

2021 DROUGHT RESPONSE

Action and Engagement



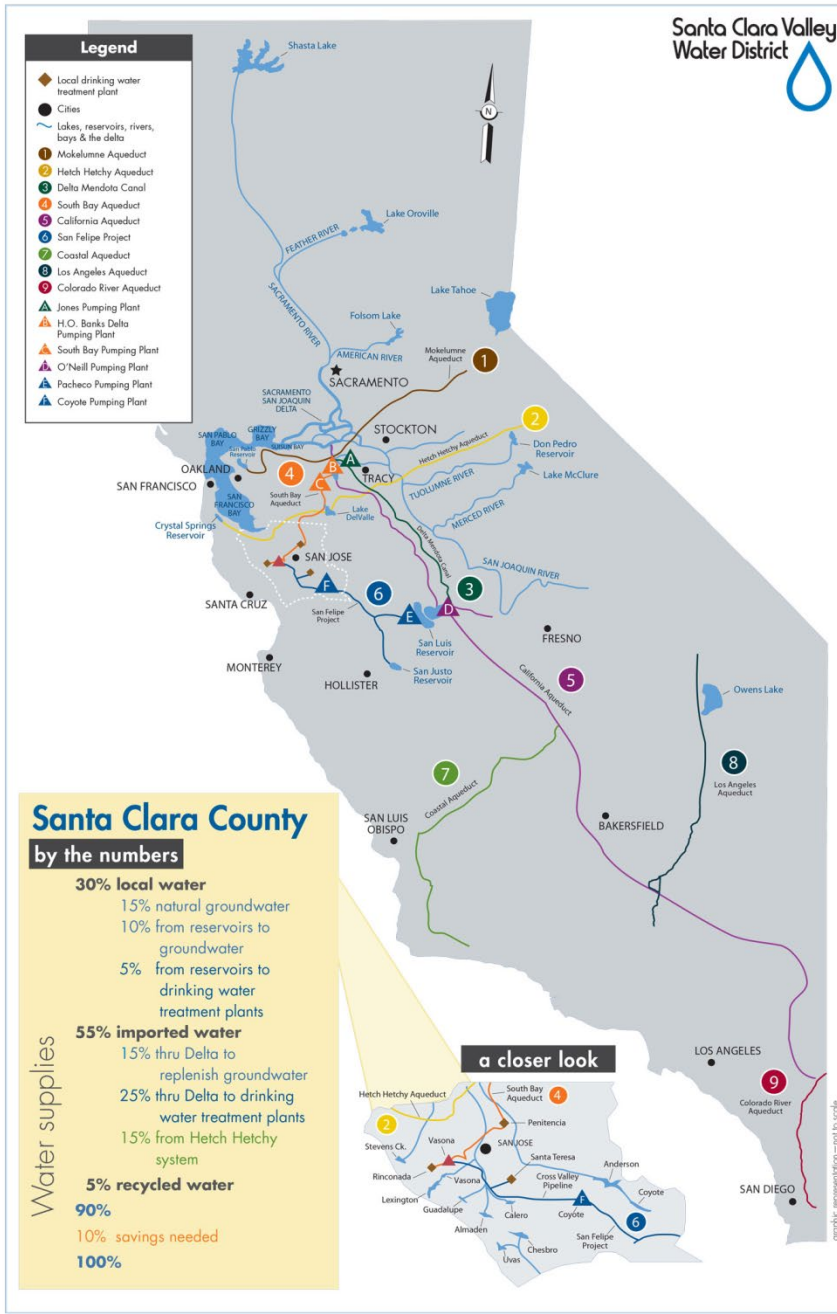
Outline

- City Water System and Sources
- Statewide Water Perspective
- Regional Water Perspective
- City Response Plan
- Communication and Customer Engagement

City Water System and Sources

- City Gets 100% of Water Delivered from Groundwater
- Groundwater (Natural Recharge + Imported Water)
- Imported Water Travels Through Delta

Where does our water come from?

