

MINERAL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT



Tim Kask, President
Gale Gilbert, Vice-President
Stephanie Dennis, Member
Todd Goodman, Member
John Frehse, General Manager
Cathie Gasper, Secretary

510-552-6168
530-200-1191
707-321-2823
530-595-3466
530-816-2003
530-604-7824

WATER SHORTAGE / DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

CONTENTS

DEFINITIONS	3
RESOLUTION 43-2016 SUMMARY	4
SECTION I: DECLARATION OF POLICY, PURPOSE, AND INTENT	4
SECTION II: PUBLIC EDUCATION	4
SECTION III: NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION WITH REGIONAL WATER PROVIDERS	4
SECTION IV: AUTHORIZATION	4
SECTION V: APPLICATION	4
SECTION VI: MCWD'S UNIQUE SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES	5
SECTION VII: FLOW-RESTRICTION DEVICES & FINES	7
SECTION VIII: SURCHARGES	8
SECTION IX: ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME FROM FINES & SURCHARGES	8
SECTION X: INITIATION AND TERMINATION OF RESPONSE STAGES	8
DROUGHT STAGES 1-4 TRIGGERS & RESPONSES	8-12
STAGE 1—WATCH	8
STAGE 2—WARNING	9
STAGE 3—EMERGENCY	10
STAGE 4—CRITICAL	11
WATER SHORTAGE / DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN SUMMARY	12

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Plan, the following definitions shall apply:

CF: Cubic feet (one cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons of water)

Commercial and institutional water use: water use which is integral to the operations of commercial and non-profit establishments and governmental entities such as retail establishments, hotels and motels, restaurants, and office buildings

Conservation: those practices, techniques, and technologies that reduce the consumption of water, reduce the loss or waste of water, improve the efficiency in the use of water or increase the recycling and reuse of water so that a supply is conserved and made available for future or alternative uses

Essential use: water use for drinking, bathing, heating, cooking, sanitation, or cleaning

Even-numbered address: street address ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 and locations without addresses

Flow-restriction device: a device placed on the tapholder's meter to prevent full flow

GPD: Gallons per day

Non-essential use: water uses that are neither essential nor required for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare, including:

- irrigation of landscape areas, including lawns, gardens, and vacant lots, except otherwise provided under this Plan;
- use of water to wash any motor vehicle, motorbike, boat, trailer, or other vehicle (this is already prohibited by State law and District ordinance unless the hose is equipped with a shut-off valve);
- use of water to wash down any sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced areas (this is already prohibited by State law and District resolution);
- use of water to wash down buildings or structures for purposes other than immediate fire protection;
- flushing of gutters
- irrigating to the point that water flows onto a street (this is prohibited by State law and District resolution);
- use of water to fill, refill, or add to any indoor or outdoor swimming pools or jacuzzi-type pools;
- use of water in a fountain or pond for aesthetic or scenic purposes except where necessary to support aquatic life;
- failure to repair leaks within a reasonable period after having been given notice directing the repair of such leaks; and
- use of water from hydrants for construction purposes or any other purposes other than firefighting.

Odd-numbered address: street address ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9

Residential use: essential use plus irrigation of landscapes, perennials, gardens, etc.

Surcharge: A temporary, across-the-board rate increase imposed to prevent irreversible damage to the District's finances

Tapholder: any residence, business, or organization using water supplied by the District—also "Customer" (each metered street address is considered to be one tapholder, regardless of occupancy)

RESOLUTION 43-2016 SUMMARY

District customers are reminded that Resolution 43-2016, which reinforces State mandates against obvious waste of water, is in effect year-round, regardless of water availability. The following uses of water are no longer permitted in the State of California:

- hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes
- washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle
- watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff
- watering lawns within 48 hours after measurable precipitation

SECTION I: DECLARATION OF POLICY, PURPOSE, AND INTENT

In order to conserve the available water supply and protect the integrity of water supply facilities, with particular regard for residential and commercial use, sanitation, and fire protection, and to protect and preserve public health, safety, and welfare, and minimize the adverse impacts of water supply shortage or other water supply emergency conditions, the Mineral County Water District (“the District”) hereby adopts the following regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water. Water uses regulated or prohibited under this contingency plan (“the Plan”) are considered to be non-essential, and continuation of such uses during times of water shortage or other emergency water supply condition are deemed to constitute a waste of water which subjects the offender(s) to penalties as defined in the Plan. The goal of the Plan is to ensure an adequate supply of water for the tapholders of the District in situations of restricted water supply.

