REGULAR MEETING
of the
OPERATIONS & CUSTOMER RELATIONS COMMITTEE
MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
583 SAN YSIDRO ROAD, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA

MARCH 16, 2026
9:30 A.M.

Attend in Person or Join by Teleconference:
https://www.zoomgov.com/j/1618952853?pwd=bV2u9vMxrckB1X1DnAZrnm6yG54FRx.1
Meeting ID: 161 895 2853 Passcode: 021 850
Tel: (669) 900-6833

Remote Participation:
Sea Breeze House
24 Onaero Beach Road
Onaero Beach, New Zealand, 4383

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER, DETERMINATION OF COMMITTEE QUORUM

2. PUBLIC FORUM

NOTE: This portion of the agenda may be utilized by any person to address the Operations & Customer Relations Committee on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee. No consideration or discussion shall be undertaken by Committee members at this time on any item not appearing on this agenda except as permitted by the Ralph M. Brown Act. Discussion items receiving recommendations by the Committee, and/or items requiring action will be placed on the agenda of a future meeting of the Montecito Water District Board of Directors.

3. ITEMS FOR COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

* A. Review of Wildfire Hydraulic Modeling Analysis and Results
* B. Review of District Water Use Efficiency Program
* C. Review of State Report Regarding District Urban Water Use Objective
  D. Update on Montecito Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project
  E. Consideration of Water Service to 2790 Bella Vista Drive
  F. Update on Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Replacement Project (ASADRA)
  G. Update on FEMA Projects and Reimbursements

** Indicates attachment included for this item*

* H. Customer Relations and Public Information Update

4. ITEMS FOR A FUTURE AGENDA

5. ADJOURNMENT

Montecito Water District conducts its meetings in-person in accordance with the Brown Act and also provides alternative methods of participation which permit members of the public to observe and address public meetings telephonically and/or electronically. These methods of participation can be accessed through the internet link provided at the top of this agenda.

This agenda was posted on the District website, and at the Montecito Water District outside display case at 5:00 p.m. on March 13, 2025. The Americans with Disabilities Act provides that no qualified individual with a disability shall be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, the District's programs, services, or activities because of any disability. If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the District Office at 805-969-2271. Notification at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make appropriate arrangements.

Agendas, agenda packets, and additional materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Committee after distribution of the agenda packet are available on the District website.

MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
MEMORANDUM

SECTION: **3-A**

DATE: **MARCH 16, 2026**

TO: **OPERATIONS AND CUSTOMER RELATIONS COMMITTEE**

FROM: **ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER**

SUBJECT: **REVIEW OF WILDFIRE HYDRAULIC MODELING ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

RECOMMENDATION:

Information Only.

DISCUSSION:

Wildfires are a natural hazard identified as a significant risk to District operations, as described in the *2025 Climate Action & Adaptation Plan*. Recent wildfires in California have reinforced the need for wildfire preparedness in the region.

The District used the engineering consultant Wood Rodgers in the past to develop and update the District's hydraulic model for the water system. In late 2025, the District tasked Wood Rodgers with performing a hydraulic modeling analysis to examine water system response to a wildland fire in the District service area. The analysis was based on recent wildland fire scenario created by the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD). MFPD provided the details of a likely wildland fire scenario including wildland fire response procedures (number of trucks, personnel, response times), anticipated water usage by fire engines and personnel during the event, and a map indicating where a fire may start and its general path of travel and area of impact. A wildland fire originating in Hot Springs canyon serves as the scenario modeled for this analysis; however, a wildland fire could occur in any canyon in the District service area. Other canyons may be analyzed as part of future efforts.

A technical memorandum summarizing the *Draft Wildfire Hydraulic Modeling Analysis* is included as Attachment 1. The analysis accounts for the ASADRA Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Replacement Project, ongoing from 2025 through 2030, by assuming Terminal Reservoir and Park Lane Reservoir are out of service when the wildland fire occurs.

Representatives from Wood Rodgers will be present at the meeting to share the results of this effort.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Draft Wildland Fire Hydraulic Modeling Analysis by Wood Rodgers
2. Presentation Slides – Wildland Fire Resiliency Analysis

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Technical Memorandum

WOOD RODGERS
BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS ONE PROJECT AT A TIME

To: Adam Kanold, PE
Asst. General Manager / Engineering Manager
Montecito Water District

From: Karl F. Meier, PE
Kailene Cadenhead, PE

Date: March 10, 2026

Subject: Montecito Water District System Wildland Fire Resiliency Analysis (Draft)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Montecito Water District (District) has tasked Wood Rodgers with performing a hydraulic modeling analysis to examine water system response to a wildland fire in the District's service area. The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize the wildland fire assumptions, hydraulic modeling methodology, and water system response to a potential wildland fire in the District's service area. This analysis also considers the first phase of the ASADRA Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Replacement Project ongoing from 2025 through 2030 by assuming Terminal Reservoir and Park Lane Reservoir are out of service when the wildland fire occurs.

The District has worked closely with Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) to conduct this analysis. MFPD provided the details of a likely wildland fire scenario including wildland fire response procedures (number of trucks, personnel, response times), anticipated water usage by fire engines and personnel during the event, and a map indicating where a fire may start and its general path of travel and area of impact. At the beginning of this modeling exercise, MFPD had been performing their own wildland fire scenario modeling and had selected Hot Springs canyon as their focus area. For that reason, a wildland fire originating in Hot Springs canyon serves as the scenario modeled for this analysis; however, a wildland fire could occur in any canyon in the District's service area. Other canyons may be analyzed as part of future efforts.

2. MODEL CALIBRATION

The District's hydraulic model (Aquanuity AquaTwin Water) was calibrated to a recent dry, hot day based on Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) data from August 11, 2025, provided by the District's Treatment Department. The calibration ensures the model accurately reflects baseline system demands and current system operations (without a wildfire occurring), including reservoir fill/drain cycles and pump station operations. Results of the calibrated, modeled system response to peak summer conditions are provided in Figures 1A and 1B of the attachments. The hydraulic model results closely correlate to the field conditions, which provides confidence in the hydraulic model's ability to simulate other scenarios, including response to demands required to suppress a wildland fire event.

3. ANTICIPATED FIRE RESPONSE PROCEDURE

In coordination with MFPD, the District gained an understanding of the anticipated fire response procedure during a likely wildland fire scenario. This scenario was defined by MFPD as a 6-hour, fast moving fire that starts at the Hot Springs trail head and spreads south, under high wind conditions. This simulated wildland fire event is based on historical fire events in the area including the Montecito Tea Fire (2008), Santa Barbara Painted Cave Fire (1990), and the Holiday Fire in City of Goleta (2018).

MFPD provided the hour-by-hour anticipated response to this type of fire event as listed below.

- **Baseline:** Fire occurs during peak hour domestic demand when weather conditions are hot, dry, and windy.
- **Hour 1 (6:00 AM – 7:00 AM):** Customer demand increases (outdoor irrigation) from parcels within the immediate impact and evacuation zones. This water demand simulates properties that may be attempting to "wet down" their property to prevent embers from igniting fuel sources on the property. It is assumed that MFPD triggers the "First Alarm" in Hour 1 and fire response is in transit to the fire during Hour 1. No fire hydrant demand occurs in Hour 1.
- **Hour 2 (7:00 AM – 8:00 AM):** Structures are threatened, fire engine response begins adding fire hydrant demand to the water system as follows:
    - 200 fire engines (700 gallons of storage each) fill from hydrants (average rate of 150 gpm) along Hot Springs Road, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane and Ashley Road.
    - Engines fill up once per hour during fire event.
- **Hour 3 (8:00 AM – 9:00 AM):** Structures are destroyed and customer water service lines are flowing fully open at an estimated 20 structures burned/destroyed + fire hydrant demand for engine refill.
- **Hour 4 (9:00 AM – 10:00 AM):** Additional 30 structures are destroyed, and customer water service lines are flowing fully open + fire hydrant demand for engine refill.
- **Hour 5 (10:00 AM – 11:00 AM):** Additional 30 structures are destroyed, and customer water service lines are flowing fully open + fire hydrant demand for engine refill.
- **Hour 6 (11:00 AM – 12:00 PM):** Additional 20 structures are destroyed, and customer water service lines are flowing fully open+ fire hydrant demand for engine refill.

The estimated fire impact zone was based on likely evacuation zones as provided by MFPD and is shown in Figure 1 below. The evacuation zones used for this analysis are described as follows:

- Zone MTO 3 – Cold Spring Road to Hot Springs Road – Consider Evacuation Order
- Zone MTO 4 – Hot Springs Road to San Ysidro Road – Consider Evacuation Order
- Zones MTO 10, 11, 12 – Pimento Lane through Park Lane – Consider Evacuation Order

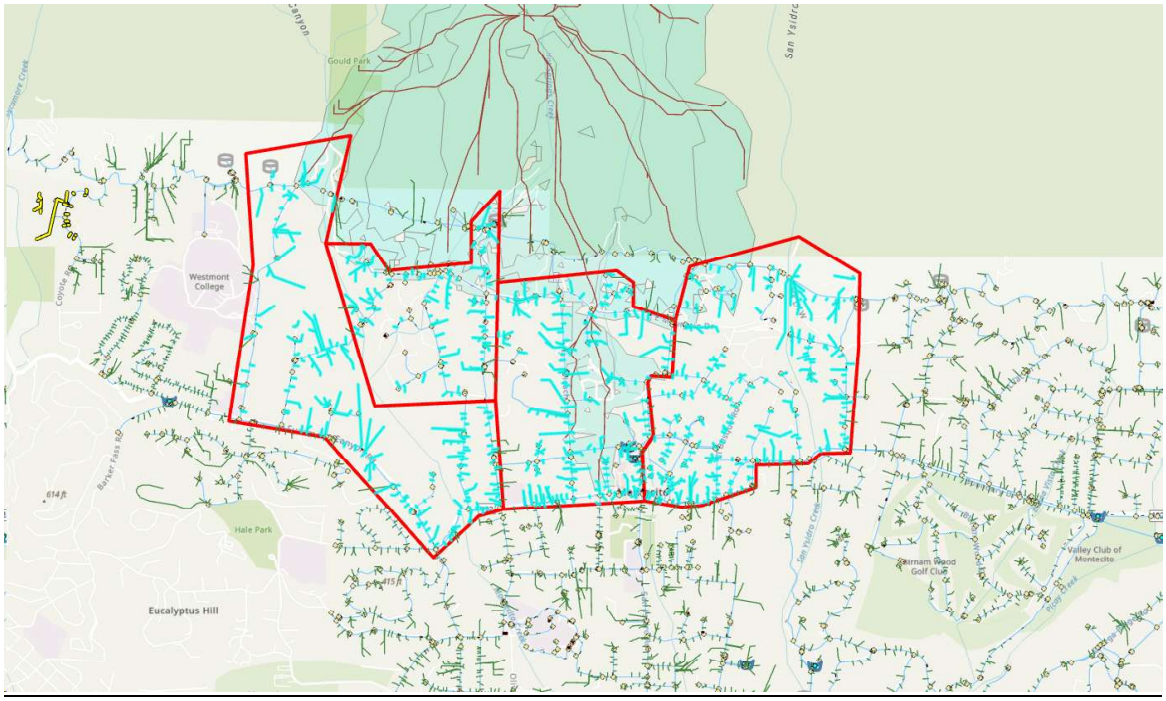


Figure 1 – Approximate Analysis Area

4. ANTICIPATED WATER DEMAND

Using the anticipated fire response described in Section 3, the model was given corresponding water demands during a wildland fire event on an hour-by-hour basis. To simulate the fire response for this event, increasing demands are added at each hour that simulates a fire response, and the added demands continue throughout the 6-hour event after the first hour they are allocated. The additional hourly demands allocated to the base demand simulation are summarized as follows:

- **Baseline Water Use:** assumes maximum summer demand based on a dry, hot summer day
- **Hour 1 (6:00 AM – 7:00 AM)**: additional customer demand of approximately 18,000 gallons (300 gpm)
    - Additional irrigation demand from approximately 20 customers within the fire impact zone boundary. This represents approximately 3% of the single family and multi-family residential customer service laterals in the defined impact area (total of 650 laterals).
        - Commercial, institutional, and agricultural land uses were identified in the study area but are excluded from this demand scenario.
    - Additional customer demand is from irrigation uses to "wet down" property. Estimated demand based on average irrigation flow from a garden hose of 15 gpm per property.
- **Hour 2 (7:00 AM – 8:00 AM)**: fire demand allocated to fire hydrants within the vicinity to fill fire engines
    - Estimated at 16 hydrants along Hot Springs Road, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane and Ashley Road
    - Approximately 2,400 gpm total additional fire demand (16 total hydrants, 150 gpm/hydrant).
- **Hour 3 (8:00 AM – 9:00 AM)**: demand from damaged customer service lines and fire hydrants for fire engine fill up (Hot Springs Road and East Mountain Drive)
    - Fire hydrant demand of 2,400 gpm (16 total hydrants, 150 gpm/hydrant) repeated for this hour. Estimated with same assumptions as Hour 2.

