
FINAL

Water Management and Conservation Plan

City of Veneta



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Contents

1.	Municipal Water Supplier Plan Elements	1-1
1.1	Introduction	1-1
1.2	Plan Organization	1-1
1.3	Affected Local Governments	1-2
1.4	Plan Update Schedule	1-2
1.5	Time Extension	1-2
2.	Municipal Water Supplier Description	2-1
2.1	Water Sources	2-1
2.2	Interconnections with Other Systems	2-1
2.3	Intergovernmental Agreements	2-1
2.4	Water Service Area and Population	2-2
2.5	Terminology	2-5
2.6	Historical Water Demands	2-5
2.6.1	Historical Demand	2-5
2.6.2	ADD and MDD	2-6
2.6.3	Monthly Demand	2-7
2.6.4	Per Capita Demand	2-8
2.7	Customer Characteristics and Water Use Patterns	2-9
2.7.1	Customer Accounts	2-9
2.7.2	Metered Consumption	2-10
2.7.3	Monthly Metered Consumption	2-12
2.7.4	Residential Per Capita Consumption	2-14
2.7.5	Largest Water Users	2-14
2.8	Water Loss	2-15
2.9	Water Rights	2-17
2.9.1	Aquatic Resource Concerns	2-21
2.10	Assessment of Water Supply	2-21
2.11	System Description	2-22
3.	Municipal Water Conservation Element	3-1
3.1	Progress Report	3-1
3.1.1	Background	3-1
3.2	Use and Reporting Program	3-5
3.3	Other Conservation Measures	3-5
3.4	Required Conservation Measures	3-6
3.4.1	Water Audits	3-6
3.4.2	System-wide metering	3-6
3.4.3	Meter Testing and Maintenance	3-6
3.4.4	Unit-based Billing Program	3-7
3.4.5	Water Loss Analysis	3-8
3.4.6	Public education	3-9
3.5	Expanded Use under Extended Permits	3-10
4.	Municipal Water Curtailment Element	4-1
4.1	Introduction	4-1
4.2	Supply Deficiencies and Capacity Limitations	4-1

4.3	Curtailment Event Triggers and Stages	4-1
4.4	Curtailment Plan Actions	4-2
4.4.1	Stage 1: Mild Alert Condition (Voluntary)	4-3
4.4.2	Stage 2: Moderate Alert Condition	4-3
4.4.3	Stage 3: Severe Alert Condition	4-4
4.5	Authority	4-4
4.6	Drought Declaration	4-4
5.	Municipal Water Supply Element	5-1
5.1	Delineation of Water Delivery Areas	5-1
5.2	Population Projections	5-1
5.3	Demand Forecast	5-2
5.4	Schedule to Exercise Permits and Comparison of Projected Need to Available Sources ...	5-3
5.5	Alternative Sources	5-4
5.6	Quantification of Maximum Rate and Monthly Volume	5-4
5.7	Mitigation Actions under State and Federal Law	5-4
5.8	New Water Rights	5-4

Index of Exhibits

Exhibit 1-2.	Sections of the City of Veneta Water Management and Conservation Plan	1-2
Exhibit 2-1.	Veneta Water Service Area and Water System Schematic	2-3
Exhibit 2-2.	Veneta Wholesale Water Transmission Line	2-4
Exhibit 2-3.	Historical Demand, 2012-2020	2-6
Exhibit 2-4.	Historical Total Demand Graph, 2012-2020	2-6
Exhibit 2-5.	ADD and MDD, 2012-2020	2-7
Exhibit 2-6.	Monthly Demand, 2016-2020	2-8
Exhibit 2-7.	Per Capita Demand, 2012-2020	2-9
Exhibit 2-8.	Percent of Residential and Commercial Account Categories	2-10
Exhibit 2-9.	Annual Metered Consumption by Customer Type (MG)	2-11
Exhibit 2-10.	Average of Percentage of Consumption by Account Category, 2016-2020	2-12
Exhibit 2-11.	Metered Consumption by Consumption Category, 2014-2020	2-13
Exhibit 2-12.	Average Seasonal Consumption by Consumption Category, 2016-2020	2-14
Exhibit 2-13.	Ten Largest Water Users, 2020	2-15
Exhibit 2-14.	Components of Water Audits	2-16
Exhibit 2-15.	Water Losses, 2016-2020	2-17
Exhibit 2-16.	Municipal Water Rights	2-19
Exhibit 3-1.	Progress Report on Conservation Measures	3-2
Exhibit 3-3.	Residential and Bulk Water Consumption Charges	3-8
Exhibit 3-4.	Commercial Consumption Charges	3-8
Exhibit 3-5.	Summary of Water Conservation Measures and Benchmarks	3-11
Exhibit 4-1.	Curtailment Stages 1 through 3	4-2
Exhibit 5-1.	Water Delivery Area Population Projections	5-2
Exhibit 5-2.	Projected Population in 2031 and 2041	5-2
Exhibit 5-3.	MDD Per Capita Water Use Factors, 2016-2020	5-3
Exhibit 5-4.	Projected MDD, 2031 and 2041	5-3

Appendices

Appendix A- Letter to Affected Government

Appendix B- Water Rates for Account Billing

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1. Municipal Water Supplier Plan Elements

This section satisfies the requirements of OAR 690-086-0125 by including the four elements of a WMCP. In addition, this rule requires a list of the affected local governments to whom the plan was made available and a proposed date for submittal of an updated plan, which are also included herein.

1.1 Introduction

The City of Veneta (City or Veneta) was incorporated in 1962 and is located in Lane County, Oregon approximately five miles west of Eugene. Historically, the City's primary water supply was sourced from groundwater wells owned and operated by the City. In the 2000s, the City's service area experienced significant population growth that increased 66 percent during this decade according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This growth strained the City's water supply. In response, Veneta constructed an intertie and transmission line to the Eugene Water and Electric Board's (EWEB) water system in 2013, enabling Veneta to supplement its groundwater sources of supply with wholesale purchases of treated water from EWEB. Together, these supplies served approximately 5,214 residents within Veneta's service area in 2020.

Lesser rates of growth are anticipated within the 20-year planning period of this Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP or Plan) compared to the growth the City experienced in the 2000s. These population increases are expected to be reflected in increases in future demand. As the City continues to grow, the necessity to continue to efficiently manage the City's crucial water resources will continue be a focal point of the City. As such, this WMCP is intended to guide the City's development, financing, and implementation of water management and conservation programs in order to encourage ongoing sustainable water use by the City and its customers.

1.2 Plan Organization

This Plan fulfills the requirements of the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) adopted by the Water Resources Commission in November 2018 found in OAR Chapter 690, Division 86. This Plan describes water management, water conservation, and curtailment programs to guide the wise use and stewardship of the City's water supplies. In the Final Order issued by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) approving the City's 2012 WMCP, OWRD included a condition requiring the City to submit an updated WMCP by December 21, 2021.

The Plan is organized into the five sections shown in Exhibit 1-2, each addressing specific sections of OAR Chapter 690, Division 86. Section 2 is a description and self-evaluation of the City's water supply, water use, water rights, and water system. The information developed for Section 2 is the foundation for the sections that follow. The later sections use this information to consider how the City can enhance its water conservation program (Section 3), water curtailment during water shortages (Section 4), and supply planning efforts (Section 5).

Exhibit 1-2. Sections of the City of Veneta Water Management and Conservation Plan

Section	Requirement
Section 1 – Water Supplier Plan	OAR 690-086-0125
Section 2 – Water Supplier Description	OAR 690-086-0140
Section 3 – Water Conservation Element	OAR 690-086-0150
Section 4 – Water Curtailment Element	OAR 690-086-0160
Section 5 – Water Supply Element	OAR 690-086-0170

1.3 Affected Local Governments

OAR 690-086-0125(5)

The following governmental agency may be affected by this Plan:

- Lane County

Thirty days before submitting this Plan to OWRD, the City made the draft Plan available for review by the local government listed above along with a request for comments relating to consistency with the local government’s comprehensive land use plan. The letter requesting comment can be found in Appendix A. No comments were received. In addition, the City provided EWEB with a copy of the draft Plan as a courtesy.

1.4 Plan Update Schedule

OAR 690-086-0125(6)

The City anticipates submitting an update of this Plan within 10 years of the final order approving this Plan. As required by OAR Chapter 690, Division 86, a progress report will be submitted within 5 years of the final order.

1.5 Time Extension

OAR 690-086-0125(7)

The City is not requesting additional time to implement metering or a previous benchmark.

2. Municipal Water Supplier Description

This section satisfies the requirements of OAR 690-086-0140. This rule requires descriptions of the City's water sources, water delivery area and population, water rights, and adequacy and reliability of the existing water supply. The rule also requires descriptions of the City's customers and their water use, the water system, interconnections with other water suppliers, and quantification of system leakage.

2.1 Water Sources

OAR 690-086-0140(1)

Historically, the City's primary water supply sources were three groundwater wells: Wells 4, 9, and 12. These wells are shown in Exhibit 2-1. The City continues to rely on these wells to meet demand. Wells 4 and 12 are located near the center of the service area and Well 9 is situated near the eastern border of the service area. These City wells can produce water year round sourced from an aquifer primarily composed of alluvial sand and gravel deposits referred to as the Older Alluvium unit of the southern Willamette Valley and as the Middle Sedimentary unit. These sediments are ancient stream deposits from the erosion of sedimentary rocks of the Coast Range and are up to 140 feet thick. Within the Older Alluvium, Wells 4, 9, and 12 draw from the clean sand and gravel unit.

Veneta's other primary source includes water purchased wholesale from EWEB; historically, slightly less than half of the City's demand is met from this source. Construction of infrastructure that allows the City to receive this source was completed in the fall of 2013. The location of the City's transmission line linking Veneta to EWEB is shown in Exhibit 2-2.

The City does not have storage or regulation facilities, but has inline distribution system storage tanks.

2.2 Interconnections with Other Systems

OAR 690-086-0140(7)

The City has an interconnection with EWEB, which supplies a wholesale water to Veneta. The interconnection is located at the intersection of Greenhill Road and Highway 126. Exhibit 2-2 shows the location of the interconnection and transmission line route.

2.3 Intergovernmental Agreements

OAR 690-086-0140(1)

In 2010, the City executed a surplus water supply agreement with EWEB that requires Veneta to purchase a minimum of 6 million gallons (MG) per month. In addition, Veneta may access up to 4 mgd from EWEB, with additional amounts available upon request as available. Since

construction of the intertie between the providers was completed in 2013, Veneta's wholesale purchases from EWEB average approximately 7 million gallons a month. These purchases have met 46 percent of Veneta's demand annually on average. The contract requires the City to maintain a WMCP in full compliance with OAR 690, Division 086 or to adopt the EWEB WMCP as amended from time to time. The purpose of this requirement is to promote the City's beneficial and efficient use of the wholesale water. The City complies with this term by choosing to seek a final order issued by OWRD approving this WMCP. The City has no other water supply agreements, exchanges agreements, or other water supply/delivery contracts.

2.4 Water Service Area and Population

OAR 690-086-0140(2)

Exhibit 2-1 shows the City's current water service area. The water service area includes the area within the existing City limits (red line on Exhibit 2-1), which is contiguous with the City's urban growth boundary (UGB). As of early 2021, the City's system provided water to approximately 1,985 accounts serving residential and commercial customers, plus an additional two service connections measuring backwash volumes at the City's water treatment plant (WTP) and volumes used at the City's bulk water station for a total service connections of 1,987. The City's residential population for year 2020 was 5,214 persons based on the 2020 U.S. Census estimate.