SECTION II: PUBLIC EDUCATION

The District will provide the public with information about the Plan, including information about the conditions under which each stage of the Plan is to be initiated or terminated and the response measures to be implemented in each stage. This information will be provided by means of the District Office’s outgoing phone message; mailings or utility bill inserts; and postings at the Mineral Lodge Store, the Mineral Post Office, and the District Office Building. The District will post color-coded flags at subdivision entrances to indicate implementation of Stage 1 (blue), Stage 2 (yellow), Stage 3 (Red), and Stage 4 (Red) restriction levels. *Should Stage 4 be implemented, District personnel will also post flyers door-to-door.* The District will email a copy of the Plan for free to tapholders upon request. Printed and/or mailed copies require a small fee. Tapholders may also request an automatic email or phone call from District personnel when restrictions are implemented, changed, or lifted.

SECTION III: NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION WITH REGIONAL WATER PROVIDERS

A copy of the Plan will be provided to the Battle Creek Meadow Ranch, Mineral Hose Co. #1, and Lassen Volcanic National Park. Future revisions of the Plan will also be provided to these organizations in a timely manner.

SECTION IV: AUTHORIZATION

The General Manager or designee is hereby authorized and directed to implement the applicable provisions of the Plan upon determination that such implementation is necessary to conserve water during times of shortage/drought while still protecting the public health, safety, and welfare. The General Manager or designee shall have the authority to initiate or terminate response measures as described in the Plan. The General Manager or designee shall immediately inform the Board of Directors of any changes in stages of the Plan.

SECTION V: APPLICATION

The provisions of the Plan shall apply to all persons, tapholders, and properties utilizing water provided by the District. The terms “customer” and “tapholder” as used in the Plan include individuals, businesses, partnerships, associations, and all other legal entities. Each metered address in the District constitutes one tapholder. Temporary water service provided through an application or contract may be subject to this Plan following coordination with the application/contract holder.

SECTION VI: MCWD'S UNIQUE SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES

Capacity

The Mineral County Water District is a residential community water district located within the unincorporated town of Mineral, California, serving 300-400 people at peak demand (4th of July and Labor Day weekends). There are 188 active, metered connections, 183 of which are ¾" lines serving residential users, and 5 of which serve commercial/institutional users. Full build-out would expand the number of active residential connections by 80 and could accommodate 2 additional commercial users. All connections are metered with manually read Hersey positive-displacement (nutating disk) meters.

Storage

The District's 324,800-gallon steel-welded storage tank is located within a fee parcel comprising 2.7 acres enclosed by a 6-foot chain-link fence on the hillside above the town. The Fee Simple, as it is referred to in District documents, is surrounded by privately held land. In addition to MCWD's facilities, there are five redwood tanks (built circa 1939) with a combined storage capacity of 115,000 gallons used by the Battle Creek Meadow Ranch to meet its irrigation/other requirements. There are no conveyance connections between the two systems.

Sources

Spring #2 was developed in 1997. It is true groundwater, so it does not require filtration. Its production is dependent upon precipitation and varies throughout the year. During and immediately following the spring snow melt, it can average as much as 25 gallons per minute (gpm). After the melt, it drops steadily, averaging 8 gpm in fall and early winter.

Martin Creek is surface water, so it must be filtered before use. Its use is dependent on the creek's flow, the quality of the water, and conditions at the intake. The creek flow drops precipitously following the spring snow melt.

Horizontal Well Right Pipe (HWRP) is part of a well complex that was developed in 2004. The well complex consists of five pipes, but HWRP is the only one that still produces water. Its quality varies seasonally. A special waiver by the State allows MCWD to use the water in summer/fall if certain quality indicators remain within parameters for a set period—requiring testing and monitoring beforehand. HWRP produces ~ 3 gpm.