    - Estimated 800 gpm from 20 structures burned/destroyed, damaging water lines (full flow from average 1-inch service laterals).
        - Severed service assumes maximum flow capacity of 40 gpm for each customer service line.
        - The maximum flow for a single customer service line was determined using a modeled service lateral on East Mountain Drive within the fire impact area. The maximum flow was determined at the point where the pressure of the service lateral dropped to a point where water would not reasonably be expected to reach the end of the service line (Approximately 15 psi).
- **Hour 4 and 5 (9:00 AM – 11:00 AM)**: added demand from damaged customer service lines and fire hydrant demand for fire engine fill up (Hot Springs Road and East Mountain Drive), each hour
    - Hydrant demand of 2,400 gpm (16 total hydrants, 150 gpm/hydrant) repeated for these hours. Estimated with same assumptions as Hour 2.
    - Estimated 1,200 gpm from additional 30 structures burned/destroyed per hour (total of 50 structures in Hour 4 and 80 structures in Hour 5), damaging water lines (full flow from average 1-inch service laterals). Estimated with same assumptions as Hour 3.
- **Hour 6 (11:00 AM – 12:00 PM)**: added demand from damaged water lines and fire hydrant demand for fire demand fill up (Hot Springs Road and East Mountain Drive)
    - Hydrant demand of 2,400 gpm (16 total hydrants, 150 gpm/hydrant) repeated for this hour. Estimated with same assumptions as Hour 2.
    - Estimated 800 gpm from 20 structures burned/destroyed (100 total structures for Hour 6 flowing at 4,000 gpm). Estimated with same assumptions as Hour 3.

Table 1 below summarizes the total hourly demands added to the base demand to simulate the fire response.

Table 1 – Summary of Fire Flow and Domestic Demands

Demand Type	Hour 1 6:00 AM	Hour 2 7:00 AM	Hour 3 8:00 AM	Hour 4 9:00 AM	Hour 5 10:00 AM	Hour 6 11:00 AM
Irrigation “wet down” (gpm)	300	300	300	300	300	300
Fire Hydrants (gpm)	—	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Damaged Service, Fully Open (gpm)	—	—	800	2,000	3,200	4,000
Total Fire Demands (gpm)	300	2,700	3,500	4,700	5,900	6,700
Total Domestic Demand (gpm)	8,238	8,324	8,025	7,257	6,189	5,336
Total Fire & Domestic Demand (gpm)	**8,538**	**11,024**	**11,525**	**11,957**	**12,089**	**12,036**

5. MODELING APPROACH

This analysis examines a scenario where total system storage is reduced due to the Terminal and Park Lane Reservoirs being offline for construction. The status of District facilities are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 – Facility Status

Active Tanks	• Cold Springs Reservoir • Hot Springs Reservoir • Buena Vista Reservoir • Romero Reservoir • Bella Vista Reservoir • Doulton Reservoir [1] • Ortega Reservoir [1]
Inactive Tanks	• Terminal Reservoir • Park Lane Reservoir • Toro Canyon Reservoir
Active Pumps	• Barker Pass Pump Station • Office Pump Station • East Valley Pump Station • Romero Pump Station • Mt. Drive Pump Station [2] • Buell Pump Station [2] • Ortega Ridge Pump Station [2]
Inactive Wells[3]	• Paden Well 2 • Amapola Well • Ennisbrook II Well • Ennisbrook V Well • T. Mosby Well

[1] Results for Doulton Reservoir and Ortega Reservoir are not included within this analysis as these facilities are hydraulically isolated from the study area.
[2] Results for Mt. Drive, Buell, and Ortega Ridge Pump Stations are not included within this analysis as these facilities are hydraulically isolated from the study area and/or do not impact the wildland fire response.
[3] Well pumps are not equipped with emergency backup power generators making them an unreliable emergency source and were assumed to be offline.

As part of this analysis, Wood Rodgers met with District Operations staff on November 24, 2025 to gain an understanding of operational changes in response to an extreme demand scenario such as this simulated wildfire. A copy of the minutes from this meeting is attached to the end of this memorandum.

Operational changes are required to sufficiently meet an extreme increase in demand. The typical changes that District Operations rely on are listed herein and would be deployed in the following order:

1. Request maximum flow from Jameson Lake (1,540 gpm) to Bella Vista Treatment Plant
    a. Additional lake flow requested at start of fire event (Hour 6) takes approximately 4 hours to arrive to the Bella Vista Treatment Plant & Reservoir.
2. Prioritize Highline flow to Hot Springs Reservoir by closing valve to Buena Vista Reservoir inlet
    a. Valve to reservoir closes at 6:00 AM when Buena Vista is near full (HWL = 18 ft).
3. Additional pumping to Highline via activating Romero High Pressure (HP) pump and East Valley Pump No. 2.
    a. Activating these additional pumps during the fire event adds approximately 3,400 gpm to the system to meet additional demands, assists with filling reservoirs, and maintains system pressures.
    b. Activating Romero High Pressure (HP) pump replenishes Bella Vista tank levels which is necessary to maintain Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH) over the Bella Vista pumps.

Facility controls were modified accordingly in the hydraulic model to mimic these operational conditions. The resulting system performance factoring in operational control changes are shown in Figures 2A & 2B of the attachments. Additionally, a system schematic depicting the active facilities included in this response is shown in Figure 3 of the attachments.

6. RESULTS

This analysis completed two primary tasks:

1) Develop a comprehensive hydraulic model for the entire District system through an iterative process with District operations staff that can accurately project system response to day-to-day demands and emergency events.

2) Successfully model a wildland fire scenario, supported by input from MFPD, to understand water system response to an extreme wildland fire event in the community.

The results show that the District water system provides adequate flow and pressure to all fire hydrants during a wildland fire event originating in Hot Springs Canyon, despite Terminal Reservoir and Park Lane Reservoir being out of service for the ASADRA Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Replacement Project.

Figures 2A, 2B, and 3 in the attachments show reservoir levels and pump station response to the wildland fire event. As shown in the figures, no reservoir level reaches zero. Hot Springs Reservoir is the most impacted reservoir given its proximity to the wildland fire and the results show Hot Springs remains above 4 feet even in Hour 5 during peak water demands. The positive results are driven by the water system's ability to move water from storage (reservoirs), east to west across the District via the Highline transmission main, and from the South Coast Conduit directly to the affected area.

Additionally, Figure 4 in the attachments shows a map of the hydrants within the affected wildland fire area. These hydrants are the primary means for fire engines to fill up and fight the fire. The Fire Hydrant Result Tables in the attachments show the water system provided fire hydrants with significant fire flow while maintaining pressures well above 20 psi residual pressure. The 16 model nodes representing the target fire hydrants exceed the minimum pressure requirement of 20 psi throughout the simulated fire event. Most hydrants maintain pressures above 100 psi throughout the event while a handful of hydrants have reduced pressures ranging from 32 psi to 70 psi during Hour 5 of the fire (11am).

The District's water system and operations staff are well prepared to manage a wildland fire scenario.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1A Calibrated Peak Summer Demand Chart (Flow)

Figure 1B Calibrated Peak Summer Demand Chart (Levels)

Figure 2A Wildland Fire Event System Performance (Flows)

Figure 2B Wildland Fire Event System Performance (Levels)

Figure 3 Hydraulic Schematic

Figure 4 Hot Springs Canyon Wildland Fire Area Map

Fire Hydrant Result Tables

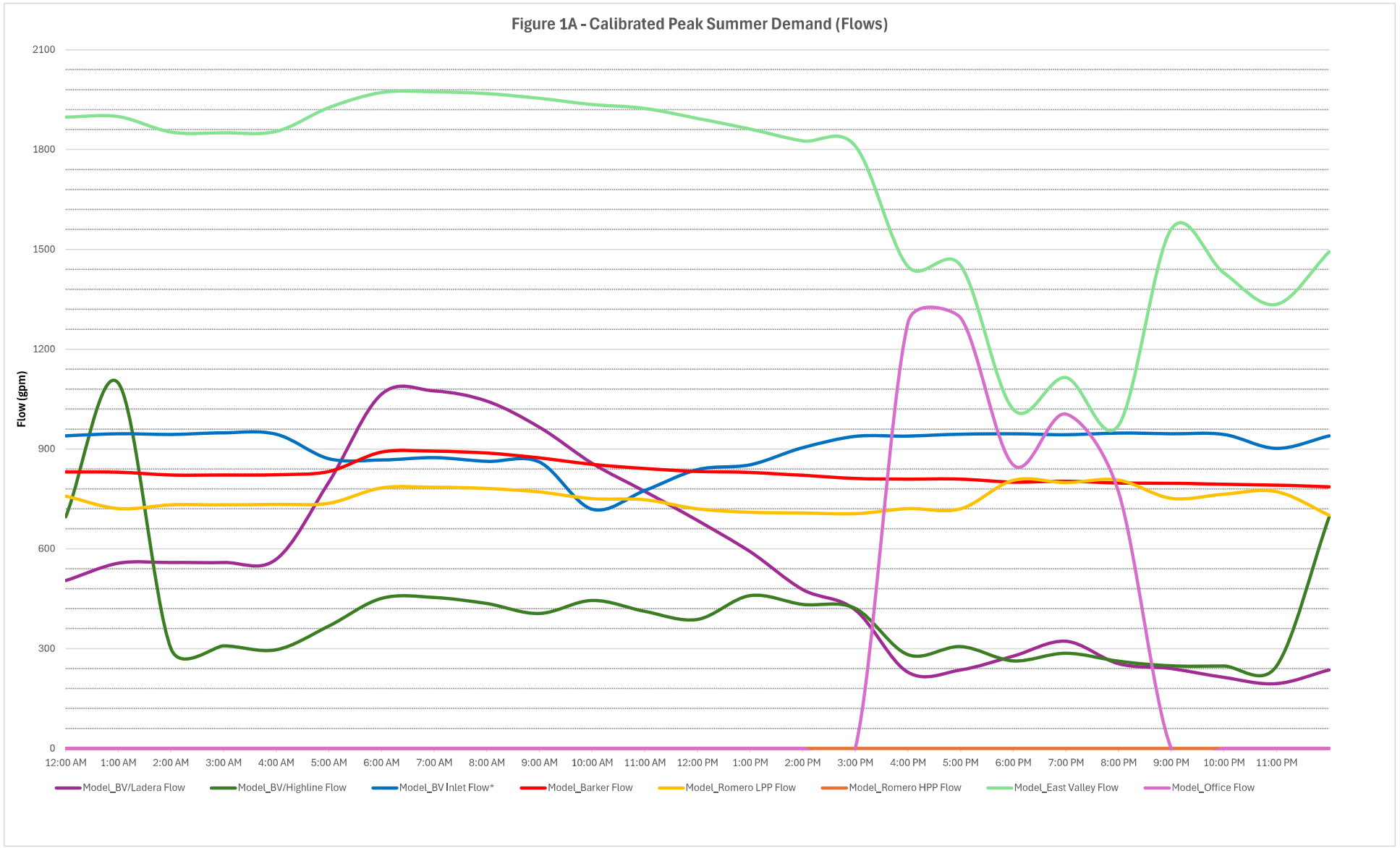


Figure 1A - Calibrated Peak Summer Demand (Flows)
Flow (gpm)
2100
1800
1500
1200
900
600
300
0
12:00 AM
1:00 AM
2:00 AM
3:00 AM
4:00 AM
5:00 AM
6:00 AM
7:00 AM
8:00 AM
9:00 AM
10:00 AM
11:00 AM
12:00 PM
1:00 PM
2:00 PM
3:00 PM
4:00 PM
5:00 PM
6:00 PM
7:00 PM
8:00 PM
9:00 PM
10:00 PM
11:00 PM
Model_BV/Ladera Flow
Model_BV/Highline Flow
Model_BV Inlet Flow*
Model_Barker Flow
Model_Romero LPP Flow
Model_Romero HPP Flow
Model_East Valley Flow
Model_Office Flow