Exhibit 2-1. Veneta Water Service Area and Water System Schematic

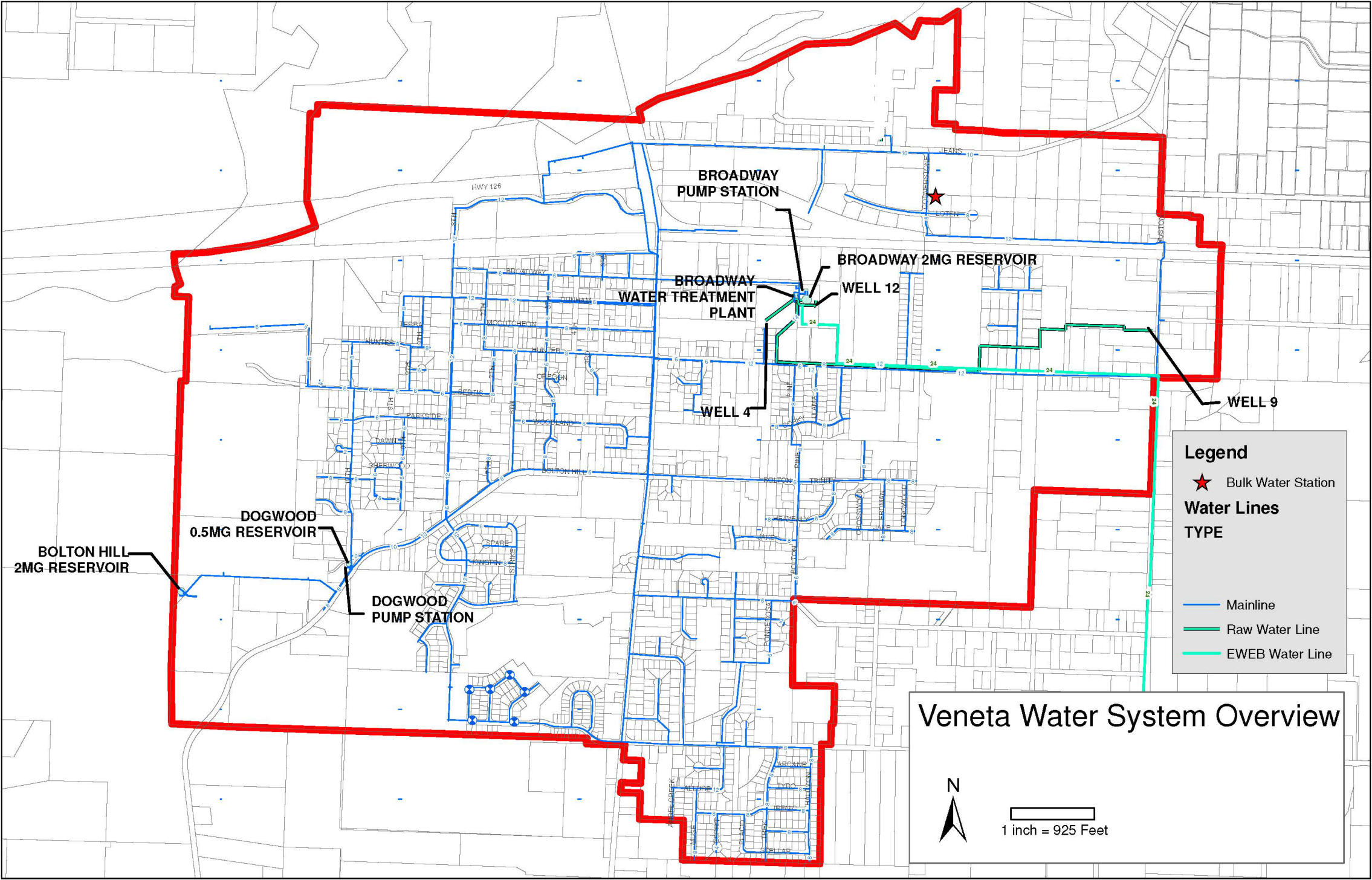
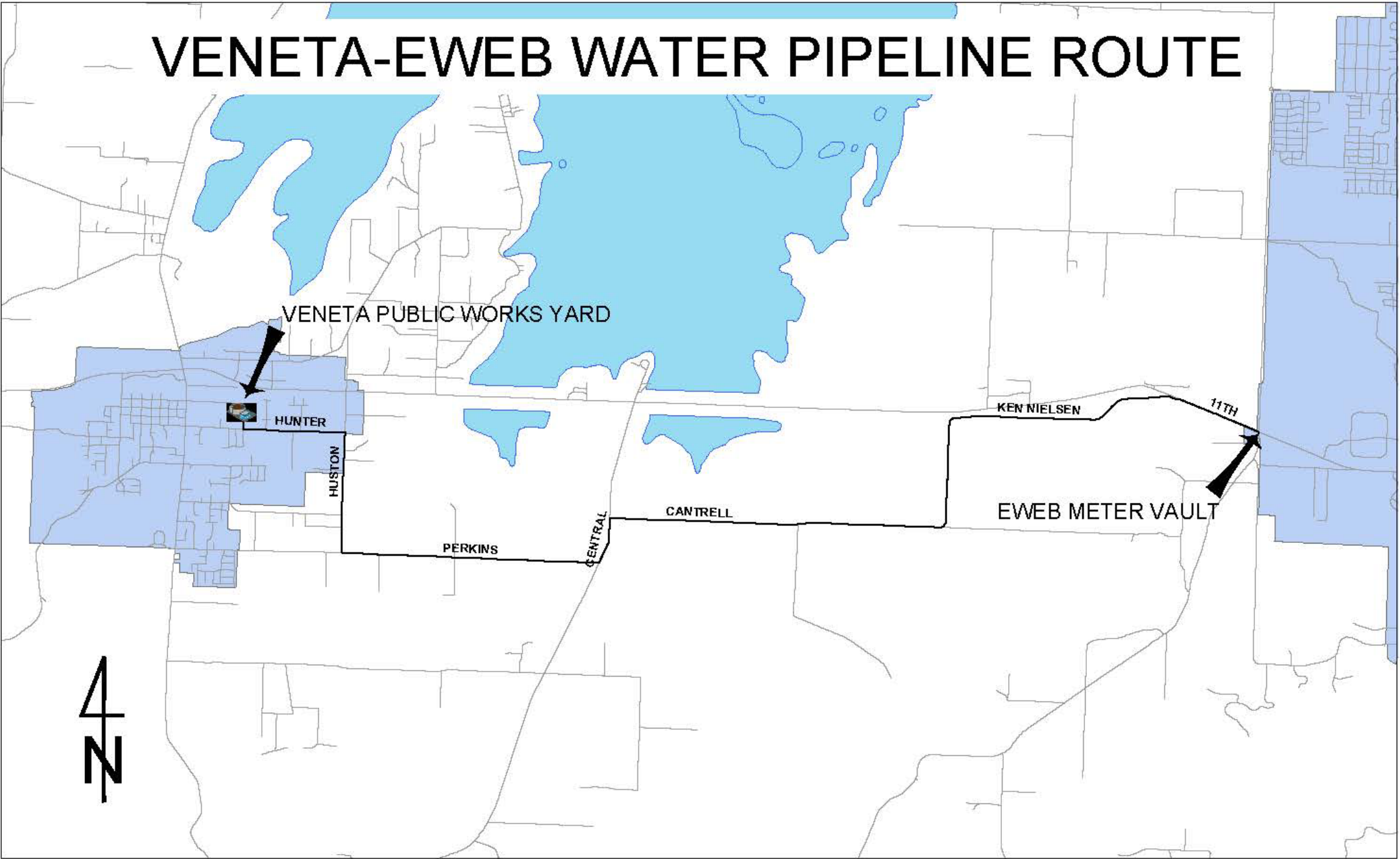


Exhibit 2-2. Veneta Wholesale Water Transmission Line



2.5 Terminology

Demand refers to the total volume of water produced from Veneta's groundwater sources combined with volumes purchased from EWEB.

Specific demand terms include:

- Average day demand (ADD): total annual demand divided by 365 days.
- Maximum day demand (MDD): the highest daily demand during a calendar year.
- Maximum monthly demand (MMD): the demand measured during the calendar month with the highest total demand.
- Monthly demand: expressed either as a total volume of demand per month or as an average daily demand per month by dividing the monthly volume by the number of days in the month.
- Peaking factor: a ratio of the maximum day demand to the average day demand. The peaking factor used in this WMCP is MDD to ADD.

Metered consumption refers to the metered water use within the distribution system.

Connection refers to a metered connection of a customer to the distribution system.

2.6 Historical Water Demands

OAR 690-086-0140(4)

2.6.1 Historical Demand

Exhibit 2-3 summarizes demand for the water system from 2012 to 2020 sourced from the City's annual water audit.¹ Over this period, total demand ranged from 200.3 MG (2013) to 175.4 (2019). Demand for 2016 through 2020 is more representative of current demand, therefore five-year averages are provided in Exhibit 2-3.

Exhibit 2-3 also disaggregates demand by source. Prior to 2012, demand was met entirely by the City's groundwater sources. Following construction of the transmission line connecting the City to EWEB in the fall of 2013, demand was met by a combination of groundwater production and wholesale purchases from EWEB.

¹ The City's 2020 WMCP Progress Report also presented demand data from 2014 through 2019. The data shown in the Progress Report were obtained from a different source with slightly different values than those presented in Exhibit 2-3, with a difference of less than 0.2 percent between the Progress Report values compared to Exhibit 2-3 demand data. Most of this difference is attributed to rounding errors and unit of measure conversions.

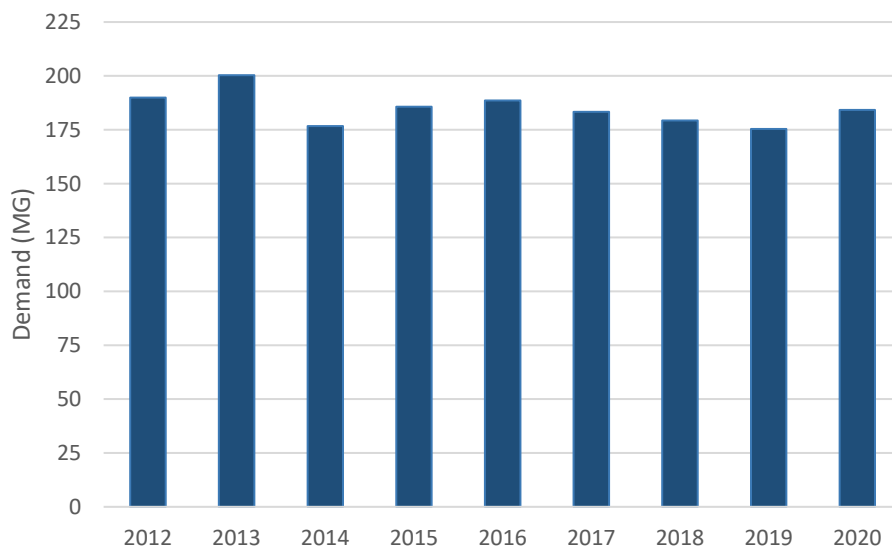
Exhibit 2-3. Historical Demand, 2012-2020

	Demand (MG)			ADD	MDD	Peaking Factor	MMD
	Wells	EWEB	Total				
2012	189.9	0	189.9	0.52	(1)	(1)	27.8
2013	174.5	25.8	200.3	0.55	(1)	(1)	32.0
2014	96.6	80.2	176.7	0.48	1.13	2.3	26.1
2015	74.0	111.9	185.9	0.51	1.26	2.5	30.0
2016	106.2	81.93	188.2	0.52	1.46	2.8	27.9
2017	96.7	84.4	181.1	0.50	1.33	2.7	28.4
2018	91.1	88.8	179.9	0.49	1.14	2.3	27.7
2019	90.7	84.7	175.4	0.48	1.11	2.3	26.3
2020	102.4	81.8	184.2	0.50	1.20	2.4	28.9
2016-2020 Avg.	97.4	84.3	181.8	0.50	1.25	2.5	27.8

(1) Data not available

Exhibit 2-4 illustrates the City's total demand for 2012 through 2020.