Spring #1 was developed in the 1930s and has been found to produce groundwater under the influence of surface water and, so, must be filtered. Its production varies, but averages about 15 gpm. Use of this source would require considerable expense, as it is not currently connected to MCWD's distribution system.

Well #1 was developed in 1997, but its production has steadily declined over the years to less than 10 gpm. In addition, it is not considered to be a useful source in times of drought or shortage due to its extremely high iron and manganese content, which require that it be blended with better quality water in order to be consumed.

Conveyances

Martin Creek water is diverted by a dam into an intake shared by MCWD, Battle Creek Meadow Ranch, and Lassen Volcanic National Park. The water travels about 1.2 miles to the splitter box just above the Treatment Plant, where water is evenly divided between MCWD and the Ranch. Because it is surface water, it must be filtered before it is chlorinated and sent to the storage tank. Spring #2 water flows about 1 mile into the Plant, where it must be chlorinated before entering the tank due to the fact that the tank is also used to store surface water.

Fire Protection

When designing Mineral's distribution system replacement in 2003, Pace Engineering defined adequate fire protection for the District as the ability to provide 1,500 gpm for 2 hours (180,000 gallons). This is more than half of the District's total storage capacity. There are 17 fire hydrants and 4 underground hydrants throughout the District's three subdivisions. The Tehama County Fire Inspector has given MCWD an ISO rating of 4.

Treatment

All water entering the storage tank is treated in the 10' x 40' Treatment Plant, which is located in the Fee Simple. The treatment includes dosing by injection of 12.5% hypochlorite solution. Raw surface water is filtered prior to chlorination using a Rosedale bag-and-cartridge filtration system consisting of 7 filter trains and 3 motors/pumps. The State allows no more than 2 motors/pumps to operate at once to prevent draws exceeding 70 gallons per minute. Access to the Treatment Plant is via an unpaved dirt and gravel road. The treatment operator must walk or snowshoe up to the Plant when snow, mud, or ice make the road unnavigable with a vehicle.

Monitoring

When Spring #2 production alone is sufficient to meet demand, the water treatment operator monitors the water daily for a range of quality indicators, as well as residual chlorine levels and production. When Martin Creek water is used to meet demand, water-quality monitoring must be performed every 6 hours during production. In addition, filters must be changed, and the performance of motors and pumps must be maintained. The results of water-quality monitoring are summarized in the annual Consumer Confidence Report.

Vehicles

The District does not own any vehicles and relies on the General Manager/Secretary and Board members to use their personal vehicles when carrying out the work of the District.

Administration

The District Secretary/General Manager works from an office in MCWD's 1,540-ft² administrative building, which is located at 38292 Scenic Avenue on a parcel that is owned free and clear by the District. The ADA-compliant building, which was completed by Jim LePage Construction in 2007, also serves as the location for Board meetings as well as storage for supplies, equipment, and distribution system components.

Personnel

The District's administrative and operational work is performed by the Secretary/General Manager. A Back-up Operator performs water-quality monitoring and filtration duties as necessary. Neither the Secretary/General Manager nor the Back-up Operator receives health insurance, pension, or matching funds.

Geographical considerations

Mineral is located 4,800 feet above sea level, an elevation which profoundly affects its operations and finances. Snow and ice can prevent meter reading in fall, winter, and spring. Winter temperatures can also cause water to freeze, bursting pipes and breaking meter mechanisms. This sometimes creates leaks that are nearly impossible to locate.

Most supplies and equipment must be purchased in Red Bluff, Redding, or Chico, creating the additional expense of reimbursing the purchaser for mileage. When repairs are beyond the District's technical ability, contractors must travel many miles and thus must also add a minimum drive-time fee to the bill.

Finally, there are no reservoirs serving the District. It is completely dependent on snow melt for its water supply in the form of springs and surface water. In the last decade, the Mt. Lassen foothill areas such as Mineral have received a higher percentage of rain than snow compared with past water years. As a result, peak snow melt has gone from historically occurring in May-June to March-April since 2012 and shows no sign of reversing the trend. Following peak snow melt, flow from both surface and groundwater sources available to the District steadily drop—sometimes beginning the descent abruptly. While Sacramento Valley water suppliers draw from the Shasta and Oroville dams as well as the Tuscan Aquifer throughout the year, this is not an option for Mineral.

