

ASHLAND WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

November 29, 2016

AGENDA

- I. CALL TO ORDER: 4:00 PM, Siskiyou Room Community Development Building, 51 Winburn Way
- II. ANNOUNCEMENTS
- III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: April 4, 2016, June 28, 2016, August 29, 2016
- IV. CONSENT AGENDA
- V. PUBLIC FORUM
- VI. Water Master Plan Update
 - A. RH2 Consultant project manager/Status update
 - Water Conservation Modeling
 - Hydraulic Modeling
 - Operation Manual Update
- VII. Climate Energy Action Plan (CEAP)
 - A. Adam Hanks will present update of climate energy action plan to AWAC
- VIII. ADJOURNMENT: 6:00 PM





Climate and Energy Action Plan

PROGRESS UPDATE TO ASHLAND WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE—NOVEMBER 2016

CITY OF
ASHLAND

Ad-hoc Committee – Scope of Work

- Develop a set of recommendations to protect people and resources from the ongoing impacts of climate change
- Include targets and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Ashland
- Targets and strategies shall consider cost, feasibility, community acceptance and likelihood of success, with emphasis on voluntary measures for community action
- Include specific, measurable actions that citizens, local businesses and institutions can undertake upon adoption of the plan

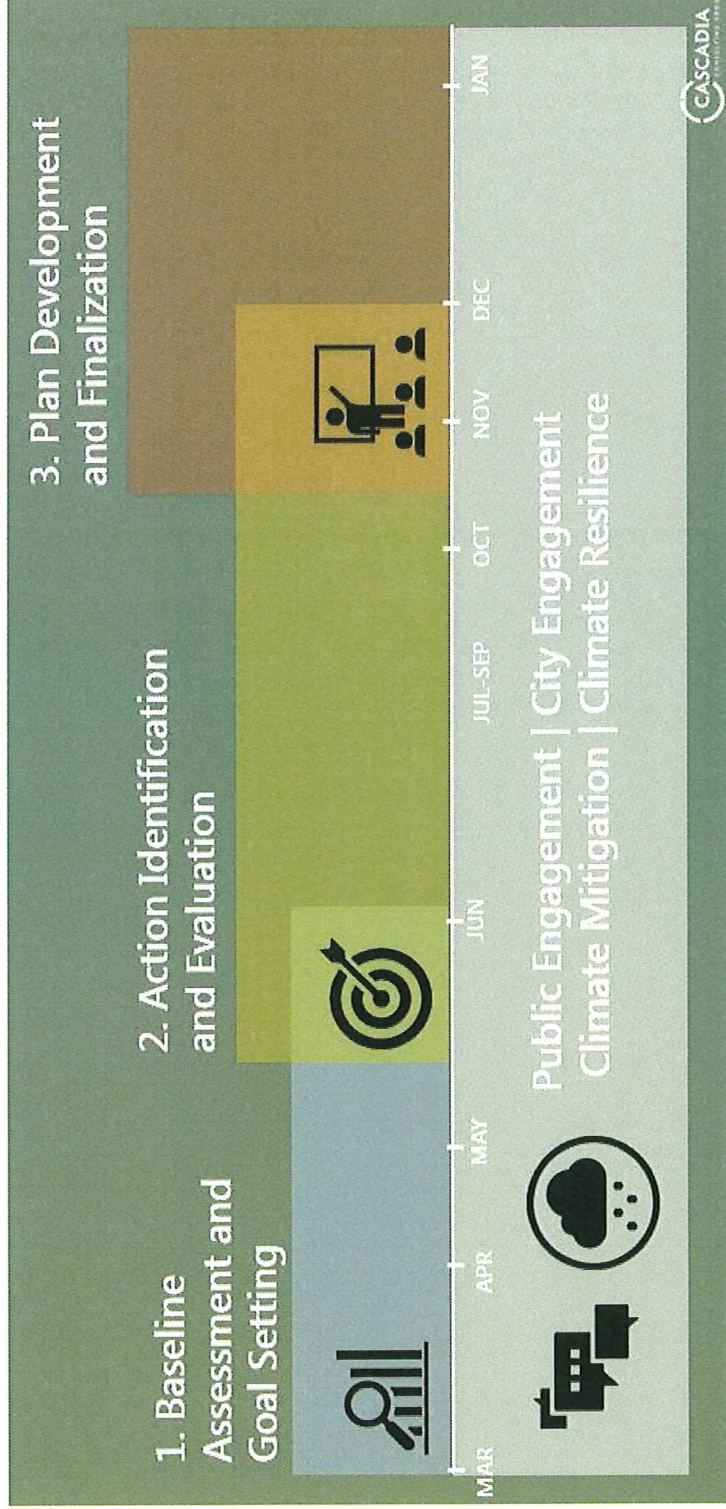


Project Consultant

Cascadia Consulting Group

- Climate, Sustainability and Environmental consulting since 1993
- Experience with public, institutional, corporate and non-profit clients
- Project Lead - Andrea Martin
- Project Team
 - Oregon Climate Change Research Institute at OSU
 - Jeff Golden - Golden Communications, Ashland
 - Jill Simmons, former director of Seattle's Office of Sustainability/Environment
 - Dave Van't Hof, sustainability advisor to former Oregon Governor Kulongoski

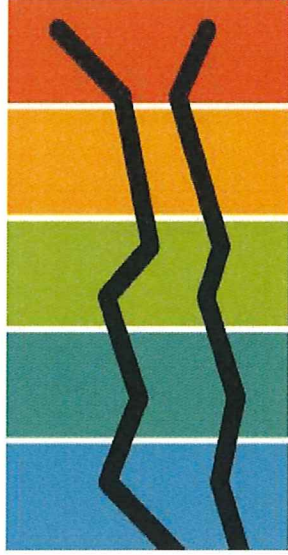
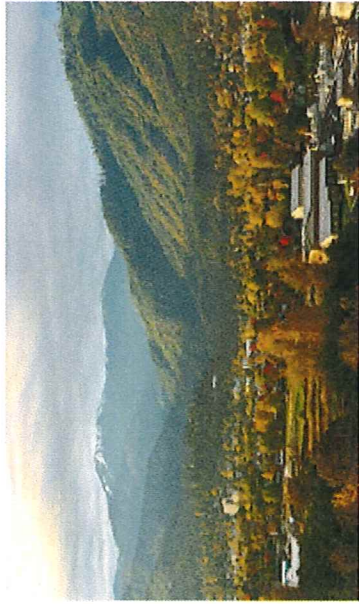
Project Timelines and Meeting Highlights



Local Data and Public Input



Greenhouse Gas Inventory
Community and City Operations
Results, Analysis and Recommendations