Exhibit 2-4. Historical Total Demand Graph, 2012-2020



2.6.2 ADD and MDD

ADD is a function of demand and therefore follows the same pattern as demand. For example, ADD shows a high value in 2013 as did total demand in that same year. MDD is an important value for water system planning. The City's supplies and water rights must be capable of meeting MDD. If MDD exceeds Veneta's supply capacity on any given day, finished water storage levels will be reduced. Over this period, Veneta was able to meet MDD, initially solely through water produced from its wells, then from a combination of wells and wholesale purchases in 2013. MDD averaged 1.25 mgd from 2016 through 2020, ranging from 1.11 mgd (2019) to 1.46 mgd (2016). MDD values were unavailable for the years 2012 and 2013. Weather

patterns and the economy have a strong influence on MDD, resulting in MDD fluctuations from year to year. Weather patterns that influence MDD include maximum temperatures, the number of consecutive days with high temperatures during the summer, overall rainfall levels during the summer, and consecutive days without rainfall, among other factors. Increased outdoor water use is driven largely by increases in irrigation in response to these factors. In addition to weather, the economy can affect MDD, as well. An economic downturn may cause customers to irrigate less to save money, decrease construction of new homes with landscapes requiring intense irrigation for plant establishment, and influence the opening or closing of industries that use water in their operations. ADD and MDD are presented in Exhibit 2-5.

Exhibit 2-5. ADD and MDD, 2012-2020

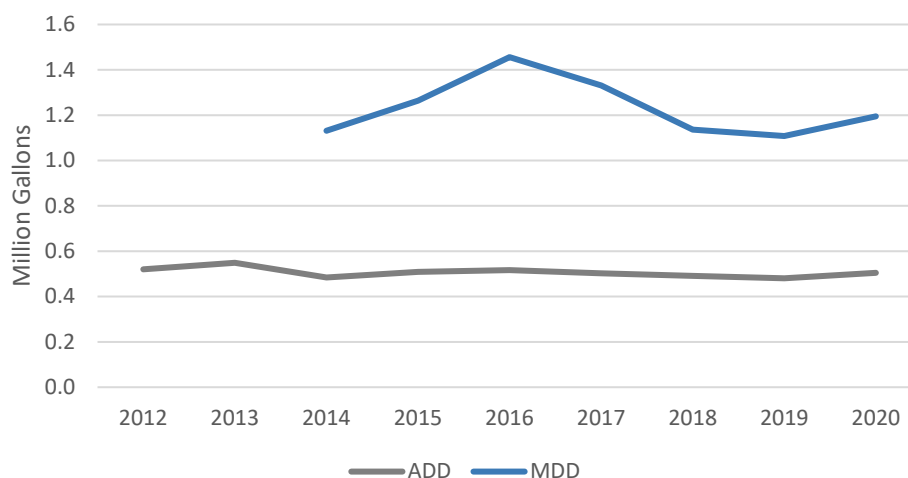


Exhibit 2-5 Note: Average day demands for 2012 and 2013 are not available.

Over the most recent five-year period, the City's peaking factor averaged 2.5, changing only slightly from the peaking factor of 2.6 described in the City's previous WMCP for the period of July 2010 to June 2011. As previously noted, the City's water demand increases substantially during the summer months (June-September) as a result of outdoor water use, largely irrigation, which is typical for western Oregon utilities. For example, the City of Harrisburg experiences similar weather given its close proximity to Veneta, has a similar ratio of residential customers relative to other customer classes, and also is a small city. Harrisburg has a peaking factor of 2.7 as noted in the City of Harrisburg's WMCP². The seasonal variations that drive peaking factors are presented next.

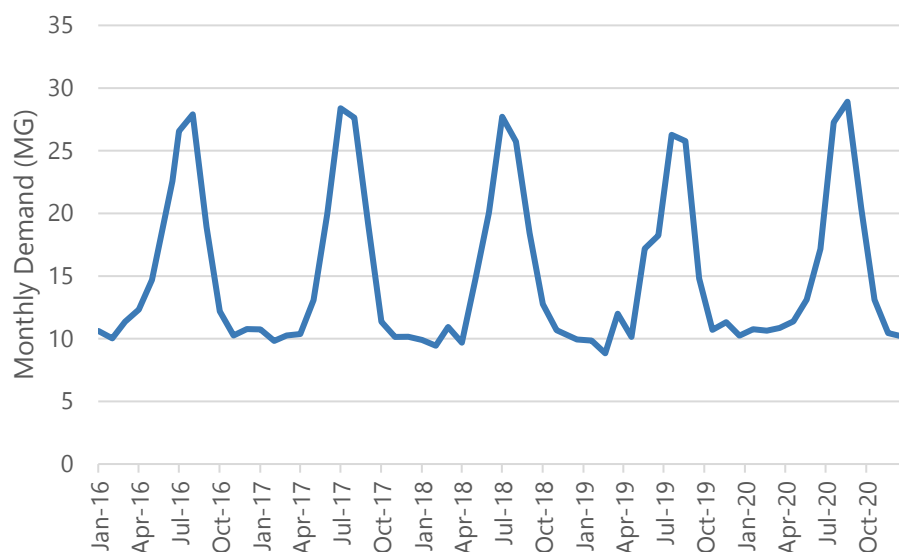
2.6.3 Monthly Demand

Exhibit 2-6 graphs monthly demands recorded by Veneta from 2016 through 2020. MMDs occurred in the months of July and August, averaging 27.8 MG for the five-year period. These

² City of Harrisburg Water Management and Conservation Plan, Branch Engineering (2015)

maximum monthly demands have remained fairly constant over time. Similarly, the months of the least water demand, the winter months, also showed little change over this period.

Exhibit 2-6. Monthly Demand, 2016-2020



2.6.4 Per Capita Demand

Exhibit 2-7 shows the City's estimated average day per capita demands from 2012 to 2020. The per capita calculation is calculated using population estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau and overall demand presented in Exhibit 2-3. The City's average day per capita demand shows a general decline over the nine-year period. For the period 2016 through 2020, Veneta's per capita demand averaged 98.8 gallons. For comparison, the per capita rate for the City of Harrisburg as identified in its 2015 WMCP was 102 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Harrisburg has a roughly similar make up of customers, with the Residential category making up 91 percent of all accounts, nearly the same as Veneta, at 95 percent.

Exhibit 2-7. Per Capita Demand, 2012-2020

	Population	Demand (MG)	Per Capita (gpcd)
2012	4631	189.94	112.4
2013	4649	200.33	118.1
2014	4,710	176.73	102.8
2015	4,756	185.93	107.1
2016	4,900	188.18	105.2
2017	5,013	181.13	99.0
2018	5,026	179.93	98.1
2019	5,056	175.35	95.0
2020	5,214	184.24	96.8
Five Year Average (2016-2020)			98.9

Per capita demand includes all water produced to meet demand from residential customers, commercial/industrial customers, and the Fire Department, as well as bulk water, backwash water, and flushing volumes. As a result, calculated per capita demand values typically exceed the amounts of water actually used by a typical individual. In addition, per capita demand is affected by annual differences in customer demographics, climate, rainfall, and economic conditions. The calculation also does not account for specific impactful factors, such as large changes in commercial/industrial uses that may not have any relationship to population or actual efficiency of use. Nevertheless, per capita demands can illuminate year-to-year trends unencumbered by the influence of population changes over time that affect other measures of demand, like ADD and MDD. In latter sections, Veneta evaluates the specific per capita demands of the Residential category for a more nuanced perspective of water use by the City's largest customer category.

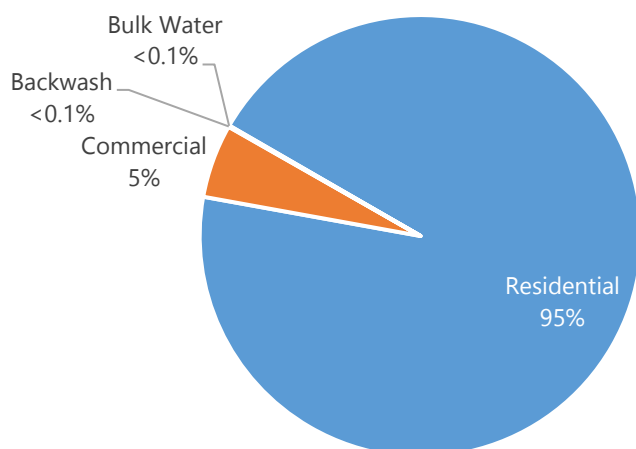
2.7 Customer Characteristics and Water Use Patterns

OAR 690-086-0140(6)

2.7.1 Customer Accounts

The City had 1,987 metered accounts as of March 2021. These accounts are apportioned into the Residential, Commercial, backwash, and bulk water categories. The Residential category has the largest share of these accounts, with 1,878, accounting for approximately 95 percent of all accounts, as shown in Exhibit 2-8, with all but two of the remaining accounts (backwash and bulk) categorized as Commercial. Veneta's previous WMCP described similar percentages of accounts by the two largest customer categories Residential and Commercial, indicating similar rates of growth in the number of residential and commercial accounts since 2012. In Section 5 of this WMCP, the City describes an assumption about the future mix of customer categories, which reflects the results of this historical comparison.

Exhibit 2-8. Percent of Residential and Commercial Account Categories



Bulk water refers to the City's bulk water station. Customers that purchase bulk water at this station typically have wells that go dry in the summer and receive bulk water through delivery via water trucks. Water dispensed to water trucks at the City's bulk water station is metered. This station is located in the northwest quadrant of the City as shown in Exhibit 2-1. Backwash water is finished water that is used to scrub WTP filters in order to remove excess iron from the City's iron-rich groundwater from Well 9. The filters are scrubbed periodically based on runtime of the WTP at a rate of 900 gpm by reversing the water flow through the filters. Following use, the backwash water is held in tanks and slowly discharged into the sewer collection system at 100 gpm or less to avoid overwhelming the collection system. The sewer collection system leads to the wastewater treatment plant. Backwash water is metered as it enters the filters inside each WTP to begin the backwash process.

2.7.2 Metered Consumption

The volume of total metered consumption of these four account categories (residential, commercial, bulk, and backwash) has varied over time, as shown in Exhibit 2-9.

Exhibit 2-9. Annual Metered Consumption by Customer Type (MG)

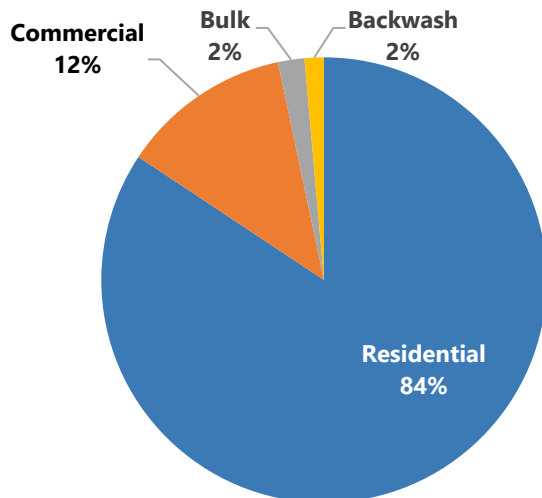
	Residential	Commercial	Residential/ Commercial	Bulk	Backwash	Total
FY2010/11	127.9	22.8	0.4	1.6	6.1	158.7
2014	132.1	20.0	N/A	1.5	2.0	155.7
2015	146.0	20.7	N/A	2.6	1.6	170.9
2016	136.9	20.0	N/A	2.3	3.0	162.2
2017	135.3	19.3	N/A	2.6	2.3	159.6
2018	137.1	20.7	N/A	3.4	1.2	162.4
2019	129.8	19.6	N/A	3.8	2.2	155.4
2020	137.3	19.5	N/A	3.3	2.5	162.7

Consumption presented in Exhibit 2-9 includes consumption for fiscal year (FY) 2010/11 as presented in the City's 2012 WMCP. At that time, the City categorized some customer types into a Residential/Commercial category, but the City has since re-categorized these customers into either the Residential or Commercial categories, depending upon the arrangement of water use by these customers. Consumption data for 2014 through 2020 presented in Exhibit 2-9 is based on data recorded for the City's annual water audit. Complete consumption data for all customer classes in 2012 and 2013 were not available for this WMCP and therefore are not presented in Exhibit 2-9.

As shown in Exhibit 2-9, annual consumption for bulk and backwash uses was minor relative to the Residential and Commercial categories historically, with the Residential customer category showing the largest volume of consumption each year.

Exhibit 2-10 uses data from Exhibit 2-9 to show the percentage of water used by each of the four account categories calculated by averaging consumption for 2016 through 2020. Residential water use represented 84 percent and commercial water use represented 12 percent of total metered consumption. Bulk water use and the City's use of water to backwash its filters accounted for 2 percent each of total consumption. These percentages indicate that the greatest potential conservation opportunities are likely to be found among the City's residential water users given the large volume of water used by this category relative to the City's other users.