SECTION VII: FLOW-RESTRICTION DEVICES AND FINES

California AB 685, “The Human Right to Water,” is applicable to District actions focused on ensuring that, in the event of a shortage or drought, each tapholder is able to access adequate amounts of water for basic needs, regardless of socioeconomic status. This Plan is designed to encourage across-the-board water conservation by temporarily increasing the expense of using water for non-essential purposes. The State already prohibits obvious water waste.

Installing flow-restriction devices on the meters of tapholders who are obviously in violation of mandatory reductions is the District’s first choice to achieve compliance. Should non-compliance at Stage 2 trigger the declaration of Stage 3, levying fines in addition to flow restriction could become a necessary enforcement tool, since violations at this stage would place the District’s ability to supply adequate water for everyone’s most basic needs in jeopardy.

The District’s right to implement and enforce the Plan with fines (“civil liability”) is stated in California Water Code Sections 375-378, “Water Conservation Programs.”

SECTION VIII: SURCHARGES

Should an extended shortage/drought place the District’s finances under duress despite enforcement of the Plan, a surcharge may be added in order to ensure that the District remains solvent. While fines are intended to: (1) penalize those who are able (and willing) to pay exorbitant rates for excessive water use; and (2) help fund the District’s conservation efforts, a surcharge would not be used for enforcement / punitive purposes. Rather, it would be imposed only if absolutely necessary for the District to be financially able to continue to provide water to tapholders.

MCWD’s Board does not wish to be forced to apply flow restrictors, fine anyone, or impose a surcharge, but it will do so to protect everyone’s right to water. Below is a summary of measures that could be taken if excessive use by some tapholders threatens the availability of water for all, or if the District is severely impacted financially by shortage or drought:

1. Starting at Stage 2, overage charges will apply to consumption that exceeds the Plan’s stated goal
2. Flow-restriction device installation may be employed as early as Stage 2, depending on the circumstances, and with the goal of avoiding the need to implement Stage 3 of the Plan.
3. In addition to installation of flow-restriction devices, fines—to be determined by the Board—will be applied after two (2) written citations under Stage 3 or one (1) written citation under Stage 4.
4. A surcharge may be imposed on tapholders across the Board at Stage 3 or Stage 4. The surcharge would *not* be used as a punitive/enforcement tool, but for financial self-preservation, should MCWD experience Stage 3 or Stage 4 conditions for an extended period. The amount would be determined by the Board based on how seriously MCWD’s operating budget is affected. The goal would be to avoid insolvency and, thus, preserve the ability of the District to supply water to tapholders.

SECTION IX: ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME FROM FINES & SURCHARGES

All monies collected from **fin**es will be placed in a special fund that can only be applied to: notification and education of tapholders concerning the shortage/drought stage and conservation measures, monitoring and enforcement of the Plan, purchase/lease of water, shortage/drought-related legal expenses, and costs incurred while assisting income-eligible tapholders with the purchase of water-conserving devices.

All monies collected from **sur**charges would be placed in a special fund that could only be applied to additional operational expenses such as purchase/lease of water, labor and maintenance costs, and supply and equipment purchases directly resulting from the shortage/drought.

SECTION X: CRITERIA FOR INITIATION AND TERMINATION OF RESPONSE STAGES

There are four (4) stages of water shortage conditions outlined in this Plan. The criteria to be used to determine the severity of the water shortage are presented, followed by the responses that the District will require from itself and its tapholders at each stage. **Triggers and District responses are cumulative: triggers reached and steps taken in Stage 1 will apply in all following stages, unless restrictions are increased to the point where they are no longer applicable.** In addition to system-wide water shortages due to drought, it is possible that this Plan could apply to only one subdivision that is affected by a water shortage due to localized distribution system damage, for example.

The General Manager or designee shall monitor District supply and demand as operational conditions require and determine when conditions warrant initiation or termination of each stage of the Plan; that is, when the specified “triggers” are reached and when conditions allow restrictions to be eased or eliminated.