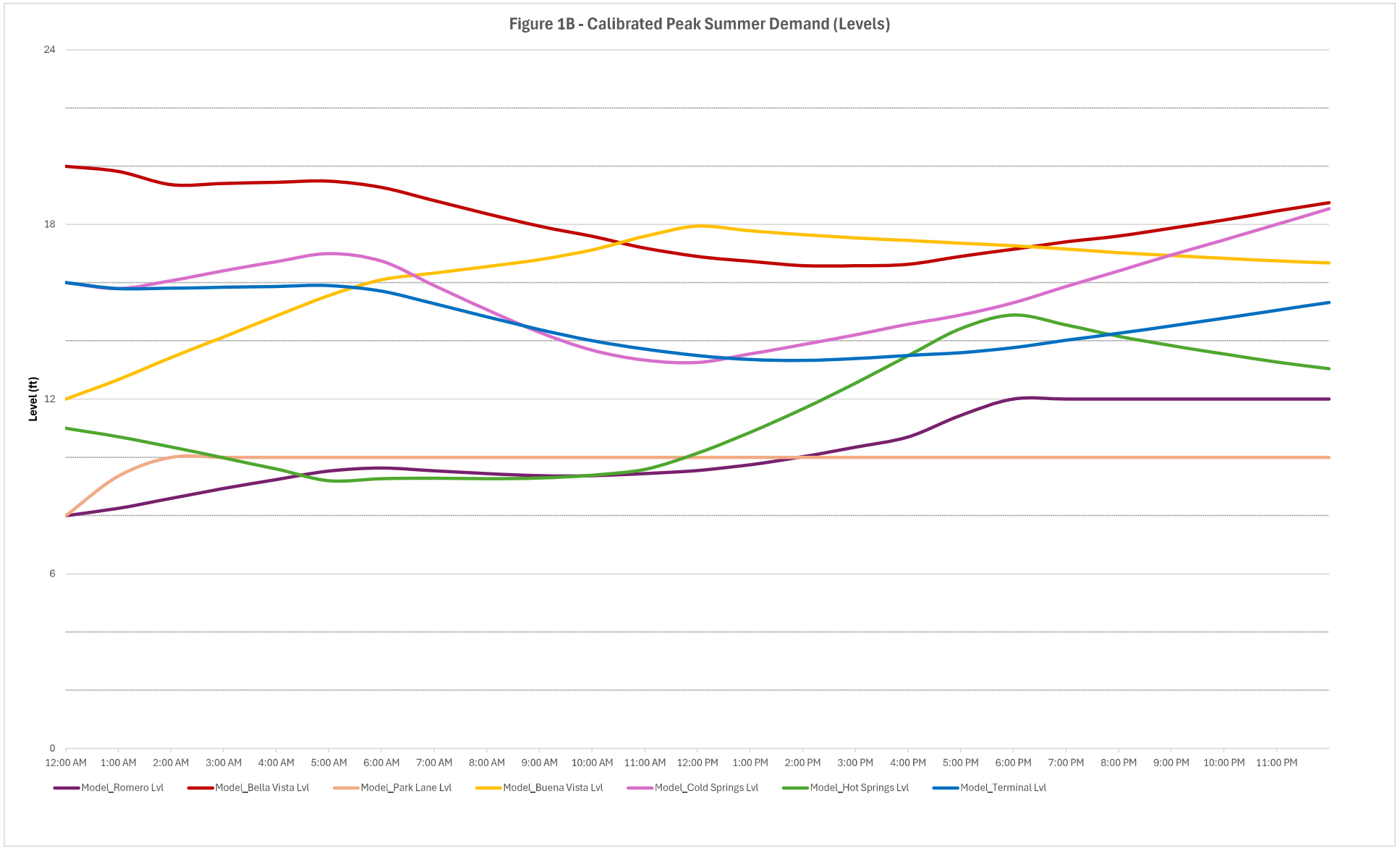


Figure 1B - Calibrated Peak Summer Demand (Levels)
Level (ft)
24
18
12
6
0
12:00 AM
1:00 AM
2:00 AM
3:00 AM
4:00 AM
5:00 AM
6:00 AM
7:00 AM
8:00 AM
9:00 AM
10:00 AM
11:00 AM
12:00 PM
1:00 PM
2:00 PM
3:00 PM
4:00 PM
5:00 PM
6:00 PM
7:00 PM
8:00 PM
9:00 PM
10:00 PM
11:00 PM
Model_Romero Lvl
Model_Bella Vista Lvl
Model_Park Lane Lvl
Model_Buena Vista Lvl
Model_Cold Springs Lvl
Model_Hot Springs Lvl
Model_Terminal Lvl

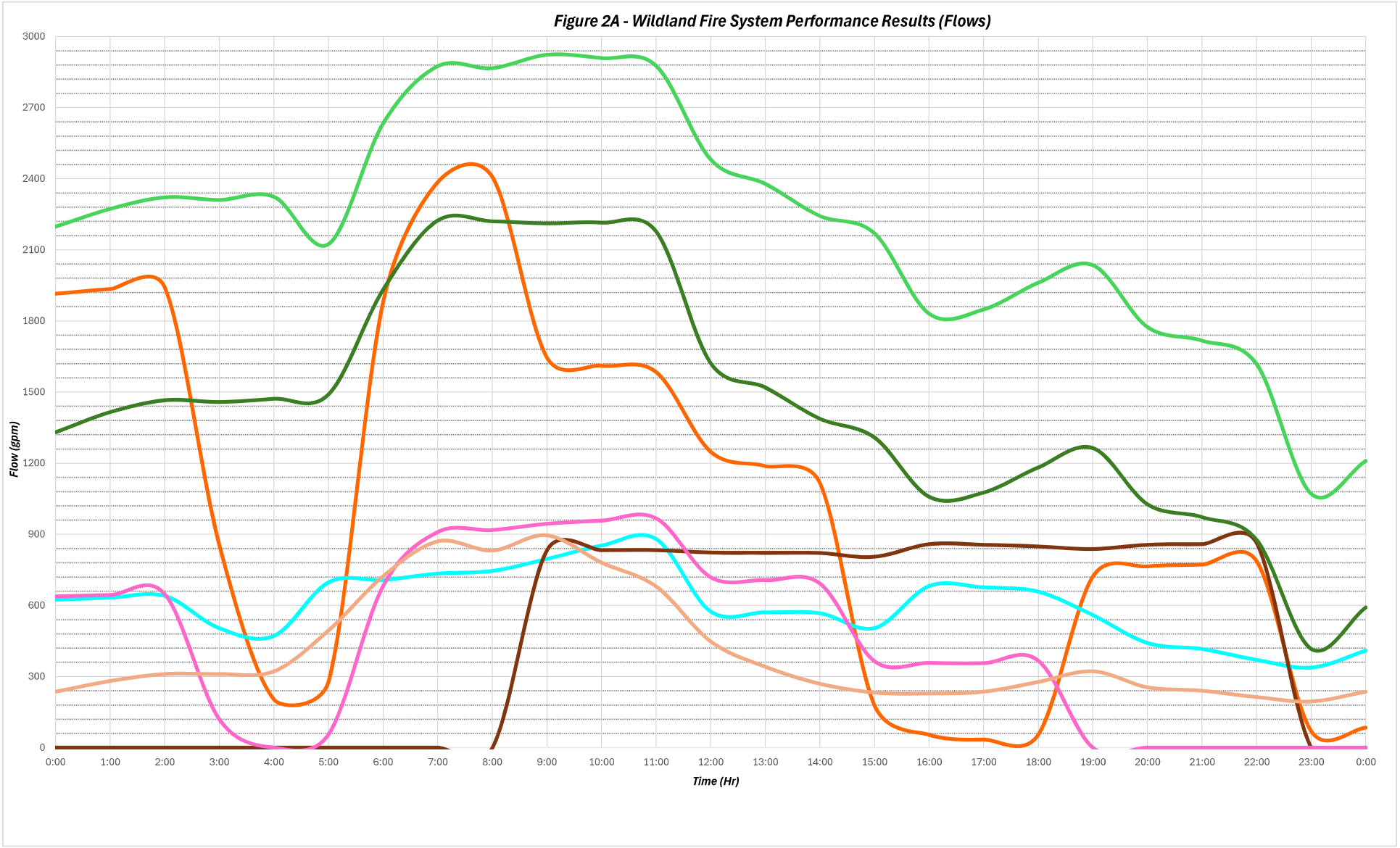


Figure 2A - Wildland Fire System Performance Results (Flows)
Flow (gpm)
3000
2700
2400
2100
1800
1500
1200
900
600
300
0
0:00
1:00
2:00
3:00
4:00
5:00
6:00
7:00
8:00
9:00
10:00
11:00
12:00
13:00
14:00
15:00
16:00
17:00
18:00
19:00
20:00
21:00
22:00
23:00
0:00
Time (Hr)

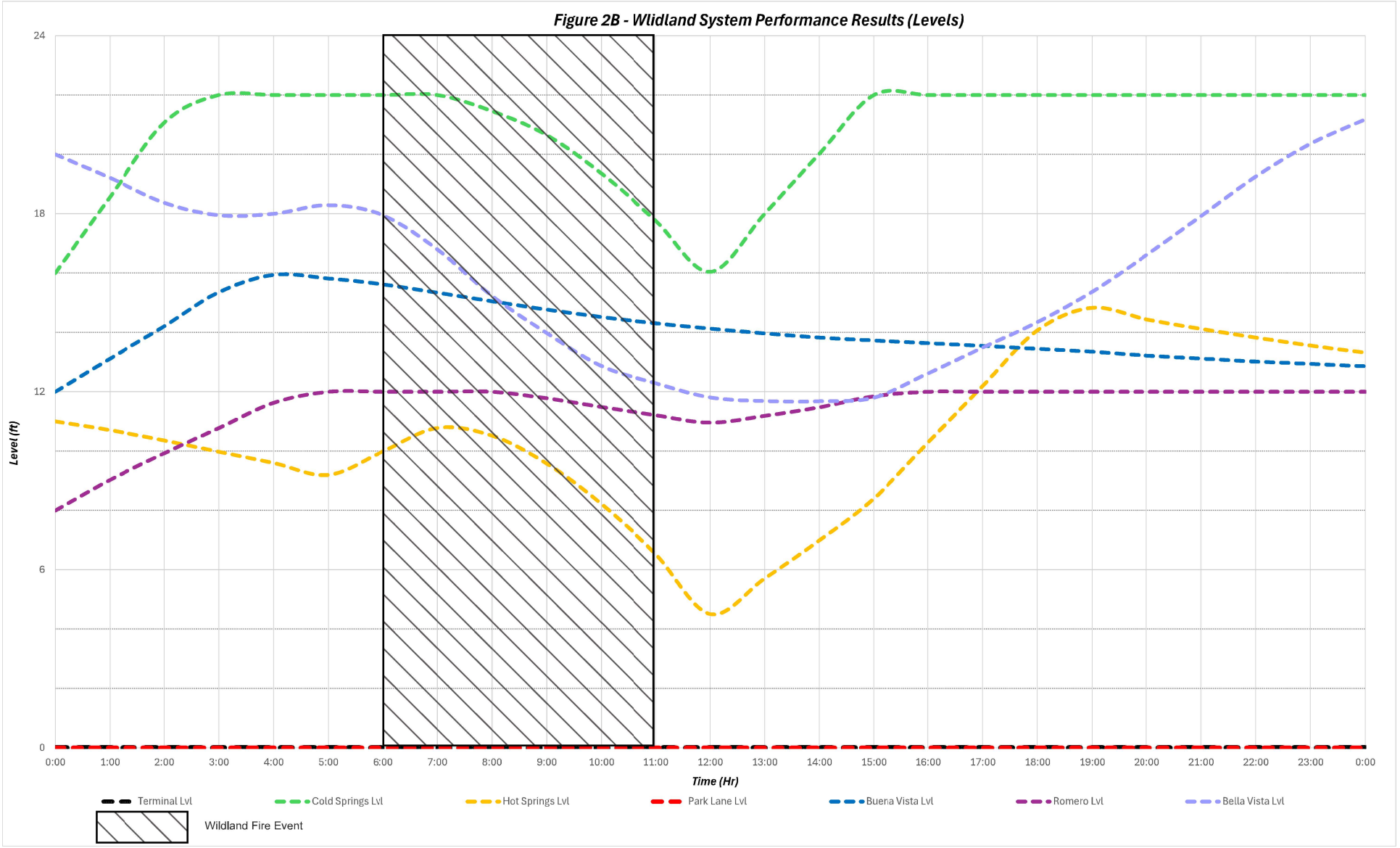
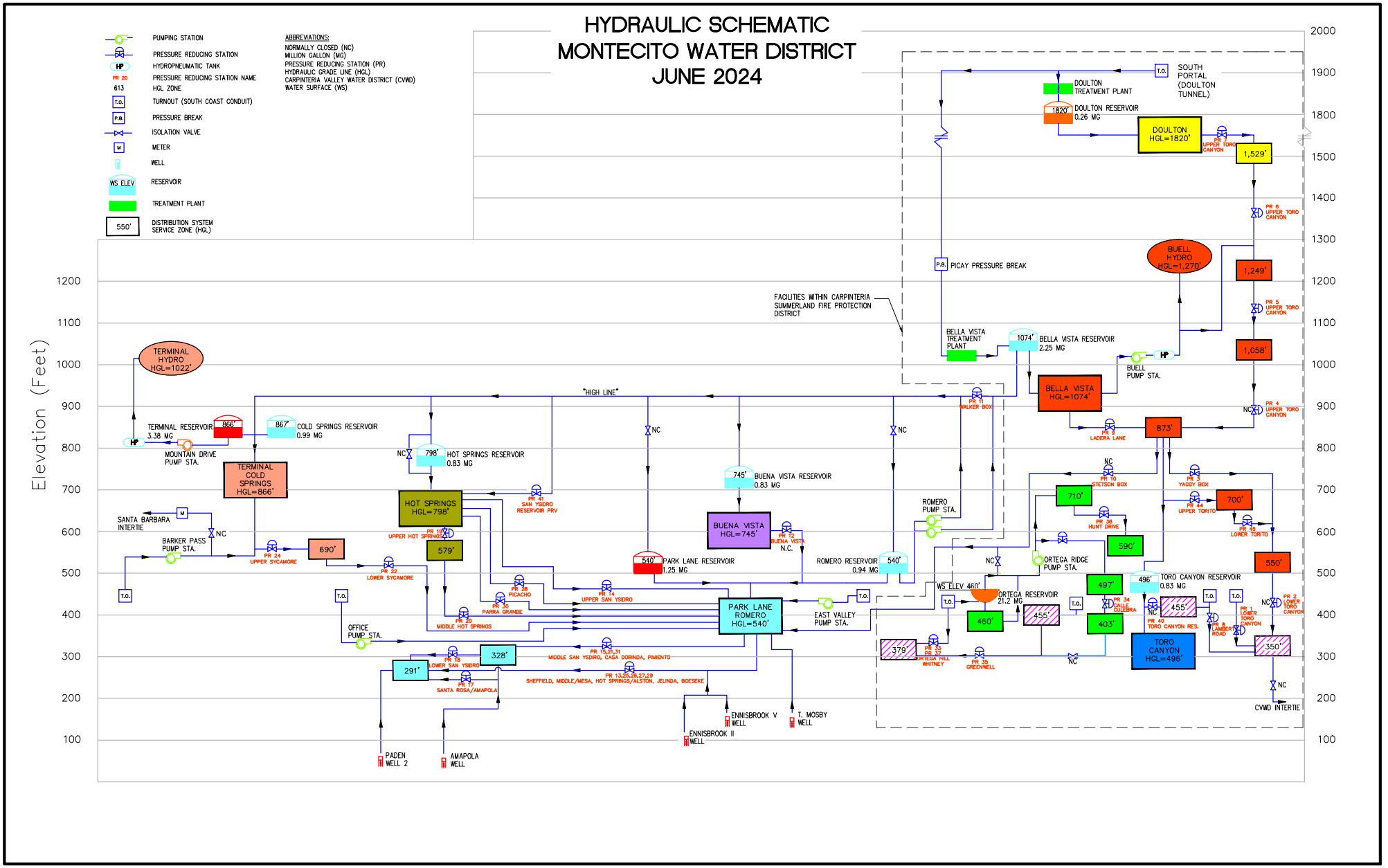
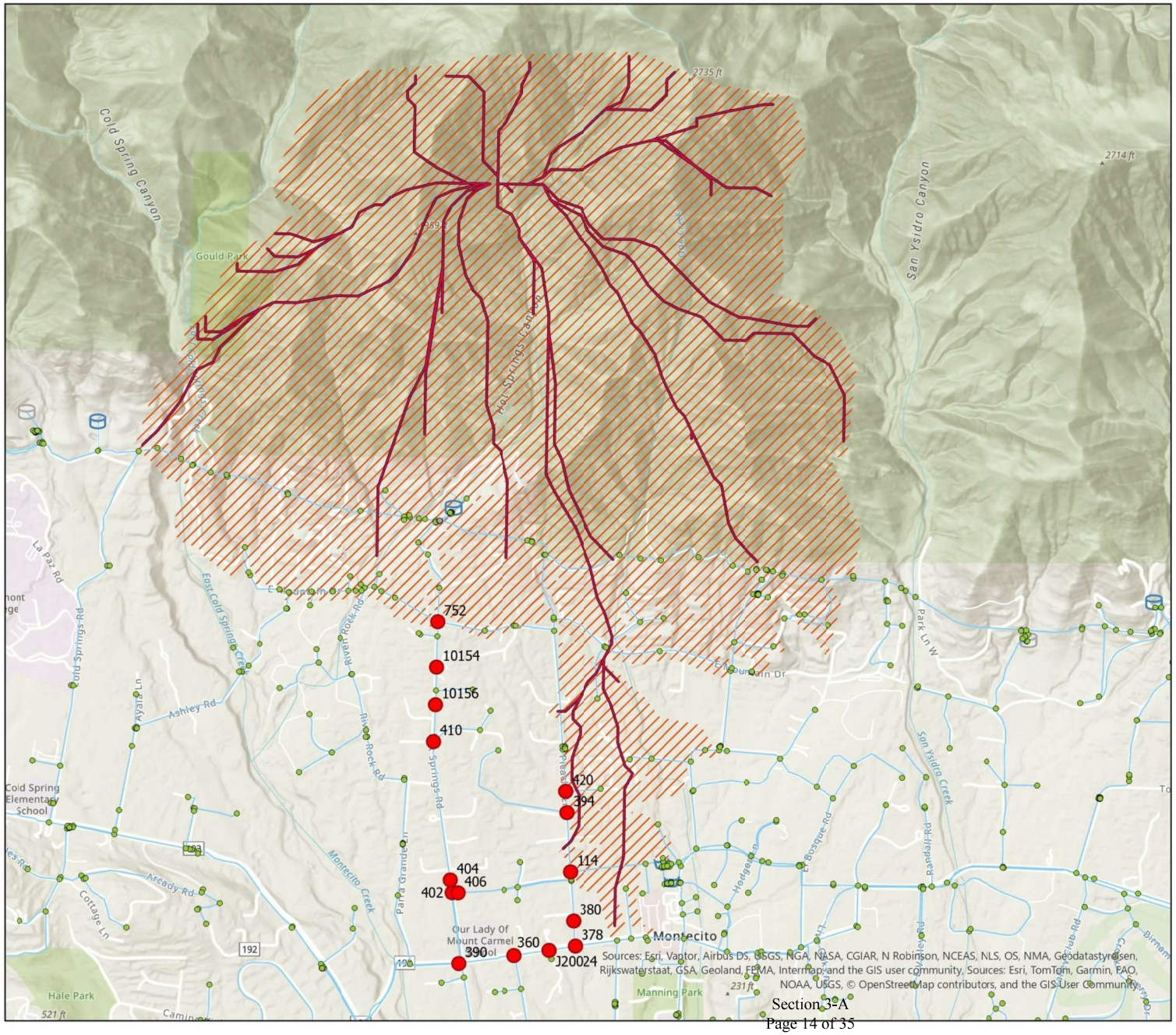