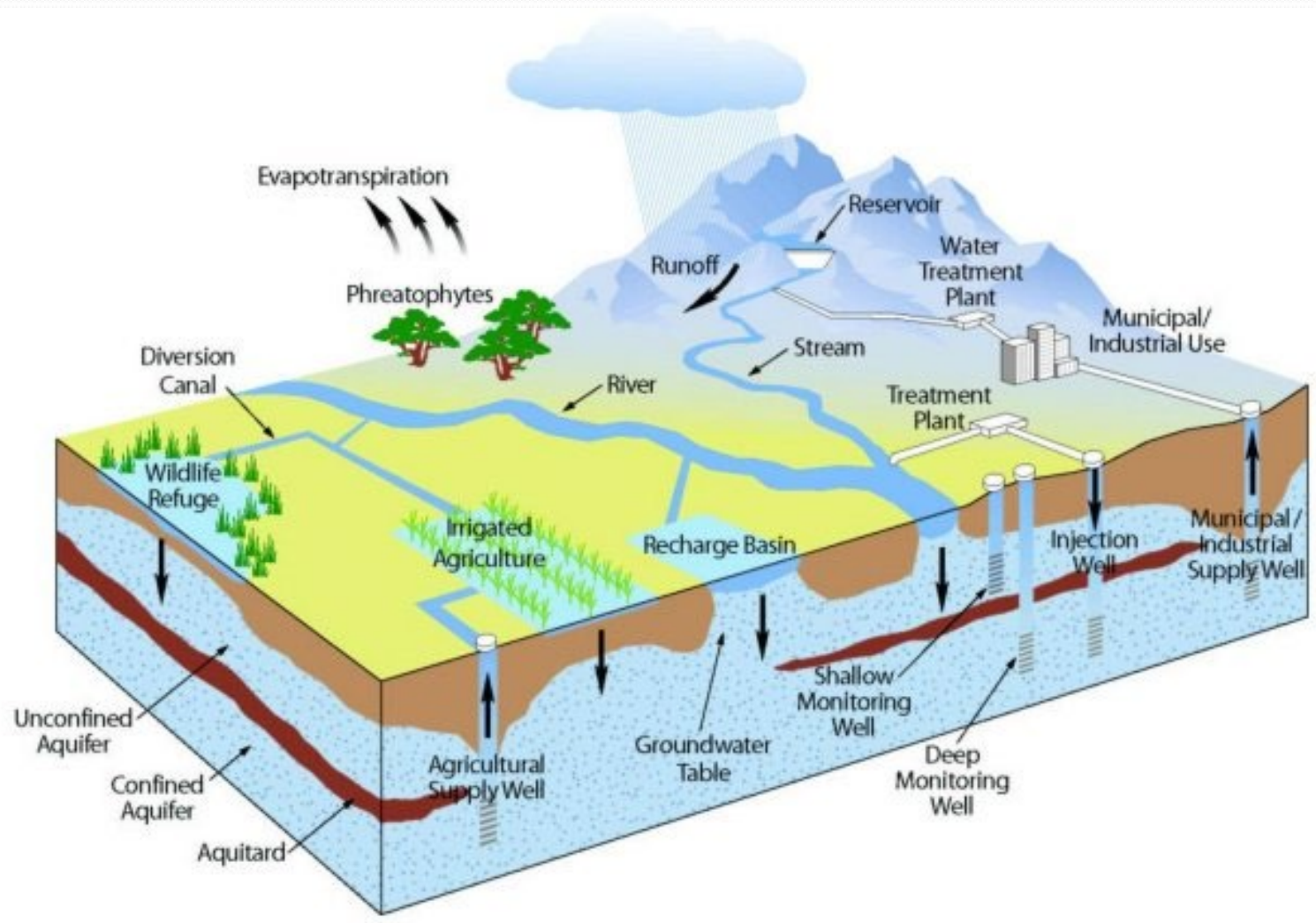


Santa Clara Valley
Water District

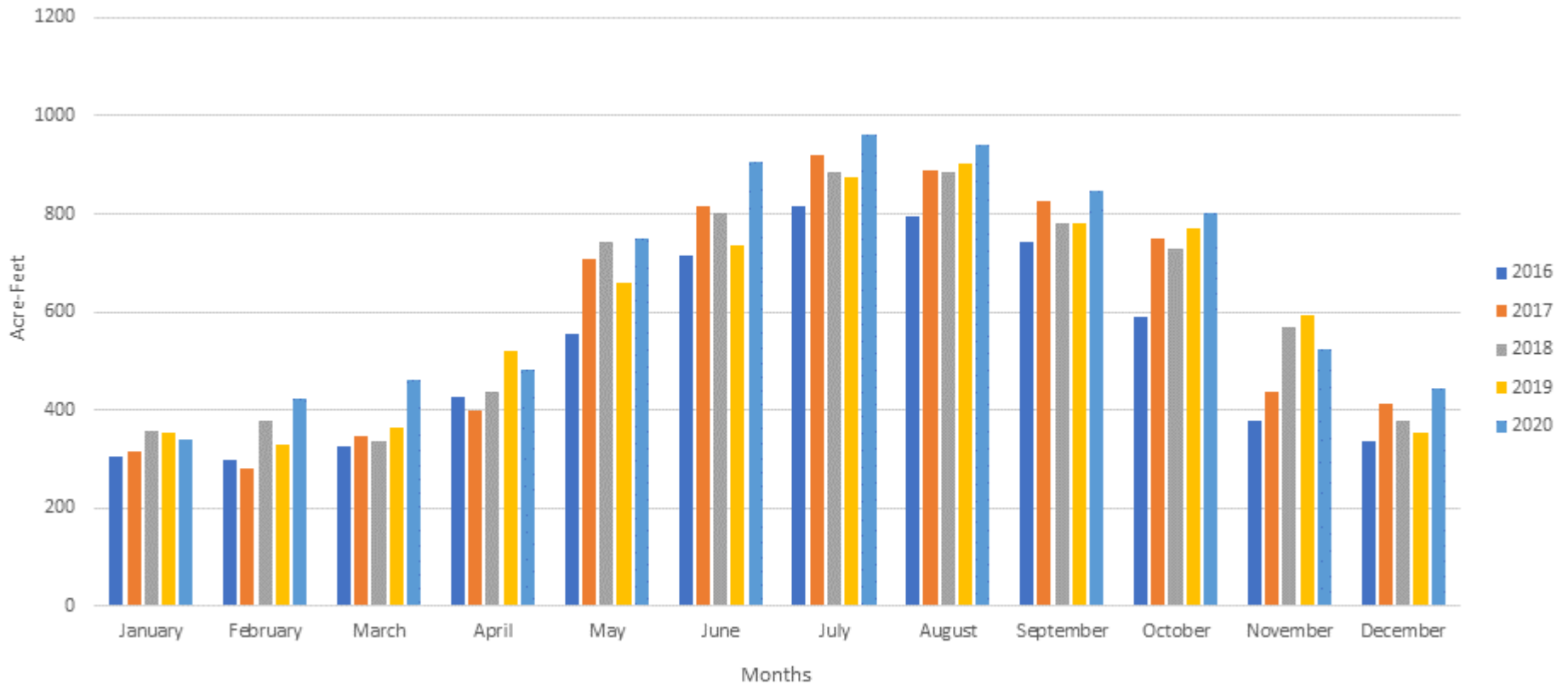


Water is a precious resource, and understanding where it comes from is the first step in ensuring its long-term availability. The Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) is a complex system of water sources, aqueducts, and treatment plants that serve the region. This map illustrates the diverse origins of water, from local groundwater and reservoirs to imported water from the Delta and the Colorado River. The district's infrastructure is designed to transport water from these sources to treatment plants and then to homes and businesses throughout the valley. As the population grows and climate change impacts water availability, the district is committed to exploring new water sources and conservation measures to ensure a secure water future for all.

