

**CDM**

Camp Dresser & McKee

Goleta Water District

Urban Water Management Plan

August 2001



EXHIBIT CT 55

*Final Report*

# Executive Summary

## Background

In 1983, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) was passed by the California Legislature requiring urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) and to update that Plan on a five-year schedule.

The Goleta Water District (District) currently supplies an annual average of approximately 13,700 acre-feet of water to approximately 75,000 customers in the Goleta Valley, a coastal, unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County. The majority of the District's water supply is from Lake Cachuma. The District's Lake Cachuma entitlement is 9,321 acre-feet per year. The District can receive up to 4,500 acre-feet per year from the State Water Project and has access to local groundwater (approximately 2,300 acre-feet per year entitlement) and reclaimed water. The Goleta Sanitary District's (GSD) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) has the capacity to produce 3,360 acre-feet per year of reclaimed water, however, system constraints limit the amount available to approximately 1,500 acre-feet per year.

Since 1990, the population growth in the area has averaged 1.3 percent per year. The Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) population projections for the Santa Barbara Census County Division indicates a 1.2 percent increase per year between 2000 and 2015. If growth continues from the year 2000 per the SBCAG projections, the population in Goleta will reach about 91,500 in 2020. The District is subject to an ordinance referred to as the SAFE Ordinance that limits the District to releasing 1% of its total water supply annually for new connections for new development. Since 1997 the District has made approximately 170 acre-feet available annually, for new connections. This available supply has far exceeded demand and therefore, the SAFE Ordinance limitation has had no impact on growth in Goleta.

The District has access to enough water supplies to meet demands through the year 2020. The use of groundwater and reclaimed water will help the District to meet these future water demands and provide a buffer for drought or other water supply emergencies.

## Past and Future Water Shortages

The District's operating strategy during past drought periods was to implement water conservation programs and rationing programs. The response to future water shortages will be similar to the District's past response. The introduction of State Project Water in 1997 offers the District an additional supply source and further increases its supply reliability. The District will also use its groundwater supply to supplement surface water supplies during future droughts or supply emergencies.

The District's current and future reliability was determined from the worst case historical droughts that occurred from 1946 to 1952 and from 1987 to 1992. The driest

three-year period occurred between 1990 to 1992. The District's three-year minimum water supply was determined from these drought years.

## Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The District has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Contingency Plan) to be implemented in the event a drought is experienced that is as severe as the 1946 to 1952 and 1987 to 1992 droughts. The Contingency Plan includes a four-stage water use reduction plan that calls for varying degrees of water demand reduction and/or rationing depending on the severity of supply reductions.

## Water Conservation

The District recognizes that water conservation programs can be very effective at encouraging efficient water use and reducing water demand. The District has been a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) since 1993. The Council has developed fourteen Best Management Practices that member water agencies use to conserve water and manage water demand.

## Reclaimed Water

The District began serving reclaimed water in 1994. The Reclaimed Water System is supplied tertiary effluent from the GSD WWTP. The distribution system includes over 40,000 feet of pipelines, a storage reservoir, two pump stations, a hydropneumatic tank and a potable water connection. Current reclaimed water demands total about 1,000 acre-feet per year. The District expects the use of reclaimed water to increase by as much as 670 acre-feet per year by 2020. Of this total, it is estimated that 390 acre-feet per year will be used to serve new users and 280 acre-feet per year will replace current potable water deliveries.

### ***Goleta Water District***

#### ***Mission Statement***

***"To provide an adequate supply of quality water at the most reasonable cost to the present and future customers within the Goleta Water District."***

essential. The District is committed to a complete and balanced water management program that includes water conservation and the use of reclaimed water. This Plan outlines the District's approach to managing its water supplies.

### **Goleta Water District Mission**

The District is committed to supplying high quality water to its present and future customers. Water resources in Southern California are limited and the District recognizes that proper management of water supplies is

<b>Year</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Population</b>	80,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	83,000	85,900	88,700	91,500

Note: (1) Year 2000 population estimated from SBCAG census data from the Santa Barbara Unincorporated Census County Division.

### **1.2.3 Past Drought, Water Demand and Conservation Information**

The Santa Barbara County region suffered a severe drought from 1987 to 1992. During the drought, the District began offering customers rebates for the purchases of ultra low flush toilets and low flow showerheads. A drought emergency was declared in 1989 when supplies from Lake Cachuma were cutback by 20 percent. A rationing program was put in place until February 1992. Prior to the drought, water usage reached as high as 15,175 AFY in 1984. Water usage dropped to a low of 8,512 AFY in 1991 at the end of the drought period. Section 4 of the Plan provides more information on the District's past conservation programs and policies.