Exhibit 2-10. Average of Percentage of Consumption by Account Category, 2016-2020



Compared to the percentages of consumption for FY 2010/11 presented in the City's previous WMCP, consumption for the categories as a percent of total consumption remained similar. Consumption associated with backwash activities at the WTP reduced from approximately 4 percent to 2 percent over this period reflecting the City's reduced use of Well 9 once the interconnection with EWEB came online in 2013. Bulk water increased by 1 percent to 2 percent and the Residential category gained approximately 4 percentage points to 84 percent, while the Commercial category decreased from approximately 14 percent to 12 percent.

2.7.3 Monthly Metered Consumption

Seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation significantly impact water consumption. Water providers in the valley typically observe total consumption decreasing to its lowest volumes of the year during the winter and reaching the highest volumes during the summer. The consumption of Veneta's customers follows these seasonal trends, as shown in its monthly metered water consumption from 2014 through 2020.

Exhibit 2-11 presents a graph of the historical monthly consumption of the City's customer accounts aggregated into Residential, Commercial, Bulk, and Backwash categories. The seasonality of consumption is clearly evident in every category as depicted by the sharp increases in consumption in the summer and consumption receding in winter. Summer is defined as June through September and the winter season is defined as December through March. Increases in consumption during the summer are primarily the result of outdoor uses of water, and in particular, irrigation. The summer season is most pronounced for the Residential category in Exhibit 2-10 given the volume of consumption by this category; however, the Commercial category recorded a slightly greater summer to winter consumption ratio. Specifically, from 2016 through 2020, Residential customers' consumption during the summer months was 2.3 times greater than this same category's consumption during the winter months.

on average, whereas the Commercial category's summer consumption volume was 2.6 times greater. The City attributes these increases to irrigation in the summer by both customer types.

Exhibit 2-11. Metered Consumption by Consumption Category, 2014-2020

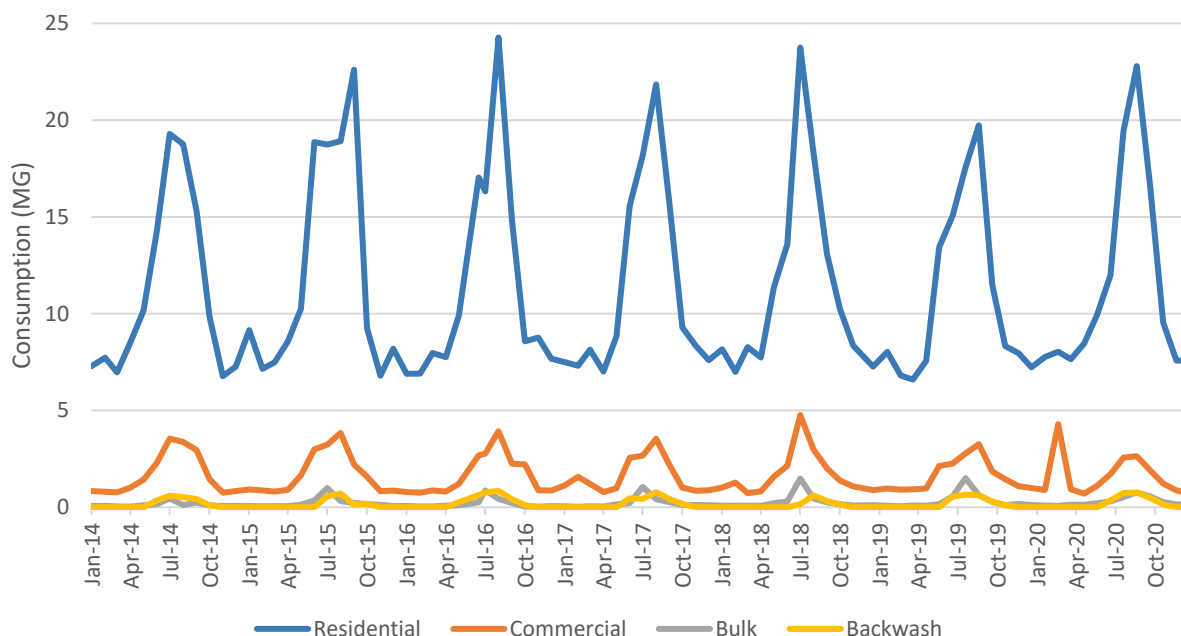
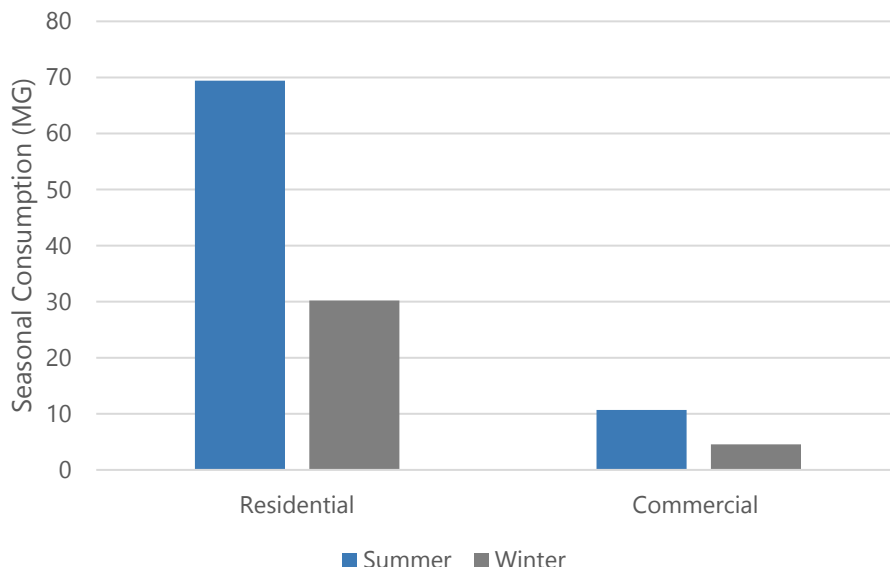


Exhibit 2-12 shows monthly seasonal consumption for the Residential and Commercial customer categories. Residential and Commercial customer water uses increase in the summer as a result of outdoor uses of water, as previously noted. The following section describes the City's largest water users and helps explain the Commercial category's summer increases. Exhibit 2-12 does not include consumption resulting from WTP backwash operations and use metered at the Bulk Water Station. Backwash operations at the City's WTP occur only in the summer as a result of the City's use of Well 9 for supplemental supply—water from Well 9 is treated by the City, as described in Section 2.11. Bulk water purchases occur year-round, however winter season consumption is too low to be visible in Exhibit 2-12. As a result, neither category is presented in this exhibit.

Exhibit 2-12. Average Seasonal Consumption by Consumption Category, 2016-2020



These ratios indicate that water conservation activities should focus on outdoor usage, targeting the Residential category first as the largest user group, followed initiatives aimed at users within the Commercial category.

2.7.4 Residential Per Capita Consumption

Residential per capita consumption is a measure of water use by residential customers that can be used for comparisons to other communities and for developing water conservation strategies. Per capita consumption is calculated by dividing population by consumption by 365 days. The City's residential per capita demand was estimated to be 72 gpcd in 2020, which is the same as EWEB (72 gpcd)³ and lower than other cities in area, such as Corvallis (107 gpcd)⁴, and Lebanon, (99 gpcd)⁵. Based on these comparisons, the City's residential customers appear to use water efficiently relative to nearby communities suggesting that the City's historical conservation program likely had a favorable impact on residential water use efficiency.

2.7.5 Largest Water Users

Exhibit 2-13 lists the City's top 10 water consumers in 2020, identified by their customer category. These 10 customers were responsible for approximately 13.7 percent of total metered consumption of 162.7 MG in 2020. Six of the largest users are categorized as Residential. Further review of the utility billing data reveals that these accounts serve multifamily customers. Three of the largest ten accounts provide water to City properties, including Veneta's city parks and

³ Eugene Water and Electric Board Water Management and Conservation Plan, GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (2018)

⁴ City of Corvallis Water Use and Water Conservation Project, GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (2012)

⁵ City of Lebanon Water Management and Conservation Plan, GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (2016)

landscaped right of ways including the main intersection of Highway 126 and Territorial Road. These connections are categorized as Commercial. In addition to these three City accounts, there is one Commercial account on the list of top ten users. Water conservation efforts targeting these ten retail customers and the City's irrigation practices at City locations potentially could result in significant water savings given the large volumes of water consumed.

Exhibit 2-13. Ten Largest Water Users, 2020

Customer Category	Consumption (MG)	Percent of 2020 Consumption
Residential	7.7	4.7%
Commercial (City)	4.1	2.5%
Residential	3.1	1.9%
Residential	1.6	1.0%
Residential	1.3	0.8%
Residential	1.0	0.6%
Commercial (City)	1.0	0.6%
Commercial (City)	0.9	0.6%
Residential	0.8	0.5%
Commercial	0.8	0.5%
Total	22.2	13.7%

2.8 Water Loss

OAR 690-086-0140(9)

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) developed a water audit method that is widely recognized and utilized throughout the water industry.⁶ The components used to perform a water audit are shown in Exhibit 2-14. Determination of the magnitude of the components of production and consumption helps utilities estimate how production, billing, and leak detection practices affect utility finances.

⁶ AWWA. Manual of Water Supply Practices M36. *Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Fourth Edition*, 2016.

Exhibit 2-14. Components of Water Audits

Volume From Own Sources (corrected for known errors)	System Input Volume	Water Exported (corrected for known errors)	Billed Water Exported				Revenue Water
			Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption	Revenue Water	
					Billed Unmetered Consumption		
				Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption	Non-Revenue Water	
			Unbilled Unmetered Consumption				
Water Supplied		Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Customer Metering Inaccuracies			
				Unauthorized Consumption			
				Systematic Data Handling Errors			
			Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains			
				Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks			
Water Imported (corrected for known errors)				Leakage on Service Connections up to the Point of Customer Metering			

Generally, system input is comprised of volumes of water produced by a water provider and volumes of water imported, such as through wholesale purchases, including Veneta's wholesale purchases from EWEB. The quantity of the water produced or purchased wholesale is measured using large master meters located at key entry points into the distribution system. These are the meters located at the City's wellheads and at the intertie with EWEB. The system input volume must equal the sum of the authorized consumption and the water losses that occur in the system.

Authorized consumption is equal to the metered and certain unmetered authorized water uses within the system. As previously noted, bulk usage and volumes of process water used in the City's WTP (backwash water) are metered, however authorized consumption due to the Fire Department's use from hydrants for training or emergencies and City water system line flushing operations are not metered. Unmetered, authorized volumes are estimated on the basis of estimated flow rates and durations of flow during use.

The City's water losses are composed of both apparent losses and real losses. Apparent losses result from meter inaccuracies, error introduced by data entry or manipulation, and unauthorized consumption, such as illegal connections to the system or unauthorized use of a fire hydrant. Real losses result from water loss as a result of leakage, and reservoir overflow. All water systems have some degree of real losses. The OWRD's WMCP administrative rules set a goal for municipal systems to have "system leakage" (real losses) equal to or less than 10 percent. Veneta met this goal for the last three years, as shown in Exhibit 2-15.

The City attributes its low water losses to its aggressive meter replacement program (most meters are less than 15 years old) and leak detection and repair program for which all leaks identified are repaired promptly. Further description of these and other programs that contribute to attaining and maintaining low water losses is provided in Section 3. The City is not aware of any significant losses caused by leaks.

Exhibit 2-15. Water Losses, 2016-2020

	Production (MG)	Consumption (MG)	Authorized, Unmetered (MG) ¹	Water Loss (MG)	Water Loss (%)
2016	188.2	162.2	0.9	25.1	13.3%
2017	181.1	159.6	1.1	20.4	11.3%
2018	179.9	162.4	1.05	16.5	9.2%
2019	175.4	155.4	2.4	17.6	10.0%
2020	184.2	162.7	3.4	18.1	9.8%

(1) Includes volumes for uses by the fire department and for water distribution line flushing by the City.

