirement. Service charges shall be based on the required service size as determined by the Uniform Plumbing Code without consideration for any fire protection system required by Section 16.16.120. (Ord. 6367 § 2. 2021; Ord. 6100 § 3, 2019; Ord. 5837 § 2, 2017; Ord. 5610 § 2, 2016; Ord. 5174 § 2, 2013; Ord. 4957 § 1, 2011; Ord. 4724 § 2, 2009; Ord. 4680 § 1, 2008; Ord. 4639 § 1, 2008; Ord. 4508 § 1, 2007; Ord. 4473 § 1, 2006; Ord. 4263 § 2, 2005; Ord. 4001 § 3, 2003; Ord. 3964 § 1, 2003; Ord. 3756 § 1, 2001; Ord. 3687 § 1, 2001; Ord. 3101 § 1, 1997; Ord. 2708 § 1, 1993; Ord. 1953 § 1, 1986; Ord. 1918 § 1, 1985; Ord. 1418 § 8, 1978; Ord. 1239 § 1, 1974; prior code § 27.14.)

14.08.095 Water rate surcharge and excess water use charge.

Effective on billings as of May 1, 2009, all quantity rates identified in Section 14.08.090, but not recycled water, will be subject to the water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges identified as follows when the drought stages identified and set forth in Sections 14.09.070 through 14.09.110 are declared, provided that the city manager determines that imposition of such charges is required under the identified drought stage.

Summary of Water Shortage Rate Charges			
Stage	**Water Use Restriction**	**Water Shortage Surcharge (*1)**	**Excess Water Use Charge (*2)**
First Year of a Water Shortage			
Stage 1	10%	None	None
Stage 2	20%	15%	None
Stage 3	30%	33%	25%
Stage 4	40%	45%	50%
Stage 5	50%	60%	100%
Subsequent Year(s) of a Water Shortage			
Stage 1	10%	15%	None
Stage 2	20%	20%	25%
Stage 3	30%	40%	50%
Stage 4	40%	50%	100%
Stage 5	50%	75%	200%

Notes:

(*1) The water shortage surcharge (identified hereafter) shall be added to all quantity rates identified in Section 14.08.090 as applicable, according to drought stage.

(*2) In addition to the applicable water shortage surcharge, an excess water use charge shall be added to water rates identified in Section 14.08.090, according to drought stage.

(Ord. 5837 § 3, 2017; Ord. 5311 § 1, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 2, 2009; Ord. 3101 § 1, 1997; Ord. 2414 § 1, 1991.)

14.08.100 Flat water rates.

The following service charges shall apply to flat rate consumers that the environmental utilities director determines are not cost effective to assign metered rates. The environmental utilities director shall conduct a water use study for consumers whom he or she determines may not be reasonably metered, and the director shall assign such consumers to an appropriate service rate level as set forth in this section. Water service rates for flat rate residential consumers shall be due and payable on a monthly basis according to the appropriate grouping set out in this section.

Effective July 1, 2021, and July 1, 2022, the flat rates on billings shall be as follows:

Nonmetered or Flat Service Charges	Effective 7/1/2021	Effective 7/1/2022
Single-family lots under 4,900 square feet; each mobile home unit not within a park maintaining its own distribution system and service; each dwelling unit of duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, unmetered apartments and other multiple living units; other detached living units; and offices and stores with less than peak use of 250 gallons per day	$45.28	$46.64
Single-family lots 4,901 to 8,900 square feet	$48.70	$50.17
Single-family lots 8,901 to 12,000 square feet	$54.77	$56.42
Single-family lots 12,001 to 15,000 square feet	$59.98	$61.78
Mobile home parks, per living unit	$36.90	38.01
All those single-family lots over 15,000 square feet, created on or after July 1, 1977, shall be metered pursuant to Section 14.08.105		

(Ord. 6367 § 3, 2021; Ord. 6100 § 5, 2019; Ord. 5837 § 4, 2017; Ord. 5610 § 3, 2016; Ord. 5174 § 2, 2013; Ord. 4957 § 1, 2011; Ord. 4724 § 2, 2009; Ord. 4508 § 1, 2007; Ord. 4263 § 2, 2005; Ord. 3964 § 1, 2003; Ord. 3756, § 2, 2001; Ord. 3687 § 1, 2001; Ord. 3101 § 1, 1997; Ord. 2708 § 1, 1993; Ord. 1918 § 1, 1985; Ord. 1418 § 9, 1978; Ord. 1239 § 2, 1974; prior code § 27.15.)

14.08.105 Installation of water meters.

A. New Construction. Except as otherwise provided in Chapter 19.60 of the Roseville Municipal Code, a water meter shall be required for all residential dwelling units for which a building permit was issued after January 1, 1992.

B. Installation and Location.

1. All water meters and metering equipment will be supplied and installed by the city upon the service premises at a location approved by the environmental utilities director.

2. The following charges for water meter installation shall be made:

a. A $75.00 labor charge for installation shall be paid by the applicant for service prior to installation. The labor charge shall be increased by the finance director as labor costs increase, as reflected in the adoption of the city's salary ordinances.

b. A meter supply charge shall be paid by the applicant for service prior to installation. The meter supply charge shall be equal to the per meter amount of the most recent water meter bid awarded by the city.

c. In addition to the direct meter supply charge, additional charges may apply for meter appurtenances as required by the environmental utilities director. This includes, but is not limited to, features required to make meter ready for remote reading.

d. A $75.00 water quantity charge per unit for water use during construction of residential units shall be paid by the applicant prior to meter installation. The water quantity charge shall be increased by the environmental utilities director to reflect increases in water supply rates.

3. All water meters shall be safely accessible to authorized employees of the city at all times for inspection, testing and reading.

4. The city may require a customer to relocate a metering installation, at customer's expense, if any existing water meter location becomes inaccessible or for other operational needs.

5. Property owners of condominium and apartment complexes are liable for costs to install meters on their property upon receipt of bill for such services.

C. Rights of Access.

1. The city shall have the right of access to the customer's premises, at all reasonable hours for any purpose related to the furnishing of water service including, but not limited to, meter reading, testing, inspection, construction, maintenance and repair of meter.

2. Service may be refused or disconnected if permanent safe accessibility is not provided by the customer.

3. Upon termination of service, the city shall have the right of access to the service premises to remove the water meter.

D. Customer Responsibilities. It shall be the duty of each customer upon whose premises the city has installed a water meter to ensure that such meters are not damaged, destroyed or interfered with and, in the case of any defect in any such meter, to notify the city. The customer is also responsible for keeping the meter box clear and accessible for reading and maintenance by keeping landscape and other improvements from covering or encroaching over the meter box.

E. Metered Water Rate. New services installed after January 1, 2002 will be placed on a metered water rate. (Ord. 5974 § 2, 2018; Ord. 5800 § 33, 2017; Ord. 4001 § 3, 2003; Ord. 3834 § 2, 2002; Ord. 2668 § 1, 1993; Ord. 2645 § 1, 1992; Ord. 1418 § 10, 1978.)

14.08.130 Use of water for construction purposes.

It is unlawful for any person to use the water service of another for construction purposes without first obtaining a permit from the environmental utilities director and the consent of the other person. All water service for construction purposes shall be metered as provided by Section 14.08.090, unless the environmental utilities director approves alternate measuring methods. All persons doing work on the public streets, public easements or rights-of-way, existing or proposed, shall apply for and be issued a permit prior to drawing water or obtaining service for construction purposes such as for the settling of earth, rock, gravel or dust. Service for such purposes shall be charged per rates identified in Section 14.08.090, per 100 cubic feet of water, and charged a connection charge as established by resolution adopted by the city council, as amended from time to time, per connection to a fire hydrant. Each temporary connection shall be protected against potential cross connection and resulting contamination of the water distribution system. Water meters and backflow preventors are available from the water/sewer division. Charges for use and rental of water meters and backflow preventors shall be as established by resolution adopted by the city council, as amended from time to time. The environmental utilities director, in the director's discretion, may establish related requirements for the use of all construction water and service. (Ord. 5800 § 34, 2017; Ord. 5610 § 4, 2016; Ord. 3834 § 2, 2002; Ord. 3687 § 1, 2001; Ord. 2770 § 1, 1994; Ord. 1418 § 12, 1978; prior code § 27.20.)

14.08.150 Maintenance and repair.

All consumers, whether owners or not, shall maintain and keep in good repair the water pipes on the interior and exterior of the property served. Such persons shall not allow faucets or water closets to leak. (Ord. 1418 § 14, 1978; prior code § 27.22.)

14.08.160 Right of entry.

Any authorized agent or employee of the city, with the consent of the owner, occupant, or consumer, or pursuant to court order, shall be allowed free access at any reasonable hour to any premises where water is served for the purpose of inspecting the conditions of the water pipes or service or for the purpose of establishing the rate to be charged under the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 1418 § 15, 1978; prior code § 27.23.)

14.08.170 Installation of facilities in subdivisions and other developments.

A. Any person requesting the provision of water service from the mains of the city for subdivisions or any other improvement, whether residential, commercial, or industrial, in which mains, laterals or distribution systems have not heretofore been placed shall apply to the environmental utilities director. Applications shall contain plans and specifications for the proposed distribution system which shall conform to the standards and requirements of the environmental utilities director as to size, type and quality of materials and location of mains, including fire hydrants, service lines and valve boxes. If such plans and specifications are approved in writing by the environmental utilities director, the applicant may cause the water distribution system to be installed. The city may install such facilities after the applicant has deposited the estimated cost of construction with the city. The estimated cost of construction shall include the estimated costs of labor, materials, equipment costs and rentals, and administrative costs. Should the cost of construction be less than the estimate, such difference between estimated and actual cost shall be refunded to the applicant.

B. The environmental utilities director shall have the right to inspect all work performed and all work must be approved by the director before said mains, laterals or distribution system shall be connected to the water system of the city.

C. Upon acceptance of the mains, laterals or distribution system, it shall become the property of the city. The city may require, pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act and the subdivision regulations of the city, oversized capacity, in which case the city shall reimburse the applicant pursuant to the provisions of law then in effect for such oversized capacity, based on the prevailing costs of materials and labors for such work. (Ord. 3798 § 4, 2002; Ord. 1418 § 21, 1978; prior code § 27.30.)

14.08.190 Siphons prohibited.

It is unlawful to employ a siphon of any type for any purpose connected to the water distribution system. (Ord. 1418 § 23, 1978.)

14.08.200 Heating and cooling devices.

It is unlawful for any heating or cooling device to use water that is not recirculated. The only water added to such systems shall be limited to the purpose of making up losses in the process. Under no circumstances shall water be returned to the distribution system of the city. This prohibition shall apply to all devices for heating or cooling whether used for residential, commercial, industrial, or manufacturing purposes. (Ord. 1418 § 24, 1978.)

14.08.210 Resale of water.

It is unlawful for any person to resell any water received from the system, except that a landlord may charge a tenant the amount which the landlord must pay for water. (Ord. 2668 § 2, 1993.)

Contact:

City Clerk: 916-774-5263

Roseville, California Municipal Code

Title 14 PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chapter 14.09 WATER CONSERVATION

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. Visit the CodeAlert page for more information on pending legislation.

14.09.010 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.020 General provisions.

A. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local requirements relating to water conservation and drought mitigation for the protection of public health, safety and welfare by:

1. Reducing the per capita water consumption throughout the City of Roseville (the “city”) during years of normal precipitation and during years of drought;

2. Protecting and conserving the city’s supply of water during specified times of emergency and/or crisis;

3. Minimizing and/or eliminating the waste of water through voluntary compliance or punitive action, if necessary;

4. Promoting the use of drip irrigation and other low volume irrigation methods that reduce outdoor water use by applying water more efficiently than traditional irrigation methods;

5. No person shall use, or cause to be used, any city water for landscape irrigation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., unless the city manager, or designee provides prior written consent to a different time limitation. A waiver may be granted for turf areas if the landscape contains too many irrigation valves to complete an irrigation event within the watering window.

6. Upon city declaration of a water shortage, the city manager, or designee, may impose revised and/or additional limitations on outdoor water use, as specified in Section 14.09.040, and no person shall use, or cause to be used, city water in violation of such limitations while the water shortage remains in effect.

B. Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all customers, users and/or recipients (hereinafter “users”) of the city’s potable and recycled water service within the city’s territorial limits.

C. Administration and Enforcement. The city manager, or designee, including, but not limited to, an enforcement officer as defined herein, shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. For purposes of this chapter an “enforcement officer” means any city employee or agent of the city with the authority to enforce any provision of this chapter and the authority to make any decision on behalf of the city manager required or called for by this chapter.

D. Compliance. All provisions of this chapter are subject to the compliance procedures set forth in this chapter unless otherwise expressly stated herein.

E. Notification. The city manager, or designee, shall determine the means by which the city shall notify its water users of drought stage determinations and any applicable upgrade or downgrade of such determinations or restrictions. Notification may be achieved through mass media, newspaper, public notice, mailings, utility billings or by any combination of such notice, or by other means as determined by the city manager, or designee. (Ord. 5491 § 1, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.030 Definition of water waste.

Any of the following acts or omissions, whether willful or negligent, shall constitute the waste of water:

A. Causing or permitting water to leak, discharge, flow or run to waste into any gutter, sanitary sewer, watercourse or public or private storm drain, or to any adjacent property, from any tap, hose, faucet, pipe, sprinkler, pond, pool, waterway, fountain or nozzle. In the case of irrigation, “discharge,” “flow” or “run to waste”

means that the earth intended to be irrigated has been saturated with water to the point that excess water flows over or through the earth to waste. In the case of washing, “discharge,” “flow” or “run to waste” means that water in excess of that necessary to wash, wet or clean the dirty or dusty object, such as an automobile, sidewalk, or parking area, flows to waste.

B. Allowing water fixtures (including, but not limited to, toilets, faucets, shower heads) or heating or cooling devices to leak or run to waste.

C. Maintaining ponds, waterways, decorative basins or swimming pools without water recirculation devices.

D. Backwashing so as to discharge to waste swimming pools, decorative basins or ponds in excess of the frequency necessary to ensure the healthful condition of the water or in excess of that required by standards for professionally administered maintenance or to address structural considerations, as determined by the city manager, or designee.

E. Operation of an irrigation system that applies water to an impervious surface or that is in disrepair.

F. Use of a water hose not equipped with a control nozzle capable of completely shutting off the flow of water except when positive pressure is applied.

G. Irrigation of landscaping during rainfall or 48 hours after a measurable rain event.

H. Overfilling of any pond, pool or fountain which results in water discharging to waste. (Ord. 5491 § 2, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 3834 § 3, 2002; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.040 Water conservation and drought stages.

The following water conservation and drought stages are hereby established:

A. Basic Water Conservation Stage ("Basic Stage"). The basic stage shall exist when the city's water supply is adequate to meet all projected demands as determined by the city manager, or designee.

B. Stage One Drought. A stage one drought shall exist when the city's water supply is adequate to meet 90 percent of projected demands as determined by the city manager, or designee. An objective of a stage one drought condition is to reduce water usage up to 10 percent. Water shortage surcharges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095.

C. Stage Two Drought. A stage two drought shall exist when the city's water supply is adequate to meet 80 percent of projected demands as determined by the city manager, or designee. An objective of a stage two drought condition is to reduce water usage up to 20 percent. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095.

D. Stage Three Drought. A stage three drought shall exist when the city's water supply is adequate to meet 70 percent of projected demands as determined by the city manager or designee. An objective of a stage three drought condition is to reduce water usage up to 30 percent. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095.

E. Stage Four Drought. A stage four drought shall exist when the city's water supply is adequate to meet 60 percent of projected demands as determined by the city manager or designee. An objective of a stage four drought condition is to reduce water usage up to 40 percent. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095.

F. Stage Five Drought. A stage five drought shall exist when the city's water supply is adequate to meet 50 percent or less of projected demands as determined by the city manager, or designee. An objective of a stage five drought condition is to reduce water usage up to 50 percent. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095. (Ord. 5491 § 3, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 3, 2009; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.050 Determination of drought staging—Effect of well water.

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

In determining the water conservation and drought stage in effect, the city manager, or designee, shall take into account only surface water available and able to be delivered from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Placer County Water Agency. Well water shall not be considered. In the event that this would result in a determination of a stage three drought or higher, groundwater wells may be activated to increase the supply to a stage two drought level. However, in no case shall well water be considered as an alternative to declaration of a stage one or stage two drought. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.060 Basic stage restrictions.

During the basic water conservation stage, the following restrictions shall be in force:

Water shall be used for beneficial purposes only; all unnecessary and wasteful uses (as defined in Section 14.09.030) of water are prohibited.

A. Water shall be confined to the user's property and shall not be allowed to run off to adjoining properties, or to the roadside or to the gutter. Care shall be taken not to water past the point of saturation.

B. Free-flowing hoses for all uses are prohibited. Automatic shut-off devices shall be attached on any hose or filling apparatus in use.

C. All leaks (including irrigation systems, pipes, fixtures, pools, ponds, fountains and waterways) shall be repaired within five calendar days or less if warranted by the severity of the problem as determined in the discretion of the city manager, or designee.

D. All pools, spas, and ornamental fountains/ponds shall be equipped with a recirculation pump and shall be constructed to be leak-proof. Pool draining and refilling shall be allowed only to the extent required for health, maintenance, or structural considerations, and must otherwise comply with all applicable federal, state and local stormwater management program requirements, including, but not limited to, the urban stormwater quality management and discharge control ordinance set forth in Chapter 14.20 of Title 14 of the City of Roseville Municipal Code.

E. Landscaping.

1. All landscaping installed in the City of Roseville shall comply with the water efficient landscape requirements adopted by resolution of the city council.

2. Irrigation of new landscaping shall be allowed on any day of the week for a period of 30 days after the new landscaping is planted, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to extend this time period based on plant type and the season when the new landscaping is planted. After the 30 days, irrigation days and run times should be decreased to settings appropriate for an established landscape.

3. Upon city declaration of a water shortage, the city manager may impose revised and/or additional limitations on the irrigation of new landscaping, as specified in Sections 14.09.060 through 14.09.100, and no person shall use, or cause to be used, city water in violation of such limitations while the water shortage remains in effect. A waiver may be granted to irrigate during an establishment period for actively used turf areas and/or sports fields. Allowance shall also be made for irrigation testing and repairs.

F. All site reviews shall include an evaluation of using recycled water. Recycled water shall be required if economically feasible. (Ord. 5491 § 4, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2762 § 1, 1993; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.070 Stage one drought restrictions.