Figure 2B - Wildland System Performance Results (Levels)
24
18
12
6
0
Level (ft)
0:00
1:00
2:00
3:00
4:00
5:00
6:00
7:00
8:00
9:00
10:00
11:00
12:00
13:00
14:00
15:00
16:00
17:00
18:00
19:00
20:00
21:00
22:00
23:00
0:00
Time (Hr)
Terminal Lvl
Cold Springs Lvl
Hot Springs Lvl
Park Lane Lvl
Buena Vista Lvl
Romero Lvl
Bella Vista Lvl
Wildland Fire Event


HYDRAULIC SCHEMATIC
MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
JUNE 2024
PUMPING STATION
PRESSURE REDUCING STATION
HYDROPNEUMATIC TANK
PRESSURE REDUCING STATION NAME
HGL ZONE
TURNOUT (SOUTH COAST CONDUIT)
PRESSURE BREAK
ISOLATION VALVE
METER
WELL
RESERVOIR
TREATMENT PLANT
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SERVICE ZONE (HGL)
ABBREVIATIONS:
NORMALLY CLOSED (NC)
MILLION GALLON (MG)
PRESSURE REDUCING STATION (PR)
HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE (HGL)
CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (CVWD)
WATER SURFACE (WS)
Elevation (Feet)
SOUTH PORTAL (DOULTON TUNNEL)
DOULTON TREATMENT PLANT
DOULTON RESERVOIR 0.26 MG
DOULTON HGL=1820'
PICAY PRESSURE BREAK
FACILITIES WITHIN CARPINTERIA SUMMERLAND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BELLA VISTA TREATMENT PLANT
BELLA VISTA RESERVOIR 2.25 MG
BUELL HYDRO HGL=1,270'
BUELL PUMP STA.
BELLA VISTA HGL=1074'
"HIGH LINE"
TERMINAL HYDRO HGL=1022'
TERMINAL RESERVOIR 3.38 MG
MOUNTAIN DRIVE PUMP STA.
COLD SPRINGS RESERVOIR 0.99 MG
TERMINAL COLD SPRINGS HGL=866'
HOT SPRINGS RESERVOIR 0.83 MG
HOT SPRINGS HGL=798'
BUENA VISTA RESERVOIR 0.83 MG
BUENA VISTA HGL=745'
PARK LANE RESERVOIR 1.25 MG
PARK LANE ROMERO HGL=540'
ROMERO RESERVOIR 0.94 MG
ROMERO PUMP STA.
EAST VALLEY PUMP STA.
ORTEGA RIDGE PUMP STA.
ORTEGA RESERVOIR 21.2 MG
WS ELEV 460'
TORO CANYON RESERVOIR 0.83 MG
TORO CANYON HGL=496'
SANTA BARBARA INTERTIE
BARKER PASS PUMP STA.
OFFICE PUMP STA.
PADEN WELL 2
AMAPOLA WELL
ENNISBROOK V WELL
ENNISBROOK II WELL
T. MOSBY WELL
CVWD INTERTIE


752
10154
10156
410
420
394
114
404
406
402
380
378
360
390
J20024
Montecito
Gould Park
Cold Spring Canyon
San Ysidro Canyon
Hot Springs Canyon
Ashley Rd
Park Ln W
Cold Spring Elementary School
Our Lady Of Mount Carmel School
Hale Park
Manning Park
Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Fire Hydrant Results						
Time (Hr)	**5:00**			**6:00**		
Junction ID[1]	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*
J20024	10.89	577.2	150	15.92	550.02	139
752	13.89	777.27	75	20.3	767.5	71
420	20.34	578.18	101	29.74	551.77	90
410	14.85	588.39	50	21.71	588.39	50
406	2.43	575.07	124	3.55	548.83	113
404	6.76	588.39	124	9.88	588.38	124
402	3	575.02	123	4.38	548.7	111
394	26.58	578.19	110	38.87	551.8	98
390	1.36	573.75	140	1.99	547.9	129
380	9.69	577.9	153	14.17	550.83	141
378	1.57	577.89	155	2.3	550.74	143
360	7.66	576.34	146	11.19	549.15	134
114	3.31	578.28	135	4.84	551.98	123
10156	6.96	777.14	121	10.17	767.13	117
10154	9.41	777.18	104	13.76	767.24	100
	Minimum Pressure @ FHs		50	*Minimum Pressure @ FHs*		50

Notes:

[1] Nodes represent selected fire hydrant locations where fire personnel are filling trucks throughout the event. Hydrants are placed at nodes along Hot Springs Rd, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane, and Ashley Rd.

Fire Hydrant Results						
Time (Hr)	**7:00**			**8:00**		
Junction ID[1]	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*
J20024	166.09	519.19	125	165.51	520.21	126
752	170.51	739.46	59	209.78	733.03	56
420	180.05	521.63	77	178.97	522.47	77
410	321.94	588.36	50	321.15	588.36	50
406	153.59	521.32	101	153.46	522.27	101
404	159.98	586.56	123	159.63	586.56	123
402	154.43	520.76	99	154.27	521.72	100
394	189.27	521.9	85	187.86	522.73	86
390	152.01	521.3	118	151.94	522.26	118
380	164.31	520.56	128	163.8	521.53	128
378	152.32	520.48	130	152.24	521.46	130
360	161.31	518.51	121	160.9	519.57	122
114	154.89	524.42	112	154.72	525.21	112
10156	160.28	719.62	96	159.91	713.32	94
10154	163.9	726.5	82	163.4	720.16	79
	Minimum Pressure @ FHs		50	*Minimum Pressure @ FHs*		50

Notes:

[1] Nodes represent selected fire hydrant locations where fire personnel are filling trucks throughout the event. Hydrants are placed at nodes along Hot Springs Rd, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane, and Ashley Rd.

Fire Hydrant Results						
Time (Hr)	**9:00**			**10:00**		
Junction ID[1]	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*
J20024	164.03	522.66	127	161.96	522.73	127
752	367.88	714.33	48	365.25	699.48	41
420	176.2	524.44	78	252.34	517.1	75
410	319.12	588.36	50	316.31	588.36	50
406	153.13	524.53	102	152.67	524.09	102
404	158.7	586.58	123	157.42	586.61	123
402	153.86	524.03	101	153.29	523.68	100
394	184.24	524.7	87	179.2	518.56	84
390	151.75	524.53	119	151.49	524.13	119
380	162.48	523.85	129	160.64	523.82	129
378	152.02	523.79	131	151.73	523.81	131
360	159.86	522.09	123	158.41	522.21	123
114	154.27	527.07	113	153.64	525.63	112
10156	158.96	694.95	86	157.64	680.56	80
10154	162.12	701.68	71	160.34	687.14	65
	Minimum Pressure @ FHs		48	*Minimum Pressure @ FHs*		41

Notes:

[1] Nodes represent selected fire hydrant locations where fire personnel are filling trucks throughout the event. Hydrants are placed at nodes along Hot Springs Rd, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane, and Ashley Rd.

Fire Hydrant Results						
Time (Hr)	**11:00**			**12:00**		
Junction ID[1]	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*	*Demand (gpm)*	*Head (ft)*	*Pressure (psi)*
J20024	160.31	526.96	129	8.83	571.88	148
752	363.15	677.55	32	11.26	776.08	75
420	249.26	521.08	77	16.49	572.55	99
410	314.06	588.36	50	12.04	588.39	50
406	152.3	528.05	104	1.97	570.29	122
404	156.4	586.63	123	5.48	588.39	124
402	152.84	527.68	102	2.43	570.25	121
394	175.18	522.51	86	21.55	572.56	107
390	151.29	528.09	121	1.1	569.34	138
380	159.17	527.98	131	7.85	572.4	151
378	151.49	527.98	133	1.27	572.39	152
360	157.25	526.48	125	6.21	571.24	144
114	153.14	529.4	114	2.69	572.62	132
10156	156.59	659	70	5.64	775.99	121
10154	158.91	665.46	56	7.63	776.01	104
	Minimum Pressure @ FHs		32	*Minimum Pressure @ FHs*		50

Notes:

[1] Nodes represent selected fire hydrant locations where fire personnel are filling trucks throughout the event. Hydrants are placed at nodes along Hot Springs Rd, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane, and Ashley Rd.