2.9 Water Rights

OAR 690-086-0140(5)

The City currently holds five water right certificates for the use of groundwater for municipal purposes. In total, these water use authorizations allow withdrawal of up to 2.68 cfs (1.73 mgd). Each Certificate authorizes appropriation from one specific well except for Certificate 89266, which authorizes appropriation from two wells: Wells 1 and 2. Combined, the City may appropriate up to 0.38 cfs (0.25 mgd) total from the two wells, with the Certificate restricting appropriation to a maximum of 0.2 cfs (0.13 mgd) from Well 1 and 0.18 cfs (0.12 mgd) from Well 2. The City does not rely on this right to meet system demand due to water quality issues (persistent well fouling) at the points of appropriations, but currently utilizes Certificates 52376, 87694, 88212, and 88570 to meet demand. These latter four certificates authorized use of up to 2.3 cfs (1.49 mgd) for municipal purposes. Exhibit 2-16 provides a description of the City's municipal water rights.

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Exhibit 2-16. Municipal Water Rights

Application	Permit	Certificate	Transfer	Source	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Date for Completion	Authorized Quantity (cfs/mgd)	Max Instantaneous Diverted to Date (cfs)	Max Annual Quantity Diverted Since 2016 (MG)	2020 Withdrawal		Five-Year Average Withdrawal	
											Monthly (MG)	Daily (mgd)	Monthly (MG)	Daily (mgd)
G-6783	G-6355	52376	-	Well 4, Long Tom River Basin	1/9/1975	Municipal	N/A	0.67/0.43	0.67	33.0	2.35	0.08	2.44	0.08
G-12780	G-11551	87694	-	Well 9, Coyote Creek Basin	2/18/1992	Municipal	N/A	1.11/0.72	1.11	44.2	3.2	0.11	2.67	0.09
G-4204	G-3968	89266	T-10003	Well 1 & Well 2, Long Tom River Basin	7/18/1968	Municipal	N/A	0.38 cfs (0.25 mgd) total; 0.2 cfs (0.13 mgd) from Well 1, 0.18 cfs (0.12 mgd) from Well 2	0.38 cfs (0.25 mgd) total; 0.2 cfs (0.13 mgd) from Well 1, 0.18 cfs (0.12 mgd) from Well 2	0	0	0	0	0
G-4204	G-3968	88212	T-11297	Well 12, Long Tom River Basin	7/18/1968	Municipal	N/A	0.2/0.13	0.2	66.6	5.55	0.18	4.5	0.15
G-17291	G-16923	88570	-		12/1/2009	Municipal	N/A	0.32/0.21	0.32					

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2.9.1 Aquatic Resource Concerns

The City's water source is not surface water nor known to influence local surface waters, therefore, the City did not perform an analysis of aquatic resource concerns. The City's groundwater source is not in a designated critical groundwater area.

2.10 Assessment of Water Supply

OAR 690-086-0140(3)

The City's water supply is reliable and adequate to meet the City's winter system demands and, coupled with wholesale purchases from EWEB, is reliable and adequate to meet the City's peak season system demands.

The four water rights on which the City currently relies to meet its demands (Certificates 52376, 87694, 88212, and 88570) authorize appropriation of up to 1.49 mgd (2.3 cfs). The City, however, limits appropriation at Wells 4, 9, and 12 to a combined rate of 980 gpm (2.18 cfs or 1.41 mgd) as a prudent measure to avoid the potential for aquifer drawdown. Relative to the City's historical average day demand of 0.5 mgd (0.77 cfs), the City's supply is adequate and reliable.

Certificate 89266 authorizes the use of Wells 1 and 2, however the infrastructure associated with these points of appropriation are currently not in place. Moreover, these wells had experienced fouling issues when in use. Veneta holds this certificate in reserve for future use.

The City's peak day demands, however, challenge its ability to meet these demands. In 2016, for example, maximum day demands reached 1.46 mgd (2.26 cfs), eclipsing the City's supply capacity of 1.41 mgd. The City relies on an interconnection with EWEB as an additional primary source of supply. This source was added in 2013 to accommodate significant increases in MDD resulting from a large increase in population that occurred from approximately 2000 to 2010. This interconnection with EWEB has a capacity of 4 mgd (6.19 cfs). The City now uses a combination of its wells and the EWEB interconnection to meet all system demands.

To date, the City is not aware of well-to-well interference with non-City wells.

The City also evaluated the seniority of its groundwater rights as compared to other groundwater rights in the area as a means to help evaluate the reliability of the City's rights. The rural environment around the City and the rural history of the City suggest that non-municipal wells were likely a primary source of supply for many former residents of the area and may still be a source of supply for some current rural residents or businesses. For this reason, the City researched OWRD's online database of well logs during development of the City's 2012 WMCP to determine the priority of the City's rights. During this process, Veneta identified hundreds of wells with groundwater rights and/or associated "exempt uses," (uses of groundwater that do not require a water right) located inside and within a ¼ mile of the city limits. Although records exist of these water rights, this does not necessarily indicate that the wells are still actively used and the City did not independently confirm the status of each of the identified wells. The City also researched wells using OWRD's online database of water rights. The City identified six water rights in the area that are senior in priority date to the City's water rights. However, these six

water rights authorized only small quantities of water relative to the City's authorized rates of appropriation. Moreover, the City is not aware of its water rights ever being regulated in favor of more senior rights.

The City measures the static water levels for Wells 4, 9, and 12 daily. The City's 2009 Water Master Plan⁷ suggests that Wells 4 and 9 may be vulnerable to over-pumping, leading to significant well drawdowns. Indeed, static water level measurements for Well 9 have shown wide annual variability. However, since the City began using water purchased wholesale from EWEB as a primary source of supply, Veneta has been able to manage its wells run times and preserve aquifer levels.

In sum, the City's own water supply can yield up to 2.18 cfs during the peak season and, in combination with the City's wholesale source of supply from EWEB, the City is able to adequately and reliably meet demand. Furthermore, these sources will enable the City to adequately and reliably meet demand in the future, as discussed in Section 5.

2.11 System Description

OAR 690-086-0140(8)

The City operates a public drinking water system (Public Water System Identification Number is 4100920), and owns and operates Wells 4, 9, and 12 that can produce water year round and serve as one of the City's primary water supply sources. The wells' individual capacities are 0.45 cfs (200 gpm) for Well 4, 1.2 cfs (550 gpm) for Well 9, and 0.5 cfs (230 gpm) for Well 12 for a current combined capacity of 2.2 cfs (980 gpm). Water from Well 9 is treated then pumped to the City's 2.0 million gallon (MG) ground level reservoir called the Broadway reservoir. Since water appropriated from Well 9 requires treatment for the removal of iron prior to delivery to the distribution system, this well has been only used to help meet peak summer demands as a cost-savings measure since the City began receiving wholesale water from EWEB in 2013; previously, the well served as a primary source of supply. Water from Well 4 and Well 12 flows directly into the reservoir. A booster pump station pumps water from the reservoir into the distribution system.

The City's Public Works Yard WTP treats water from Well 9 using mixed media pressure filtration. Prior to treatment at the WTP, the water is chlorinated at the wellhead. The WTP is designed to treat groundwater for iron removal in order to address the high levels of iron concentration (ranging from 0.3 milligram per liter [mg/L] to 3.5 mg/L). This WTP contains three pressure filters each with a rated capacity of approximately 280 gpm. The total capacity of the WTP is approximately 840 gpm, or 1.2 mgd. Finished water is used to backwash the filters. Backwash water then is sent to a decant tank that stores and slowly releases the backwash water into the sewer collection system that leads to the wastewater treatment plant.

⁷ Water System Master Plan, City of Veneta. Murraysmith (2009)

City customers are served water through a system comprised of 29 miles of pipelines, three reservoirs with a total storage volume of 3.5 MG, and three pump stations with a total firm capacity of 2,100 gpm. Exhibit 2-1 is a schematic of the City's existing water distribution system.

Wholesale purchases from EWEB provides a primary source of supply in addition to groundwater. The City's transmission line from EWEB runs from the western boundary of EWEB's service area west to the City's Public Works Yard located northeast of City center where water is blended with the City's well water in the Broadway reservoir. Constructed in 2013, the line providing wholesale supply from EWEB is approximately nine miles in length and can provide up to 4 mgd. Exhibit 2-2 shows the location of this transmission line.

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3. Municipal Water Conservation Element

This section addresses the requirements of OAR 690-086-0150(1) – (6). This rule requires a progress report on conservation measures in an existing Plan, if any, and a description of any additional conservation measures. The rule also requires descriptions of specific required conservation measures and benchmarks.

3.1 Progress Report

OAR 690-086-0150(1)

3.1.1 Background

This is the City's third WMCP. The City's second WMCP was published in 2012 and committed the City to establish specific water conservation measures and associated benchmarks. The City's 2020 WMCP Progress Report described the City's progress in implementing the measures documented in the 2012 WMCP and meeting these benchmarks. Exhibit 3-1 repeats the descriptions of progress from the 2020 WMCP Progress Report with revisions to account for changes since publication of the 2020 WMCP Progress Report.

Exhibit 3-1. Progress Report on Conservation Measures

Required Conservation Measures	2012 Conservation Benchmarks	Progress Meeting 2012 Conservation Benchmarks
Annual water audit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City will continue to audit its water system monthly and will summarize the results of the monthly water audits on an annual basis beginning in 2012. 2. The City will develop and maintain a spreadsheet that compares production to consumption on a monthly basis. 3. The City will explore the logistics of tracking fire department water use from hydrants for training and emergency purposes and tracking the City's flushing of its distribution system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City has continued to collect and assess water system data and perform water audits annually, but has conducted monthly water audits on a less consistent basis. 2. The City developed and populated a spreadsheet monthly that compared production and consumption and used this data to perform water audits (see no. 1 above). 3. The City communicated with the fire department about collecting water use from fire department training exercises and emergency purposes and determined that the collection of data for each of these events would be logistically difficult to implement. Instead, the City began to estimate and incorporate average usage per event conducted by the fire department in its water audits starting in 2020. The City does not to track use for each of its flushing events, but estimates volumes of flushed water overall and incorporates this estimate into its water audits.
System metering	The City will continue to require all new connections to be metered.	The City continues to meter all service connections and continues to require all new connections are metered.
Meter testing and maintenance	As a result of recent meter upgrades, the City plans to continue to conduct meter testing and replacement as needed over the next 5 years.	The City continues to test and maintain meters. Meter testing occurs when meter readings for meters larger than 5/8 by 3/4 inch are inconsistent with historical readings and flagged by the utility billing system or when identified by customers. Meters are replaced when testing results indicate inaccuracies outside the range of meter manufacturer specifications. For example, since 2019, the City tested and replaced all 2" meters and greater--most of these meters were over 20 years old and testing revealed inaccurate registration of

Required Conservation Measures	2012 Conservation Benchmarks	Progress Meeting 2012 Conservation Benchmarks
		low flows. The small meters are also tested for warranty purposes and replaced (and returned to the manufacturer if under warranty) when suspected of failure.
Rate structure and billing practices	In the next 5 years, the City will continue to bill customers based, in part, on the quantity of water metered at the service connection and will continue to evaluate its billing structure and adjust consumption charges, as appropriate.	The City continues to bill customers based, in part, on the quantity of water metered and continues to evaluate its billing structure and adjust consumption charges periodically.
Leak detection and pipeline repair or replacement	The City will continue to fund leak detection and repair or replacement and to carry out repairs or replacements in a timely manner.	The City continues to fund leak detection and repair or replacement projects, which enables the City to repair or replace all leaking lines whenever leaks are identified, regardless of the size of the leak.
Public education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City will continue to include conservation messages in each water bill, provide educational pamphlets, send out newsletters, and maintain its water conservation Web page. 2. In the 2011-2012 school year, the City will partner with local schools to incorporate water conservation education activities into the curriculum. 3. The City will also consider writing newspaper articles that encourage low-water use landscaping. 4. In the next 5 years, the City will contact EWEB about contributing to their radio and television campaigns to have a greater influence on the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City's water conservation outreach efforts have included the use of a variety of written and online materials. Twice a year in the spring, the City includes information in the City's newsletter reminding customers of the importance of an efficiently-tuned automatic irrigation system. In addition, indoor and outdoor water conservation tips are included in its Consumer Confidence Report, which is mailed to all customers each spring and posted on the City's website. The City provides education pamphlets on the topic of water conservation that are available at City Hall. The City maintained a conservation webpage on its website to serve as a source of information for customers, however the page has been removed temporarily. 2. Annually, the City meets with 2nd grade classes and performs a lesson based on the water cycle and conservation. COVID-19 protocol

Required Conservation Measures	2012 Conservation Benchmarks	Progress Meeting 2012 Conservation Benchmarks
	City's residents.	<p>prevented the in-class presentation for the 2020/21 school year.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. The City considered writing newspaper articles for the City's newspaper (and including conservation messages in water bills), but determined that it would focus its outreach efforts instead on other opportunities, such as including indoor and outdoor water conservation tips in its Consumer Confidence Report, which is mailed to all customers annually and posted on the City's website.4. The City elected not to pursue this partnership with EWEB, but instead continue to focus its efforts on internal programming efforts.