During a stage one drought, the following restrictions may be required, as determined by the city manager and upon notification pursuant to Section 14.09.020(E):

A. All basic stage restrictions required by Sections 14.09.030 and 14.09.060 shall continue in place, except to the extent they are replaced by more restrictive conditions imposed by this section.

B. Residential users and non-residential users shall reduce water usage up to 10 percent.

C. Residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of November – last day of February: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

2. 1st day of March – last day of April and 1st day of September – last day of October: up to two days per week irrigation on Monday and Friday of each week, if needed.

3. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to three days per week irrigation on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, if needed.

D. Nonresidential water users (including without limitation, commercial, industrial, church, cemeteries, and publicly owned users) shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of November – last day of February: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

2. 1st day of March – last day of April and 1st day of September – last day of October: up to two days per week irrigation on Monday and Thursday of each week, if needed.

3. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to three days per week irrigation on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, if needed.

E. The limitations specified in subsections C and D shall not apply to a properly functioning low volume landscape irrigation system, the irrigation on container plants, or to the irrigation of new landscaping that is subject to the provisions of Section 14.09.060(E). Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

F. References in this section to any day of the week shall mean the period beginning at 12:00 a.m. on that day and ending 24 hours later.

G. City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 10 percent.

H. Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks or buildings, except as necessary for health or sanitary purposes or pursuant to a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency, is prohibited.

I. Water shall not be served at restaurants except by request.

J. Water shortage surcharges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095. (Ord. 5491 § 5, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 3, 2009; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2817 § 1, 1994; Ord. 2636 § 1, 1992; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.080 Stage two drought restrictions.

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

During a stage two drought, the following restrictions may be required, as determined by the city manager and upon notification pursuant to Section 14.09.020(E):

A. All basic stage and stage one restrictions required by Sections 14.09.060 and 14.09.070 shall continue in place, except to the extent they are replaced by more restrictive conditions imposed by this section.

B. Residential users and non-residential landscapes shall reduce water usage up to 20 percent.

C. City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 20 percent.

D. Residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of November – last day of February: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

2. 1st day of March – last day of April and 1st day of September – last day of October: up to two days per week irrigation on Monday and Friday of each week, if needed.

3. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to three days per week irrigation on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, if needed.

E. Nonresidential water users (including without limitation, commercial, industrial, church, cemeteries, and publicly owned users) shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of November – last day of February: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

2. 1st day of March – last day of April and 1st day of September – last day of October: up to two days per week irrigation on Monday and Thursday of each week, if needed.

3. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to three days per week irrigation on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, if needed.

F. The limitations specified in subsections D and E shall not apply to a properly functioning low volume landscape irrigation system, the irrigation on container plants, or to the irrigation of new landscaping that is subject to the provisions of Section 14.09.060(E). Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

G. References in this section to any day of the week shall mean the period beginning at 12:00 a.m. on that day and ending 24 hours later.

H. Washing of vehicles or boats is prohibited except:

1. When using a hose that is equipped with a control nozzle capable of completely shutting off the flow of water except when positive action or pressure to maintain the flow of water is applied; or

2. When washed in either an automatic or manual commercial car wash that recirculates its water and uses high pressure/low volume wash systems.

3. Temporary car washes, held for fundraising purposes, are encouraged to partner with an automatic commercial car wash that recirculates its water and uses high pressure/low volume wash systems. If run independently, the participants must use a hose nozzle that completely shuts off the flow of water when not in use and must comply with all applicable federal, state and local stormwater management program requirements, including, but not limited to, the urban stormwater quality management and discharge control ordinance set forth in Chapter 14.20 of Title 14 of the City of Roseville Municipal Code.

I. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095. (Ord. 5491 § 6, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 3, 2009; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2611 § 1, 1992.)

14.09.090 Stage three drought restrictions.

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

During a stage three drought, the following restrictions may be required, as determined by the city manager and upon notification pursuant to Section 14.09.020(E):

A. All basic stage, stage one, and stage two restrictions required by Sections 14.09.060, 14.09.070 and 14.09.080 shall continue in place, except to the extent they are replaced by more restrictive conditions imposed by this section.

B. Residential users and non-residential landscapes are to reduce water usage up to 30 percent.

C. City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 30 percent.

D. Residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of September – last day of April: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

2. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to two days per week irrigation on Monday and Friday of each week, if needed.

E. Nonresidential water users (including without limitation, commercial, industrial, church, cemeteries, and publicly owned users) shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of September – last day of April: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

2. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to two days per week irrigation on Monday and Thursday of each week, if needed.

F. The limitations specified in subsections D and E shall not apply to a properly functioning low volume landscape irrigation system, the irrigation on container plants, or to the irrigation of new landscaping that is subject to the provisions of Section 14.09.060(E). Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

G. References in this section to any day of the week shall mean the period beginning at 12:00 a.m. on that day and ending 24 hours later.

H. New or expanded landscaping is limited to drought-tolerant trees, shrubs, and ground-cover and be irrigated using a low volume irrigation system. No new turf shall be planted, hydroseeded, or laid, unless prior written consent is received from the city manager. Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

I. Except where recycled water is used, golf courses shall reduce irrigation up to 30 percent.

J. All decorative fountains, decorative (i.e., nonswimming) pools, and decorative waterways shall be drained and made dry. Such fountains, pools, and waterways shall not be refilled until the city has returned to the basic water conservation stage. Fountains, ponds or pools that are filled with recycled water are not subject to this provision. Decorative ponds that contain fish as a feature shall be exempt from this restriction as long as the system is maintained in good working order with measures taken to reduce the volume of makeup water required for evaporative losses.

K. Except where recycled or other non-potable water is used or as otherwise provided in this subsection, use of water for dust control is prohibited. Dust control shall be augmented by hardened, temporary travel routes with materials that are accepted by the city manager, city engineer, or designee. Potable water is allowed for construction water only where and to the extent required for public health and safety reasons.

L. New swimming pools and spas may be filled after construction using customer's metered water at then existing water rates. All new pools must include a means for minimizing evaporative loss, such as a pool cover, at time of final inspection by the city. After being filled with water for the first time, all pools and spas shall be subject to the requirements of Section 14.09.060(D).

M. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095. (Ord. 5491 § 7, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 3, 2009; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.100 Stage four drought restrictions.

⚠ **Alert:** This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

During a stage four drought, the following restrictions may be required, as determined by the city manager and upon notification pursuant to Section 14.09.020(E):

A. All basic stage, stage one, stage two, and stage three restrictions required by Sections 14.09.060, 14.09.070, 14.09.080 and 14.09.090 shall continue in place, except to the extent they are replaced by more restrictive conditions imposed by this section.

B. Residential customers and non-residential landscapes are to reduce water usage up to 40 percent.

C. City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 40 percent.

D. Residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of September – last day of April: No irrigation allowed.

2. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday, if needed.

E. Nonresidential water users (including without limitation, commercial, industrial, church, cemeteries, and publicly owned users) shall be permitted to irrigate with city water on the following schedule, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to a different irrigation pattern:

1. 1st day of September – last day of April: No irrigation allowed.

2. 1st day of May – last day of August: up to one day per week irrigation on Monday of each week, if needed.

F. The limitations specified in subsections D and E shall not apply to a properly functioning low volume landscape irrigation system, the irrigation on container plants, or to the irrigation of new landscaping that is subject to the provisions of Section 14.09.060(E). Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

G. References in this section to any day of the week shall mean the period beginning at 12:00 a.m. on that day and ending 24 hours later.

H. Installation of any new landscaping is prohibited unless irrigation is provided through connection to an active recycled water system. In the case of new construction, the city's building official will issue a temporary final upon completion of the structural development of the property. When the city has returned to a stage two drought restriction, landscaping installation can be completed and a building final will become available upon inspection by the city.

I. Except where recycled water is used, golf courses shall reduce irrigation up to 40 percent.

J. Automobiles or equipment shall be washed only at commercial establishments that recycle their water or by equipment and means that separates debris and recycles wash water for continual use.

K. Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using city water unless required for health or safety reasons until the city has returned to a stage two drought restriction. Pools may be re-filled only to the extent necessary to replace evaporative losses.

L. No commitments shall be made to provide water service as part of any new land use entitlement (general plan, specific plan or amendments requesting new water allocations) until the city has returned to a stage two drought restriction. Currently approved specific plans with accompanying development agreements and projects or properties that have received water allocations in advance of full entitlements may be issued building permits so long as they comply with the remainder of this chapter.

M. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095. (Ord. 5491 § 8, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 3, 2009; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.110 Stage five drought restrictions.

⚠ **Alert:** This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

During a stage five drought, the following restrictions may be required, as determined by the city manager and upon notification pursuant to Section 14.09.020(E):

A. All basic stage, or stage one, stage two, stage three and stage four restrictions required by Sections 14.09.060, 14.09.070, 14.09.080, 14.09.090 and 14.09.100 shall continue in place, except to the extent they are replaced by more restrictive conditions imposed by this section.

B. Residential users are to reduce water usage up to 50 percent.

C. Except where recycled water is used, water users shall reduce landscape irrigation as follows:

1. Turf shall not be irrigated.

2. Trees and shrubs may be irrigated with a properly functioning low volume landscape irrigation system or by use of a handheld hose equipped with a nozzle capable of completely shutting off the flow of water except when positive action or pressure to maintain the flow of water is applied. Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

D. Filling new or existing swimming pools and spas with city water is prohibited.

E. Water shortage surcharges and excess water use charges shall be implemented as set forth in Section 14.08.095. (Ord. 5491 § 9, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4724 § 3, 2009; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.120 Determination of drought tolerance.

Alert: This item has been affected by: Ordinance 6500. See the CodeAlert page for details on recent amendments and newly-added provisions.

Where this chapter permits or prohibits acts based upon whether or not a planting, tree, shrub, or groundcover is “drought tolerant” the determination shall be made based upon Sunset’s *Western Garden Book* (most recent edition), or UC Davis Arboretum’s “All Stars” plant database (www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu). Where this chapter permits or prohibits acts based upon whether a form of irrigation is “low volume drip irrigation” the determination shall be made by the director, or designee, whose determination shall be final. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.130 Determination of landscape water consumption reductions.

Whenever this chapter requires a reduction in consumption of water for irrigation purposes, the base year for measurement shall be the last year that the basic water conservation stage was in effect or a date specified by the Governor or state agency. If that data is not available for a property, allocations will be based on water use for similar properties. The city manager or designee may elect to base a reduction on the base year or on a landscape water consumption calculation if use was, in the city manager’s or designee’s, sole opinion, either excessive or extraordinarily low. For landscaping installed subsequent to the base year, the calculations shall be based on landscape water consumption calculations submitted with the landscape plan, or water consumption the previous year, whichever is less. (Ord. 5491 § 10, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2817 § 1, 1994; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.140 Violations.

It is unlawful for any user and/or person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter. Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting or concealing a violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a violation of this chapter. A violation of the provisions of this chapter shall occur irrespective of the negligence or intent of the violator and a violation of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter may be charged as either an infraction or a misdemeanor in the discretion of the city attorney. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 3834 § 3, 2002; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.150 Enforcement authority.

A. Whenever the city manager, or designee (including, but not limited to, an enforcement officer), determines that a user and/or person has violated any provision of, or failed to meet a requirement of, this chapter, an administrative citation pursuant to Chapter 2.50 or a written compliance order pursuant to Chapter 2.52 may be issued to any user and/or person responsible for the violation.

B. Any compliance order issued may require without limitation any or all of the following:

1. The allocation of a particular amount of water to a given user and/or person responsible for the violation;

2. The issuance of a fine;

3. The installation of a flow restriction device;

4. The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;

5. That violations shall cease and desist; and/or

6. The discontinuation of water service.

The compliance order shall set forth a deadline within which the requirements of the compliance order must be completed. Said compliance order shall further advise that, should the violator fail to comply with the compliance order within the established deadline, a hearing on the compliance order shall be set. (Ord. 5491 § 11, 2015; Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 3034 § 3, 2002; Ord. 2817 § 1, 1994; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.160 Hearing.

If full compliance is not achieved within the time specified in the compliance order, a hearing on the compliance order shall be set pursuant to Chapter 2.52. All penalties and remedies authorized by Chapter 2.52 shall apply to violations of this chapter. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.170 Appeal.

Any user and/or person receiving a compliance order under Section 14.09.150 may appeal the determination of the director, or designee, to a hearing panel drawn from the membership of the board of appeals. The notice of appeal must be received by the city's environmental utilities department within 10 days from the date of the compliance order. Notice of hearing and hearing on the appeal will be conducted pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 2.52. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.180 Separate offense for each day.

Any user and/or person that violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which any such user and/or person commits, continues, permits, or causes a violation thereof, and shall be punished accordingly. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.190 Public nuisance.

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties hereinbefore provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored by the city at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be initiated and/or taken by the city. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 1, 2008; Ord. 2413 § 2, 1991.)

14.09.200 Remedies not exclusive.

Remedies under this chapter are in addition to and do not supersede or limit any and all other remedies, civil or criminal. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 2, 2008.)

14.09.210 Judicial review.

Any decision of the hearing panel shall be final. Any user and/or person aggrieved by an order of the hearing panel may obtain review of the order in the Superior Court by filing with the Court a petition for writ of mandate within 90 days pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 2, 2008.)

14.09.220 Chapter severable.

The provisions of this chapter are severable. The city council declares that it would have adopted the remainder of this chapter even if any of its provisions are declared unlawful or unenforceable. (Ord. 5311 § 2, 2014; Ord. 4629 § 2, 2008.)

Contact:

City Clerk: 916-774-5263

Attachment C – Measurement Device Documentation

Table 5-3 Test requirements for new, rebuilt, and repaired cold-water meters*

Displacement Meters (AWWA C700 and C710)

Size	Maximum Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate†	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Intermediate Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate**	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum Rate (New and Rebuilt) Flow Rate	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum (Repaired) Accuracy Limits
in.	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*percent (min)*
½	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
½ × ¾	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
⅝	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
⅝ × ¾	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
¾	25	100	10	98.5–101.5	3	10	1	98.5–101.5	½	10	1	95–101	90
1	40	100	10	98.5–101.5	4	10	1	98.5–101.5	¾	10	1	95–101	90
1½	50	100	10	98.5–101.5	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	1½	100	10	95–101	90
2	100	100	10	98.5–101.5	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	100	10	95–101	90

Multijet Meters (AWWA C708)

Size	Maximum Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate†	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Intermediate Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate**	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum Rate (New and Rebuilt) Flow Rate	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum (Repaired) Accuracy Limits
in.	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*percent (min)*
⅝	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	1	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	97–103	90
⅝ × ¾	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	1	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	97–103	90
¾	25	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	½	10	1	97–103	90
1	35	100	10	98.5–101.5	3	10	1	98.5–101.5	¾	10	1	97–103	90
1½	70	100	10	98.5–101.5	5	100	10	98.5–101.5	1½	100	10	97–103	90
2	100	100	10	98.5–101.5	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	100	10	97–103	90

Singlejet Meters (AWWA C712)

Size	Maximum Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate†	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Intermediate Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate**	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum Rate (New and Rebuilt) Flow Rate	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum (Repaired) Accuracy Limits
in.	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*percent (min)*
⅝	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101.5	90
⅝ × ¾	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101.5	90
¾	25	100	10	98.5–101.5	3	10	1	98.5–101.5	½	10	1	95–101.5	90
1	40	100	10	98.5–101.5	4	10	1	98.5–101.5	¾	10	1	95–101.5	90
1½	50	100	10	98.5–101.5	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	½	100	10	95–101.5	90
2	100	100	10	98.5–101.5	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	½	100	10	95–101.5	90
3	160	500	50	98.5–101.5	20	100	10	98.5–101.5	½	100	10	95–101.5	90
4	250	500	50	98.5–101.5	40	100	10	98.5–101.5	¾	100	10	95–101.5	90
6	500	1,000	100	98.5–101.5	60	100	10	98.5–101.5	1½	100	10	95–101.5	90

Fluidic-Oscillator Meters (AWWA C713)

Size	Maximum Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate†	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Intermediate Rate (All Meters) Flow Rate**	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum Rate (New and Rebuilt) Flow Rate	Test Quantity††		Accuracy Limits	Minimum (Repaired) Accuracy Limits
in.	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*gpm*	*gal*	*ft³*	*percent*	*percent (min)*
½	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
½ × ¾	8	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
⅝	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90
⅝ × ¾	15	100	10	98.5–101.5	2	10	1	98.5–101.5	¼	10	1	95–101	90

(continued)

COR Water Loss by Meter Age Study

Overall Purpose: Estimate water loss, revenue loss, and to appropriately size meter testing program.

Study Goal

Determine how much water loss and revenue can be attributed to meter inaccuracies.

References

- AWWA M6
- 2010 AWWA Journal article by Gregory L. Richards, Michael C. Johnson, and Steven Barfuss

Assumptions

1. All meter behave similar to the 5/8" x 3/4" meters used in test results by AWWA.
2. Revenue meters spend 15% of the time at low flow (<0.25gpm), 70% at intermediate flow (0.25-2gpm) and 15% of the time at high flow (>2gpm).

Data

- AWWA M6 Table 5-6 (1999 Sample Test Meter Test Results by Set Date)
- 2014 Finance Reports (Total production, number of meters, revenue)
- Hansen Reports on Meter Profiles
- SCADA data for diurnal curve generation. This data did not prove useful since it appears that tanks and reservoirs smooth out the flow profile and would not accurately determine the revenue meter flow profiles. Assumption 2 was used in place of this data.