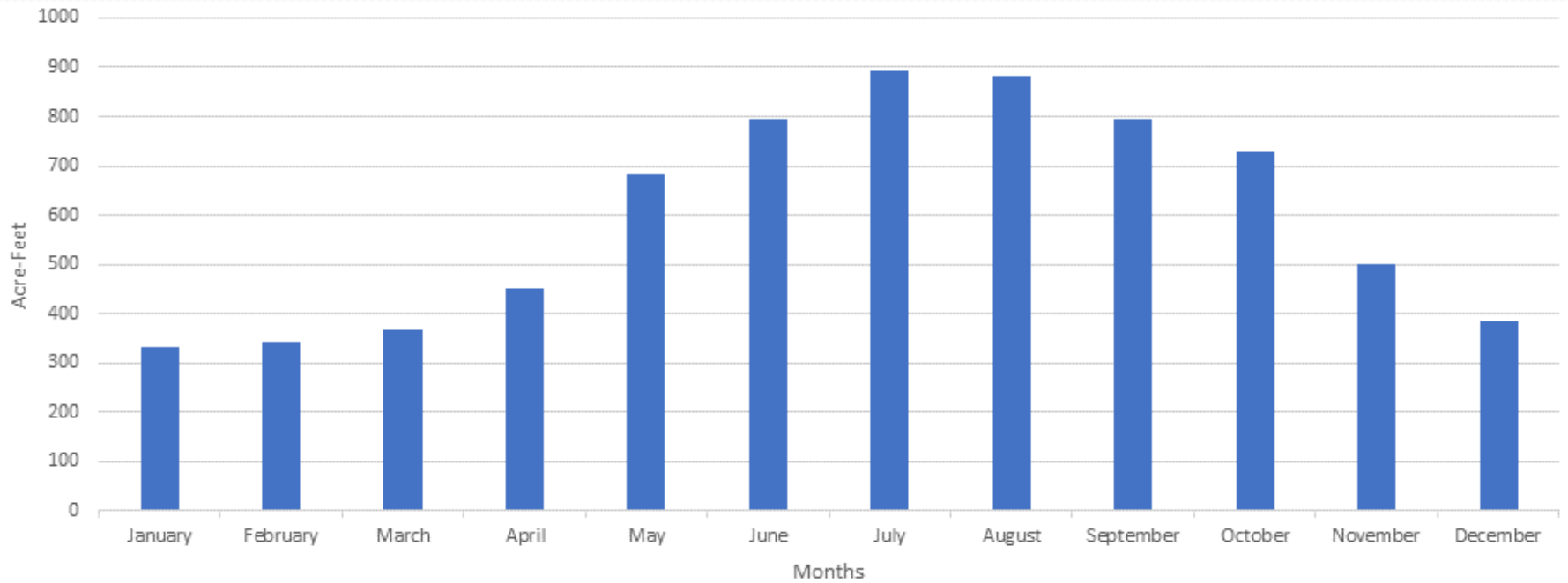




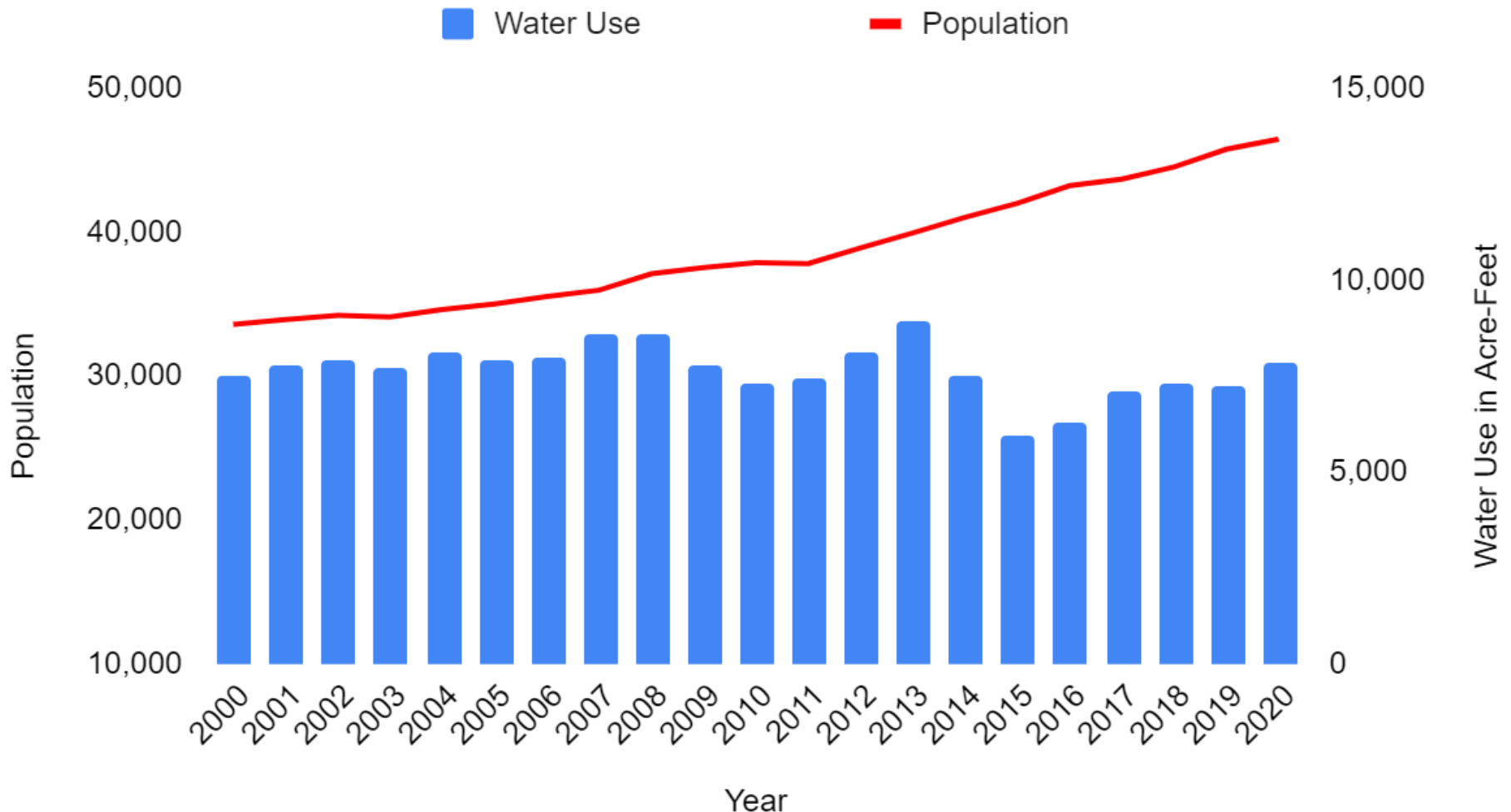
Monthly Water Use



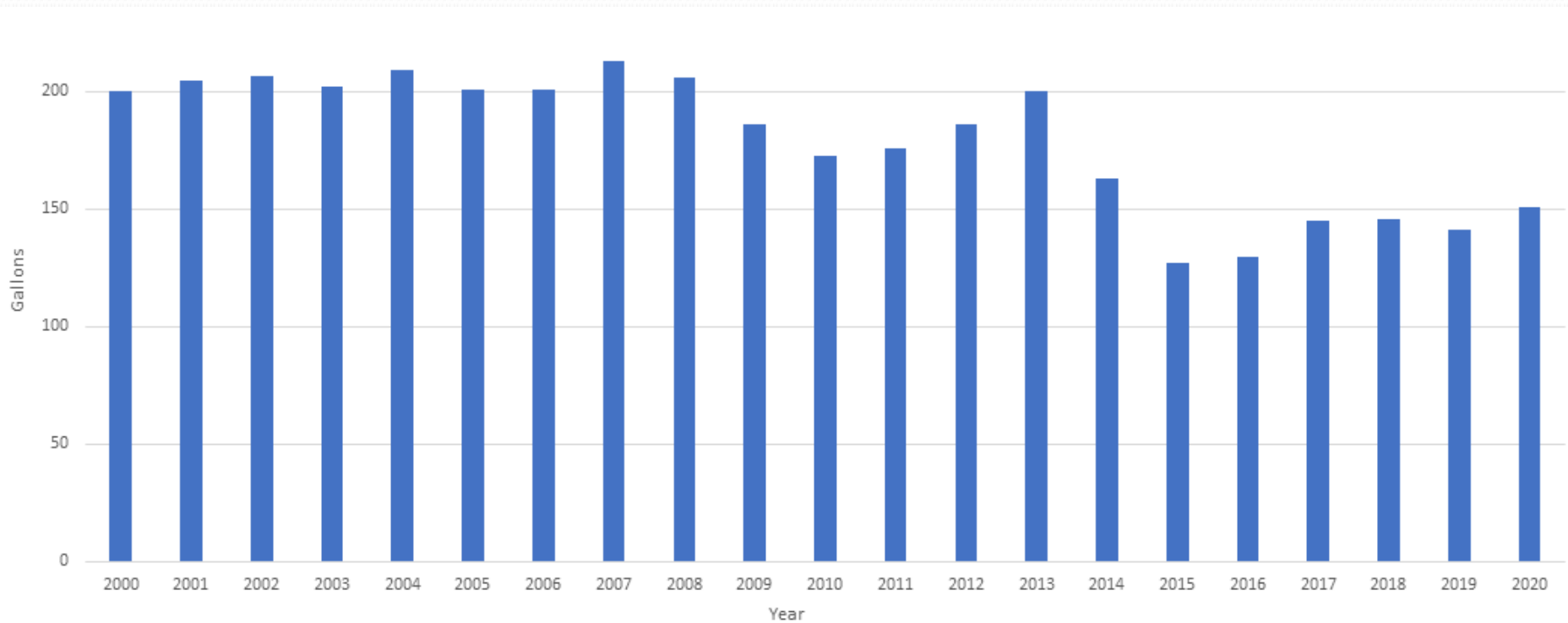
Average Monthly Water Use



Morgan Hill Population and Water Use 2000 - 2020



Water Use Daily Per Person



Statewide Water Perspective

- Second Consecutive Very Dry Year
- Governor's Emergency Drought Proclamation for Much of State
- Agriculture Getting 0% Allocations from Federal Central Valley Project
- Imported Water Allocations to Cities are Drastically Reduced
- Winter Rains = Drop in an Empty Bucket

Regional Water Perspective

- Valley Water Started 2021 in Good Condition Despite Dry Conditions (approximately 300,000 acre-feet in local groundwater storage)
- Increased Voluntary Conservation Request from 20% to 25% in Spring
- Due to Sudden Cutback on Imported Water, Increased Request to 33% (compared to 2013) on June 9th in Emergency Resolution

City Response Plan

- City Response to Water Shortages Codified in Ordinance 1932 Adopted in 2009 & Subsequently Amended (minorly)
- Establishes Permanent Water Waste Rules
- Establishes Operational Strategy for Water Shortages
- Operational Plan is Component of City's Urban Water Management Plan as Approved by the State

Permanent Water Waste Rules

- Limits on Watering Hours, Days, and Duration
- No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff
- No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces
- Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions
- Recirculating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features
- Limits on Washing Vehicles
- Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only

Permanent Water Waste Rules

- Commercial Lodging Establishments Must Provide Guests Option to Decline Daily Linen Services
- No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems
- No Installation of Nonrecirculating in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Systems
- Restaurants Required to Use Water Conserving Dish Wash Spray Valves.
- Commercial Car Wash Systems