3.2 Use and Reporting Program

OAR 690-086-0150(2)

The City has a water use measurement and reporting program that complies with the measurement standards in OAR Chapter 690, Division 85. The City's water use records can be found on the OWRD Web page:

http://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wr/wateruse_report/default.aspx.

The City operates three groundwater wells (Wells 4, 9, and 12). Each well has a magnetic meter and data from these meters are reported to OWRD annually. In addition, the City's SCADA system measures water levels electronically using pressure transducers and allows the City to monitor, measure, and manage the wells remotely.

3.3 Other Conservation Measures

OAR 690-086-0150(3) and (6)

The City's additional water conservation measures have included the following.

- **Leak Detection.** The City makes available toilet leak detection tablets at City Hall to assist its residential and commercial customers with identification of toilet leaks.
- **Water Reuse.** During summer months, treated water from the wastewater treatment facility is used to irrigate 117 acres of hay. In addition, treated effluent is used for wastewater treatment plant make-up water and wash down water amounting to approximately 18,000 gallons of water reused per day.
- **Recycling Filtration System Backwash.** The City considered reusing backwash water generated during the WTP process, however the iron content of this water was too high to be a viable option. Backwash water currently goes to the wastewater treatment plant.

In addition to the conservation measures described above, the City implemented a number of other measures intended to improve water use efficiency.

- **Ordinance Prohibiting Wasteful Watering.** The City has an ordinance that prohibits wasteful watering, which is usually enforced by the Public Works Department. Typically, a warning is issued to first time offenders and fines are imposed for repeat violations.
- **Low Water Use Plants.** The City replaced some plants in the landscaped area of City Hall with low water use plants to demonstrate and promote water-efficient landscaping.

The City continues to implement many of these measures as part of its ongoing conservation program.

Five Year Benchmark: The City will submit a complete Reclaimed Water Use Registration form to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality within nine months following the date of signature on OWRD's final order approving this WMCP.

3.4 Required Conservation Measures

OAR 690-086-0150(4)

OAR 690-086-0150(4) requires that all water suppliers establish five-year benchmarks for implementing the following required conservation measures:

- Annual water audit
- System-wide metering
- Meter testing and maintenance
- Unit-based billing program
- Water loss evaluation
- Public education

The City has implemented, intends to implement, or has expanded the required conservation measures identified above and has established an associated benchmark for each. In the following subsections, the City describes these measures and benchmarks. These measures and benchmarks are summarized at the end of this section in tabular format.

3.4.1 Water Audits

The City conducts water audits to estimate water losses, as described in Section 2. Consumption by the fire department was newly added to Veneta's water audit calculation in 2020 after coordinating with the fire department to receive estimates of use. The results of annual water audits for the previous five years were presented in Section 2.7. Veneta's water loss has decreased generally over time resulting in estimated water losses of ten percent or less for the previous three years, which meets OWRD's water loss goal for water providers.

The City has evaluated opportunities to improve the efficiency of its own use of water and implemented measures as a result. As described in Section 3.3, the City uses low-water use plants in landscaping at City Hall and uses recycled water at its WWTP during wastewater treatment instead of potable water. In addition, the City does not operate its park irrigation systems during rain events.

Five-year Benchmark: Continue to perform annual water audits that incorporate authorized unmetered uses of water by the fire department and the City during distribution system line flushing activities.

3.4.2 System-wide metering

The City's water system is fully metered and the City requires all new connections to be metered.

Five-year Benchmark: Continue to require all new connections to be metered.

3.4.3 Meter Testing and Maintenance

The City has an active meter maintenance program. From 2004 through 2010, the City implemented an extensive meter replacement campaign by installing new meters fitted with Automated Meter Reading (AMR) technology at all retail meter connections with older meters.

In addition, retail meters that were new at that time were fitted with new registers compatible with AMR. As a result, most of the City's meters are less than 20 years old, and many of those are less than 15 years in age. Since the accuracy of meters tends to degrade after approximately 20 years, resulting in lesser revenue capture for utilities and higher water loss estimates, most of Veneta's meters should fall within the manufacturers' accuracy parameters for at least several more years.

The City's production meters on all its wells were replaced in 2009 and 2010 with magnetic flow meters. These meters are known to be highly reliable for decades and require very little maintenance due to their design.

Meter testing is performed on all retail account meters on an as-needed basis. Meters determined to be out of manufacturers' specifications are immediately replaced. For example, in 2019, the City suspected that its large meters (two to six inches) installed at some of its commercial account customers were inaccurate based on a review of historical water consumption, which testing of these meters confirmed. In response, all eight of these meters were replaced.

Among other means, the City is alerted to potentially inaccurate meters through the City's utility billing system. This system flags accounts that show unusual individual consumption volumes compared to historical values. In addition, City customers self-report potential meter failure to the City. Public Works Department staff promptly investigate these and replaces these meters if the meters are found to be outside the manufacturers' specifications. For residential meters, Veneta tests the replaced meters and returns the meter into circulation if the meter was determined not to be faulty. For large replaced meters, EWEB often tests these for the City, whereas smaller meters are tested by Veneta against a new meter.

Five-year Benchmark: Continue to perform meter maintenance as needed, to include meter testing and an ongoing meter replacement program upon discovery of meter failure.

3.4.4 Unit-based Billing Program

The City uses an increasing block rate (tiered), unit-based billing structure applied to customer accounts. This structure is designed to encourage water conservation. All accounts are charged a monthly base charge, which is based on meter size and covers the fixed operating costs of the utility, including meter reading, billing, and customer service. In addition, a consumption charge is applied to these accounts based on monthly water consumption metered at each service connection. Consumption charges for Residential accounts in Exhibit 3-3 along with bulk water charges and for the City's Commercial accounts in Exhibit 3-4. These current consumption charges, along with the monthly base, charges are shown in Appendix B.

Exhibit 3-3. Residential and Bulk Water Consumption Charges

Water Use Quantity	Current Residential Consumption Charge (as of July 1 2021)	Current Bulk Water Consumption Charge (as of July 1, 2021)
1,000-5,000 gallons per month	\$3.72 per 1,000 gallons	\$12.14 per 1,000 gallons
5,000-15,000 gallons per month	\$4.43 per 1,000 gallons	
> 15,000 gallons per month	\$5.31 per 1,000 gallons	

Exhibit 3-4. Commercial Consumption Charges

Water Use Quantity	Current Commercial Consumption Charge (as of June 2011)
1,000-10,000 gallons per month	\$3.79 per 1,000 gallons
10,000-20,000 gallons per month	\$4.76 per 1,000 gallons
> 20,000 gallons per month	\$5.70 per 1,000 gallons

Five-year Benchmark: Continue to bill customers based, in part, on the quantity of water metered at the service connection.

3.4.5 Water Loss Analysis

The City's water audit identified water losses at or below 10 percent for the years 2017 through 2020 attaining OWRD's target of 10 percent established for water providers.

As noted in the City's 2012 WMCP, a 2009 leak detection survey of the City's entire water system (Water Line Leak Location Project Final Report) found that the system appeared to be in good condition and few leaks were identified. The two largest leaks identified during the survey were determined to be relatively small and these leaks were subsequently repaired. Since 2009, the City has maintained a leak detection and repair program that includes visual inspections by staff during the course of daily tasks. The soil types and the configuration of the water lines in the City typically cause water from leaks in the transmission main to surface and puddle, making the presence of a leak often visible. When a leak is discovered by City staff or reported to the City by its customers, City staff repairs the leak immediately. Furthermore, the City had been replacing service lines made with pipe material prone to leaks (plastic) with pipes constructed with more reliable materials, such as Type k copper. Furthermore, the City fixes all leaks upon discovery, regardless of leak size. Lastly, it is the City's policy to replace leaking lines or repair the point of the leak. The City continues to utilize these best management practices.

The City intends to perform another full distribution system leak detection survey within the next five years, however Veneta does not expect that the results of this survey will reveal significant leaks based on the City's low water loss estimates.

Another common source of water system losses are meter inaccuracies, categorized as apparent losses. However, the City's aggressive water meter replacement program over the previous 15 years suggests water meters also may not be a major source of loss.

Five-year Benchmark: Continue to fund and implement leak detection by repairing all leaks or replacing all leaking lines upon discovery. Perform a leak detection survey of the City's entire water system within the next five years.

3.4.6 Public education

The City has a public education program that consists of distributing printed water conservation materials and performing classroom visits focused on water conservation topics. The City uses several types of printed materials.

- Simple conservation messages periodically are included with monthly water bills in order to provide customers with water conservation tips regularly.
- Educational pamphlets and fliers related to water conservation are available in the front office of City Hall, where many residents drop off payments.
- Information is published in the City's newsletter reminding customers of the importance of an efficiently-tuned automatic irrigation system twice a year. The messages in the newsletter coincide with the start of peak season and serve as reminders for Veneta's customers to irrigate efficiently.
- Additional conservation messaging is included in the City's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which provides numerous indoor and outdoor water conservation tips. Moreover, the City also provides a link on its website to EWEB's CCR which often includes water conservation messages as well. The messages in the CCRs coincide with the start of peak season and serve as reminders for Veneta's customers to irrigate efficiently.

The City had a water conservation web page and intends to publish a new water conservation web page on the City's website. The City is considering including the following topics on its new web page: tips on lawn watering efficiency, the availability of toilet dye tablets at City Hall, explanation of the City's conservation-based rate structure, water use calculator, and indoor and other (non-irrigation) outdoor water conservation tips. The web page may also provide links to EWEB's weekly watering recommendation and information about water-wise plants, water-efficient landscapes, smart irrigation controllers, greywater, and fixing leaks.

The City has an education program that includes meeting with second grade classes annually within its service area and performing a lesson based on the water cycle and conservation.

Five-year Benchmark: Continue to publish articles in newsletters and the annual CCR with water conservation messages. Publish a water conservation-themed web page on the City's website within the next three years. Continue providing toilet leak dye tablets at City Hall. Continue to meet with school-aged children to discuss water conservation topics.

3.5 Expanded Use under Extended Permits

OAR 690-086-0150(5)

OAR 690-086-0150(5) requires municipal water providers to implement an additional set of conservation measures or to provide documentation showing that implementation of the measures is neither feasible nor appropriate if they serve a population greater than 1,000 and propose to expand or initiate diversion of water under an extended permit for which resource issues have been identified under OAR 690-086-140(5)(i), or serve a population greater than 7,500.

The City does not propose to expand or initiate diversion of water under an extended permit and serves a population of less 7,500; therefore, OAR 690-086-0150(6) does not apply. However, the City will continue to employ water system management practices that promote efficient use of its water supplies and will continue to educate its customers on the importance of water conservation.