WILDLAND FIRE RESILIENCY ANALYSIS

March 16, 2026

Meeting of the Operations Committee

Agenda for Presentation

- Purpose
- Model Calibration
- Modeled Fire Event
- Water Demand Assumptions
- Status of Water Facilities
- Summary
- Conclusions
- Next Steps

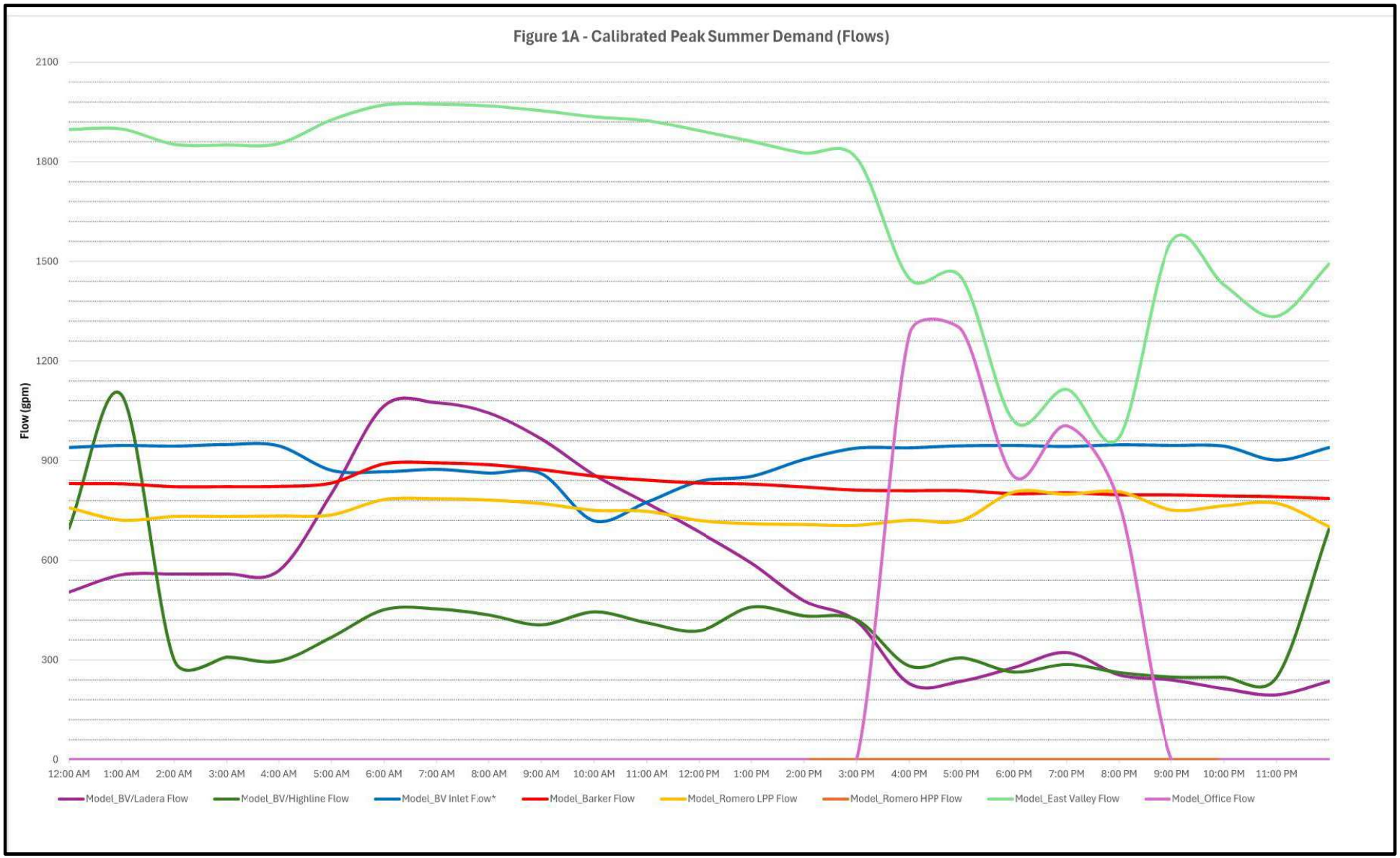
Purpose

- The report summarizes the wildland fire assumptions, hydraulic modeling methodology, and water system response to a potential wildland fire in the District's service area
- Accounts for decreased storage in analysis with reservoirs offline for ASADRA project

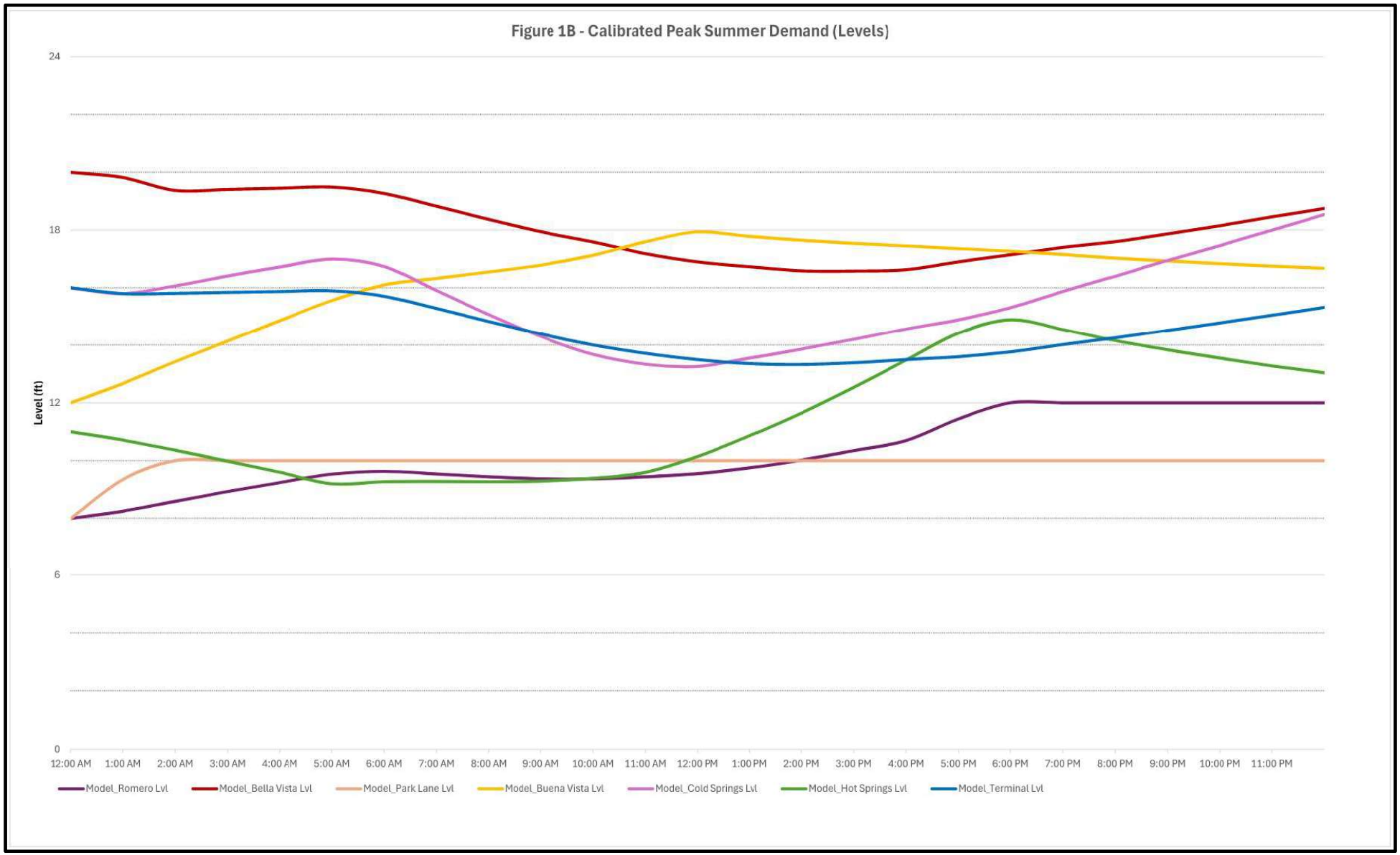
Model Calibration

- Hydraulic model calibrated to peak summer demands and current water system operations
- Calibrated demands modeled to match SCADA data retrieved from August 11, 2025 (peak day summer demand)
- Calibrated water system operations verified by District Treatment Operations staff

Model Calibration Results – Pump Stations



Model Calibration Results – Reservoir Levels

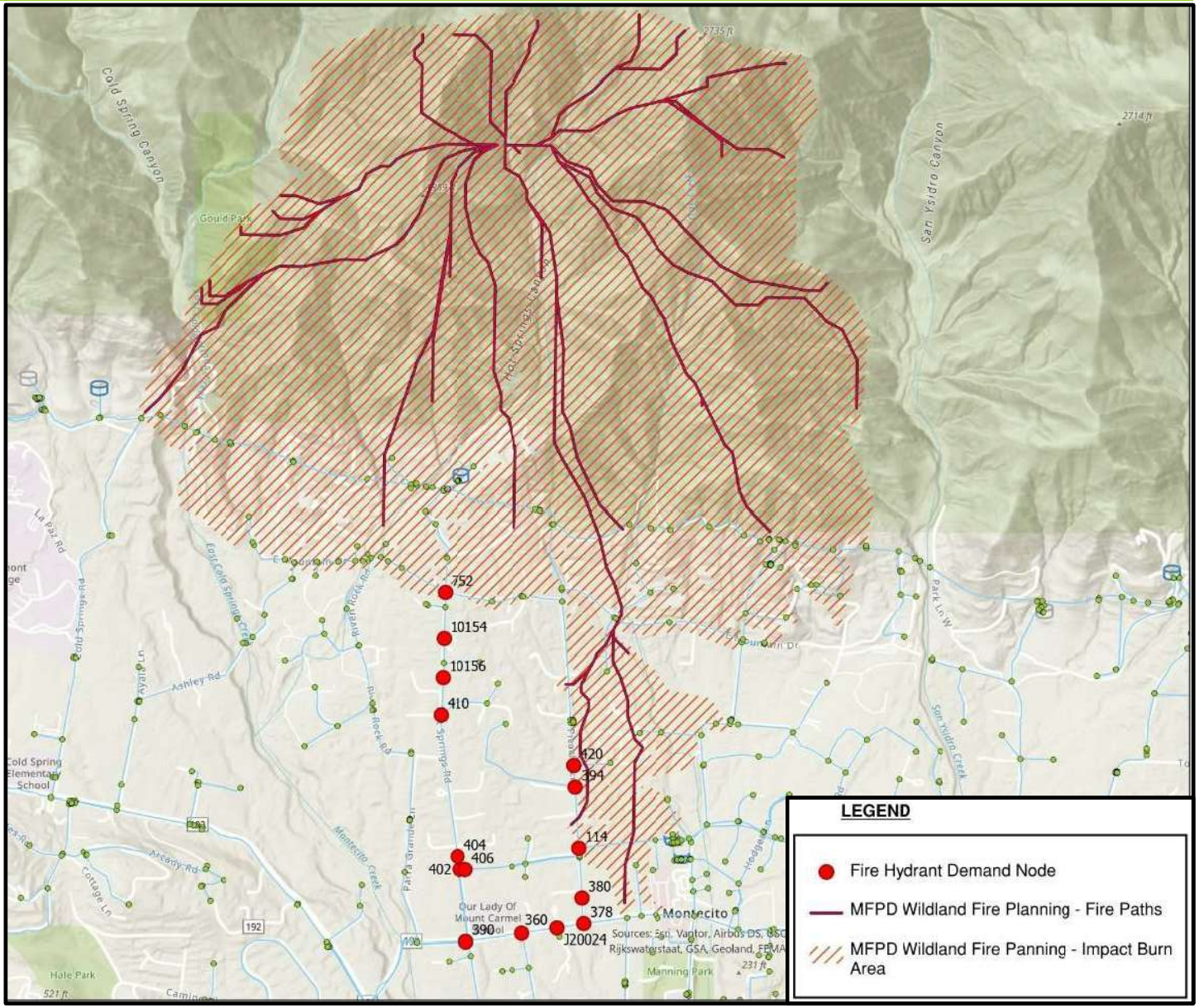


Modeled Wildland Fire Event

- Montecito Fire Department defined a wildland fire event based on historical fire events in the area:
  - Santa Barbara Painted Cove Fire (1990)
  - Tea Fire (2008)
  - Holiday Fire in City of Goleta (2018)
- **Fire Event:** 6-hour, fast moving fire starting at Hot Springs trail and spreads south, under high winds
  - System domestic demands represent a hot summer day
  - Fire event occurs starting at the peak hour (6am)

MFPD Modeled Fire Area for Hot Springs Canyon

- **Fire Area provided by MFPD**
- **Fire Hydrant Demand Nodes:**
  - 16 total, 150 gpm each
  - Fire Hydrant flow targeted along Hot Springs Rd, East Valley Rd, & Picacho Ln