CITY OF ASHLAND, OREGON

Climate Trends & Projections

FINAL REPORT
AUGUST 22, 2018



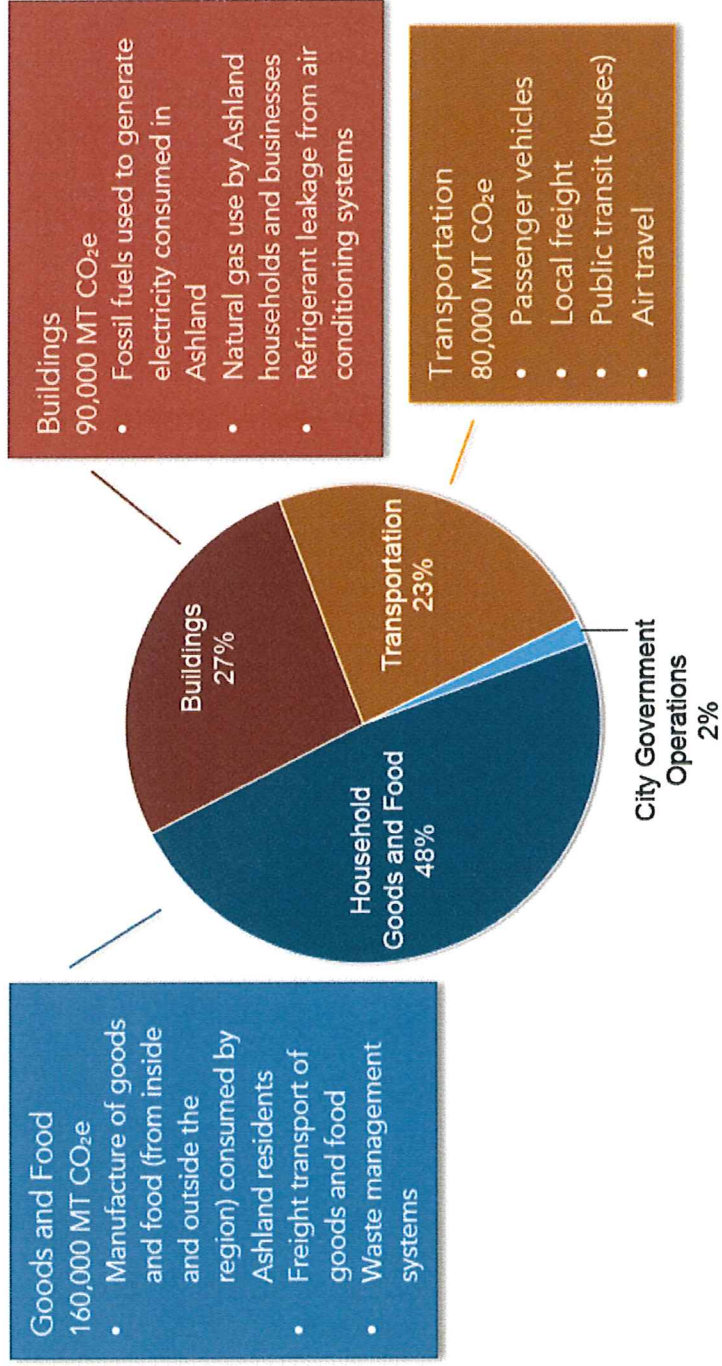
**Climate and Energy Action Plan:
Baseline Public Input Summary**

Cascadia Consulting Group
June 2016
[DRAFT]



CITY OF
ASHLAND

Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory



Climate Trends and Analysis



Temperature Increase and Extreme Heat

+8°F increase in average temperature

+12°F increase in the hottest day of the year

+90 more days a year of warm spells




Wildfire Risk

IN WESTERN WA & OR:

+30% increase in probability of large wildfires**

-40 year decrease in average time between fires***

Increased burn acreage




Heavy Rainfall and Drought Risk

+1 day increase in days with more than 20 mm of precipitation*

+1 in increase in rainfall during the heaviest rain days*

+6 day increase in the longest dry spells*

More winter precipitation



Changes to Snowpack and Water Availability

IN THE MIDDLE ROGUE SUBBASIN:

-86% decline in April 1 snowpack

More precipitation as rain instead of snow

Earlier spring snowmelt

Higher winter streamflow

Lower summer streamflow

*Some models show decreases

**Stavros, Abatzoglou, Lykin, McKenzie, & Steel, 2014
***Sheenan, Bacheiler, & Perschke, 2015

Preliminary Goal and Target

Preliminary plan goal and target:

8% carbon reduction annually to reach science based target of Ashland's per capita share to achieve 350 ppm of total atmospheric cGHG by 2100

City Operations Goals/Targets

- A subset of the overall plan goal and target
- While City operations GHG contributes approximately 2% to total community GHG emissions, mitigation goals/targets demonstrates City leadership
- Many mitigation strategies result in a positive return on investment resulting in lower operating costs (reduced fuel, electricity purchases, etc)