Formulas Used

$$ME = \Sigma V_t \times F_i(1-0.01R_i)\times(1-0.01U_i)$$

ME = Volume of water lost to meter error

V_t = Total volume of water supplied by system = **8,967 Mgal**

F_i = Fraction of total consumption over a given flow range

R_i = % of registry over same flow range (nat. log formula from AWWA M6 Table 5-6)

U_i = % of time the meter is registering other flow ranges

$$U_{low} = F_{int} + F_{high=0.7+0.15}$$

Analysis Results

- Water lost by meter age in 2014 is estimated to be approximately **216 Mgal** which is **2.4%** of total production.
- Total non-base water charges in 2014 was **$8,543,487.00**.
- When dividing the total non-base charges by total production we get a value of **$0.001/gal**
- Annual revenue lost due to meter inaccuracy in 2014 is estimated to be approximately **$200,000**

Analysis Reliability

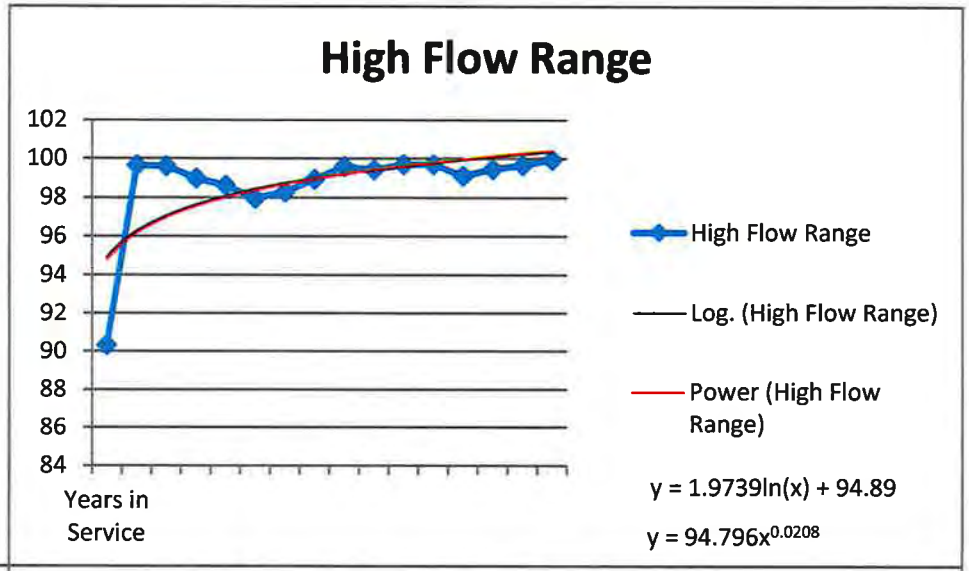
- AWWA test results was from a sample of 1198 which is pretty small. Three curve approximations were used but the other two (4^{th} order polynomial and power) produced results that were not plausible.
- The natural log formula generated from the AWWA test results may not be the most accurate approximation. Better test data will make the curve selection less critical.
- 12% of our meters are not in the ¾" range (AWWA test sample 5/8" x ¾").
- The meter flow behavior may not match our assumption.

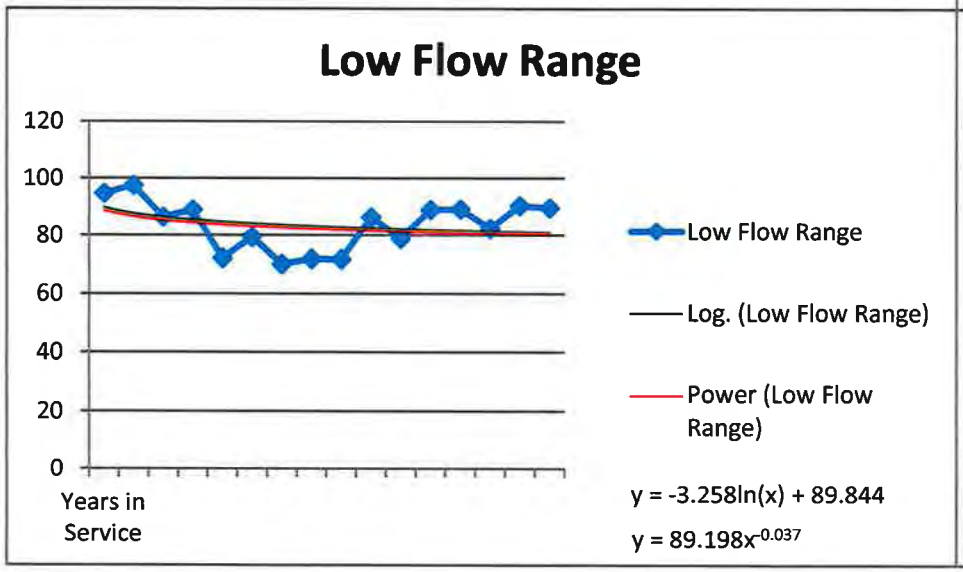
Recommendations

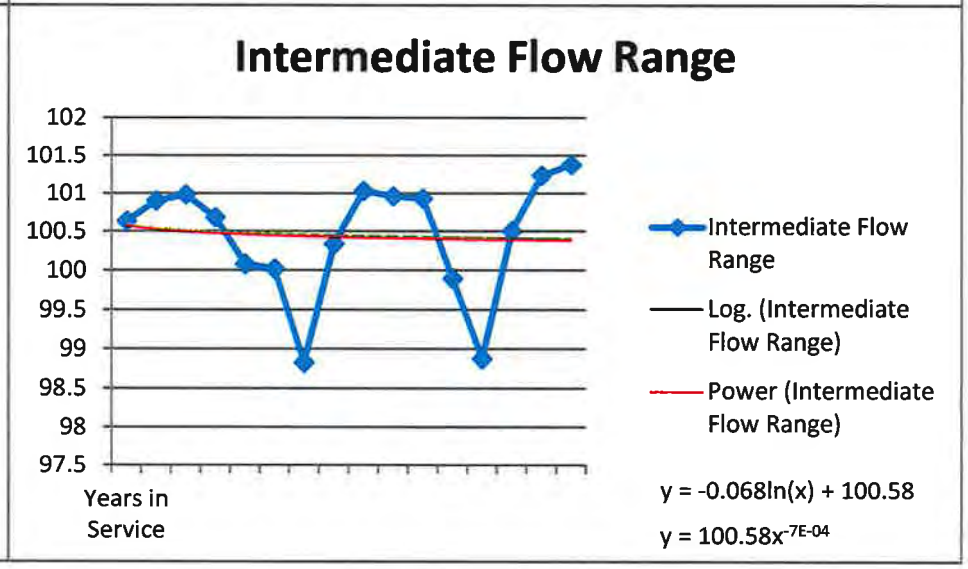
1. All ¾" meters that are 20 years and older should be tested (see table for others). State public services commission regulations for periodic testing of water meters has minimum standard of 20 years. (AWWA M6 Table 5-2 pg.60)
2. Test 2% of all remaining meters to satisfy 3 and to build COR data for further refinement of study.
3. In subsequent years after 1 and 2 are met, we should test 5% of all meters. This would ensure that all meters are tested once every 20 years.
4. Determine actual flow patterns for revenue meters.

Table 5-5 1999 Sample Test Meter Test Results - Set Date

	0.15	0.7	0.15	
Meter Age	**Low**	**Intermediate**	**High**	**Weighted Ave**
1	94.72	100.63	90.3	98.194
2	97.66	100.9	99.63	100.2235
3	86.27	100.98	99.58	98.5635
4	88.86	100.68	98.97	98.6505
5	72.11	100.08	98.61	95.664
6	79.34	100.02	97.95	96.6075
7	70.09	98.83	98.28	94.4365
8	71.76	100.34	98.92	95.84
9	71.7	101.03	99.59	96.4145
10	86.2	100.96	99.43	98.5165
11	78.84	100.93	99.68	97.429
12	88.85	99.9	99.68	98.2095
13	89.07	98.88	99.11	97.443
14	82.24	100.5	99.46	97.605
15	90.35	101.24	99.66	99.3695
16	89.5	101.38	99.94	99.382



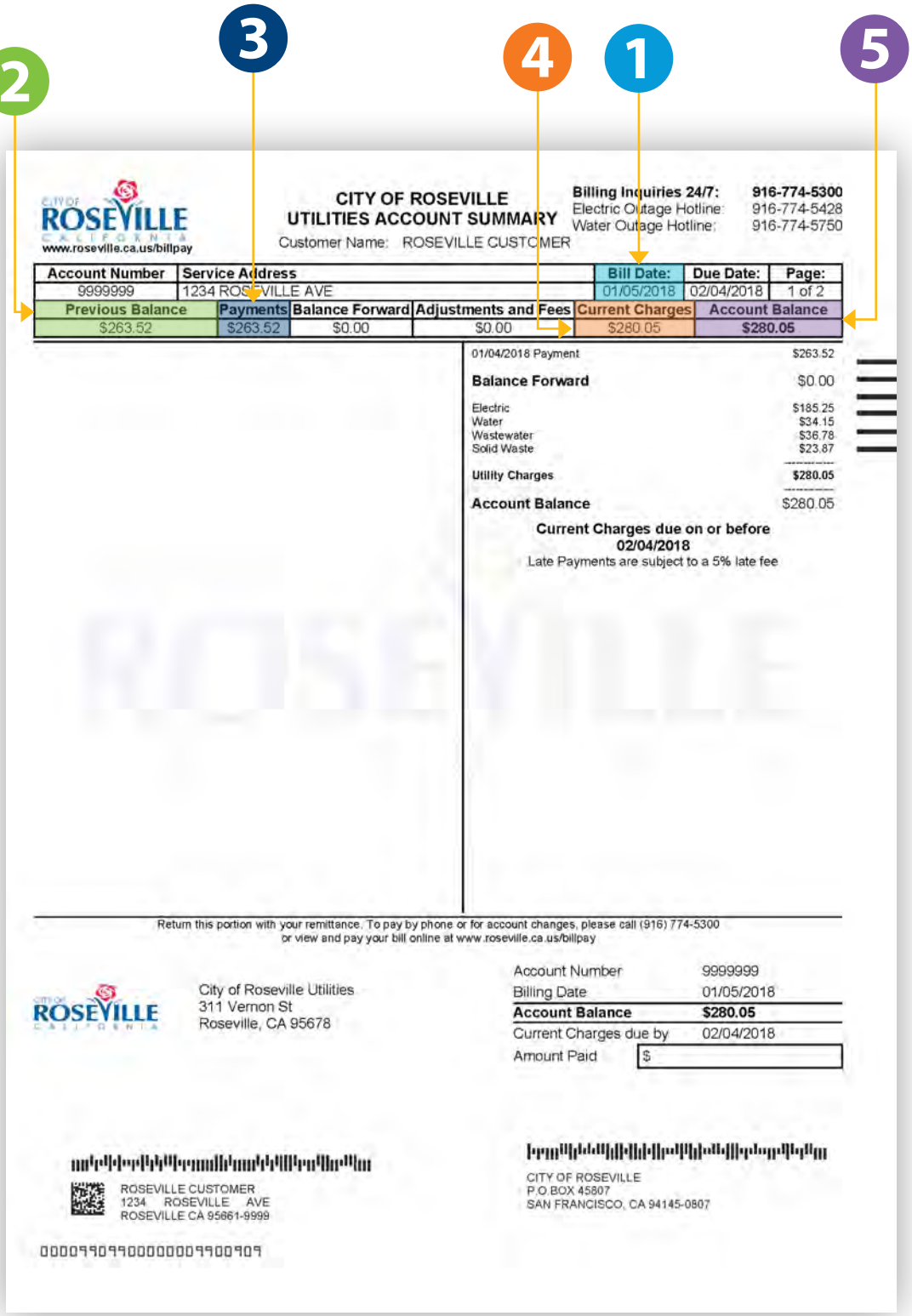




Attachment D – District Sample Bills

HOW TO READ YOUR MONTHLY

ROSEVILLE UTILITY STATEMENT



CITY OF ROSEVILLE
UTILITIES ACCOUNT SUMMARY

Billing Inquiries 24/7: 916-774-5300
Electric Outage Hotline: 916-774-5428
Water Outage Hotline: 916-774-5750

www.roseville.ca.us/billpay

Customer Name: ROSEVILLE CUSTOMER

Account Number	Service Address	Bill Date:	Due Date:	Page:
9999999	1234 ROSEVILLE AVE	01/05/2018	02/04/2018	1 of 2

Previous Balance	Payments	Balance Forward	Adjustments and Fees	Current Charges	Account Balance
$263.52	$263.52	$0.00	$0.00	$280.05	$280.05

01/04/2018 Payment	$263.52
Balance Forward	$0.00
Electric	$185.25
Water	$34.15
Wastewater	$36.78
Solid Waste	$23.87
Utility Charges	**$280.05**
Account Balance	$280.05

Current Charges due on or before 02/04/2018
Late Payments are subject to a 5% late fee

Return this portion with your remittance. To pay by phone or for account changes, please call (916) 774-5300 or view and pay your bill online at www.roseville.ca.us/billpay

City of Roseville Utilities
311 Vernon St
Roseville, CA 95678

Account Number	9999999
Billing Date	01/05/2018
Account Balance	**$280.05**
Current Charges due by	02/04/2018
Amount Paid	$

ROSEVILLE CUSTOMER
1234 ROSEVILLE AVE
ROSEVILLE CA 95661-9999

CITY OF ROSEVILLE
P.O.BOX 45807
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94145-0807

1 BILL DATE
This is the day your bill is generated.

2 PREVIOUS BALANCE
The account balance from the previous bill.

3 PAYMENTS
The total amount of payments received during the billing period.

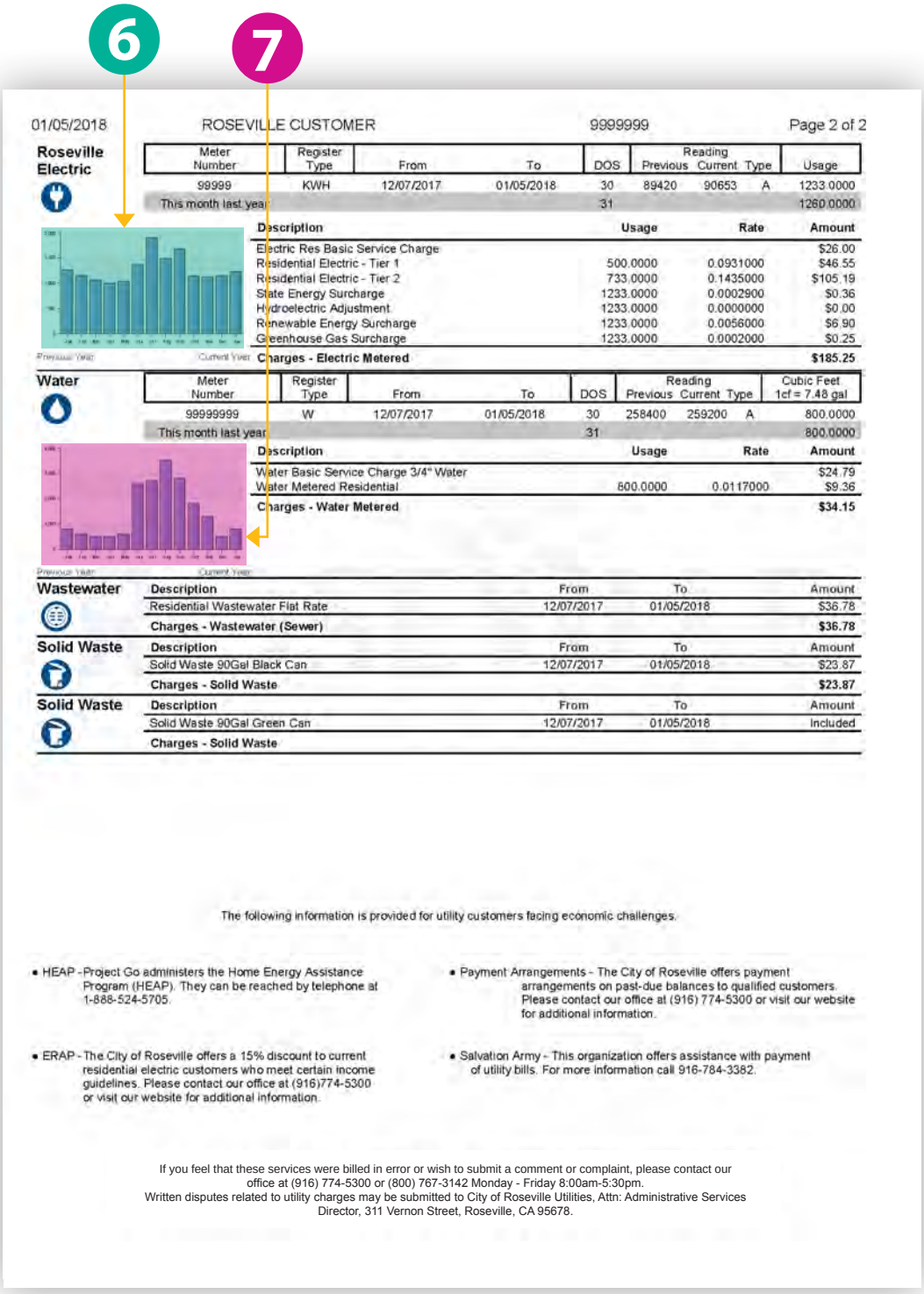
4 CURRENT CHARGES
The amount charged for the billing period.

5 ACCOUNT BALANCE
The total amount due on your account.

HOW TO READ YOUR MONTHLY

ROSEVILLE UTILITY STATEMENT

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA



01/05/2018 ROSEVILLE CUSTOMER 9999999 Page 2 of 2

Roseville Electric

Meter Number	Register Type	From	To	DOS	Reading Previous	Reading Current	Type	Usage
99999	KWH	12/07/2017	01/05/2018	30	89420	90653	A	1233.0000
This month last year				31				1260.0000

Description	Usage	Rate	Amount
Electric Res Basic Service Charge			$26.00
Residential Electric - Tier 1	500.0000	0.0931000	$46.55
Residential Electric - Tier 2	733.0000	0.1435000	$105.19
State Energy Surcharge	1233.0000	0.0002900	$0.36
Hydroelectric Adjustment	1233.0000	0.0000000	$0.00
Renewable Energy Surcharge	1233.0000	0.0056000	$6.90
Greenhouse Gas Surcharge	1233.0000	0.0002000	$0.25
Charges - Electric Metered			**$185.25**

Water

Meter Number	Register Type	From	To	DOS	Reading Previous	Reading Current	Type	Cubic Feet 1cf = 7.48 gal
99999999	W	12/07/2017	01/05/2018	30	258400	259200	A	800.0000
This month last year				31				800.0000

Description	Usage	Rate	Amount
Water Basic Service Charge 3/4" Water			$24.79
Water Metered Residential	800.0000	0.0117000	$9.36
Charges - Water Metered			**$34.15**

Wastewater

Description	From	To	Amount
Residential Wastewater Flat Rate	12/07/2017	01/05/2018	$36.78
Charges - Wastewater (Sewer)			**$36.78**

Solid Waste

Description	From	To	Amount
Solid Waste 90Gal Black Can	12/07/2017	01/05/2018	$23.87
Charges - Solid Waste			**$23.87**

Solid Waste

Description	From	To	Amount
Solid Waste 90Gal Green Can	12/07/2017	01/05/2018	Included
Charges - Solid Waste			

The following information is provided for utility customers facing economic challenges.