Water Demand Assumptions

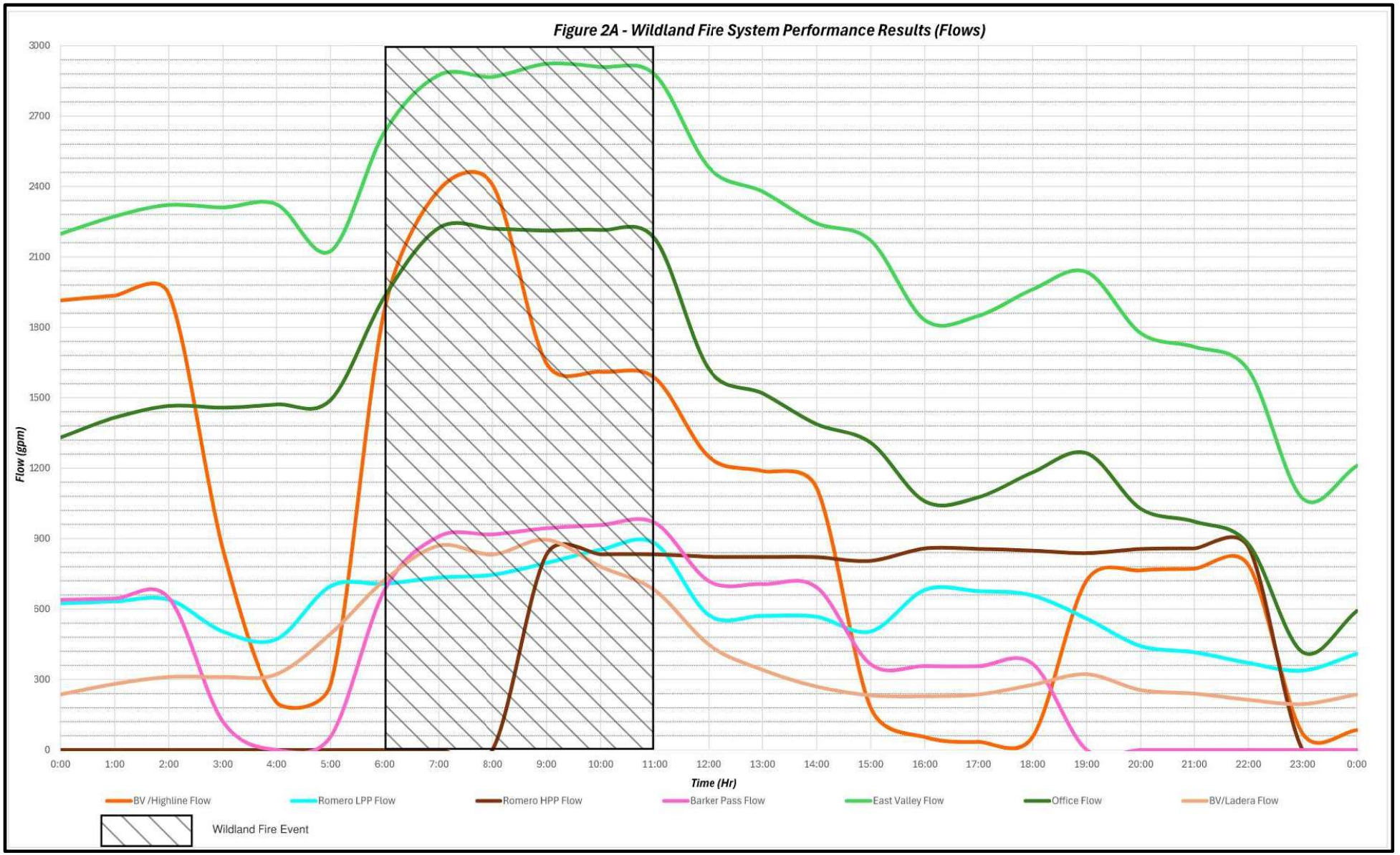
- Water Demands accumulate across 6-hour response to event, starting at 6am
  - Hour 1 (6:00 AM – 7:00 AM): Additional irrigation demands from customers (Estimated 20 customers)
    - Additional Demand = 300 gpm per hour of event
  - Hours 2 – 6 (7:00 AM – 12:00 PM) Filling of fire engine tanks to respond to structure fires (16 fire hydrants open)
    - Additional Demand = 2,400 gpm per hour of event (16 fire hydrants @ 150 gpm each)
  - Hours 3 – 6 (8:00 AM – 12:00 PM) Customer service lines damaged by fire and are flowing fully open (Estimated total of 100 structures burned, over 4 hours)
    - Additional Demand = 800 – 1,200 gpm per hour of event (up to max of 100 structures burned/destroyed)

Demand Type	Hour 1 6:00 AM	Hour 2 7:00 AM	Hour 3 8:00 AM	Hour 4 9:00 AM	Hour 5 10:00 AM	Hour 6 11:00 AM
Irrigation (gpm)	300	300	300	300	300	300
Fire Hydrants (gpm)	—	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Damaged Service, Fully Open (gpm)	—	—	800	2,000	3,200	4,000
Total Hourly Fire Demands (gpm)	300	2,700	3,500	4,700	5,900	6,700
Total Hourly Domestic Demand (gpm)	8,238	8,324	8,025	7,257	6,189	5,336
Total Fire & Domestic Demand (gpm)	**8,538**	**11,024**	**11,525**	**11,957**	**12,089**	**12,036**

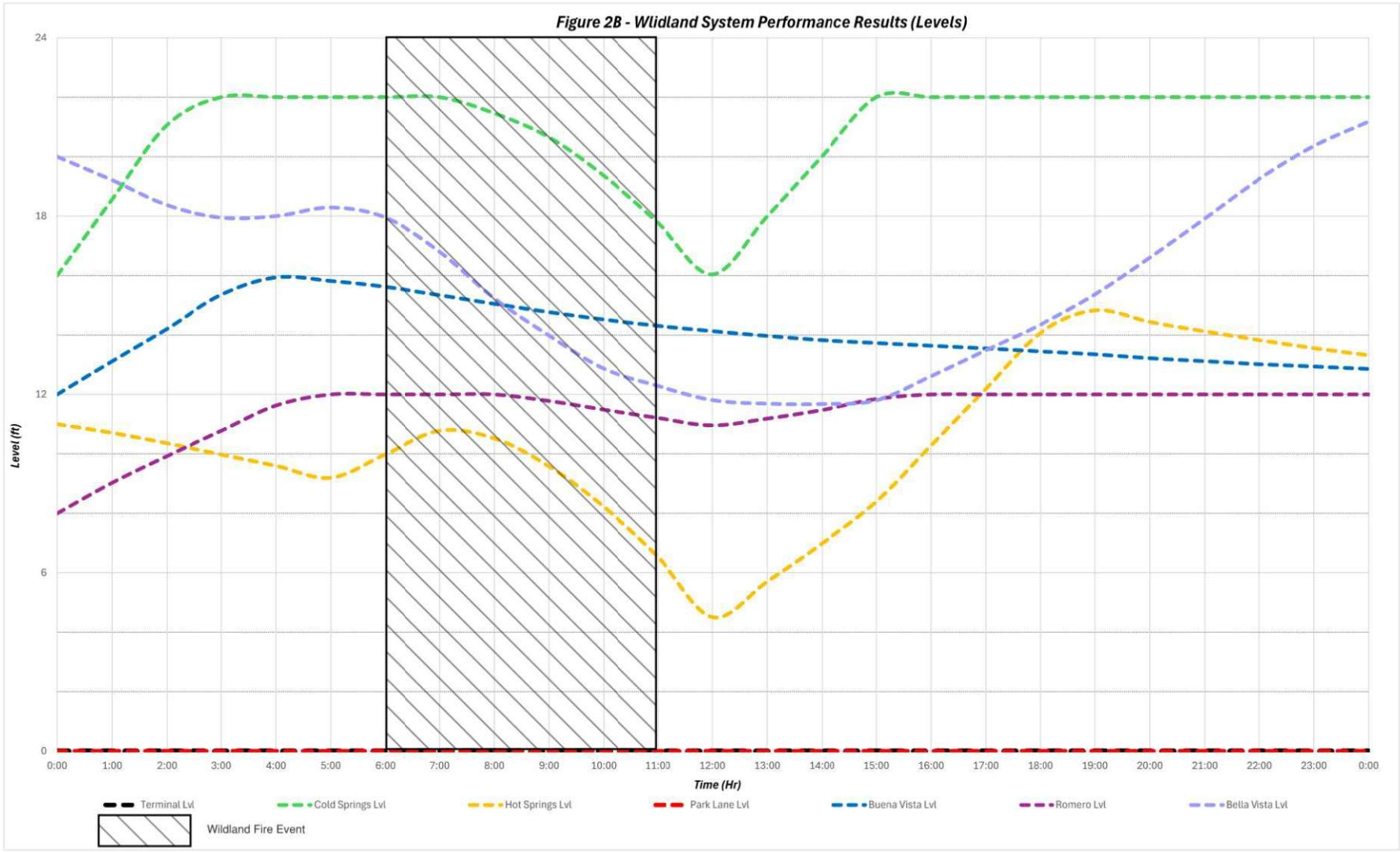
Status of District Water Storage & Pumping Facilities

- Analysis incorporates the first phase of the ASADRA project by examining the wildland fire response where Terminal and Park Lane Reservoirs are offline during construction
- Active Facilities – all reservoirs except for those offline or under construction (Terminal, Park Lane, Toro Canyon) and all pump stations
- Groundwater wells are inactive for analysis as they are not equipped with emergency backup power and likely not available

Analysis Results – Wildland Fire System Performance (Pump Stations & Primary Pipeline Flows)

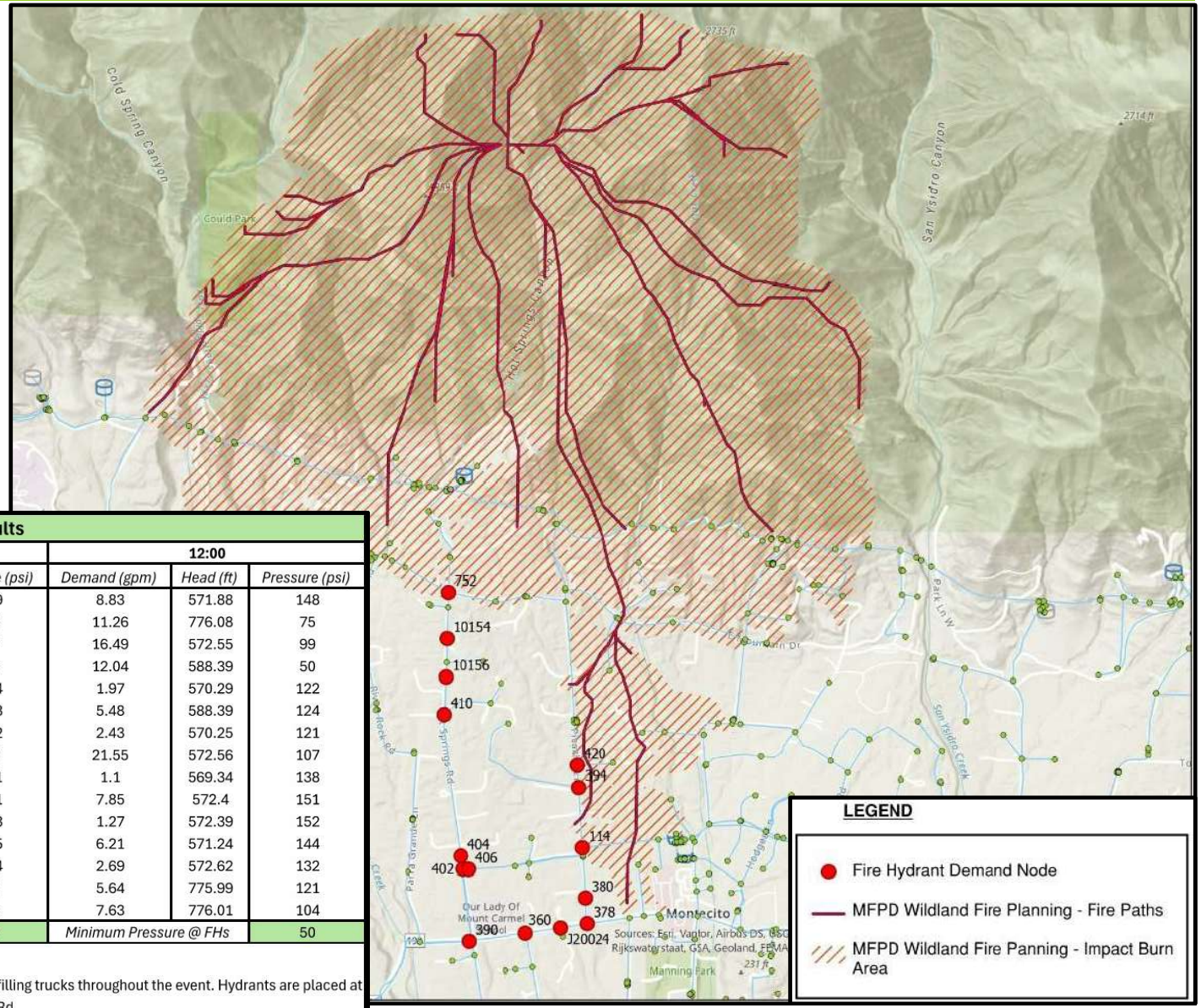


Analysis Results – Wildland Fire System Performance (Reservoir Levels)



Fire Hydrant Results

- Fire Hydrants shown are the primary means for fire engines to fill up to respond to structure fires during the event
- Fire Hydrant results for the highest demand hour (11:00 AM) during the event exceeds minimum fire flow requirements



Fire Hydrant Results

Time (Hr)	11:00			12:00		
Junction ID[1]	Demand (gpm)	Head (ft)	Pressure (psi)	Demand (gpm)	Head (ft)	Pressure (psi)
J20024	160.31	526.96	129	8.83	571.88	148
752	363.15	677.55	32	11.26	776.08	75
420	249.26	521.08	77	16.49	572.55	99
410	314.06	588.36	50	12.04	588.39	50
406	152.3	528.05	104	1.97	570.29	122
404	156.4	586.63	123	5.48	588.39	124
402	152.84	527.68	102	2.43	570.25	121
394	175.18	522.51	86	21.55	572.56	107
390	151.29	528.09	121	1.1	569.34	138
380	159.17	527.98	131	7.85	572.4	151
378	151.49	527.98	133	1.27	572.39	152
360	157.25	526.48	125	6.21	571.24	144
114	153.14	529.4	114	2.69	572.62	132
10156	156.59	659	70	5.64	775.99	121
10154	158.91	665.46	56	7.63	776.01	104
	Minimum Pressure @ FHs		32	*Minimum Pressure @ FHs*		50

Notes:

[1] Nodes represent selected fire hydrant locations where fire personnel are filling trucks throughout the event. Hydrants are placed at nodes along Hot Springs Rd, East Mountain Drive, Picacho Lane, and Ashley Rd.