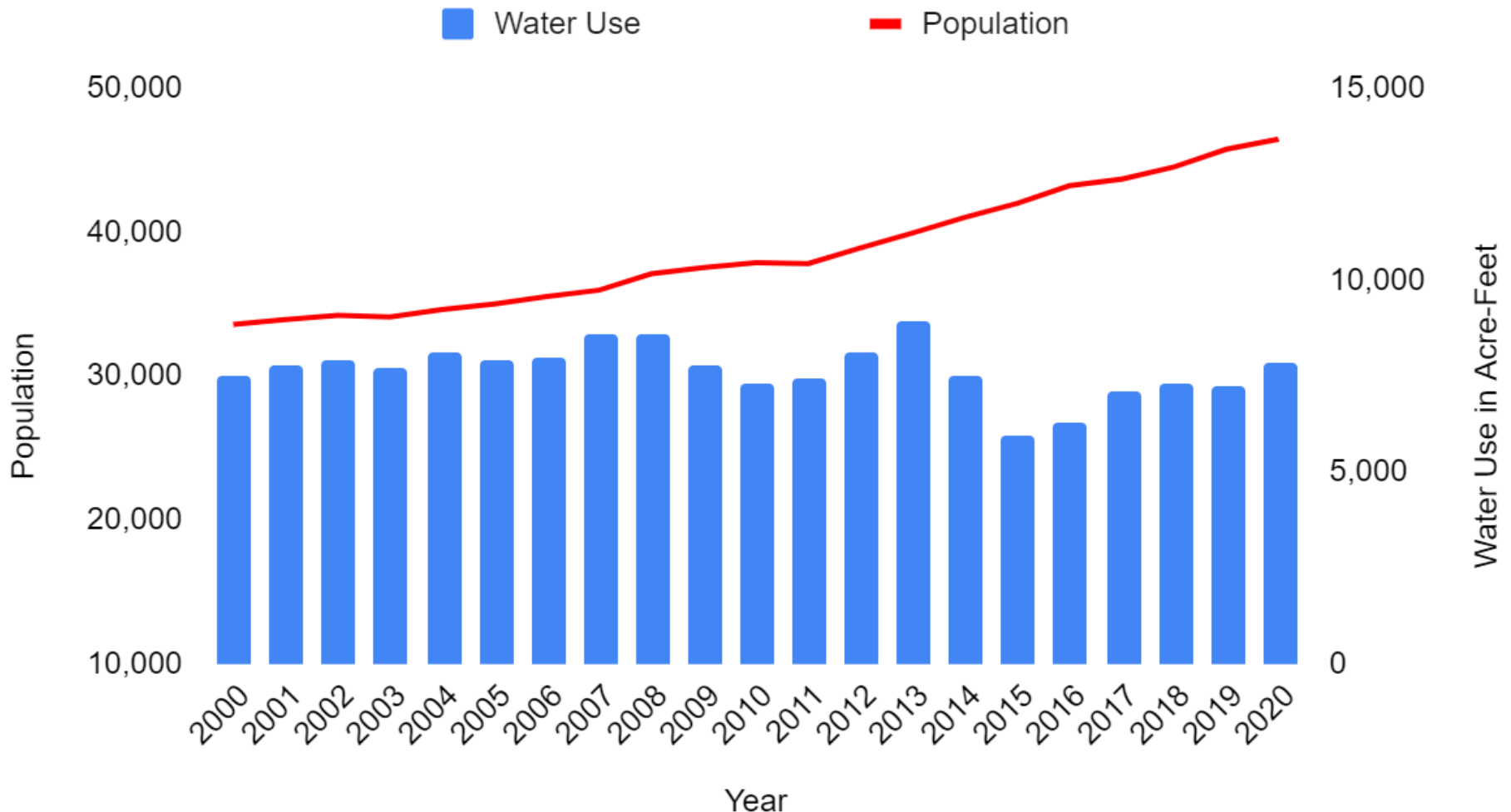
Recommendation for 2021: Level Two Supply Shortage

- **All Level 1 and Permanent Rules Remain in Place**
- **Limits on Watering Days.** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to a maximum of two days per week during the months of April – October and one day per week from November – March.
- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions.** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions must be repaired within 48 hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city.
- **Vehicle Washing.** Washing of cars prohibited except at commercial facilities recycling water

What About Growth?

- City law indicates building permits may be withheld when reductions above 40% are called for
- California State Law now dictates that any residential moratoriums are subject to review by the Housing and Community Development (HCD) Department
- HCD approval is highly unlikely
- New development highly efficient

Morgan Hill Population and Water Use 2000 - 2020



What are the Big Takeaways

- We are asking residents and businesses to water less often. Landscapes will stay alive, but not look great.
- Hardship variances are available for unique circumstances
- We will seek compliance cooperatively
- Limits on growth are only called for when reductions in use exceed 40% and are then subject to HCD review – which will likely not be given

Communication/Engagement/ Enforcement

- Inform Customers Using Wide Variety of Methods (mailer, bill insert, electronic messaging, posters, etc.)
- Educate During Initial Enforcement Actions (Light Touch)
- Solicit Educational Partners
- Engagement Via WaterSmart

City Department Drought Responses

- Reducing the City's landscape irrigation dramatically
- Escalating the City's response to water leaks
- Reducing the use of water in fire drills and training
- Washing fire engines only as necessary
- Evaluating all plumbing fixtures to ensure they are low flow and replacing fixtures as needed at all fire stations

City Department Drought Responses

- Modifying fire hydrant testing and maintenance to reduce water consumption
- Adjusting water system flushing schedules
- Reprogramming pool filtration equipment to eliminate unnecessary backwashing operations
- Increasing frequency of irrigation checks to reduce irrigation overspray and minimize water waste in the landscape