Exhibit 3-5. Summary of Water Conservation Measures and Benchmarks

Conservation Measures	Five-Year Benchmarks
Other Conservation	The City will submit a complete Reclaimed Water Use Registration form to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality within nine months following the date of signature for a final order approving this WMCP.
Annual Water Audit	Continue to perform annual water audits that incorporate authorized unmetered uses of water by the fire department and the City during distribution system line flushing activities.
System-wide Metering	Continue to require all new connections to be metered.
Meter Testing and Maintenance	Continue to perform meter maintenance as needed, to include meter testing and an ongoing meter replacement program upon discovery of meter failure.
Water Rate Structure and Billing Practices	Continue to bill customers based, in part, on the quantity of water metered at the service connection.
Water Loss Analysis	Continue to fund and implement leak detection by repairing all leaks or replacing all leaking lines upon discovery. Test the entire water line distribution system for leaks within the next five years.
Public Education	Continue to publish articles in newsletters and the annual CCR with water conservation messages. Publish a water conservation-themed web page on the City's website within the next three years. Continue providing toilet leak dye tablets at City Hall. Continue to meet with school-aged children to discuss water conservation topics.

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4. Municipal Water Curtailment Element

This section satisfies the requirements of OAR 690-086-0160. This rule requires a description of past supply deficiencies and current capacity limitation. It also requires inclusion of stages of alert and the associated triggers and curtailment actions for each stage.

4.1 Introduction

Water curtailment plans outline proactive measures that water suppliers may take to reduce demand and to obtain alternative supply during short-term water supply shortages. The intent of this water curtailment plan is to minimize the impacts of any unforeseen water supply shortages, which may result from incidents such as prolonged drought, mechanical or electrical equipment failure in the system, unanticipated catastrophic events (flooding, landslides, earthquakes and contamination), or other events not under control of the water supplier (e.g., localized or area-wide power outages and intentional malevolent acts).

4.2 Supply Deficiencies and Capacity Limitations

OAR 690-086-0160(1)

The City has not experienced a supply deficiency during the past 10 years that required it to implement curtailment. The last time the City experienced a supply deficiency was in 1998. At that time, the City implemented its Moderate Alert curtailment stage.

Since the City began receiving wholesale water from EWEB in 2013, the City now has the ability to request additional temporary supply if the City's wells are not able to provide adequate supply. Since the City's IGA with EWEB allows for excess capacity from EWEB only, if water from EWEB is not available or only partially available during non-peak season demands, the City's wells should be able to fully meet demand under normal well operating conditions. If the City's supply from EWEB is limited or not available during peak season, the City's groundwater supply may not be able to meet demand. In these instances, the City may need to implement the following curtailment plan.

4.3 Curtailment Event Triggers and Stages

OAR 690-086-0160(2) and (3)

The City's curtailment plan is designed to stretch water supplies in the event of a temporary or sustained shortage and to ensure that delivery can be maintained. The City will implement its curtailment plan if the City's water supply cannot keep up with water system demands.

Veneta has selected the use of three progressive curtailment stages and associated initiating conditions, with the first stage promoting voluntary curtailment measures and Stages 2 and 3 mandating specific curtailment measures. The City's potential initiating conditions focus primarily on reservoir water levels, since these conditions and responses to those conditions can

be clearly defined. However, initiating conditions from other supply shortage scenarios may be considered as criteria as well, depending upon the needs of each particular water shortage event. Veneta considered the use of the static water levels of its wells as determinants to initiating curtailment, however the City anticipates that any declines in these levels generally reveal themselves over the course of many years, allowing the City enough time to address the situation without having to implement curtailment.

Exhibit 4-1 describes Veneta's curtailment stages and potential initiating conditions.

Exhibit 4-1. Curtailment Stages 1 through 3

Curtailment Stages	Potential Initiating Conditions
Stage 1: Mild Alert Condition (Voluntary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full recovery in the Broadway reservoir cannot be achieved overnight and the City anticipates or experiences a decreasing supply level trend in this reservoir over a two day period • A prolonged period of hot dry weather is forecasted and the City expects to utilize reservoir storage reserved for emergency use temporarily • Current or anticipated events that could result in the need for Stage 1 water curtailment measures
Stage 2: Moderate Alert Condition (Mandatory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water level in the Broadway reservoir declines consecutively over a three day period without full recovery and drops or is anticipated to drop to 15 feet in elevation • Current or anticipated events that could result in the need for Stage 2 water curtailment measures
Stage 3: Severe Alert Condition (Mandatory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water level in the Broadway reservoir drops or is anticipated to drop below 15 feet in elevation • Current or anticipated events that could result in the need for Stage 3 water curtailment measures

This curtailment plan may be initiated and implemented progressively by stage or a latter stage could be implemented directly. The City may also downgrade from a more severe stage of alert to a lesser stage. Initiation of a curtailment stage is based on the specific circumstances of the actual event. The decision to implement curtailment will also consider the knowledge and judgment of staff members familiar with the water system. Staff members may evaluate such conditions as system infrastructure damage, duration of repair, costs, fire hazards, and weather forecasts.

4.4 Curtailment Plan Actions

OAR 690-086-0160(4)

Each curtailment stage of Veneta's curtailment plan includes specific actions that may be implemented in order to stretch supplies until the water shortage has ended. These actions apply to the City and its customers. Under Stage 1, the City will request implementation of voluntary measures of its staff and customers, whereas Stage 2 and 3 require implementation of

mandatory actions. At any stage, additional measures that restrict use in order to preserve or extend the water supply can be imposed beyond those described herein if they are deemed necessary by the City. Additionally, Veneta may remove or modify restrictions if warranted.

4.4.1 Stage 1: Mild Alert Condition (Voluntary)

Stage 1 is activated when full reservoir recovery cannot be achieved overnight and the supply level trend is decreasing over a two day period. This scenario may occur when system demand is high during the peak summer season, when the City experiences the loss of supply (well or wholesale water from EWEB), or when the City anticipates a prolonged period of hot and dry weather.

Stage 1 activates a program to inform customers of a growing water shortage and to recommend voluntary reductions in consumption and includes:

- The City halting the watering of public property
- The City running radio and newspaper public service announcements
- Customers irrigate only from 8 pm to 10 am
- Limiting outdoor uses of water
- Practicing efficient uses of water indoor

Public service announcements will provide information about the water supply deficiency and will request that water users implement water conservation measures. The City will post indoor and outdoor water conservation tips on its website and advertise this source of information using other techniques.

4.4.2 Stage 2: Moderate Alert Condition

Stage 2 is activated when the Broadway reservoir level declines consecutively over a three day period without full recovery and drops or is anticipated to drop to 15 feet in elevation.

Stage 2 will include the following mandatory actions plus one voluntary action:

- Irrigation allowed only from 8 pm to 10 am
- Prohibition on washing vehicles, pavement, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces
- Eliminate exterior cleaning of buildings except in preparation for painting
- Eliminate replenishing water in fountains or ponds for aesthetic or scenic purposes, except for recirculating systems and where necessary to support fish life
- Eliminate the use of water for dust control
- No water used to fill, refill, or add to any indoor or outdoor pools, ponds, fountains, hot tubs, or water-using features that hold water

- Voluntary reduction in indoor water use, such as reducing shower times and use of washing machines

In addition to running public service announcements described in Stage 1, the City will hand deliver notices of alert to all existing service connections. The City also may inform its bulk water users upon implementing Stage 2 curtailment that bulk sales may be restricted or may cease if the City implements Stage 3 curtailment.

4.4.3 Stage 3: Severe Alert Condition

Stage 3 is activated when the water level in the Broadway reservoir drops or is anticipated to drop below 15 feet in elevation. In response, the City will prohibit all outdoor and indoor water uses not necessary to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of its customers. If circumstances warrant, the City may reduce service delivery pressure to reduce consumption and may also restrict or cease bulk water sales.

As necessary, the City will inform its customers where potable water can be obtained and will refer to the Water Emergency Response Plan. This plan is a pre-planned strategy for a timely and effective response to an incident threatening the water supply, and it includes a Notification Roster that lists key personnel (by position title) and their roles in the incident.

4.5 Authority

To initiate a curtailment action, the City's Public Works Director recommends to the City Council what alert condition is appropriate to implement based on the above-described triggers. The City Council then must 1) pass a resolution declaring an alert condition in an effort to prevent water shortage and 2) authorize City staff to implement curtailment actions associated with the designated alert condition, which may involve placing restrictions or enacting regulations to restrict water use until the water shortage is over. (City of Veneta Municipal Code 13.05.180(2)). The City's municipal code also authorizes the Council to designate specific days, dates or hours during which users of water from the city system may use water for irrigation purposes, and may prohibit the use of water from the city system for purposes of irrigation (13.05.040(6)).

4.6 Drought Declaration

If a declaration of a severe drought in Lane County is declared by the Governor per ORS 536.720, the Oregon Water Resources Commission may order political subdivisions within any drainage basin or sub-basin to implement a water conservation or curtailment plan or both, approved under ORS 536.780. The conservation and curtailment elements of this WMCP meet these requirements. If the City falls within a severe drought area declared by the Governor, such as Lane County, the City will consider whether curtailment measures are needed to meet system demands. If ordered to implement a water conservation or curtailment plan during a declared drought, the City will comply by implementing the water conservation and curtailment provisions of this WMCP. Regardless of whether curtailment is needed, the City will continue to encourage customers to conserve water.

5. Municipal Water Supply Element

This section satisfies the requirements of OAR 690-086-0170. This rule requires descriptions of the City's current and future water delivery areas and population projections, demand projections for 10 and 20 years, and the schedule for when the City expects to fully exercise its water rights. The rule also requires comparison of the City's projected water needs and the available sources of supply, an analysis of alternative sources of water, and a description of required mitigation actions.

5.1 Delineation of Water Delivery Areas

OAR 690-086-0170(1)

Exhibit 2-1 shows the City's current water delivery area. This area includes the region within the City's UGB which is contiguous with the City's municipal boundary. This service area is not anticipated to change over the 20-year planning period. The growth that the City anticipates as described in the next section will occur as infill or redevelopment within the City's current service area boundary.

5.2 Population Projections

OAR 690-086-0170(1)

Exhibit 5-2 summarizes the City's projected population within its current and future water delivery area in 10 years and 20 years. The historical population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Census while forecasts of future estimates were based on the average annual growth rates identified by Portland State University Population Research Center's (PSU PRC) population forecasts.⁸ These AAGR were applied to the base year population in 2020 as identified by the U.S. Census Bureau.⁹

PSU PRC forecasted population for the City in five year increments extending beyond 2045. Veneta calculated the annual average growth rates (AAGR) for each of these five year increments. These AAGRs are found in Exhibit 5-1. These show limited growth from 2020 through 2025, increasing sharply from 2025 to 2030, then slightly tapering thereafter.

⁸ The City is not aware of population forecasts for Veneta produced by the U.S. Census Bureau.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau's population estimate for Veneta in the year 2020 is greater than the PSU PRC's 2020 estimate. The City thinks the U.S. Census estimate is a closer approximation to the City's 2020 population than PSU PRC's estimate.

Exhibit 5-1. Water Delivery Area Population Projections

Year	Population	Average Annual Growth Rate
2020 (Actual)	5,214	-
2025	5,290	0.29%
2030	5,764	1.66%
2035	6,239	1.54%
2040	6,712	1.42%
2045	7,186	1.33%

To forecast Veneta’s population in 2031 and 2041, the City interpolated populations for these years by using the AAGRs for 2030 to 2035 and for 2040 to 2045 of 1.54 percent and 1.33 percent, respectively. These populations are shown in Exhibit 5-2.

Exhibit 5-2. Projected Population in 2031 and 2041

Year	Population
2020 (Actual)	5,214
2031	5,853
2041	6,802

Combined, the City projects that it will add 1,588 persons from 2020 to 2041, which represents a 30.4 percent increase over this period. While significant, high growth is predicted to occur in other communities outlying the City of Eugene over this period, as well. For example, PSU forecasts that the population of the City of Coburg, which is located to the north of Eugene, will increase nearly 42 percent from 2020 to 2040.

5.3 Demand Forecast

OAR 690-086-0170(3)

The demand forecast for this WMCP was performed by multiplying the City’s forecasted population for 2031 and 2041 presented in Exhibit 5-2 by a water use factor. The water use factor was an average of per capita MDDs from 2016 through 2020 as shown in Exhibit 5-3 and was calculated to be 247.4 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Population estimates shown in Exhibit 5-3 were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Exhibit 5-3. MDD Per Capita Water Use Factors, 2016-2020

	Population	MDD (mgd)	Per Capita (gal)
2016	4,900	1.46	297.1
2017	5,013	1.33	265.5
2018	5,026	1.14	226.0
2019	5,056	1.11	219.1
2020	5,214	1.20	229.2
	Average		247.4

Exhibit 5-4 shows the City’s projected MDD within its water delivery area in 10 and 20 years. Veneta’s demand is forecasted to reach 1.68 mgd (2.60 cfs) by 2041.