- HEAP - Project Go administers the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP). They can be reached by telephone at 1-888-524-5705.
- ERAP - The City of Roseville offers a 15% discount to current residential electric customers who meet certain income guidelines. Please contact our office at (916)774-5300 or visit our website for additional information.
- Payment Arrangements - The City of Roseville offers payment arrangements on past-due balances to qualified customers. Please contact our office at (916) 774-5300 or visit our website for additional information.
- Salvation Army - This organization offers assistance with payment of utility bills. For more information call 916-784-3382.

If you feel that these services were billed in error or wish to submit a comment or complaint, please contact our office at (916) 774-5300 or (800) 767-3142 Monday - Friday 8:00am-5:30pm.
Written disputes related to utility charges may be submitted to City of Roseville Utilities, Attn: Administrative Services Director, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678.

6

MONTHLY KWH CONSUMPTION

7

MONTHLY WATER CONSUMPTION

14.08.090 Service charges for metered service.

There shall be due and payable the following monthly charges, upon submission of the bill by the city to the owner of the property supplied with service, for all treated water measured by meters for residential, commercial, industrial and manufacturing or other purposes:

A. Monthly Quantity Rates. Effective July 1,2021 and July 1, 2022, the monthly quantity rates on billings shall be as follows:

	Effective 7/1/2021	**Effective 7/1/2022**
Potable water usage (per cubic foot)	$0.0140	$0.0145
Recycled water usage (per cubic foot)	$0.0084	$0.0102

B. Monthly Service Charges. Effective July 1, 2021 and July 1, 2022, the monthly service charges on billings shall be as follows:

Meter Size (inches)	**Peak Flow Rate (gallons per minute)**	**Effective 7/1/2021**	**Effective 7/1/2022**
Up to 3/4	30	$28.63	$29.49
1	50	$44.20	$45.53
1-1/2	100	$83.14	$85.64
2	160	$129.86	$133.76
3	350	$277.83	$286.17
4	630	$495.88	$510.76
6	1300	$1,017.64	$1,048.17
8	2800	$2,185.76	$2,251.34
10	4200	$3,276.01	$3,374.30

C. The total amount due and payable shall be the sum of the monthly service charge plus the quantity rate. The monthly service charge is due and payable regardless of whether water has been consumed. The service charge shall be the greater of the charge based on the meter size or flow rate, with the following exceptions:

1. No service charge shall be made for fire service that has backflow prevention with detector check devices approved by the environmental utilities director.

2. No service charge shall be made for recycled water utility back-up systems that are required for reliability only and have backflow prevention and metering approved by the environmental utilities director. This exclusion does not extend to systems that are regularly required as part of normal operation. The recycled water operation shall be responsible for water volumetric charges for these services and any costs associated with meter maintenance.

D. For purposes of charging for treated water measured by meters:

1. A residential account is defined as a single metered water service which serves three or less dwelling units.

2. A nonresidential account is defined as a single metered water service which serves more than three dwelling units, or serves commercial, industrial, manufacturing, irrigation or other nonresidential land uses.

E. For single-family residential services that require automatic fire protection systems pursuant to Section 16.16.120, the increased meter size will not be assessed an additional charge associated with the fire protection system requirement. Service charges shall be based on the required service size as determined by the Uniform Plumbing Code without consideration for any fire protection system required by Section 16.16.120. (Ord. 6367 § 2. 2021; Ord. 6100 § 3, 2019; Ord. 5837 § 2, 2017; Ord. 5610 § 2, 2016; Ord. 5174 § 2, 2013; Ord. 4957 § 1, 2011; Ord. 4724 § 2, 2009; Ord. 4680 § 1, 2008; Ord. 4639 § 1, 2008; Ord. 4508 § 1, 2007; Ord. 4473 § 1, 2006; Ord. 4263 § 2, 2005; Ord. 4001 § 3, 2003; Ord. 3964 § 1, 2003; Ord. 3756 § 1, 2001; Ord. 3687 § 1, 2001; Ord. 3101 § 1, 1997; Ord. 2708 § 1, 1993; Ord. 1953 § 1, 1986; Ord. 1918 § 1, 1985; Ord. 1418 § 8, 1978; Ord. 1239 § 1, 1974; prior code § 27.14.)

Contact:

City Clerk: 916-774-5263

Attachment E – District Water Shortage Plan

See Crosswalk Table

Attachment F – Groundwater Strategic Plan

The City of Roseville is a member of the Sacramento Groundwater Authority GSA, a participant in the Groundwater North American Subbasin Groundwater Strategic Plan.

See North American Subbasin Groundwater Strategic Plan can be accessed at the following link:

https://nasbgroundwater.org/gsp/

Attachment G – Groundwater Banking Plan

See Crosswalk Table

Attachment H – Annual Potable Water Quality Report – Urban

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

ENVIRONMENTAL UTILITIES

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

About this report

We're pleased to present you with this annual report on city-provided drinking water. As in past years, water quality results have met state and federal standards. The safety and protection of our water system continue to be a top priority as we regularly implement vulnerability assessments and security measures.

Under the guidelines provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, the City of Roseville monitors and tests the drinking water from the source to tap. Information provided in this report is for the water provided January through December 2020, and includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies.

We hope that this report will provide the answers to any questions you may have about the drinking water supplied by the City of Roseville. You can obtain additional information by contacting the Environmental Utilities at (916) 774-5750 or visiting **roseville.ca.us/eu**.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

roseville.ca.us/eu

Water sources

Drinking water (tap water and bottled water) sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animals' presence or from human activity. In 2021, both surface water and groundwater was supplied by Roseville.

We maintain a water distribution system that contains pipelines throughout the city ranging in size from four inches to over five feet in diameter. Staff collects water samples throughout the system and tests weekly basis to ensure quality maintained during delivery to customers.

Surface water—Roseville

The surface water source from Folsom Lake is snowmelt water that flows from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The melting snow flows into the North, middle, and South Forks of the American River and is ultimately stored in Folsom Lake.

The Folsom Lake water is conveyed to, and treated at, Roseville's 100 million gallon per day (MGD) water treatment plant. The treatment process comprises coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Fluoride is added for residents' dental health and pH is adjusted to reduce corrosion.

Surface water—PCWA

As part of a regional water use agreement, the City of Roseville receives up to 10 MGD of treated surface water from Placer County Water Agency's (PCWA) Foothill-Sunset water treatment plant. Water from PCWA originates in the Sierra snowpack from the Yuba-Bear and American River watersheds. The source water travels through a network of canal systems operated and maintained by PCWA and PG&E before reaching the water treatment plant. The Foothill-Sunset water treatment plant uses coagulation, high rate settling via micro sand flocculation, filtration and disinfection. Water is fluoridated at the entry port to Roseville. The CCR for this water can be found on PCWA's website: pcwa.net/services/waterquality.

Roseville groundwater sources

The City of Roseville's ability to utilize its groundwater supply is imperative as it provides water reliability to Roseville's customers during times of dry conditions – often resulting in surface water curtailments or other emergencies that severely limit the City's use of surface water.

Currently, the City maintains 4 production wells equipped for aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) and one non-ASR production wells. In total, these 5 groundwater production wells provide an alternate supply to the City's primary surface water supply.

The ASR functionality of production wells enables the City to artificially recharge excess treated surface water through well injection during years when surface water supplies are abundant, and store this water deep beneath the City in aquifers for use (i.e. pumping or extraction) from the same wells during years when additional water supplies are necessary.

Groundwater exists in the pore space between grains of sediment that make up aquifers which predominately consists of layers of continuous sands and gravels. Groundwater is naturally recharged as a result of rainfall and infiltration of surface water running through creeks, rivers, and streams largely from snowmelt. This rainfall and surface water naturally recharges the groundwater system through the saturation of surface soil and continues to filter downward and into the aquifers beneath the City. The groundwater supplied meets all water quality and health standards just like treated surface water, but may have aesthetic (i.e. largely taste) differences and sometimes is noticeable to some consumers.

Two-thirds of Californians, along with half of all Americans (more than 95 percent for rural Americans) get their household water supplied from groundwater. In addition, groundwater provides approximately 40% of the State's water supply in normal hydrology years and approximately 60% in dry years. In 2021, Roseville supplied 479 Million gallons of ASR-sourced groundwater as part of our updated well maintenance program.

Water source protection

A community's drinking water supply is valuable and needs protection. The quality and reliability of source water can have a significant impact on a community's economy and quality of life. The city actively participates in several source water protection programs.

American River Watershed Sanitary Survey

This is an ongoing project in partnership with the San Juan Water District, El Dorado Irrigation District, Placer County Water Agency, City of Sacramento, Carmichael Water District and County of Sacramento, keeping us up-to-date on developments in the American River watershed. The 2018 American River Watershed Sanitary Survey assessed the potential water quality contamination activities in the watershed. They evaluated treatment processes and source water protection programs to remove these contaminants from our drinking water.

The American River Watershed is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities (marina, restrooms, recreational areas, parking lots and storm drains) and residential sewer and septic systems.

The American River Watershed is also considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: illegal activities and dumping, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, and high-density housing developments.

Keep the Waters Clean Campaign

This source water protection program protects water quality by encouraging boaters and other recreational users of the Sacramento River to use pump outs and public restrooms rather than the river to dispose of wastes. This program is in partnership with the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento and the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Drinking water source assessment program

The city also has completed source water assessments on the groundwater wells to determine if there were any potentially contaminating activities present. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply for the groundwater wells; however, all wells are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the water source. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

Public participation

The Environmental Utilities Department routinely reports at the City of Roseville Public Utilities Commission meetings held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. in the City of Roseville Council Chambers. The public is welcome to attend.

Terms and abbreviations used in this report

MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known, or expected, risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG—Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known, or expected, risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDL— Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known, or expected, risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU—Nephelometric Turbidity Units: a measurement of the clarity of water.

ppb: parts per billion. A measurement of the concentration of a substance in the water. One penny in $10,000,000 would be 1 ppb.

ppm: parts per million. A measurement of the concentration of a substance in the water. One penny in $10,000 would be 1 ppm.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: Limits for substances that may affect consumer acceptance of water, but are not otherwise harmful. Secondary MCLs are set to address the taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water.

TT—Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm—microsiemen (µS) per centimeter: A measurement of water's ability to conduct electrical current.

Things you should know about drinking water

- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno- compromised persons such as individuals with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, individuals who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

- The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

If you would like to have more information on items related to water quality issues visit the EPA website at water.epa.gov/drink or the California Department of Drinking Water website at waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs.

Statement on lead

Infants, young children, and pregnant women are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If your water faucet has not been used for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) results

USEPA requires public water systems to collect data for unregulated constituents in drinking water supplies under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. Currently, these constituents have no drinking water standards but may be regulated in the future. More information on this USEPA program can be found at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm. The City of Roseville water was tested in 2013 and 2014. While some constituents were detected, none at any level of human health concern.

Contaminants that may be present Sin source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.
- The City of Roseville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at (800) 426-4791, or by visiting epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Footnotes

(1) Fluoride is added in order to help prevent dental cavities. The optimal fluoride level is 0.7 ppm.

(2) For Total Coliform Bacteria the highest percentage of positive samples collected in any month is reported as the average. The MCL is 5% of monthly samples are positive. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as indicators that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

(3) There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

To help Roseville sustain its water supply, we are encouraging customers to adopt and continue water use efficiency practices and limit the amount of water used for any given purpose.

Please take advantage of the valuable tips, rebate information, and educational material the city offers and join in our effort to reduce our use by following these simple steps:

Reduce your outdoor irrigation
Outdoor irrigation can account for up to 60% of your total water use.

Check for leaks
Drips and breaks can waste hundreds of gallons of water each day. For more information, check out the "how-to videos" at roseville.ca.us/savewater.

Schedule a Water Wise House Call
Let our experts analyze your water use and provide you with water-saving tips and devices free of charge. Schedule your appointment or call today at: roseville.ca.us/housecall or (916) 774-5761.

Commercial customers
Schedule a water-use review. We'll perform a thorough assessment of indoor and outdoor use to identify inefficiencies and make recommendations for improvement. Call (916) 774-5761 to schedule your appointment today.

Report water waste at roseville.ca.us/waterwaste
Your eyes and ears are essential to help the city identify potential problem areas and educate our residents about unnecessary water waste.

Water quality analysis results for 2021*

Water source monitoring										
Substance	**MCL**	**PHG [MCLG]**	**Folsom Lake Average**	**Folsom Lake Range**	**Folsom Lake Year of Sampling**	**Groundwater Average**	**Groundwater Range**	**Groundwater Year of Sampling**	**Violation**	**Typical source**
Turbidity (NTU)	"TT = 1.0 NTU TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU"		0.02 100% <0.3	0.01 - 0.15	2021	0.61	0.15 - 0.97	2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride - natural (ppm)	2.0	1	ND	ND	2020	0.37	0.2 - 0.63	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)		none	1.5	0.9 - 3.2	2021			N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	ND	ND	2021	1.6	1.6	2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Radium (pCi/L)	5	0.05	ND	ND	2021	0.11	ND - 0.44	2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	ND	ND	2020	0.03	ND - 0.16	2018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND	2021	0.86	0.52 - 1.3	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer, septic tanks, and sewage
Results of Monitoring for Secondary Drinking Water Standards										
Chloride (ppm)	500	none	2.8	2.8	2020	102	6.3 - 250	2016-19	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	none	57	57	2020	350	140 - 650	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance (uS/cm)	1600	none	78	77 - 79	2021	432	150 - 960	2019, 2021	No	Substances that form ions within water
Bicarbonate (ppm)	none	none	34	34	2020	78	33 - 120	2019, 2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	none	none	28	28	2020	64	33 - 140	2019, 2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	none	none	9.4	9.4	2020	31.8	13 - 62	2019, 2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	none	none	1.4	1.4	2020	10.6	5 - 23	2019, 2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	none	none	ND	ND	2020	0.45	ND - 2.7	2016-19	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	none	none	3.5	3.5	2020	35.2	12 - 79	2019, 2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	none	none	8.4	7.9 - 9.6	2020	7.6	7.3 - 7.9	2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness (ppm)	none	none	24	24	2017	120	45 - 250	2016, 19, 21	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate as SO4 (mg/L)	500	none	4.4	4.4	2020	17.7	5.3 - 37	2016-19	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	300	none	ND	ND	2020	74	ND - 370	2019, 2021	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Additional Monitoring										
Aggressive Index		none	11	11	2020	11.7	11 - 12	2016-18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Langelier Index		none	-0.66	-0.66	2020	-0.4	-.34 - -.52	2016-18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Distribution system monitoring										
Substance	**MCL**	**PHG [MCLG]**	**Distance Average**	**Distance Range**				**Year of sampling**	**Violation**	**Typical source**
Total Trihalomethane (ppm)	80		42	17 - 86				2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	60		22	0 - 58				2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.0	4	0.83	0.06 - 1.77				2020	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride - added (ppm)	2.0	1	0.63	0.03 - 0.83				2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth

Lead and copper monitoring										
			90th Percentile	**#Sample/ # Exceeded AL**						
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0.2	ND	55/0				2021	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	AL = 1300	300	ND	55/0				2021	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling: 26

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) Results—Tests conducted in 2019 and 2020										
Constituent	**Human Health Advisory**	**PHG**	**Average**	**Range**						**Potential sources**
Germanium	None	N/A	0.14	ND - 1.2						Naturally occurring metal
Manganese	Notification level 500 ug/L	300 ug/L	3.9	ND - 8.6						Naturally occurring metal
HAA6Br	None	N/A	0.62	ND - 1.5						Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA9	None	N/A	18.3	13 - 23						Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

*only detected constituents are reported

Attachment I – Notices of District Education Programs Available to Customers

See Crosswalk Table

RADARConnect™

MOBILE DISPLAY CAMPAIGN SCREENSHOTS

placer county water agency:

placer county water agency_1137853-SAC_12012021_01232022

AD SIZE: 160X600

Market: Sacramento

Application:
https://law.justia.com/cases/california/

File Name:
PCWA_Leaf_160x600

Notes:

AD SIZE: 300X250

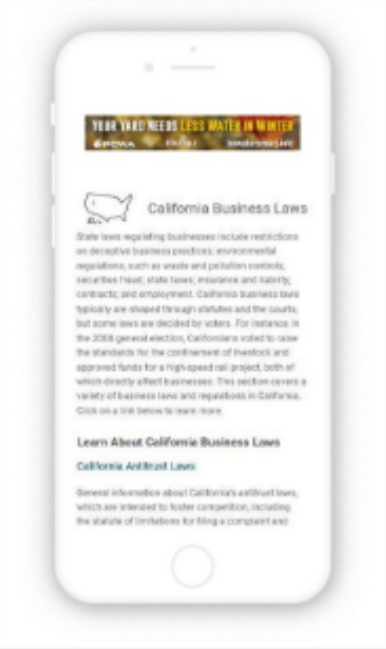
Market: Sacramento

Application:
https://www.lawinfo.com/resources/business-law/california/

File Name:
PCWA_Leaf_300x250

Notes:

AD SIZE: 300X50



Market: Sacramento

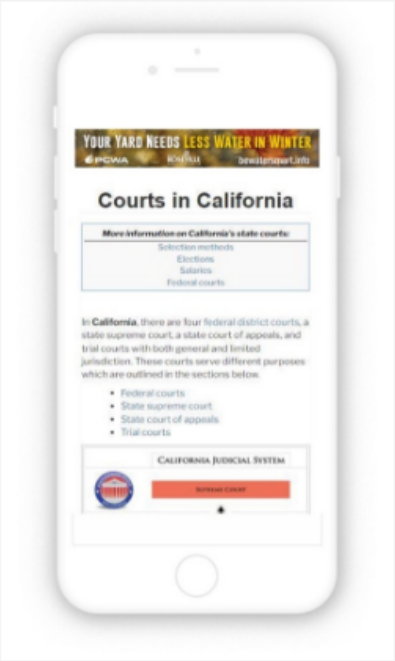
Application:

https://www.findlaw.com/state/california-law/california-business-laws.html

File Name:
PCWA_Leaf_300x50

Notes:

AD SIZE: 320X50



Market: Sacramento

Application:
https://ballotpedia.org/Courts_in_California

File Name:
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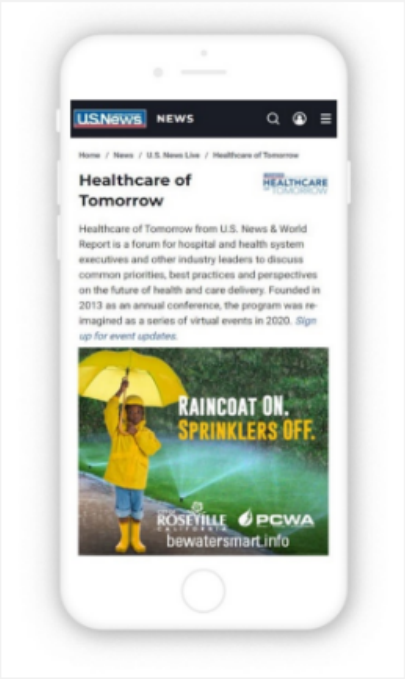
Notes:

AD SIZE: 300X250



Market: Sacramento

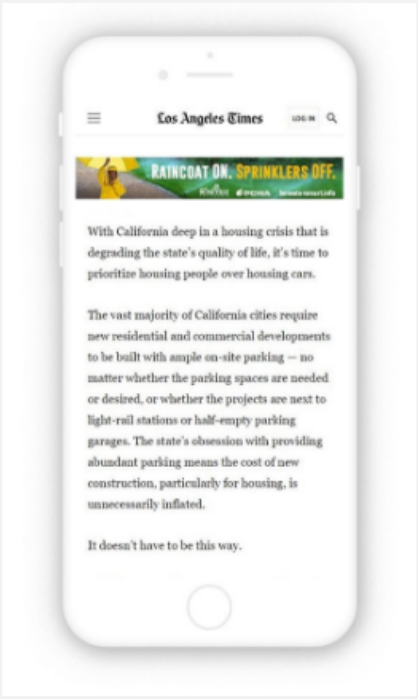
Application:

https://www.usnews.com/news/live-events/healthcare-of-tomorrow

File Name:
PCWA_RaincoatSprinklers_250x300

Notes:

AD SIZE: 320X50



Market: Sacramento

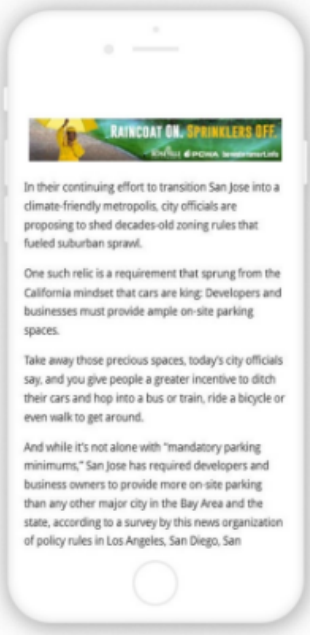
Application:

https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2021-04-26/editorial-eliminate-parking-requirements-housing-people-is-more-important-than-housing-cars

File Name:
PCWA_RaincoatSprinklers_320x50

Notes:

AD SIZE: 300X50



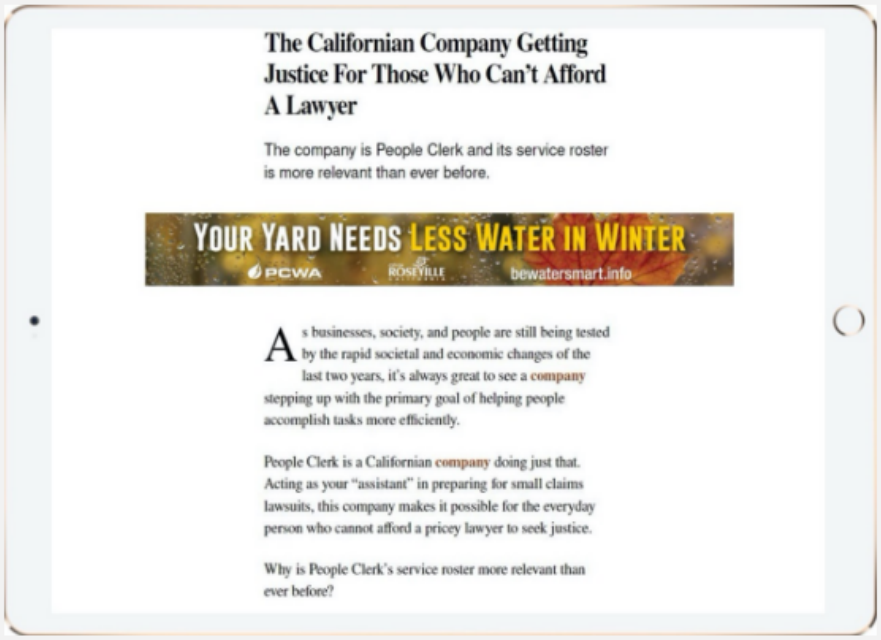
Market: Sacramento

Application:
https://www.mercurynews.com/2021/04/23/san-jose-the-most-overparked-major-california-city-could-shed-decades-old-parking-requirements/

File Name:
PCWA_RaincoatSprinklers_300x50

Notes:

AD SIZE: 728X90



Market: Sacramento

Application: https://calbizjournal.com/the-californian-company-getting-justice-for-those-who-cant-afford-a-lawyer/

File Name: PCWA_Leaf_728x90

Notes:

AD SIZE: 160X600

Market: Sacramento

Application:

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-04-26/to-save-the-planet-kill-minimum-parking-mandates

File Name: PCWA_RaincoatSprinklers_160x600

Notes:

Clear Channel
Outdoor

http://clearchanneloutdoor.com/

The City of Roseville Utilities

Water Efficiency Report
April 19 – June 30, 2021

Campaign Summary

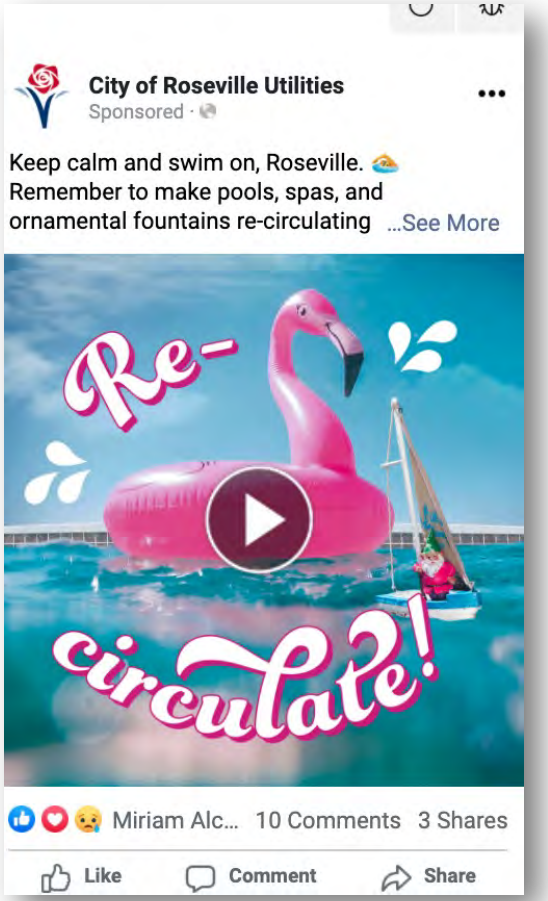
Goals and Objectives:

The City of Roseville's Environmental Utilities (REU) department is a resource for its constituents and encourages residents to use water wisely to protect the environment. REU utilized paid digital media from April until the end of June using Facebook and Instagram to share summer watering tips.

Campaign Summary

Key Performance Indicators:
1,415,135 Impressions
525,074 Engagements | 60 Post Comments, 41 Saves, 104 Shares
4,276 Link Clicks
2.15% Click-Through-Rate (CTR)
$0.36 Cost-Per-Click (CPC)
1,290 Website Users
00:00:07 Avg. Session Duration
00:01:31 Average for View

Overview:
Repetition is important in retaining information, and the goal is to have our ads seen between 3-5 times during the course of a campaign flight. On average, each person saw the water efficiency ads 3.06 times. Women aged 65+ had the highest number of impressions. Paid Facebook advertisements reached at a higher volume than Instagram, as Facebook's advertising platform optimized to allocate the budget to placements that performed best with the audience.



Ad with most impressions: **414,991** impressions
This ad also had **12,755** clicks, frequency of **3.18, 599** link clicks, and **84,965** engagements.

929,160
Impressions

30,383
Clicks (All)

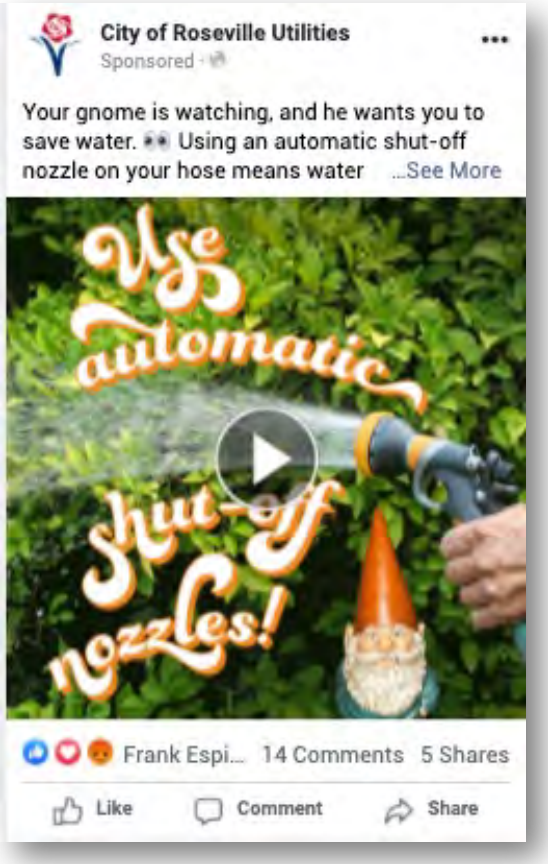
525,074
Post Engagements

Takeaways

Compared to flight one, which ran in fall 2020, flight two of the Water Efficiency campaign saw increases in impressions and post engagement at 894% and 1,434%, respectively. The average CTR on Facebook Ads Manager is 1.89% and the City of Roseville produced a higher CTR at 2.15%. The average CPC on Facebook Ads Manager is $1.68; this campaign had a lower CPC with $0.36.

All of this tells us that the ads were engaging and the length of flight two helped increase impressions and engagement.

Our recommendation is to continue to use GIFs and motion graphics whenever possible, as these tend to get higher engagement rates, both as organic and paid posts.



894%

Increase in Impressions vs. Fall 2020 Campaign

2.15%

CTR vs. 1.89% Facebook average

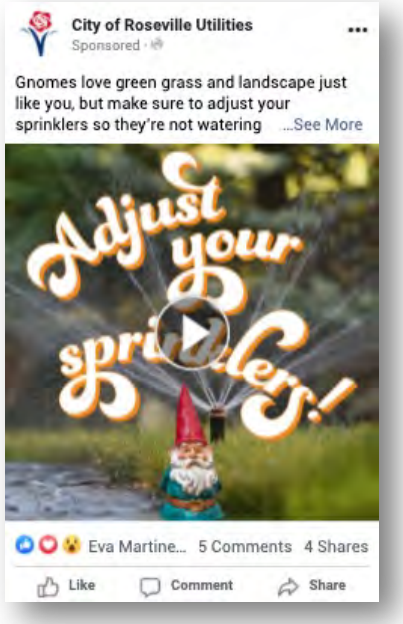
Thank you.

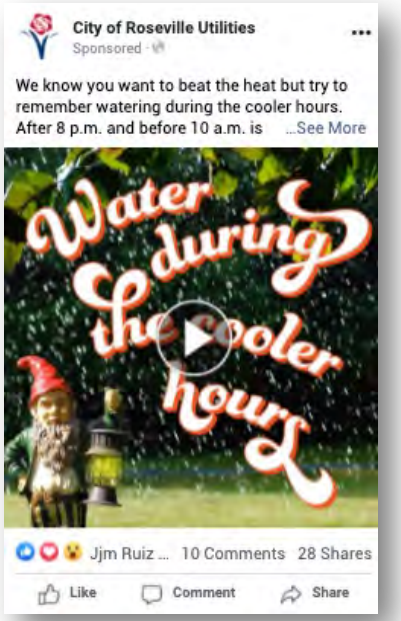
3foldcomm.com

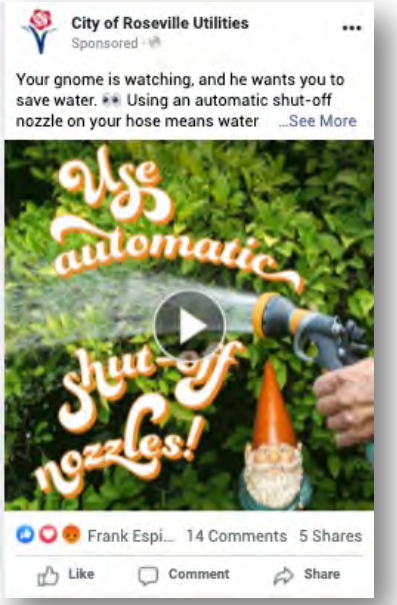
Screenshots

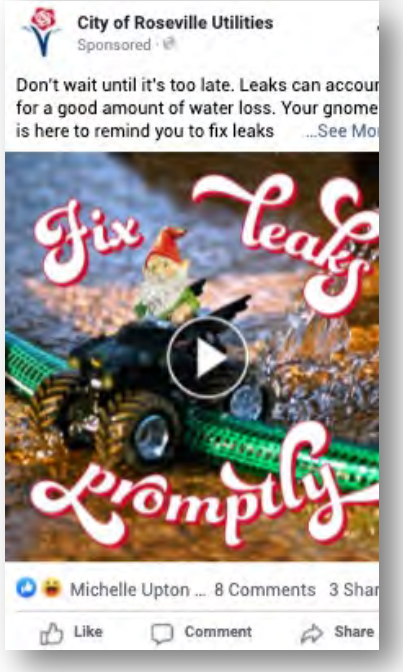
3foldcomm.com

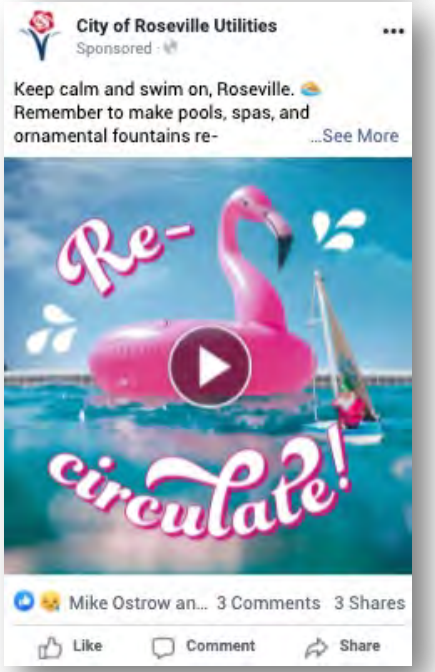
Facebook/Instagram

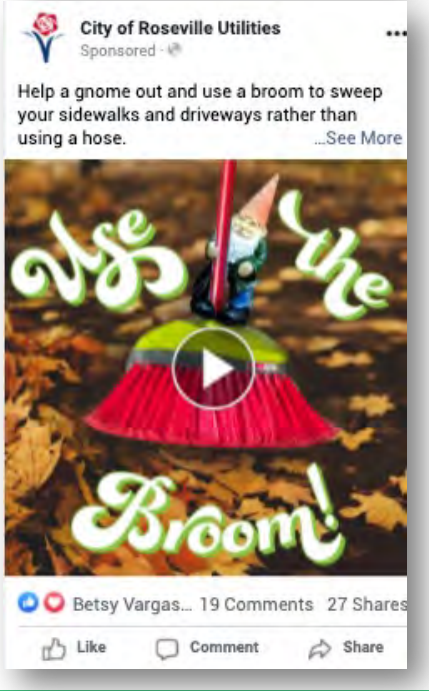












City of Roseville | April 2021 |

Utility NEWS

Maintaining 5,000 fire hydrants in our community

Sprinkled around the city are more than 5,000 fire hydrants. They serve as a community safeguard as they are critical component for active fire protection. Did you know that your water distribution workers help maintain and repair these hydrants?

We have a proactive maintenance program where we examine each hydrant thoroughly – inspecting more than 900 annually – so that our first responders have the proper flow should they need to use them.

As part of our routine maintenance process, we look for potential problems which could be anything from normal wear-and-tear and obstructions to damage as a result of a traffic accident. We also flush the water distribution lines using the hydrants to remove sediment or debris and ensure proper pressures are maintained to meet fire protection standards.

In addition to protecting our residences, businesses and visitors, we're also keen on protecting our natural environment when we conduct hydrant maintenance. The flushed water is channeled into the storm drains, which leads directly into our local creeks and rivers. Because of this, we dechlorinate the water beforehand to protect wildlife and sensitive species as this water ultimately makes its way to the ocean.

Recycle your old medications

In Placer County, there are 15 permanent locations to drop-off old and unused medications.

Using these locations will keep prescriptions out of unwanted hands, out of the trash and recycling bins, and out of our waterways – all to ensure a healthy and clean community.

For addresses and more information go to PlacerRecycles.com.

Shade your way to savings

The hot summer sun is right around the corner. What better time than now to take simple steps to cool your home?

Because windows account for nearly 50 percent of the heat that enters your home, sunny days mean warmer temperatures inside your home. Using sun screens can reduce the heat entering your house by up to 60 percent and is one of the least expensive ways to cool your home.

Visit roseville.ca.us/rebates to find out more about how to save on new sun screens.

National Lineworker Appreciation Day

April 18, 2021

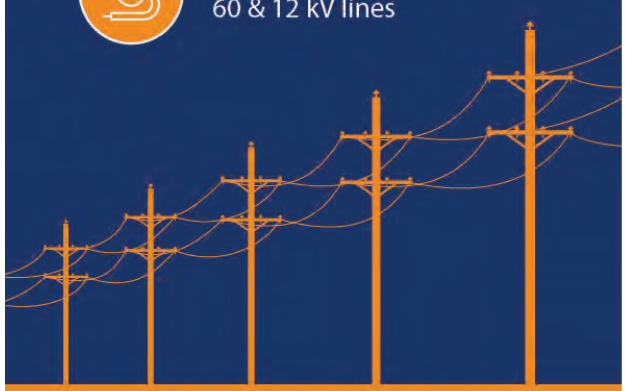
Since 1912, the City of Roseville has owned and operated its own electric utility.