The triggering criteria described below are based on the vulnerability of MCWD’s operations under water shortage conditions. The General Manager has determined triggers for declaring response stages based on: Spring #2 flow, availability and quality of Martin Creek water, filtration runtimes required to maintain a pre-determined level in the storage tank, projected and actual demand, fire protection requirements, and both planned and unanticipated distribution system repairs.

STAGE 1—WATCH: TRIGGERS & CONDITIONS

Conditions may moderately impact the District’s supply vs. demand.

Triggers:

Tapholders shall be requested to voluntarily conserve water and adhere to prescribed restrictions on certain water uses when:

- Spring #2 and HWRP are not keeping up with demand AND one of the following occurs:
- Emergency or planned repair/maintenance of distribution system conveyances
- Significant drop in Martin Creek level or water quality

Goal: Achieve a voluntary 10% reduction in total water use or daily water demand by all tapholders

Responses for Supply and Demand Management. The District shall:

- Notify tapholders: (1) install blue flags at subdivision entrances; (2) post alerts at the MCWD Office, the Mineral Lodge, and the Mineral Post Office; (3) personally inform the Mineral Lodge and rental unit owners; (4) use the outgoing phone message to ask for voluntary water use reductions.
- Provide water-wise information and education to tapholders.
- Repair all leaks promptly and investigate all reports of leaks promptly.
- Coordinate with Lassen Volcanic National Park to ensure Martin Creek Dam intake remains clear of debris and LVNP staff alert the District prior to performing work at the Dam.
- Coordinate with Battle Creek Meadow Ranch in order to ensure adequate raw water for Ranch operations.
- Limit operational flushing of fire hydrants and dead-end water lines, except to maintain water quality
- Reduce or eliminate the provision of excess water for purchase by application or contract.
- Review any hydrant meter water sales for use and total demand on system. Normal use of water through hydrant meters for construction within the District will be allowed, but use of fire hydrants or hydrant meters for irrigation purposes will not be allowed.

Suggested Voluntary Restrictions:

- The Mineral Lodge restaurant is requested not to serve water except on request.
- Rental unit owners are requested to encourage their occupants to conserve water.
- Tapholders are requested to avoid irrigation of landscaped areas between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- Tapholders are requested to carefully monitor for leaks and, if found, repair them promptly.
- Tapholders are requested to practice water conservation and to minimize water use for non-essential purposes.

STAGE 2—WARNING: TRIGGERS & CONDITIONS

Conditions at this stage will definitely impact the District's supply vs. demand.

Triggers:

Mandatory watering schedule and other measures with a goal of reducing average demand to less than 200 GPD/residential tapholder will be instituted when EITHER of the following occurs:

- Filtration runtime is at 24 hours for a week and the tank level still drops below 22.75 feet
- Filtration is affected by electrical outage, inadequate supply from Martin Creek, or poor water quality

Goal: Residential tapholders will cut use to <200 GPD

Responses for Supply and Demand Management—in addition to those of Stage 1. The District shall:

- Place *yellow* flags at subdivision entrances, immediately notice customers with a billing insert or mailing, use outgoing phone message to advertise *mandatory* restrictions, phone or email customers who have requested updates on water shortage/drought status, and instruct Board members to spread the word
- Apply overage rates to consumption above 800 CF/month
- Not adjust overage billings
- Impose mandatory restrictions on landscape watering: even-numbered addresses on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; odd-numbered addresses on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday (prohibit landscape watering on Monday)
- Provide no exceptions for newly seeded/sodded lawns (request that tapholders delay installation of new lawns until restrictions are lifted)
- Require the Mineral Lodge and rental unit owners to actively encourage occupants to decrease non-essential water consumption
- Encourage the use of timers and low-flow drip irrigation systems
- Encourage the Mineral Lodge to install water-conserving devices, if applicable
- Reserve the right to install flow-restriction devices in response to non-compliance
- Eliminate operational flushing of fire hydrants and dead-end lines, except to maintain system water quality
- Limit hydrant meter usage to construction use within MCWD boundaries (no irrigation or landscape use)

Non-Essential Use Restrictions:

- Mineral Lodge Restaurant will only serve water on request
- filling and re-filling of indoor/outdoor swimming pools and jacuzzis
- washing cars/houses/RVs/boats, etc. (exceptions: clean-up of hazardous-substance spills, health/ safety reasons, required maintenance)

STAGE 3—EMERGENCY: TRIGGERS & CONDITIONS

Conditions at this stage will severely impact the District's supply vs. demand.