Summary

- Reservoirs remain at operational levels
  - Most impacted reservoir is Hot Springs. Results show its low water level >4ft at the peak of the wildland fire response (12:00 PM)
- Fire hydrants provide available fire flow while maintaining pressures well above 20 psi, with most maintaining pressures above 100 psi throughout the fire event
- The analysis proves the system's reliability in moving water from storage (reservoirs), east to west across the District via the Highline transmission main, and from South Coast Conduit directly to affected areas

Conclusions

- The Analysis accomplished two tasks:
  1. Develop a comprehensive hydraulic model for District system
  2. Model a wildland fire scenario, backed by input from MFPD, to understand water system response to an extreme wildland fire event in the community
- The results show that the District's water system provides adequate flow and pressure to all fire hydrants during a wildland fire event originating in Hot Springs Canyon, despite Terminal Reservoir and Park Lane Reservoir being out of service for the ASADRA Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Replacement project

Next Steps

- Receive Committee feedback on the analysis

Questions?

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MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
MEMORANDUM

SECTION: 3-B

DATE: MARCH 16, 2026

TO: OPERATIONS AND CUSTOMER RELATIONS COMMITTEE

FROM: WATER CONSERVATION SPECIALIST

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF DISTRICT WATER USE EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

RECOMMENDATION:

Information only.

DISCUSSION:

The *2022 Water Use Efficiency Plan* (WUEP) provides a long-term plan to improve District customers' water use efficiency, consistent with the State's goal of *Making Water Conservation a Way of Life*. The plan prioritizes 20 programs that provide customers with tools and information to better understand and manage their water use. A Pilot Rebate Program (Pilot Program) was launched December 2022 and included ten of the 20 conservation measures recommended in the WUEP. The Pilot Program was intended to be an introductory program to help identify which rebates were most effective for encouraging efficient water use on customer properties. Based on the results of the Pilot Program, the Board expanded the Rebate Program in January 2024 as a long-term program. The District administers the Rebate Program with assistance from the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) which provides rebate processing and program administration. The program continues to be advertised through District enews, bill inserts, the District website, and other outreach efforts.

Since December 2022, the Rebate Program has awarded 143 rebates totaling $82,330 through the end of calendar year 2025 (see Tables 1, 2, and 3 below). The most utilized rebates to date have been the mulch rebate, indoor appliance rebates, and landscape conversion rebates. Similar to past program participation, the majority of rebates awarded to date have been to single-family residential customers. Only one of the rebates in the tables below was to a non-residential customer.

Table 1 – Summary of Rebates Awarded Since December 2022

Year	Rebates Awarded	Rebate Amount
2022	2	$170
2023	49	$30,927
2024	56	$29,844
2025	36	$21,390
TOTAL	**143**	**$82,331**

Mulch rebates represent the largest share of program participation, accounting for 54 rebates awarded to date. Landscape conversion projects represent fewer total rebates but account for the largest dollar value due to the higher rebate amounts and cost of landscape projects. As described in the WUEP, landscape conversion rebates provide the highest expected water savings per dollar of all offered rebates.

Table 2 – Summary of Rebate Counts awarded since December 2022

Rebate Type	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Drip Irrigation Rebate		5	7	3	15
Indoor Appliances Rebate		8	10	9	27
High Efficiency Toilet (HET) and Urinal Rebates		5	6	1	12
Landscape Conversions		10	6	3	19
Mulch Program	2	15	21	16	54
Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate		6	6	4	16
TOTAL	**2**	**49**	**56**	**36**	**143**

Table 3 – Summary of Rebate Dollars awarded since December 2022

Rebate Type	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Drip Irrigation Rebate		$1,272	$3,150	$968	$5,389
Indoor Appliances Rebate		$1,600	$4,400	$4,500	$10,500
High Efficiency Toilet (HET) and Urinal Rebates		$600	$1,000	$199	$1,799
Landscape Conversions		$25,072	$13,480	$7,692	$46,244
Mulch Program	$170	$1,359	$6,779	$6,832	$15,140
Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate		$1,024	$1,034	$1,200	$3,258
TOTAL	**$170**	**$30,927**	**$29,844**	**$21,390**	**$82,331**

Of the 20 conservation measures identified in the WUEP, 17 measures have been implemented to date. The remaining three measures are either under evaluation or not currently scheduled for implementation at the District. Those three programs include budget-based rates, a school building retrofit program, and District pipeline leak detection.

In addition to the Rebate Program, several other conservation measures identified in the WUEP implemented since January 2024 include:

- **September 2024** – launch of the WaterSmart Customer Portal,
- **July 2024** – Commercial-Institutional Indoor water audits offered,
- **March 2025** – implementation of parcel-level water budgets,
- **December 2025** – construction begins on the District Demonstration Garden.

Table 4 below summarizes the status of each conservation measure identified in the WUEP with recommendations on whether these should remain as designed or be expanded.

Table 4 – Status of Conservation Measures Identified in the WUEP

#	Conservation Measure	Phase	Status
1	Smart Irrigation Controller Rebates – SFR	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
2	Smart Irrigation Controller Rebates – MFR/COM/INST	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
3	High Efficiency Toilet Rebates – SFR	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
4	High Efficiency Toilet Rebates – MFR/COM/INST	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
5	Landscape Conversions – SFR	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
6	Landscape Conversions – MFR/COM/INST	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
7	Indoor Appliance Rebates – Residential	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
8	Mulch Program	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
9	Indoor Appliance Rebates – COM/INST	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
10	Drip Irrigation Rebate	Ongoing	Implemented 2022
11	Commercial/Institutional Audit Program -	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
12	Grey Water System Rebates	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
13	AMI Customer Portal and Outreach	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
14	Outdoor Water Audits	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
15	Water Budgeting at Parcel Level	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
16	Demonstration Garden	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
17	Community Outreach and Education	Ongoing	Implemented 2024
18	Parcel Budget Based Rates		Under Evaluation
19	School Building Retrofit Rebate		Not Implemented
20	MWD System Leak Detection		Under Evaluation

Programs with No Recommended Change

The following conservation measures were included in the Pilot Program and are recommended to remain unchanged at this time. These measures have demonstrated steady participation and are appropriately aligned with the cost of materials and installation for the improvements they support.

These rebates have generated consistent participation since the program was introduced in December 2022 and continue to provide customers with practical incentives to improve water efficiency. The current rebate amounts for these measures are sufficient to encourage participation while allowing the District to maximize the number of projects completed within the available conservation program budget. Staff will continue to monitor participation in these programs and may return to the Board with recommendations for future adjustments if participation levels change or if installation costs significantly increase.

1. **Smart Irrigation Controller Rebates** – Single Family Residential
2. **Smart Irrigation Controller Rebates** – Multi-Family, Commercial and Institutional
3. **High Efficiency Toilet Rebates** – Single Family Residential
4. **High Efficiency Toilet Rebates** – Commercial and Institutional
5. **Landscape Conversions** – Single Family Residential
6. **Indoor Appliance Rebate** – Residential (SFR & MFR)

7. **Mulch Rebate** – All customer classes
8. **Indoor Appliance Rebate** – Commercial and Institutional
9. **Drip Irrigation Rebate** – All customer classes
10. **Commercial / Institutional (C-I) Indoor Audit Program -** The District offers water audits for commercial and institutional customers such as hotels, restaurants, and other large water users. These audits evaluate both indoor and outdoor water use and provide customers with recommendations for improving water efficiency. One C-I water audit was completed in FY2025.
11. **Grey Water System Rebates** - Grey water systems are eligible for rebates through the landscape conversion rebate program. Customers installing a grey water system as part of a landscape conversion project may receive a rebate under the landscape conversion program, subject to the program limits and eligibility requirements. No grey water rebates have been processed.
12. **AMI Customer Portal and Outreach** - The District's WaterSmart customer portal, provided through VertexOne (branded WaterSmart), launched September 2023 and provides customers with access to detailed water use information derived from Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) data. Customer portal registration is 35% as of March 2026. Through the portal, customers can view hourly and daily water use, receive automated leak alerts, and compare their water use to similar households. The portal also allows customers to view their water use relative to their water budget. District customer service staff use WaterSmart daily to understand customer water use and to provide direct communications to customers with large or ongoing leaks. Staff recommend continuing the partnership with VertexOne and the use of their WaterSmart portal.
13. **Outdoor Water Audit -** Outdoor water audits are performed by the District's Water Conservation Specialist upon request by customers. These audits typically include an inspection of irrigation systems, review of irrigation controller settings, and site-specific recommendations to improve irrigation efficiency and reduce outdoor water use. Since January 2022, a total of 258 outdoor water audits / site visits has been conducted (see Table 5 below). The total number of annual site visits has decreased with the implementation of the WaterSmart customer portal which has allowed District Customer Service and customers themselves to better diagnose issues and understand water use patterns.

Table 5 – Summary of Outdoor Water Audits since January 2022

Year	Audits
2022	97
2023	72
2024	54
2025	35
TOTAL	**258**

14. **Demonstration Garden** - The District Demonstration Garden construction kicked off December 2025 with landscape contractor Esau Landscapes Inc. with an awarded contract amount of $124,000. Construction is ongoing with expected completion by April 2026. The Demonstration Garden is intended to showcase water-efficient landscaping practices and serve as an educational resource for customers interested in implementing low water use landscapes. Educational signage is currently under development.
15. **Community Outreach and Education -** Community outreach and education efforts continue through District communications including newsletters, customer bill inserts, the District website, and other outreach efforts. These activities support the broader implementation of the WUEP by increasing awareness of conservation programs and encouraging customer participation.
16. **Water Budgeting at Parcel Level** - Parcel-level water budgets were implemented in March 2025 and integrated into both customer bills and the WaterSmart customer portal. Water budgets provide customers with an informational benchmark for expected efficient water use based on household size and estimated landscape area. The water budgets will remain in place and can be used in future droughts as a demand management measure.

Recommended Program Revisions

The following conservation measures are recommended to be expanded in the near term.

1. **Landscape Conversions - Multi-Family, Commercial and Institutional**. This rebate currently offers up to $10,000 per property for replacing existing turf with low or no-water landscapes such as native or drought-tolerant plantings. The rebate amount is currently calculated at $1 per square foot of turf removed. One multi-family customer has received the rebate under the Pilot Program for a total of $6,000 awarded. No C-I customers have applied for this rebate. Landscape conversion projects are typically large in scale and provide significant long-term water savings. The higher cost of landscape conversion projects for larger commercial and institutional properties can make participation more challenging under the current rebate structure. To encourage additional participation from larger properties such as hotels, schools, and multi-family residential developments, staff recommend increasing the maximum rebate amount for this category to $15,000 per property and increasing the rebate rate to $3 per square foot of turf removed. The limit of one rebate per property would remain in effect.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There would be no increased cost to adjust the Landscape Conversion Program for Multi Family, Commercial and Institutional properties. The rebates would be available until the annual budgeted amount was exhausted.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

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MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
MEMORANDUM

SECTION: **3-C**

DATE: **MARCH 16, 2026**

TO: **OPERATIONS AND CUSTOMER RELATIONS COMMITTEE**

FROM: **ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER**

SUBJECT: **REVIEW OF STATE REPORT REGARDING DISTRICT URBAN WATER USE OBJECTIVE**

RECOMMENDATION:

Information Only.

DISCUSSION:

As a retail water purveyor serving over 3,000 connections, the District is required to submit an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) report by January 1 of each year, reporting on the prior fiscal year (July to June). Under State regulations, the District is classified as a "capped" supplier, meaning the District's allowable water use is limited by the Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 conservation target since the SB X7-7 target is lower than the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) calculation. On December 24, 2025, the District submitted its Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 UWUO report to the State Water resources Control Board (SWRCB). For FY 2025, the District's capped objective was 3,809 acre feet (AF). The District's actual water use applicable to the objective was 3,012 AF. The capped objective and the actual water use values include single and multi-family residential water use plus water loss. The report shows District actual water use was 797 acre feet AF below the established UWUO for FY 2025. On February 23, 2026, the SWRCB emailed their report (provided in Attachment 1) to the District summarizing their review of the Districts UWUO report. The key findings of the State report are:

- The report was submitted **on time**, on December 24, 2025
- The supplier has **met** its calculated objective for FY 2024-2025

Two minor data flags were noted in the report. Staff do not intend to correct these minor data flags, but instead will ensure they are addressed in the next report cycle. The next UWUO report will be submitted by January 1, 2027, for the reporting period July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This reporting requirement is completed by District staff.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Report prepared by State Water Resources Control Board staff on February 23, 2026

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CALIFORNIA
Water Boards
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

"Conservation as a Way of Life" Compliance Summary: Montecito Water District (ORG ID 1645)

Report prepared by State Water Resources Control Board staff on February 23, 2026

Report Sections

1 Executive Summary

The "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" regulation establishes unique efficiency goals for each urban retail water supplier in California and provides those suppliers flexibility to implement locally appropriate solutions. The regulation seeks to cultivate long-term practices that help communities adapt to California's ongoing water challenges.

The regulation requires suppliers to:

- Annually calculate urban water use objectives for a subset of urban water uses: residential indoor water use, residential outdoor water use, real water loss, and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (DIMs)
- Carry out performance measures for CII water use
- Annually report to the State Water Board

This report summarizes the supplier's compliance with annual reporting requirements under the "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" regulation for the state fiscal year 2024-2025. This report was due on January 1, 2026.

1.1 Key Highlights from the Report

The following points are a summary of Sections 3 through 7.

- The report was submitted **on time**, on December 24, 2025.
- The supplier has **met** its calculated objective for fiscal year 2024-2025.[1]
- The supplier has no approved variances or temporary provisions for fiscal year 2024-2025.
- The report contains 2 data quality flags.