Our primary purpose is to provide highly reliable electricity to the businesses and residents of Roseville.

Our team has **22** lineworkers

They maintain over **4,000** power poles

and **948** miles of 60 & 12 kV lines



We recognize the efforts of our lineworkers in keeping the electrical power on and protecting public safety.

Protect those good bugs in your garden

While you're getting your garden ready to grow, you may begin to notice the return of animals, birds and insects that have arrived to enjoy the garden right along with you. Keep in mind that there are many beneficial insects and critters there to manage the troublesome pests in the garden.

What are some of the good bugs?

Most everyone knows about the ladybug and her voracious appetite for aphids and other soft bodied insects that attack tender green foliage and blossoms. But did you know the Green Lacewing also attacks and eats aphids or the Assassin Bug that takes out Lace bugs and aphids? You can also purchase and apply beneficial nematodes (a very small worm) to control white grubs. These are just a few examples of the Good Bugs we want to see and allow to live in our gardens.

Reduce your use of pesticides with these tips

By taking a little time to identify the good bugs from the bad bugs you can actually observe them feeding and controlling the population of bad bugs. Protect the natural enemies and pollinators by choosing cultural, biological, mechanical, or selective chemical controls that do not harm beneficial species. And, use only less toxic pesticides and only if there is a heavy infestation; "spot treat" the plants that need to be treated. The use of synthetic broad spectrum, persistent or systemic insecticides is very damaging to our beneficial insects and critters. These products have been responsible for water pollution, mass die off of pollinators and damage to the soil biology (like microbes and worms) that sustain our gardens.

Visit ipm.ucanr.edu to learn how to identify good bugs and other ways to reduce pesticide use.

A new way to save on electric vehicles

Along with other utilities throughout the state, we are partnering with the California Air Resources Board to offer the California Clean Fuel Reward for electric vehicles. This new program provides a point-of-sale incentive on qualifying vehicles.

EVs are a critical step toward reducing pollution and, when you factor in fuel and maintenance savings, they can actually be cheaper than gas-powered cars. Since Roseville Electric Utility's electricity is cheaper than gas, charging your car is like paying less than a dollar for a gallon of gas.

For additional information on the California Clean Fuel Reward and other EV rebates from Roseville Electric Utility, visit roseville.ca.us/ev.

Free front yard landscape plans available

As you embark on a new front yard landscape or thinking of revamping your existing one, consider going water-wise. The benefits go beyond just saving water, too.

It might seem like a daunting task, and it certainly can be, but we have resources to assist you. The first step to having a beautiful water-efficient landscape is having a plan to execute and we developed some plans to help inspire you.

We have put together simple front yard landscape plans that will guide you on the right plants and how to arrange them so that the end result is a landscape that will ensure water savings, is attractive and functional.

Remember: we also have a rebate program that will pay you to exchange your grass for a landscape that uses less water. We will rebate customer $1.00 per square foot of turf grass removed and replaced with water efficient landscape up to $1000 per address.

Visit roseville.ca.us/savewater for more information.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA Utilities

Utility News is published for Roseville's utility customers by Roseville Electric Utility and Environmental Utilities.

www.roseville.ca.us/utilities

City of Roseville | February 2021 |

Utility NEWS

Planning for our water future

In the face of water supply challenges related to changing weather conditions and increasingly stringent state regulations, Roseville is continuing its initiatives of proactive, comprehensive planning to diversify water supplies and maintain a high level of reliability.

Since the early days when the City assumed water supply responsibilities from Roseville Water Company, our work to grow our locally-produced water supply continues. For the past 20 years, we've sought to increase water supply reliability by diversifying our sources of water and maximizing those supplies locally. Having all water infrastructure – water, wastewater, recycled water, stormwater – under one integrated utility service allows us to be more innovative and cost efficient because we can manage water resources at every stage of use.

Despite growing our available local supplies through our partnerships with other water agencies, outside forces can still dictate how much water is allocated and used in the future. What's clear is that ensuring water reliability for Roseville will require us to do even more to diversify, use water efficiently, and build water infrastructure under the City's control.

Integrated planning underway

We are taking a long-term, holistic approach to plan our overall water strategy to serve our community through 2050, when our population will grow to nearly 300,000 residents. This approach to planning ensures we have options that we can pursue based on their best potential for success. We are starting this comprehensive effort now through our integrated water planning process because infrastructure projects take many years to evaluate and construct.

Options to secure a reliable water future

The plan we are working on will increase water supply reliability and system flexibility, clear regulatory hurdles, and provide supplies at a reasonable cost to ratepayers.

- **We're participating in efforts to bring new surface water supplies** online by participating in local and regional infrastructure projects to relieve overall pressure on water supplies for communities in our region.
- **We're evaluating what steps we can take to expand our ability to bank water** in the groundwater basin so that it is available as another source when needed.
- **Despite our successful water recycling program, used for irrigation, we only use about 20 percent of purified water** because of infrastructure limitations. Work is underway to look at other best practices to maximize wastewater so that it can be put to beneficial use locally.
- **We'll continue to partner with our businesses and residents to maximize efficient use of water.** During the drought, Roseville residents reduced water use by more than 36 percent and adopted water-saving habits that will continue to provide water savings into the future.

To learn more, visit roseville.ca.us/EU.

Improve your soil with yard debris and kitchen scraps

Composting reduces waste sent to the landfill, helps you create your own fertilizer, and saves water. Learn about composting bins, equipment and materials in our free Composting and Mulching Basics webinar at noon on Friday, March 12.

To register, visit roseville.ca.us/gardeningworkshops.

How to save water indoors this winter

Now that winter is upon us, outdoor watering usually is reduced to little or none at all. Mother Nature has us covered since it's cooler and also because there is moisture in the air that helps keep landscapes thriving. So, how can you still save water? Easy — focus on indoor use.

Indoor water use accounts for only a portion of your collective water use, but every bit counts, especially if dry conditions remain steady.

Top three things you can implement right away:

- **Limit showers to five minutes or less.** (Saves 12.5 gallons with a standard showerhead.) Want to save even more water? Get a WaterSense-labeled showerhead that only uses 2 gallons a minute.
- **Turn off the water when rinsing dishes, soaping hands, brushing teeth or shaving.** (Saves 2.5 gallons per minute or about 10 gallons per day.)
- **Check plumbing and appliances for leaks and fix them within 48 hours.** (Fixing leaky faucets saves 15-20 gallons per day per leak, and fixing leaky toilets saves 30-50 gallons per day per toilet.)

For more information, visit roseville.ca.us/savewater.

Discover bright ideas to reduce your summer energy use

With the arrival of spring and the start of a new season, it's the perfect time to find ways to save energy and money before things heat up. Join us for a free 30-minute webinar at noon on Thursday, March 25. You will learn about simple steps you can take to boost your home's energy efficiency and comfort before temperatures start to rise.

To register, visit roseville.ca.us/yourhome.

Disposing of fireplace ashes safely

When the weather is cold outside, a warm cozy fire is delightful. Once you put out the fire, many simply scoop up their ashes and deposit them into their plastic trash container in the garage. However, ashes can hold enough heat to ignite. One of the ways you can play it safe is ensuring that fireplace ashes, cigar and cigarette butts, or barbecue coals are completely extinguished before they're placed in the trash. Otherwise, it's risky business that could result in a fire.

You can prevent trashcan fires by taking a few simple precautions:

- Place ashes, coals, and butts in a tightly sealed metal container for 48 hours before placing them in the trash. Even then, check to make sure no heat or hot embers remain before tossing.
- Douse ashes or coals with water and stir to make sure all fire is extinguished before placing them in the trash bin.
- Always soak cigar and cigarette butts and ashes in water before throwing them away.

For other trash and recycling tips, visit roseville.ca.us/trash.

New tool provides real-time outage information

Roseville Electric is introducing a new feature that provides real-time information regarding outages. Our outage map allows you to report a service interruption, identify the locations of existing outages, and determine when you can expect service restoration. Also, when you sign up for notifications, we'll let you know the cause of the outage and when power is restored.

We are committed to delivering reliable service in the safest way possible. Our crews work year round to ensure Roseville's equipment is well-maintained and free of vegetation. This includes constantly upgrading lines, equipment, and facilities to ensure your power is there when you need it.

To view our new map, visit roseville.ca.us/outages.

How to prepare for an outage

While power outages in Roseville are rare, there are steps you can take to help "weather" any storm.

- Keep your cell phones charged, extra cash on hand, and your gas tank at least half full
- Plan for batteries and other alternatives to meet your needs when the power goes out.
- Have flashlights with extra batteries for every household member and enough nonperishable food and water.

There are also simple things you can do to help prevent a storm-related power outage. Make sure to properly store lightweight outdoor furniture and garden accessories and remove landscape debris.

Expect the expected with Budget Billing

Being predictable was never exciting—but with Budget Billing it is. With it, you can enjoy a consistent and predictable monthly utility payment throughout the year.

Budget Billing spreads costs evenly month-to-month, eliminating the spikes caused by seasonal changes in how you use your utilities. To determine your monthly payment, your utility usage from the previous 12 months is averaged, so you pay the same amount month after month.

For eligibility requirements and to learn more, log in to roseville.ca.us/billpay or call (916) 774-5300.

Introducing a new way to save on electric vehicles

Along with other utilities throughout the state, we are partnering with the California Air Resources Board to offer the California Clean Fuel Reward. This program provides a point-of-sale incentive on qualifying vehicles. To find a qualified dealer near you, visit www.cleanfuelreward.com.

Roseville Electric also offers rebates for the purchase of used electric vehicles and motorcycles as well as level II chargers.

Discover more at roseville.ca.us/ev.

Behind on your electric bill? Pay what you can now

While disconnections for non-payment are currently on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the balance on your City of Roseville utility account is still accumulating. We are here to help.

Past due account balances will be subject to interruption of service due to non-payment in the very near future. We strongly encourage residents with a past due balance to pay what you can now.

Take necessary steps today. Visit roseville.ca.us/assistance or call (916) 774-5300.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA Utilities

Utility News is published for Roseville's utility customers by Roseville Electric Utility and Environmental Utilities.

www.roseville.ca.us/utilities

City of Roseville | January 2021 |

Utility NEWS

Long-range planning helps
Roseville now and into the future

When you turn the tap for water, flush your toilet, or pull the garbage can out for pick-up, these essential utility services started with a thoughtful plan years ago to identify system requirements and funding needs to keep those services going.

While these services have been around for quite some time, since utility services in Roseville date back to the turn of the 20th century, the idea of forecasting improvement and expansion projects continues. A key component of utility services is building in long-range planning to ensure that the current infrastructure remains well kept and we grow that same system over time to handle future service demands.

Keeping the utility systems going

Environmental Utilities (EU) runs a major multi-million dollar capital improvement program – a compilation of infrastructure and major maintenance projects designed to enhance, expand, and preserve the infrastructure so that you receive reliable utility services daily.

In any given fiscal year, EU is managing dozens of projects, which includes planning studies, condition assessments, and engineering design as well as construction of new facilities and rehabilitation or replacement of existing City-owned infrastructure across all three utility services.

We prioritize these projects based on meeting public safety objectives, preventing extensive and costly maintenance requirements, replacing infrastructure that has gone beyond its useful life, and refurbishing or improving utility systems to maintain reliable services. This proactive approach keeps the integrity of our utility systems high and your utility rates low.

How we fund capital improvement projects

One of the biggest challenges with programs like these is funding. EU funds these projects using a variety of sources, including:

- A portion of your monthly utility bill for rehabilitation of existing infrastructure
- Developer impact fees that increase capacity for new development and new service demands
- Grants and long-term debt financing to either offset other funding sources or finance large improvement projects over time

By planning and budgeting for these long- term projects over a 10-plus year horizon, we can create a savings account and secure grant funding to pay for many of the projects without having to borrow money with interest.

Our planning starts early

We contemplate projects years or decades before we need to implement them. We do this because many of these projects can be costly and we want to pay for them over a period of years. As part of this effort, we also identify needed infrastructure improvements, based on a condition assessment, to ensure that rehabilitation projects mitigate against undisrupted service and expansion projects are completed just in time for increased service demands.

Behind on your electric bill?
Pay what you can now

While disconnections for non-payment are currently on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the balance on your City of Roseville utility account is still accumulating. We are here to help.

Past due account balances will be subject to interruption of service due to non-payment in the very near future. We strongly encourage residents with a past due balance to pay what you can now.

Our team is here to help navigate a path forward, including customized payment plans. We can also help determine if you are eligible for other available resources:

Electric Rate Assistance Program
This program provides customers who meet certain income requirements with a 15% discount on their electric charges.

Medical Rate Assistance Program
This program provides customers who meet certain medical and income requirements with a 50% discount on their first tier of electricity consumption and a 15% discount on usage beyond the first tier of consumption.

Electric Residential Relief Program
This temporary program, was created in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The program provides customers who meet certain income criteria with a one-time credit of $50 or $100, dependent on the type of residence, on their electric statement.

HEAP
Project Go administers the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) which assists with the payment of utility bills. They can be reached at (888) 524-5705.

Salvation Army
This organization offers assistance with payment of utility bills. For more information call (916) 784-3382.

Take the necessary steps today. Call 916-774-5300 or visit roseville.ca.us/assistance.

Improve your soil with
yard debris and kitchen scraps

Composting reduces waste sent to the landfill, helps you create your own fertilizer, and saves water. Learn about composting bins, equipment, and materials in our free Composting and Mulching Basics webinar at noon on Friday, March 12.

To register, visit roseville.ca.us/gardeningworkshops.

New energy efficiency
program available

If you are looking for easy ways to save energy and money, we have new rebates for you.

Our Bright ideas rebates are simple, low cost, readily available, and easy to install. This program includes smart thermostats, occupancy sensors, LED bulbs, and smart strips … even ENERGY STAR®certified TVs.

Check out our new series of rebates as well as do-it-yourself videos at roseville.ca.us/brightideas.

Stay comfortable while staying home

As 2021 gets underway, there are simple measures you can take to keep your home comfortable.

Sometimes it is the simplest comfort measures that get overlooked, such as your home's heating and air conditioning (HVAC) unit. Probably one of your home's most important appliances (especially during the cold winter months), your HVAC does more than just keep those chilly temperatures at bay. It also provides filtration for your home.

Here are three easy tips to make sure your family stays cozy all year long:

- Get your HVAC tuned-up – your furnace should be maintained by a licensed professional who knows how to look for worn parts and changes in performance
- Change your filters – experts recommend that central heating and cooling system filters should be changed every 30-60 days to allow for optimal airflow
- Use your programmable thermostat – a simple and effective energy-efficient feature for your home that helps keep utility costs in line

For additional tips, visit roseville.ca.us/lowermybill.

What's flushable?

Take a look around you and spot some things you could flush down the toilet...kitty litter, paperclips, pens, potato chip bag...

There are all kinds of things you could flush—and that's exactly what the "flushable" in "flushable wipes" means. It doesn't mean that you should flush them or that they won't cause sewer clogs and backups. It just means you can flush them. Other notorious cloggers people often flush include hair, dental floss, cotton balls and swabs, facial tissue, paper towels, and cat litter.

So what's truly flushable? Just two things—toilet paper and human waste. Everything else belongs in the trash.

Food assistance

If your income has been affected by COVID-19 or you need assistance, please apply for services to see if you qualify.

Placer County offers two assistance programs Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) and CalFresh Food (food stamps). Both programs offer monthly benefits on an EBT or WIC cards that can add to your food budget and be used at many markets and food stores to put healthy and nutritious food on the table. **Please visit our website for more information on eligibility and contact information: placer.ca.gov/2101/Food-Nutrition-Assistance.**

Community wide food distribution sites are offered by the Placer Food Bank and their partners. Visit the website to view the most recent food distribution list. Drive-thru Free Farmers Markets are offered once a month in Sheridan, Colfax, Lincoln, Rocklin, and Foresthill. You can also apply for CalFresh Food benefits through the Placer Food Bank. **placerfoodbank.org/get-food**

How to dispose of Household Hazardous Waste

State law prohibits many common household items like paint, batteries, electronics, sharps, and medications from being placed in your trash and recycling bin. Keeping these items out of your bin helps protect the environment and the people collecting and sorting your waste, and allows for the sorters at the Materials Recovery Facility to focus on recovering more recyclables.

There are a number of ways you can dispose of Household Hazardous Waste or e-waste. Visit roseville.ca.us/hhw to learn about our free doorstep service, drop off locations, and more!

Winterize your home and garden

Follow these few easy steps to prevent freeze damage and costly repairs.

- Turn off your sprinkler system and drain the pipes to avoid underground cracks or bursts that can be hard to find and repair
- Drain garden hoses and store them in the garage or shed to prevent cracking
- Wrap outside pipes with insulation or heat tape
- Check outside faucets for leaks and repair them
- Know where to find your water shut-off valve in case you need to turn it off in an emergency
- If you plan to be away from home for an extended period, turn off the water at your home's main valve to prevent pipes breaking in your home. Consider hiring a plumber to flush your pipes, as well

And don't forget to let Mother Nature take over your irrigation duties for the winter!

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA Utilities

Utility News is published for Roseville's utility customers by Roseville Electric Utility and Environmental Utilities.

www.roseville.ca.us/utilities

City of Roseville | July 2021 |

Utility NEWS

Balancing economic prosperity and water supplies

Homebuilding in California is essential—and even mandated—as the state faces a continuing lack of affordable housing for residents. This holds even this year, as California experiences a second consecutive dry year.

We understand a delicate balance between growing our local economy and ensuring we have the environmental resources to do so both now and into the future. Here are things we take into account as Roseville prospers:

Thoughtful planning: Our planning process and urban water management planning efforts call for water assessments to ensure enough supply, even in dry years, to accommodate the added demand from new development. These efforts help us pinpoint current capacity, assess necessary expansions to infrastructure to access, and deliver additional water resources.

Water portfolio diversification: Our water contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is in perpetuity. This gives us some confidence when we think of a reliable source of water. We also have access to other water sources and continue to bolster infrastructure that will allow us to obtain and share water from other agencies.

We have a growing and responsible groundwater program, which diversifies our water portfolio and is used during dry years. The groundwater basins act as an underground reservoir that we can use and refill when surface water supplies are ample, and we did this last year with the abundant rainfall.