Triggers:

Most non-essential use will be prohibited when *any one* of the following events occurs:

- 30 hours' filtration runtime mid-week does not keep tank level above 20 feet
- 36 hours' filtration runtime for the entire week does not keep tank level above 20 feet
- Martin Creek water level or quality is not high enough to support filtration, and Spring #2 + HWRP inflow alone cannot keep tank level above 22.75 feet
- The General Manager calculates that District supply is less than 85% of demand

Regulatory Communication Requirements: General Manager will contact the State Division of Drinking Water (formerly Department of Public Health) to alert them to the District's situation and provide frequent updates.

Goal: Residential tapholders will cut use to <100 GPD, and the Mineral Lodge will decrease use by 30% from historic levels

Responses for Supply and Demand Management—in addition to those of Stages 1 and 2. The District shall:

- Notify tapholders by placing *red* flags at subdivision entrances and use outgoing phone message to advertise the fact that tapholders in violation face penalties in the form of flow-restrictors and/or fines
- Coordinate with Mineral Hose Co. #1, the Battle Creek Meadow Ranch Caretaker, the U.S. Forest Service station staff, the Mineral Homeowners Association, the Mineral Cal-Trans Yard staff, and Lassen Volcanic National Park HQ concerning emergency planning for fires and alternative sources of water for fire-fighting.
- Intensify public information campaign to reinforce the need for more serious measures
- Reserve the right to hire an additional licensed water treatment operator to increase production
- Apply overage rates to consumption above 400 CF/month
- Encourage the Mineral Lodge to reduce water use by 30% from historic levels
- If the Mineral Lodge is not successful in reaching the 30% reduction goal, require them to supply additional water and/or partially credit their bills when they install water-conserving devices
- Limit most outdoor water use to fire control (irrigation of lawns is completely prohibited)
- Allow use of limited drip system (on a timer) or direct hand watering of trees, shrubs and perennial plants from dusk until dawn on scheduled days
- Reserve the right to spot monitor meter readings to ensure that residential tapholder use does not exceed 100 GPD
- Install a flow restrictor on a tapholder's water after two (2) written citations
- Impose a fine after two (2) written citations (fines are at the discretion of the Board of Directors, but may not exceed \$1,000 per occurrence)
- Apply proceeds from fines and surcharges to expenses associated with education/notification of tapholders, enforcement of restrictions, employee overtime/additional employee wages, excessive filter and supply costs, increased electric bills, assistance with income-eligible customer purchases of water-conserving devices, and costs of legal advice/actions
- Reserve the right to investigate possible suppliers and costs of purchasing supplemental water
- Not allow hydrant meter water sales
- Reserve the right to impose a surcharge across the board, should actual operational expenses exceed budgeted expenses by 25% or more as a result of shortage/drought conditions and/or responses
- Reserve the right to impose a moratorium on new tapholder connections for the duration of the shortage/drought

STAGE 4—CRITICAL: TRIGGERS & CONDITIONS

Conditions at stage will critically impact the District's supply vs. demand.

At this stage the District would focus on using mandatory restrictions to eliminate *all* non-essential uses, allowing only essential (health and safety) indoor water use in order to reduce demand to less than 50 GPD/tapholder. Below is a list of possible responses/actions that may be used *in addition to* those measures already employed for earlier response stages to reduce water use further.

General Manager will remain in close contact with the Department of Drinking Water for the duration of critical or emergency conditions and may request State Emergency Management Agency to provide State and/or Federal assistance.