Preliminary plan goal and target:

- City Operations Carbon Neutral by 2047
- City Operations fossil fuel reductions of 50% by 2030 and 100% by 2050



Ordinance Considerations

- Committee is recommending that both the community and City Operations carbon reduction goal and target be adopted by Ordinance



Plan Format

- All calculations for goals/targets, emission reductions, progress towards targets will utilize a base year of **2015** – Most current and complete data
- Intermediate plan targets will be set and scheduled on three year increments from the data of plan adoption
- Plan will contain a regular reporting schedule (likely annual) and protocol for consistent tracking of progress at the individual action level, by focus area and overall
- Plan will identify actions by focus area, action type (policy, City Ops, community, etc), lead entity and by implementation timing (short, mid, long)



Plan Focus Areas

- Buildings and Energy
- Urban Form, Land use and Transportation
- Consumption and Materials Management
- Health and Social Systems
- Natural Systems



Sample Actions – Natural Systems

- NS-2-1. Evaluate the value and potential for incentives for practices that reduce use of potable water for non-potable purposes and recharge ground water, such as greywater reuse, rainwater collection, and rain gardens.
- NS-2-2. Explore water-efficient technologies on irrigation systems and consider requiring them during the permitting process.
- NS-3-2. Implement efficiency recommendations from the City facilities water audit

Committee Feedback Requested

- How best to incorporate relevant components of Water Master Plan into Climate and Energy Action Plan?
- Identify any key missing strategies or actions?
- Anything else?



Draft Plan – www.Ashland.or.us/DraftCEAP

Project website – www.Ashland.or.us/climateplan

Staff Contact – Adam Hanks, adam@Ashland.or.us or 541-552-2046

ASHLAND WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
April 7, 2016
DRAFT MINUTES

These minutes are pending approval by this Committee

CALL TO ORDER

Williams called the meeting to order at 4:00 PM

Committee Members Present: Don Morris, Amy Patton, John Williams, Rich Miller, Joe Graf, and Alex Amarotico Pat Acklin Donna Rhee, and Lesley Adams

Committee Members Absent: Rich Whitley Councilor Carol Voisin Darrell Boldt, and Kate Jackson

Staff present: Scott Fleury, Mike Faught, Julie Smitherman, and Kyndra Irigoyen

Staff absent: Steve Walker and Greg Hunter

ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

Public forum

None.

REVIEW PROPOSED MASTER PLAN

Smitherman introduced the consultant Lisa Maddaus, P.E. who will be presenting the software to the committee via telephone conference. Maddaus Water Management, Inc is located in Sacramento, California. Smitherman gave a handout to the group with an overview of the projects the company has worked on over the years. Maddaus will discuss the DSS model, which is the least cost planning decision support system model and has been in use since 1999. It is used in 25 states across the country, internationally, and represents over 30 million people. Maddaus will also discuss the shared vision planning approach, which will help us update the water supply model.

Lisa Maddaus, P.E. joined the meeting via telephone conference and gave an overview of the tools in consideration. She presented the modeling tools on the television for everyone to view. First she reviewed the conservation model and then the climate model.

Maddaus said they work all over the country and like to think of themselves as adjunct staff, helping to navigate water resource decisions. The tool focuses on the water demand forecast and the conservation aspect of water balance. Maddaus Water Management, Inc will work hands on with Smitherman to train and support her in managing the program for the City of Ashland. Typically the company will manage the data, but in our case, Smitherman will be trained and manage the data with the assistance from Maddaus.

The model is sophisticated and runs on the level of energy utility model, customer level data, not individual, but customer category. It graphs production data and consumption data for different customer types while placing them in billing category groups. Maddaus then develops a profile to look at different trends and from there they track what is happening. She said they can understand the growth productions as well. They have the ability to do different demand scenario planning because the system is very pragmatic.