Not to mention, our growing recycled water system used for irrigation purposes is a sustainable water source that offsets drinking water supplies—that is a billion gallons annually.

More efficient development: As codes and regulations change, more efficient development also means new development is inherently more water-efficient—both indoor and outdoor. Our planning efforts and compliance with greener building codes and City imposed water-efficient landscape standards take into account, for example, reduced turf, efficient outdoor watering practices, high-efficiency interior fixtures, and hot water recirculation systems.

Collectively, these efforts will allow us to still grow responsibly, invest in projects that increase reliability, and spur economic development activity city- and region-wide.

For additional information about our future water planning efforts, visit roseville.ca.us/waterfuture.

Handy service reminder for trash and green waste pick up

We've all been there: scurrying to place the trash and green waste cans out before the truck arrives on your street because you might have forgotten the night before. You can sign up for a customized reminder service to ensure you don't forget. You can place a reminder on your smartphone calendar or get notified by email or text when it's convenient.

To sign up for this free service visit roseville.ca.us/trashreminders.

Explore fun activities at the UEC

The Utility Exploration Center is open, and we have great activities to explore.

You and your family can tackle city planning by building unique homes and connecting them to the drinking water plant, create a simple circuit to power a small motor or buzzer or, explore like an engineer using Keva Planks or Blue Blocks.

In addition to our table-top activities, we have changing demonstrations and temporary exhibits on a number of utility topics throughout the summer.

We are now open Tuesday – Saturday from 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. Don't forget to check out all of our amazing online resources as well at roseville.ca.us/explore.

Simple tips to save this summer

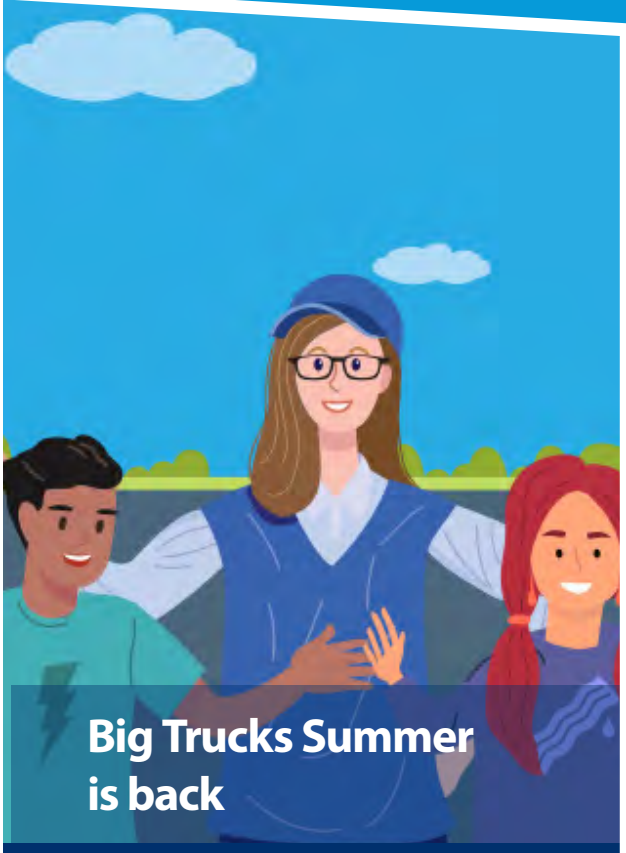
The heat is here. We have simple steps you can take to save energy and money during these hot summer months.

Be window wise – When the temperature drops at night, open your windows to cool down you your home. In the morning, shut the windows and blinds to capture that cool air.

Set your thermostat – While you're home, set the thermostat to 78°. Also, avoid setting your thermostat to a colder setting than normal when you turn on your air conditioner. It will not cool your home any faster and could result in excessive cooling and unnecessary expense.

Check your water heater – Water heating accounts for about 18% of the energy consumed in your home. Turn down the temperature to 120° in the summer months.

For more ways to save, visit roseville.ca.us/lowermybill.

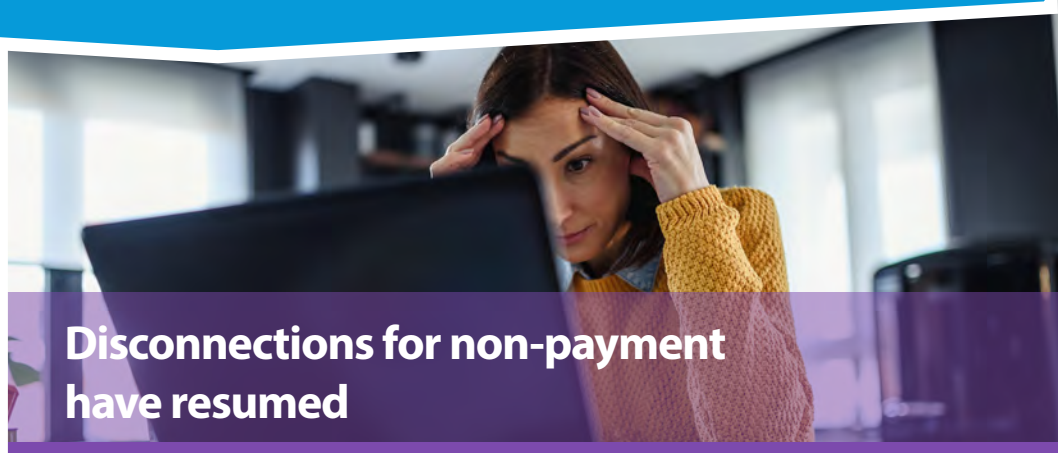


Big Trucks Summer is back

We're demonstrating our big utility trucks a little differently again this year, but the fun will keep on truckin'!

Join us on July 19 when we take our BIG TRUCKS on a Utilities Adventure! Explore how our friends Robert, Sarah, Isabella, and Andre reduce water and electricity use, put trash in the right place, and stop sewer clogs. Plus, discover new games and activities with a chance to win prizes.

To learn more visit roseville.ca.us/bigtrucks.



Disconnections for non-payment have resumed

Don't wait any longer. Electric disconnections for non-payment have resumed.

For Roseville residents with a past due utility balance, suspension of disconnections has ended. If you are behind on your electric bill, reach out now about a payment plan. Since March 2020, customer protections, including suspending service disconnections for customers with unpaid bills, have been on hold because of the pandemic.

Our goal over the past 15 months has been to communicate early and often about options available, including payment options and available resources. For our residential customers, we have an Electric Residential Relief Program. This short-term program was specifically designed to support residents who may be struggling financially because of COVID-19. Qualifying customers receive a one-time credit on their electric bill. These customers may also be eligible for our Electric Rate Assistance Program, which provides a 15% monthly discount.

Please reach out to our customer service team today at (916) 774-5300. Payments can also be made 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by visiting our website at roseville.ca.us/billpay.

Jump into savings with a pool pump upgrade

With the summer heat in full swing, a pool is a great way to stay cool and have fun. Now is a great time to upgrade your pool pump.

A single speed pool pump can be a big energy expense. Reduce your energy bill by upgrading to a new variable speed pool pump. Variable speed pumps can run longer at lower speeds to keep your pool clean while using less energy.

For more information on our pool pump rebate, visit roseville.ca.us/rebates.

Water quality report now available

Drink up! Roseville's water quality is equal to or better than what is required to safeguard public health. Our annual water quality report details the outstanding quality of your drinking water. We're pleased to present you with this annual report on city-provided drinking water. As in past years, we have complied with all state and federal regulations regarding water quality.

To read the latest report, visit roseville.ca.us/waterquality.

Pest Tip of the Month: Traps & Barriers

Besides parched landscapes and sweltering heat, droughts can bring another unwelcome consequence—ant invasions. Argentine ants are the tiny dark ants most commonly seen in our area and too often found looking for relief from the heat inside your house. Barriers and traps offer two ways to stop these tiny invaders.

Barriers are the best way to prevent a pest problem from starting while also increasing energy efficiency. Caulking cracks and installing new door sweeps can exclude ants and other crawly critters from entering your home. There are also sticky barriers that stop ants from carrying aphids up into fruit trees and prevent them from climbing pipes and wires leading into your house.

Bait stations that combine borates (boric acid) with sugars and other attractants draw in worker ants, who then carry small amounts of poison back to the colony. Pets are seldom interested in bait stations that use borates but always keep pesticides away from children and pets.

For help in identifying and controlling ants, visit the UC Davis Integrated Pest Management website at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA Utilities

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roseville.ca.us/utilities

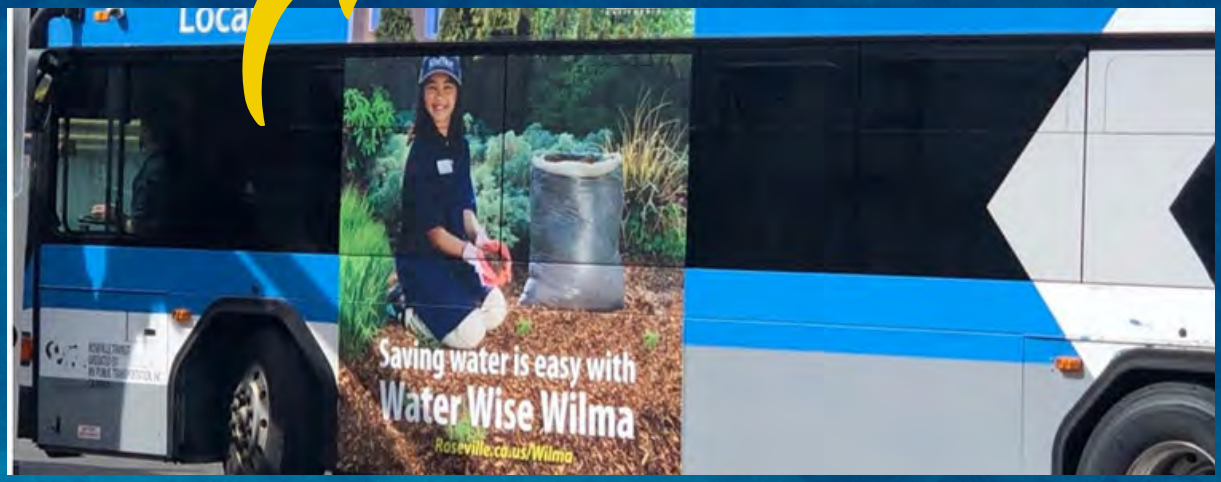
Saving water is easy with Water Wise Wilma

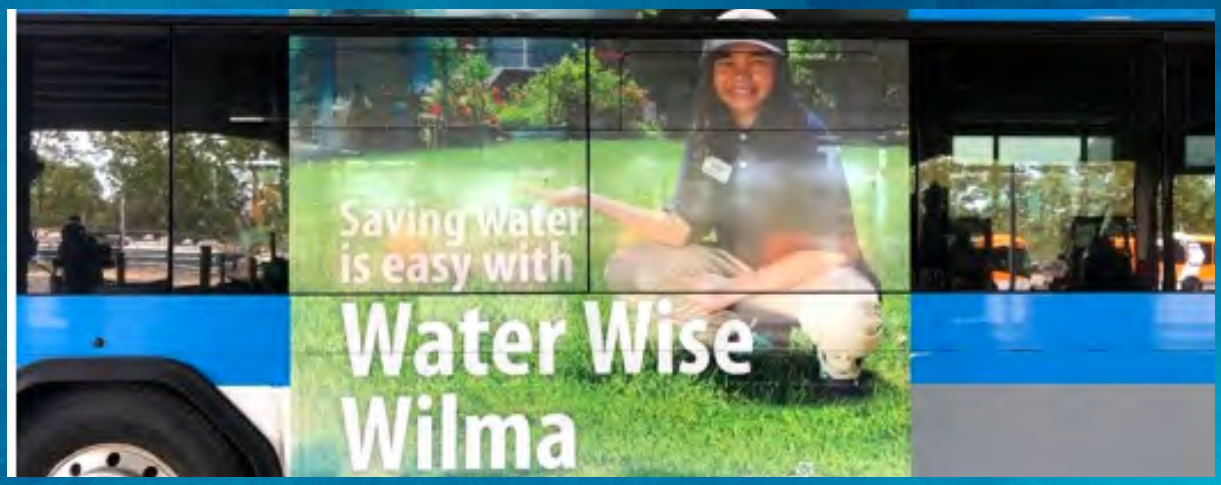
Campaign Recap

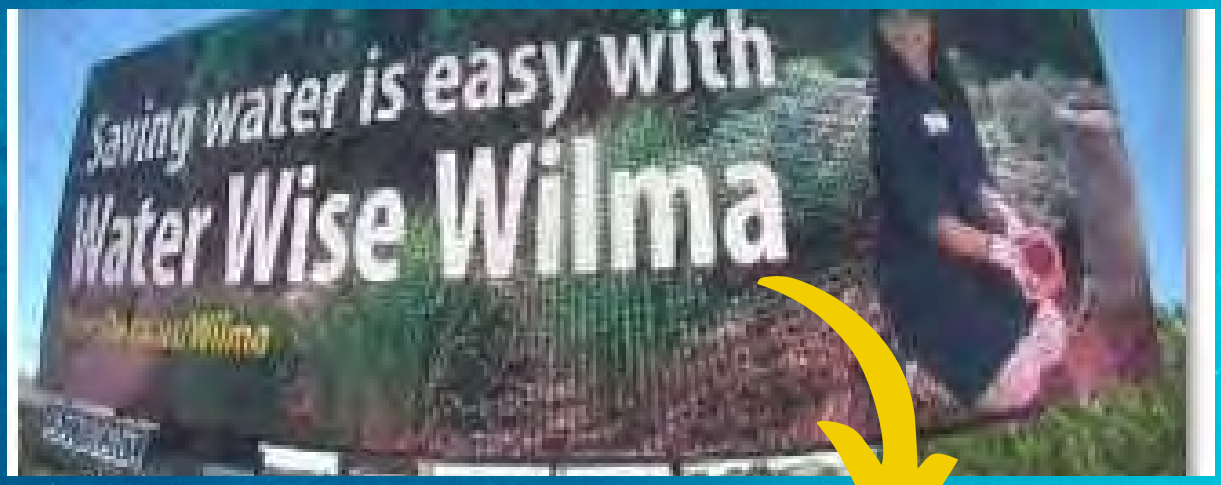
CITY OF
ROSEVILLE
CALIFORNIA
Environmental
Utilities

Outdoor advertising

A combination of transit and digital billboards across five units garnered 1,319,070 impressions for a total media value of $11,304.







On average, the digital bulletin creative was played 1,516 times a day.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

Print advertising

GOOD NEWS!

Tell us your Good News, submit your stories at goldcountrymedia.com

Rocklin book sale returns June 19

The Friends of the Rocklin Library members are back in action after a long COVID-19 stop to activities.

GRADUATE:

With so many things to do, we suggest getting an early start on your want-to-do list.

There's a lot to do at Sierra Pointe senior living community—clubs, events, fitness options, and more.

Summer Luau
Wednesday, June 16th • 2:00pm

Sierra Pointe
CARF-ACCREDITED
INDEPENDENT & ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENCES
516 Foothills Boulevard • Roseville • 916.572.2945
SierraPointeRetirement.com

ASK ABOUT OUR EXCEPTIONAL SAVINGS SPECIAL!

Saving water is easy with
Water Wise Wilma
Roseville.ca.us/Wilma
ROSEVILLE

A total of three print advertisements ran during the duration of the campaign in Roseville Press Tribune, a weekly print newspaper.

Circulation is 21,000 prints each week.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

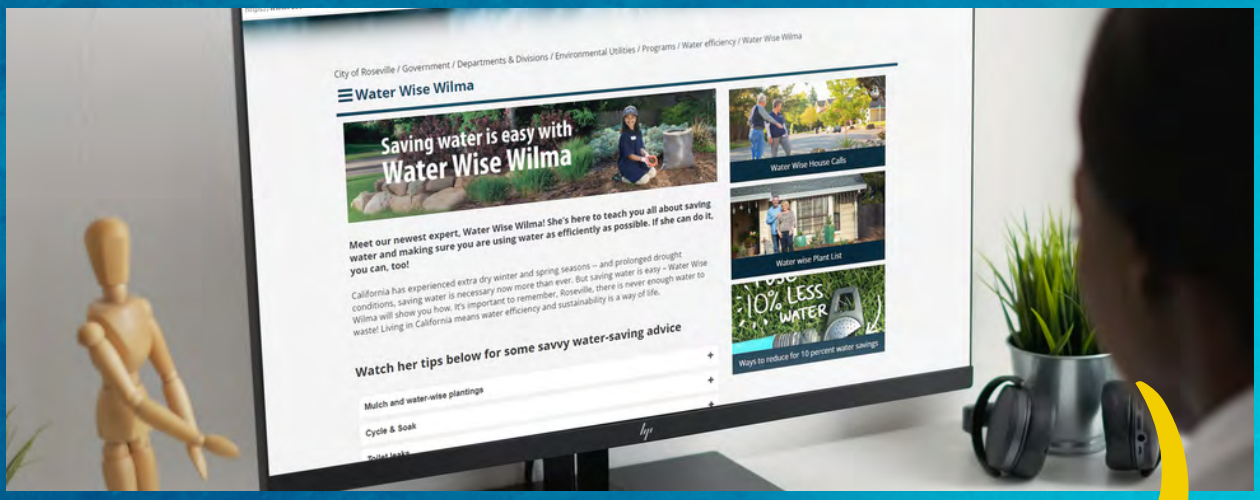
Digital display advertising

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

There is never enough water to waste! Learn from Water Wise Wilma how to use water wisely at roseville.ca/Wilma.

In addition to display advertisements, we had text ads sent via ad messenger.

220,382 impressions generated during campaign period.