Triggers:

All non-essential residential and commercial use will be prohibited when *any one* of the following occurs:

- 40 hours' filtration runtime for the week does not keep tank level above 20 feet (please note: an additional licensed water treatment operator must be hired to achieve this much production)
- Martin Creek water level or quality is not high enough to support filtration, and Spring #2 + HWRP inflow alone cannot keep tank level above 20 feet
- The General Manager calculates that District supply is less than 75% of demand

Goal: Residential tapholders will cut use to <50 GPD, and the Mineral Lodge will decrease use by 50% of historic levels

Responses for Supply and Demand Management—in addition to Stages 1, 2 and 3. The District shall:

- Alert tapholders by installing red flags at subdivision entrances AND *posting notices on every door*
- Use outgoing phone message to notify customers that the District may be forced to purchase water
- Call a public meeting to discuss further possible measures with tapholders and area stakeholders
- Apply overage rates to consumption over 200 CF/month
- Prohibit use of any outdoor watering system
- Restrict non-essential uses of water in commercial operations to achieve a reduction of overall water use by 50% from historical usage patterns; otherwise, require them to supply additional water
- Spot monitor meter readings to ensure that residential tapholder use does not exceed 50 GPD
- Hire additional staff or contract outside labor sources to monitor and enforce restrictions
- Hire an additional licensed water treatment operator to increase production, if applicable
- Lease and /or purchase supplementary supplies through contracts with agricultural users, neighboring water systems, and individuals within and outside the District
- Install a flow-restriction device and impose a fine after one (1) written citation (fine will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors, but may not exceed \$1,000 per occurrence)
- Reserve the right to increase fines to cover expenses related to above actions
- Reserve the right to increase a surcharge imposed in Stage 3, if applicable
- Impose a moratorium on new tapholder connections

WATER SHORTAGE / DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN SUMMARY (REVISED FROM 2012)

STAGE	GOALS	FOCUS OF RESPONSE	MAIN FOCUS: PRIVATE CITIZENS & BUSINESSES	MAIN FOCUS: DISTRICT
STAGE I WATCH	10% reduction by all tapholders	BLUE FLAGS Education/voluntary restrictions	Voluntary conservation. Avoid irrigation 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. The Lodge restaurant will be asked not serve water except upon request.	Provide water-wise information and education. Increase leak detection and repair. Limit operational flushing of system.
STAGE II WARNING	< 200 GPD per residential tapholder and 10% reduction from historic use averages by the Mineral Lodge	YELLOW FLAGS Mandatory restrictions – moderate limitations on non-essential use. Violation may result in flow restriction. Overage rates begin at 801 CF/month for residential tapholders.	Mandatory conservation. Landscape watering schedule in effect: Odd-numbered addresses may water on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday; even-numbered addresses on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. No watering on Monday. Maintain adequate supply for residential and commercial uses as well as fire protection. The Lodge restaurant will not serve water except upon request.	Immediately inform all customers via mailing or billing insert. No adjustment for overages. Investigate and repair leaks. Constantly monitor water supply and operate Treatment Plant accordingly. Coordinate with other water suppliers and fire protection agencies, especially Battle Creek Meadow Ranch, Mineral Hose Co. #1., and Lassen Volcanic National Park. Eliminate annual flushing program.
STAGE III EMERGENCY	< 100 GPD per residential tapholder and 30% reduction from historic use averages by the Mineral Lodge	RED FLAGS Most non-essential use is prohibited. Violation may result in flow restriction and fine if average use exceeds 100 GPD. Overage rates begin at 401 CF/month for residential tapholders.	Adequate residential and commercial water, with restrictions. Very limited watering of perennials on scheduled days. The Mineral Lodge may be required to supply additional water and to install water-saving devices, if applicable.	No hydrant use except for fire safety. Fines will be imposed after two (2) written citations. Investigate water lease or purchase. Reserve the right to hire an additional licensed water treatment operator. Reserve the right to impose a surcharge to cover shortage/drought-related budget shortfalls.
STAGE IV CRITICAL	< 50 GPD per residential tapholder and 50% reduction from historic use averages by the Mineral Lodge	RED FLAGS & DOOR-TO-DOOR NOTIFICATION All non-essential use prohibited. Violation will result in a flow restriction and fine if average use exceeds 50 GPD. Overage rates begin at 201 CF/month for residential tapholders.	Maintain minimally adequate supply for essential and emergency use.	The Board will call a public meeting. Fines will be imposed after one (1) written citation. Possible water lease or purchase. Possible hire of additional employee or subcontractor to assist with restriction enforcement. Reserve the right to increase fines and impose or increase a surcharge to prevent related insolvency.