1.2 Objectives Calculated with Future Standards

The water use objectives will become progressively smaller as standards change through 2040. The following table compares the current water use objective and reported water use (shown in million gallons) to future efficiency requirements; the full summary can be found in Section 8. While this table does not capture how future water use objectives will be influenced by changes in local climatology, service area population, square footage of irrigated landscapes, and other data that will factor into future water use efficiency objectives, it is provided as a tool for local planning purposes.

Year	FY 24-25 Use (MG)	Calculated/Projected Objective (MG)	Current use lower than objective?
Current	981.6	1,241.3	Yes
FY25-26	981.6	1,241.3	Yes
FY30-31	981.6	1,241.3	Yes
FY35-36	981.6	1,241.3	Yes
FY40-41	981.6	1,241.3	Yes

Table 1: Simplified version of Table 6. Objectives calculated using the values and standards specified in Table 5 (with the exception of CII DIMs due to lack of data). See Section 8 for more information on the calculations and assumptions made.

[1] The State Water Board will begin formally assessing compliance with the objective for the report due on January 1, 2027.

2 Introduction

The "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" regulation went into effect on January 1, 2025. Pursuant to the regulation, urban retail water suppliers are annually required to submit a reporting form to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) by January 1 of each year. This document is intended to provide the supplier with a high-level summary of its compliance with reporting requirements for the state fiscal year 2024-2025, as well as some supplemental information that may help to inform future decision-making. Sections 3 through 7 summarize the information that the supplier provided on the required reporting form, as well as data quality issues identified by State Water Board staff. Section 8 calculates what the objective for fiscal year 2024-2025 would look like if future water use efficiency standards were applied.

Note: This is the second year that water use and water use objectives were required to be reported and calculated pursuant to the State Water Board's regulation, and State Water Board staff are identifying errors in the submitted data and reporting form as review is ongoing; these errors may impact the values shown throughout this report. Staff are taking steps to identify the more common errors so that they are corrected by suppliers and are resolved by the time water use objective compliance is assessed (i.e., for reports submitted January 1, 2027).

This report was generated by the State Water Board on February 23, 2026.

3 Report Submittal Date

The fiscal year 2024-2025 report was due on January 1, 2026. The version reviewed by the State Water Board was submitted on December 24, 2025.

4 Comparing the Objective to Reported Water Use

The supplier has **met** its calculated objective for fiscal year 2024-2025.

The final urban water use objective and corresponding reported water use, as calculated in the reporting workbook, is summarized in Table 2 in both million gallons (MG) and acre-feet (AF). Please note that compliance with the objective will first be formally assessed for the fiscal year 2025-2026, based on the report due January 1, 2027.

Quantity	Value (MG)	Value (AF)
Objective	1,241.3	3,809.4
Actual Water Use	981.6	3,012.4

Table 2: Objective and reported water use for fiscal year 2024-2025

As of the report due January 1, 2026, the SBx7-7 backstop volumes for process and recycled water are no longer equivalent to the values reported in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. Instead, they are based on values calculated in the SBx7-7 Backstop section of the reporting form. If the supplier had previously reported process and/or recycled water in the 2020 urban water management plan and did not include it in this year's report, this may lower the volume of the SBx7-7 backstop relative to that shown in the fiscal year 2023-2024 report, and result in a lower objective volume. Please refer questions about these changes to State Water Board staff at waterconservation@waterboards.ca.gov.

If you have any questions about how the objective was calculated, please refer to Appendix A.

5 Summary of Data Quality Flags for Objective Calculations

Table 3 summarizes objective data-related issues as identified by State Water Board staff.

Section	Data Checked	Reporting Issues Flagged
Objective	Calculated Final Volume	None
Objective	Intermediate Calculations	None
Residential Indoor	Calculated Volume	None
Residential Indoor	Required Cells Left Blank	None
Residential Outdoor	Calculated Volume	None
Residential Outdoor	LAM Data	None
Residential Outdoor	Required Cells Left Blank	None
Bonus Incentive	Calculated Volume	None
Water Loss Budget	Calculated Volume	None
Water Loss Budget	Service Connections/ Length of Mains	None
Actual Water Use	Calculated Volume	None
Actual Water Use	Missing/ Zero Potable Deliveries	None
Actual Water Use	Required Cells Left Blank	None
Real Water Loss	Reported Volume	None
Real Water Loss	Reporting Method	None
SBx7-7 Backstop	Required Cells Left Blank	None

Table 3: Data quality flags for the objective-related data

6 Summary of Data Quality Flags for Variance Calculations

As of the fiscal year 2024-2025 reporting period, variances and temporary provisions are reviewed by State Water Board staff; approved variances and temporary provisions are prefilled into the report. This has removed the need for variance data quality flags.

The supplier has no approved variances or temporary provisions for fiscal year 2024-2025.

7 CII Performance Measures

Table 4 summarizes Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial (CII) Performance Measures data-related issues as identified by State Water Board staff. The table summarizes flags for the CII Classification, Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIMs) and In-Lieu Technologies, and Best Management Practices (BMPs) sections in the reporting form.

Section	Data Checked	Reporting Issues Flagged
CII Classification (972)	Required Cells Left Blank	None
CII Classification (972)	Number of Service Connections	Zero CII service connections reported.
DIMs and In-Lieu Tech (973)	Large Landscapes Identification Method	None
DIMs and In-Lieu Tech (973)	Required Cells Left Blank	None
BMPs (974)	CII BMP Identification Method	None
974(c)(1)	Required Cells Left Blank	None
974(c)(1)	Other BMP	Did not explain "Other" BMP

Table 4: Data quality flags for the CII BMP sections

8 Objectives Calculated with Future Standards

The current and future standards for the urban water use objective calculations are summarized in Table 5.

Year	Residential Indoor	Residential Outdoor	CII DIMs	Water Loss Budget
FY23-24	55 GPCD	0.8 LEF	Volume as Reported	Reported or Budget
FY25-26	47 GPCD	0.8 LEF	Volume as Reported	Reported or Budget
FY30-31	42 GPCD	0.8 LEF	0.8 LEF (starts July 1, 2028)	Budget (starts July 1, 2027)
FY35-36	42 GPCD	0.63 LEF	0.63 LEF	Budget
FY40-41	42 GPCD	0.55 LEF	0.45 LEF	Budget

Table 5: Summary of the standards that inform objective calculations

Using the standards in Table 5 and the calculation steps explained in Appendix A, as well as the data provided in the fiscal year 2024-2025 report, State Water Board staff generated objective volume estimates as shown in Table 6.

Please note that these values do **not** represent the final calculated budgets for the corresponding years; they are intended to show what an objective for the fiscal year 2024-2025 would look like if future standards, rather than the standards in effect at the time, were applied to the reported data. Compliance with the regulation is a long-term process, but programs or actions implemented to reduce service area demand may also take time to implement and produce intended outcomes. State Water Board staff have provided these numbers as a starting point for considerations of which actions, if any, may need to be taken.

The budget associated with irrigable-not-irrigated landscapes (INI) is conditionally included or not included in the budget as noted in the "INI Included?" column of the table (see item 6 in the list of assumptions below for details). Future water use objectives will be influenced by changes in local climatology, service area population, and square footage of irrigated landscapes, as well as other data points that are not yet available, such as the square footage of CII landscapes with DIMs.

Please note that issues with missing or incorrect data from the fiscal year 2024-2025 report may also affect these values.

Year	INI Included?	Capped?	Objective (MG)	Objective (AF)	FY 24-25 use lower than objective?
Current	No	Yes	1,241.3	3,809.4	Yes
FY25-26	No	Yes	1,241.3	3,809.4	Yes
FY30-31	No	Yes	1,241.3	3,809.4	Yes
FY35-36	No	Yes	1,241.3	3,809.4	Yes
FY40-41	No	Yes	1,241.3	3,809.4	Yes

Table 6: Objectives calculated using the values and standards specified in Table 5 (with the exception of CII DIMs due to lack of data; see point 3 below)

These values were generated using the following assumptions:

1. For all years, reported quantities such as population, irrigated residential landscapes, and excluded demands remained constant.
2. For all years, the volume of requested variances (with the exception of the seasonal population variance, if applicable) remained the same as the volumes requested in this year's submitted report.
3. For all years, the CII with DIMs budget was assumed to be equivalent to the reported actual water use for CII with DIMs, since the landscape area data is not yet available. Variances for CII with DIMs are therefore assumed to be 0.
4. The water loss budget prior to FY2030-2031 was equivalent to the value selected by the reporter in this year's submitted report. The water loss budget for FY2030-2031 onwards was set as either (A)

the water loss budget calculated using the standards; or (B) the reported water loss, if one or more necessary components for the water loss budget calculation were missing.

5. The volume of the bonus incentive, if applicable, was capped according to the reported method and calculated objective for the corresponding year.
6. The 20% INI was included if actual water use exceeded the pre-"capped" objective for the corresponding year.
7. Before 2040, if the "no backsliding" provision was applicable and the supplier was part of a regional alliance that met its regional target, the pre-"capped" objective was used in place of the "capped" objective.

A Steps to Calculate Objective

Table 7 summarizes the initial budget components as determined within the submitted workbook, in both million gallons (MG) and acre-feet (AF).

Budget Component	Equation Symbol	Budget Value (MG)	Budget Value (AF)
Residential Indoor	RI_B	222.8	683.8
Residential Indoor Variances and Provisions	RI_V	0.0	0.0
Residential Outdoor	RO_B	1,929.5	5,921.5
Residential Outdoor Variances and Provisions	RO_V	0.0	0.0
CII with DIMs	DIM_B	1.7	5.1
Real Water Loss	RWL_B	63.1	193.5
Bonus Incentive	BI	0.0	0.0
Sum (before INI)	OBJ	2,217.1	6,803.9

Table 7: Individual budgets within the objective for fiscal year 2024-2025

The following section describes the step-by-step calculations that produced the final objective for fiscal year 2024-2025. All calculations are shown in million gallons.

1. The initial water use objective (not including INI, the bonus incentive, or the "no backsliding" provision) was calculated as follows:

$$Obj_{init} = RI_B + RI_V + RO_B + RO_v + DIM_B + RWL_B$$

$$OBJ_{init} = 222.8 + 0.0 + 1,929.5 + 0.0 + 1.7 + 63.1$$

$$OBJ_{init} = 2,217.1 \text{ Million Gallons}$$

2. The bonus incentive was reported as 0 or not calculated. Therefore,

$$OBJ = OBJ_{init}$$

$$OBJ = 2,217.1 \text{ Million Gallons}$$

If you think the bonus incentive should be greater than 0, please review the values that were entered in the "Bonus Incentive" tab of the reporting form.

3. The calculated objective was greater than actual water use for FY 2024-2025, so the 20% INI buffer was not added to the objective.

Volume	Equation Symbol	Value (MG)	Value (AF)
Objective without INI	OBJ	2,217.1	6,803.9
Actual Water Use	AWU	981.6	3,012.4
20 pct INI Volume (if applicable)	RO_{INI}	186.5	572.5
Excluded Demands	$EXCL$	234.5	719.5

Table 8: Summary of volumes used in steps 3 and 4 to compare to the SBx7-7 target volume

$$OBJ_{ADJ} = OBJ$$

$$OBJ_{ADJ} = 2,217.1 \text{ Million Gallons}$$

4. The "no backsliding" provision was assessed.

SBx7-7 Component	Equation Symbol	Value (MG)	Value (AF)
SBx7-7 Target Volume	SBX_V	1,475.8	4,528.9
Process Water	PW	0.0	0.0
Indirect Recycled	IR	0.0	0.0
Total No Backsliding Volume	SBX_{TOT}	1,475.8	4,528.9

Table 9: Summary of supplier's individual SBX7-7 target volume, plus any additional demands excluded from the original target

The sum of the objective plus excluded demands (OE) is as follows:

$$OE = OBJ_{ADJ} + EXCL$$

$$OE = 2,217.1 + 234.5$$

$$OE = 2,451.5 \text{ Million Gallons}$$

OE was greater than the no backsliding volume, SBX_{TOT}. Therefore, the "no backsliding" provision applies.

$$OBJ_{FINAL} = SBX_{TOT} - EXCL$$

$$OBJ_{FINAL} = 1,475.8 - 234.5$$

$$OBJ_{FINAL} = 1,241.3 \text{ Million Gallons}$$

MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
MEMORANDUM

SECTION: 3-H

DATE: MARCH 16, 2026

TO: OPERATIONS AND CUSTOMER RELATIONS COMMITTEE

FROM: PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

SUBJECT: CUSTOMER RELATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION UPDATE

RECOMMENDATION:

Information only.

DISCUSSION:

District outreach methods include e-News, bill inserts, bill messages, press releases, website updates, articles, social media posts, advertisements, regular updates in meeting presentations to community organizations, and participation in events. Communications are consistent with the District's 2022 5-Year Strategic Plan and regional and State initiatives including "Water Conservation is a California Way of Life". Recent initiatives include:

Demonstration Garden The project in front of the office progresses and Phase 1 construction completion is expected by end of month. (www.montecitowater.com/garden)

Annual Waterwise Garden Recognition Contest In partnership with RWEP* the District participates in the annual Waterwise Garden Recognition Contest celebrating Santa Barbara County's most beautiful and water-efficient landscapes. Applications are now available at WaterWiseSB.org/GardenContest with complete contest rules and will be accepted until April 30th, 2026.

* Montecito Water District is a member in the Regional Water Efficiency Program of Santa Barbara County (RWEP) which is comprised of the Santa Barbara County Water Agency and 15 local water purveyors in Santa Barbara County (members) to form a regional partnership.