With the help of digital advertising, we generated nearly 5,500 views to the campaign webpage.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

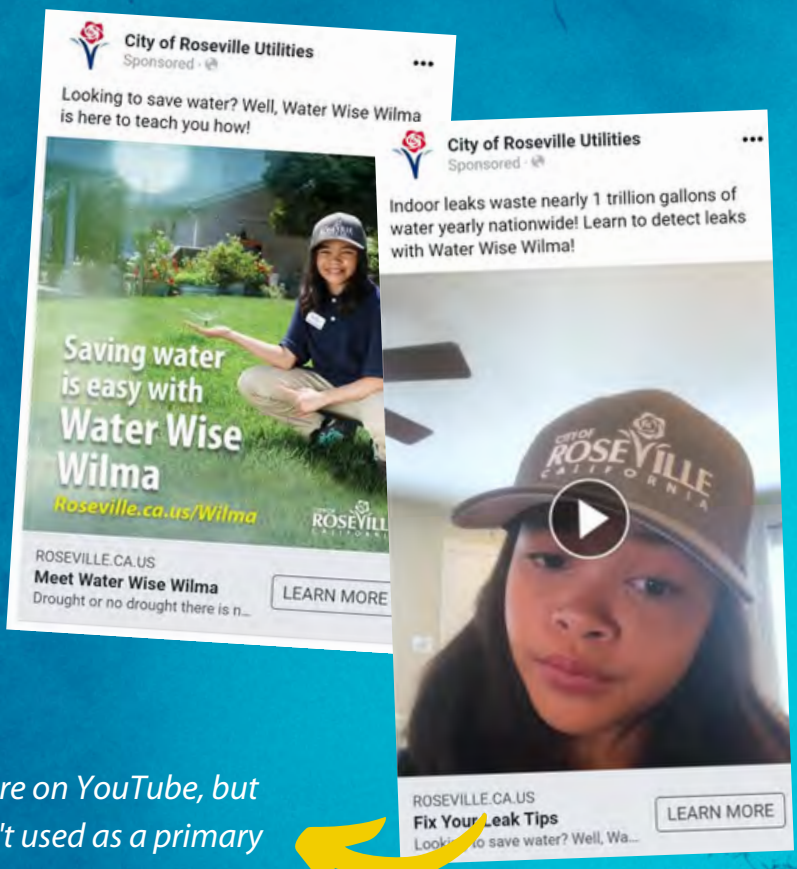
Social media advertising

The social media approach combined still photos and four specific videos based on public opinion research.

- The average CPR (cost per result/link click) was only $0.28. The social ad videos consistently had a lower cost per result, indicating the videos were more engaging to fans than the images.
- Engagement for the campaign generated 326 post reactions.

Videos are being repurposed for a newly established TikTok.

Social media generated 343,013 impressions and 8,775 link clicks.



These videos are on YouTube, but YouTube wasn't used as a primary means to generate awareness.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

Campaign webpage

We stood up a campaign-specific web page that had four videos tied to behaviors we wanted customers to adopt. On the webpage, we included the four produced videos that tied back to what the public opinion research insights provided.

In addition, we sourced the webpage with additional resources already found on our website, including scheduling a water wise house call, learning about water saving plants, and getting details about our local water conservation mandate to cut water usage by 10 percent.

During the campaign window, there were a total of 11,195 pageviews. The average time spent on the landing page was 3 minutes and 18 seconds.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

Campaign videos

According to Pew Research, most Americans use traditional social media tools, including Facebook and YouTube. However, our research found that young adults are moving towards Instagram and TikTok for their information—four and ten are on Instagram.

Because 80 percent of video views are on smartphones, the "vertical video revolution" is underway, with many unwilling to flip their phones to watch videos.

Many trending TikTok and Instagram Reel trends capitalize on the individuals giving unsolicited advice or user-generated content, which leans more informal and less produced.

Watch the videos here!

- Mulch video
- Cycle & soak video
- Toilet leak video
- Simple indoor tips video

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

Attachment J – Water Order Form

N/A

Attachment K – District Soils Map

N/A

Attachment L – Drainage Problem Report

INCIDENT

Reported By: ☐ City Staff ☐ Phone ☐ SWMP Staff ☐ SW Hotline ☐ Email ☐ Anonymous

Stormwater Management Program

Reporting Date		Response Date	
Reporting Contact		Phone	
Reporting Address		Email	

Incident Location			
Responsible Party		Phone	

☐ Chemical (CHM) ☐ Dirt/Sed (DRT) ☐ Landscape Debris ☐ Pool Disch. (PD) ☐ Miscellaneous
☐ Concrete (CON) ☐ Food Waste (FW) ☐ Pest/Fert. (PF) ☐ Wash Water (WW) _____
☐ Paint (PNT) ☐ Trash (TR) ☐ Pet Waste (PW) ☐ Waste Oil (OIL)

Description:

☐ Currently Discharging ☐ Construction ☐ Industrial ☐ Municipal
☐ Repeat Occurrence ☐ Commercial ☐ Private ☐ Residential

Service Request #		Work Order #(s)	

Date	Response Notes	Staff	Hours	Vehicle

Outcome ☐ Notice of Non-Compliance ☐ Citation ☐ City Clean-up ☐ Appeal-Denied
☐ Compliance Assistance ☐ Stop Work ☐ Compliance Order ☐ Appeal-Upheld

Communication ☐ Business Card ☐ Door Notice
☐ Factsheet ☐ Phone Calls
☐ Brochure ☐ Completed by Staff/GIS

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

CITY OF ROSEVILLE
ENVIRONMENTAL UTILITIES

WASTE SERVICES

Spill Report Form

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

Date: _____ Time: _____ Truck #: _____ Driver: _____

Spill type: _____

Address of spill: _____

Additional streets: _____

Responding staff call #'s: _____

Clean-up method: _____

Leak location on truck: _____ Total time spent: _____

Is follow-up required? Yes No

Details:

Please complete this section if applicable to the incident:

Indicate if this incident could have been reasonably prevented: (Supervisor) Yes No

Has this incident been discussed with the employee? Yes No

Employee: (*Print*) _____ Signature _____

Supervisor: (*Print*) _____ Signature: _____

Roseville Fire Department
316 VERNON ST
Suite 480
Roseville, CA 95678
916-774-5800

Incident Report

Printed:
Number of Pages: 4

Basic
Alarm Date and Time
Arrival Time
Controlled Date and Time
Last Unit Cleared Date and Time
Response Time
Turnout Time
Completed
Reviewed
Release to Public
Fire Department Station
Shift
Incident Type
Aid Given or Received
Action Taken 1
Action Taken 2
Casualties
Apparatus - Suppression
Personnel - Suppression Personnel
Hazardous Material Released
Property Use
Location Type
Address
City, State Zip
District
Latitude
Longitude
Map Page

Situation
Initial Dispatch Code
Final Dispatch Code
Critical Incident

Person Involved -
Last Name
First Name
Business Name
Street Address
Phone

Person Involved -
Last Name
First Name
Street Address
City, State Zip
Phone

Hazmat
Area Affected
Area Affected Units
Cause of Release
Factors Contributing To Release 1
Disposition
Mobile Equipment Type
Mobile Equipment Model
Mobile Equipment License
DOT Hazard Classification

Hazmat Chemicals
Chemical Name

Apparatus -
Apparatus ID
Turnout Time
Apparatus Dispatch Date and Time
Apparatus Clear Date and Time
Apparatus cancelled after dispatch
Number of People
Apparatus Use
Apparatus Action Taken 1
Apparatus Type
Personnel 1
Personnel 2
Personnel 3
Personnel 4

Apparatus -
Apparatus ID
Response Time
Turnout Time
Apparatus Dispatch Date and Time
En route to scene date and time
Apparatus Arrival Date and Time
Apparatus Clear Date and Time
Number of People
Apparatus Use
Apparatus Action Taken 1
Apparatus Action Taken 2
Apparatus Type
First Arriving Unit
Personnel 1

Incident Report

Printed:
Number of Pages: 4

Apparatus -	
	Position:
	Personnel Action Taken 1:
Personnel 2	
	Position:
	Personnel Action Taken 1:
Personnel 3	
	Position:
	Personnel Action Taken 1:
Personnel 4	
	Position:
	Personnel Action Taken 1:

Authority
Reported By
Officer In Charge
Reviewer

Narratives
Narrative Name
Narrative Type
Narrative Date
Author
Author Rank
Author Assignment
Narrative Text

Roseville Fire Department
316 VERNON ST
Suite 480
Roseville, CA 95678
916-774-5800

Incident Report

Printed:
Number of Pages: 4

Narratives

End of Report

Attachment M – CWEP Reporting and Coverage Report, 2020

Contact Information Update

Date	04/08/21
Water District	City of Roseville
District Address	2005 Hilltop Circle, Roseville, CA 95747
District Website	www.roseville.ca.us

Conservation Coordinator

First Name	Bobby
Last Name	Alvarez
Title	Water Conservation Administrator
Phone	(916) 746-1710
Email	balvarez@roseville.ca.us

General Manager

First Name	Sean
Last Name	Bigley
Title	Environmental Utilities Assistant Director
Phone	(916) 774-5513
Email	sbigley@roseville.ca.us

Other Contact

First Name	Jennifer
Last Name	Sbaffi
Title	Customer Service Supervisor
Phone	(916) 746-1707
Email	jsbaffi@roseville.ca.us

Gallons Per Capita Water Reduction

Reporting Year	2020
Data Year	2020

What was your GPCD the last 5 years?

Year	GPCD
2020	206.77
2019	190.50
2018	190.90
2017	194.08
2016	177.32

If not using programmatic method of water efficiency, what is your district implementing to reduce water use? Provide a brief narrative.

City of Roseville does use a programmatic method of water efficiency.

If your district's GPCD is not declining, please provide a narrative of why and what your district will be doing to accomplish water usage savings.

The City of Roseville's GPCD is generally declining; however, in 2020 due to quarantine measures resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a noted increase in indoor usage. This period of greater presence within residential homes caused an overall increase in GPCD for the year. It is not expected that this increase will remain beyond the point that quarantine requirements are fully removed.

Metering With Commodity Rates

Are all connections metered? ○ Yes ◉ No ○ NA

If not 100% metered, please provide a narrative of why and when your district will be fully metered.

The City of Roseville implemented a Meter Retrofit Program beginning in 2001 and concluding in 2011, whereby 99%+ of the City's service connections were retrofitted with meters, either individually or with master meters. In general, accounts were left unmetered where site plumbing issues make it challenging, if not practically impossible, to provide an individual meter to the account location at that time.

Currently, the remaining <1% of unmetered services are retrofitted as part of an ongoing

Are all metered connections billed by water usage? ◉ Yes ○ No ○ NA

If no, please provide a brief narrative of why and when your district will be billing by water usage?

Retail Conservation Pricing

Is your district billing utilizing conserving rate structure? ○ Yes ◉ No ○ NA

Website to billing rate structure	http://qcode.us/codes/roseville/

If no, please provide a brief narrative of why or when your district will be implementing a conserving rate structure.

As a component of its meter retrofit program, the City adopted conservation pricing for water on all metered accounts from 2011 through 2015. To comply with Proposition 218 requirements, a law passed in California, the City transitioned to a per-use, uniform rate billing structure in February 2016.

Water Waste Prohibition

Water Waste Ordinance (●) Yes ( ) No ( ) NA

Ordinance Website Address	http://qcode.us/codes/roseville/

Other Pertinent Links

	Title	Website
1	City of Roseville Water Efficiency Website	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8905954
2	City of Roseville Water Efficiency - Report Water Waste	https://roseville.maps.arcgis.com/apps/GeoForm/index.html?appid=d1a535cf27c845449697c6cf563d0469
3		
4		
5		

Brief Comments/Narrative

The City currently restricts water waste within its service area. Roseville Municipal Code Chapter 14.09, Water Conservation Ordinance, defines water waste and associated penalties of continued infractions. Per the ordinance, customers in violation are provided a series of notifications at one week intervals: first a courtesy notice, second an administrative warning, and finally a formal citation. If the situation is not remedied by the time specified in the formal citation, additional measures can be taken to force compliance. These measures include fines, water restrictions, low flow devices, or discontinued service.

Water Loss Control

Water Loss Program? (●) Yes ( ) No ( ) NA

If not using AWWA Water Audit Software, brief description of program and/or link to website.

City of Roseville uses the latest version of AWWA Water Audit Software.

AWWA Water Audit Software? (●) Yes ( ) No ( ) NA

Water Audit Data Validity Score	70/100
Data Validity Level	III (51-70)
Date of Last Analysis	2019

Brief Comments/Narrative

In 2009 the City began using AWWA Water Loss software to develop an annual water loss audit. Results from the audit have helped the City identify where in the distribution process leaks are occurring. When coupled with detailed pipeline information stored in the City's asset management system, audit information helps identify leak-prone areas of the City's distribution system.

These areas are then targeted for annual visual and auditory leak detection surveys to isolate individual areas of leakage. Once isolated, the City's responses include corrosion monitoring programs, service cathodic protection and/or replacement. The City's asset management software is then updated with identified leaks, which in turn provides more information useful for prioritization of future rehabilitation programs.

Public Outreach

Briefly list/describe your Public Outreach Programs:

	Title	Website
1	News stories on main page	http://roseville.ca.us/
2	Green Living Workshops	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=15390262
3	Mulch Mayhem	http://roseville.ca.us/workspaces/One.aspx?objectId=12537136&contextId=9754960
4	Water Efficiency Rebates	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=11491211
5	EU Today newsletter	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=87 17422
6	Landscape makeover contest	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8944823
7	Regional Water Authority's Water Efficiency Program	www.bewatersmart.info
8	EPA Water Sense Partner, Fix-a-Leak Week	www.epa.gov
9		
10		

Brief Comments/Narrative

In 2020, the City's public facility access and interactive programs were amended according to state and local guidance pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic. As much as was possible, exhibits and programs remained in effect.

See website links for additional information.

School Education Programs

Briefly list/describe your School Education Programs:

	Title	Website
1	Be Water Smart News	www.bewatersmart.info
2	Water, the Never Ending Cycle (water cycle program)	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8715907
3	Hydro Heroes (1st-3rd grade program)	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8968185
4	Water Warriors (1st-3rd grade program)	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8968201
5	H2Own (4th-6th grade program)	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8968181
6	Keepin' It Clean (4th-6th grade program)	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8968188
7	Planet Protectors comic books and lesson plans for Kindergarten	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8940700
8	Water Spots video contest for high school students	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8715907
9	Living Rivers of the Sacramento Valley Program	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8715907
10	Utility Exploration Center Exhibits	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8715907

Brief Comments/Narrative

In 2020, the City's public facility access and interactive programs were amended according to state and local guidance pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic. As much as was possible, exhibits and programs remained in effect.

Utility Exploration Center interactive exhibits teaching about water efficiency; website resources and links; teacher training workshops; other educational initiatives for various school-age groups.

Planet Protectors comic books and lesson plans (pre/post activities) for our Kindergarten Program, Hydro Heroes, Water Warriors, H2Own and Keepin it Clean;

Residential Programs

Briefly list/describe your Residential Programs:

	Title	Website
1	Cash for Grass Rebate	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10126299
2	Showerhead Replacement	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10783212
3	Faucet Aerators Replacement	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10783212
4	Toilet Flapper Replacement	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10783212
5	Water Wise Housecalls	http://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10783212
6	Door Hangers	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8905954
7	Water Waste Patrols	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8905954
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Are your programs effective? (●) Yes ( ) No ( ) NA

Has your district reached program participation saturation? ( ) Yes (●) No ( ) NA

Brief Comments/Narrative

The City's Water Efficiency programs reach approximately 1000 residences per year, with continued efforts to engage the community and residents in rebate programs, water efficiency education, as well as best practices of water resource management.

The City continues its effort to reach residents via water efficiency rebate programs, free water wise house call services, water waste patrol and outreach.

Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial Programs

Briefly list/describe your CII Programs:

	Title	Website
1	Landscape Conversion and Irrigation Upgrade Rebate	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10126299
2	Food Service One Stop Water Efficiency Rebate	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10126299
3	Customized Rebate Program	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10126299
4	Water Wise Evaluation Interior	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10866145
5	Water Wise Evaluation Exterior	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10866145
6	Water Budget Evaluation	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10866145
7	Water Waste Patrols	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8905954
8		

Are your programs effective? (●) Yes ( ) No ( ) NA

Has your district reached program participation saturation? ( ) Yes (●) No ( ) NA

Brief Comments/Narrative

The City continues its water efficiency efforts by engaging the commercial community with multiple programs and outreach. Our water wise evaluations are one of our most valuable water saving services.

Landscape Programs

Briefly list/describe your Landscape Programs:

	Title	Website
1	Cash for Grass Rebate	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10126299
2	Green Gardening Events	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=15390262
3	Water Wise Evaluation Exterior	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10866145
4	DIY Landscape Workshops	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=15390262
5	Landscape Conversion and Irrigation Upgrade Rebate	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=10126299
6	Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)	https://roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8905954
7		
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Are your programs effective? (●) Yes ( ) No ( ) NA

Has your district reached program participation saturation? ( ) Yes (●) No ( ) NA

Brief Comments/Narrative

The City's Water Efficiency programs reach approximately 1000 residences and approximately 1000 commercial sites for landscape-related visits per year, with continued efforts to engage the community and residents in rebate programs, water efficiency education, as well as best practices of water resource management. The City continues its effort to reach residents and commercial customers via water efficiency rebate programs, free water wise house call services, commercial site evaluations, water waste patrol and outreach.

Attachment N – DWR UWMP Acceptance Letter

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 942836
SACRAMENTO, CA 94236-0001
(916) 653-5791

July 13 2022

Richard Plecker
Environmental Utilities Director
2005 Hilltop Circle
Roseville, CA 95747

RE: Urban Water Management Plan Requirements Addressed

Dear Richard Plecker

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has reviewed the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the City of Roseville and finds that the UWMP has addressed the requirements of the California Water Code (CWC). The results of the review will be provided to DWR's Financial Assistance Branch.

The CWC directs DWR to report to the legislature once every five years on the status of submitted UWMPs. In meeting this legislative reporting requirement, DWR reviews all submitted UWMPs. DWR's review of plans is limited to assessing whether suppliers have addressed the required legislative elements and does not evaluate or analyze the supplier's UWMP data, projections, or water management strategies.

If you have amended the 2020 UWMP and/or the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan since the submittal of the original documents(s), you must submit the amended document(s) to the DWR WUE data portal. Please contact DWR at UWMPhelp@water.ca.gov so that we can assist you in the process of this submittal. As stated in Water Code Sections 10640 and 10642, please note that amendments must have:

- 60-day notification
- Public notification
- Public hearing
- Adoption by the supplier's governing body. Documentation of the adoption must be included with the submittal.

If you have any questions regarding the review of the UWMP or urban water management planning, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Julie Ekstrom, Ph.D.
Supervisor, Urban Unit
Water Use Efficiency Branch
(916) 612-4371

Electronic cc:
Jason Marks
Colleen Boak