Exhibit 5-4. Projected MDD, 2031 and 2041

Year	mgd	cfs
2020 (Actual)	1.20	1.86
2031	1.45	2.24
2041	1.68	2.60

The City anticipates that future customer category mix will remain the same over the 20-year period based on the City’s observation of historical data as described in Section 2.

5.4 Schedule to Exercise Permits and Comparison of Projected Need to Available Sources

OAR 690-086-0170(2) and (4)

Since the City published its previous WMCP in 2012, Veneta obtained water right certificates for all of its water rights, which were previously held in permit or transfer status. Currently, the City holds five certificates authorizing appropriation of up to a total of 2.68 cfs (1.73 mgd) of groundwater. The City is not able to appropriate this total rate due to capacity constraints, as noted in Section 2, which limit the City’s maximum capacity to 2.18 cfs (1.41 mgd).

The City’s forecasted MDD of 2.60 cfs by 2041 is projected to exceed the 2.18 cfs maximum capacity of its groundwater supply within the 20-year planning period. In addition to the City’s own supply, Veneta has access to a maximum of 6.19 cfs (4 mgd) of wholesale supply from EWEB. Combined, these sources (groundwater and wholesale supplies) can provide 8.37 cfs (6.19 cfs + 2.18 cfs), exceeding the 2041 forecasted MDD by 5.77 cfs (8.37 cfs – 2.60 cfs). Thus, the City’s groundwater and wholesale water supplies combined will be sufficient to meet projected demands during the 20-year planning period of this WMCP. The City’s intergovernmental agreement with EWEB expires in 2050, with the option to renew thereafter in 10 year increments, providing the City access to 6.19 cfs through at least 2060.

5.5 Alternative Sources

OAR 690-086-170 (5)

OAR 690-086-0170(5) requires an analysis of alternative sources of water if any expansion or initial diversion of water allocated under existing permits is necessary to meet future water demand. The City only has certificated water rights, therefore this rule does not apply.

5.6 Quantification of Maximum Rate and Monthly Volume

OAR 690-086-0170(6)

OAR 690-086-0170(6) requires a quantification of the maximum rate of withdrawal and maximum monthly use if any expansion or initial diversion of water allocated under an existing permit is necessary to meet demands in the 20-year planning horizon. The City only has certificated water rights, therefore this rule does not apply.

5.7 Mitigation Actions under State and Federal Law

OAR 690-086-0170(7)

Under OAR 690-086-0170(7), for expanded or initial diversion of water under an existing permit, the water supplier is to describe mitigation actions it is taking to comply with legal requirements of the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and other applicable state or federal environmental regulation. The City only has certificated water rights, therefore this rule does not apply.

5.8 New Water Rights

OAR 690-086-0170(8)

Under OAR 690-086-0170(8), an analysis of alternative sources of additional water is required if acquisition of new water rights will be necessary within the next 20 years to meet the projected water demands. The City does not plan to acquire additional water rights within the next 20 years because of its ability to purchase water wholesale from EWEB, therefore this rule does not apply.

Appendix A

Letter to Affected Governments



November 1, 2021

Amber Bell, Planning Director
Lane County Land Management Division
3050 N Delta Hwy
Eugene, OR 97408

Subject: Water Management and Conservation Plan for City of Veneta

Dear Ms. Bell,

The City of Veneta has developed a draft Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP) to fulfill the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 690, Division 86 of the Oregon Water Resources Department.

Under these rules, the water supplier will make its draft WMCP available for review by affected local governments and seek comments related to consistency with the local governments' comprehensive land use plans. We have provided you with an electronic version by email of the draft WMCP for your review.

Please provide any comments to me within 30 days from receipt of this letter. If the WMCP appears consistent with your Comprehensive Land Use Plan, a letter or email response to that effect would be appreciated. You may send your comments to me at asussman@gsiws.com.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 541-257-9001. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,
GSI Water Solutions Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adam Sussman", written over a horizontal line.

Adam Sussman
Principal Water Resources Consultant

Enclosure



November 1, 2021

Frank Lawson, General Manager
Eugene Water and Electric Board
4200 Roosevelt Blvd
Eugene, OR 97402

Subject: Water Management and Conservation Plan for City of Veneta

Dear Mr. Lawson,

The City of Veneta has developed a draft Water Management and Conservation Plan (WMCP) to fulfill the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 690, Division 86 of the Oregon Water Resources Department. Under these rules, the water supplier will make its Draft WMCP available for review by affected local governments and seek comments related to consistency with the local governments' comprehensive land use plans.

Because EWEB is not an affected local government under the rule, we are not requesting comment under the rule, however, we have provided you with an electronic version of the draft WMCP as a courtesy. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 541-257-9001 or asussman@gsiws.com.

Sincerely,
GSI Water Solutions Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adam Sussman", followed by a horizontal line.

Adam Sussman
Principal Water Resources Consultant

Enclosure

Appendix B

Water Rates for Account Billing

CITY OF VENETA

RESOLUTION NO. 1339

**A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING WATER FEES, CHARGES AND RATES
AND GOVERNANCE FOR USERS AND USE OF THE VENETA MUNICIPAL
WATER SYSTEM AND REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. 1314**

WHEREAS, Veneta Municipal Code Titles 3 and 13 (VMC 3 and VMC 13) authorizes the establishment of water deposits, fees, charges, rates and penalties by resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City contracted with FCS to conduct a Water Rate Analysis; and

WHEREAS, in March and May of 2013 the City Council was presented with the preliminary results of the analysis in the form of several scenarios, each with different assumptions and variables, for calculating water rates and fees pertaining to water use; and

WHEREAS, the City Council passed Resolution No. 1137 adjusting the water rates to reflect the final Water Rate Analysis recommendations effective January 1, 2014; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council understood that the final Water Rate Analysis forecasted the need for annual rate increases of two percent (2%) for at least five (5) years; and

WHEREAS, the City has updated the analysis with fiscal year 2016-17 results and has confirmed that annual increases of two percent (2%) are still warranted to position itself financially to be able to meet the debt service obligations, keep pace with the costs of maintaining and repairing the water system and accumulate sufficient amounts to fund needed system expansion; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has provided an opportunity for public comment as required by ORS 294.160;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Veneta City Council that:

SECTION 1 Water Meter Installation/Connection. The following fees shall be paid prior to any connection to the Veneta Municipal Water System:

1. Water Meter Installation/Connections for Single Billing Units

3/4" Meter	\$ 800.00
1" Meter	\$ 900.00
1-1/2" Meter	Cost plus 20%
2" Meter	Cost plus 20%
2-1/2" Meter	\$1,250.00 (or cost plus 20%, whichever is greater)
Meters 3" and larger	Cost plus 20%
Fire Sprinkler Meters	Cost plus 20% (all sizes)

2. Water Meter Installation/Connections for Multiple Billing Units

(a) Residential:

- i. Connection charges for multiple family dwellings shall be \$800.00 per dwelling unit when individual meters are installed for each dwelling unit.
- ii. Connection charges for multiple family dwellings shall be \$200.00 per dwelling unit when a single master meter is used for all dwelling units.

(b) Non-Residential Billing Units.

- i. Connection charges for multiple commercial and industrial billing units shall be \$900.00 per unit when individual meters are installed for each unit.
- ii. Connection charges for multiple commercial and industrial billing units shall be \$300.00 per unit when a single master meter is used for all units.

(c) Future Assessment Policy. If a parcel of property is presently receiving water service, but has not been assessed for the cost of the installation of the City's water lines and infrastructure needed to provide such service, the payment of the installation/connection fee does not waive the City's right to assess the benefited property for the cost of installing a water line in the future.

SECTION 2 Water Service Rates. The following service rates shall be charged to all premises connected to the Veneta Municipal Water System:

1. Water Base Charge:

(a) Residences, Churches and all other residential property **\$17.40** per billing unit per service month.

(b) Commercial, Industrial and all other non-residential property **\$32.90** per billing unit per service month.

(c) Fire Sprinkler users **\$32.90** per billing unit per month when water usage has occurred during the service month being billed.

(d) Irrigation System users **\$32.90** per billing unit per month when water usage has occurred during the service month being billed.

(e) All water base charges outlined in this section shall be for the preceding month (i.e. October 1 billing covers the period September 1 through September 30).

(f) Excepting 1(c) and 1(d) above, all water base charges outlined in this section shall be charged whether or not water usage has occurred during the month.

(g) Water base charges will be pro-rated for partial service months, based on a fixed 30-day month. Such proration shall only apply when the City has been notified in writing of a change in responsible party, a change in the account status or other circumstance in which proration is deemed, by the City, to be appropriate.

2. Water Use Fees:

(a) Residential, Churches and all other residential property, except in (c) - (e) below, shall pay -
\$3.79 per full 1,000 gallons of water used each month up to 5,000 gallons,
\$4.52 per full 1,000 gallons of water used over 5,000 gallons up to 15,000 gallons,
\$5.42 per full 1,000 gallons of water used over 15,000 gallons.

(b) Commercial, industrial and all other non-residential property shall pay -
\$3.87 per full 1,000 gallons of water used each month up to 10,000 gallons,
\$4.86 per full 1,000 gallons of water used over 10,000 and up to 20,000 gallons,
\$5.81 per full 1,000 gallons of water used over 20,000 gallons.

(c) Water use rates for the City's governmental facilities including, but not limited to the swimming pool, parks, and streetscapes shall be **\$3.79** per full 1,000 gallons of water purchased.

SECTION 3 Deposits. The following deposits will be charged to the Responsible Party, per VMC 3.20.010:

1. Water deposit of \$20.00 per utility account for all residential property.
2. Water deposit of \$30.00 per utility account for all non-residential property.

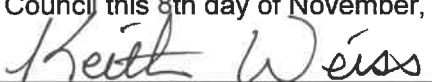
SECTION 4 Miscellaneous Fees.

1. Rereading, inspecting, and testing water meter at user's request:
 - 1st Request \$ 0.00
 - 2nd Request \$ 25.00
2. Service Restoration following turn-off for non-payment \$ 40.00
3. Service Restoration following turn-off for non-payment after 4:00 p.m. or on weekends or holidays \$ 80.00
4. Penalty for turn-on without authority over a rolling two (2)-year period:
 - (a) 1st Offense \$ 80.00
Meter may also be locked or removed.
 - (b) 2nd Offense \$ 160.00
Meter may also be removed.
 - (c) 3rd Offense See Below
Penalty for turn-on without authority 3rd Offense, or more over a rolling two (2)-year period, or any other tampering with meter or City's equipment/infrastructure, could result in a citation from law enforcement personnel for tampering with a meter, turn-on without authority, violation of VMC 13.05.220 (Unauthorized Water Use), and/or theft of services. The fine for those charges will be based on the current bail schedule or VMC, as appropriate, and issued to the responsible party, on record with the City, for the account. Access to the City's water may also be physically prevented.
 - (d) Should a meter be removed for turn-on without authority, service will not be restored to premises until all accrued charges are paid in full.
5. Removal or replacement of meter at user's request \$ 50.00
6. Moving or altering a meter Cost plus 20%
7. Repair of damage to water meter or City lines Cost plus 20%
8. City shut-off when the cross-connection is in non-compliance \$ 40.00
9. Non-sufficient funds fee \$ 25.00
10. Meter turn-off at user's request (includes turn-on when needed) \$ 25.00

SECTION 5 Other Terms, Policies, and Procedures. Unless otherwise set forth herein, the definitions, terms, policies and procedures relating to the City's provision of water service under this Resolution are those established by VMC 3 and VMC 13.

SECTION 6 Effective Date and Repealing Clause. This resolution shall take effect January 1, 2021. Resolution No. 1308 is repealed upon the effective date of this resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Veneta City Council this 8th day of November, 2021.


Keith Weiss, Mayor

ATTEST.


David Grabicki, City Recorder