Don asked about the implementation of the model into the city and how long it would take to get in place? Maddaus said it will take six to eight months to be implemented, the quickest is three months. The most time will be spent on inputting the consumption data into the model and designing the measures. Using it going forward, there are regular updates, at least annual summaries. A handful use it directly, and the majority are annual updates to boards. Smitherman said we have the ability to update it as much as we want.

Faught asked how does this tool help this commission if they are trying to aim for a 10%, 15%, or 20% conservation and what the impacts will be, how does this program help us with that. Maddaus said she would refer to the program scenarios. She said they could build a program that would ask what would 10% or 15% save. This program shows what the existing measures are. Internally it would include water loss, pricing, incentive programs the city has and the benchmark would be everything on the list. There could be 12-20 measures used. It is possible to choose different percent level or see the results on the backend and see how much is cost effective to save. Everything in this model will be customized for Ashland.

Smitherman said that once we input all of our data we will have this model indefinitely. We can adjust as we move forward and use it as much as we want to. Parameters and scenarios can be changed to our needs.

Williams asked if this program is web based. Maddaus said no it is not, but it is a future vision.

Maddaus reviewed the climate model next. She said this is a supporting tool that can check water shortage simulation, drought simulation, water supply reliability, and it also runs at a macro level water balance. They pick custom scenarios for the forecasts. Numerous different pieces are built and then tested under different conditions. She said system shortfalls are checked to see what the magnitude of how short your system is. It offers different solutions to figure out the shortage. Everything will be customized to the city's needs.

Rhee asked how dependent will we be on them. Smitherman said we will not heavily rely on them, but they are there to help us when we need. Morris asked when the model will be turned over to us. Smitherman said immediately. Faught said Smitherman is building the whole program with their help. It will take three months to input all of the data. Whatever program we think will be good for our community, we will input the program into the climate change model.

Graf said the conservation model is a powerful tool to see the possibilities. He said the climate change model seems overkill for our situation. Since we only have the inflow to the Reeder Reservoir to go off of. Faught said both models are \$50,000 each. Graf said we will still need someone to tell us how climate change is going to affect precipitation in the watershed and how that will affect what is going into the reservoir, someone has to do that in order to feed it into the spreadsheet.

Acklin said last time we had the best people analyzing our climate change, but you don't know until it happens.

Jeff Ballard, RH2 Engineering said this tool allows you to update as new information comes in. It allows you to look at other options in your situation such as what it impacts, what level of water is needed from TID vs. the spring flows from Reeder Reservoirs, how much water is needed to get from Medford Water Commission – if these are the situations, this tool helps you balance the water. It is not meant to be a climate analysis, but a water balance tool.

Graf said his question is whether we need a \$50,000 Excel spreadsheet to do this for climate. He understands using it for the conservation model. Williams said the question for him is the time and energy to go into this, there are some opportunity costs. Faught said from staff's perspective, while it is nice to say everything is built in spreadsheets, but we really have not modeled them forward. The nice thing about the model is we have real time data all the time. Instead of getting the information each time and have the staff pull data, we can just add to it in the model and make decisions faster. This is a onetime cost and then we will have the model forever.

Williams asked what the alternatives are if we do not get this model. Faught said we will use our assumptions like we have done in the past, with assistance from a consultant. Instead of using a consultant we will be able to manage and look at the model ourselves. He said we were one of few who included a climate change model in our water master plan and it was not conservative enough because we did not foresee three drought years in a row. He said he would like to adjust in real time when it does happen. We can do it the way we did before, but these tools are more beneficial for us.

Fleury said the biggest portion of the master plan is the CIP. When you are looking at spending \$100,000 for two programs, the water balances, the supply demand projection, they have more accurate and real time data it allows them to better assess what you need for your capital projects in the future. You could save yourself hundreds of thousands of dollars in the future just by having this tool. As we go along and do master plan updates, this tool would be available, it would be easier and faster to continually refine analysis and move forward.

Williams said these people are in the dark ages of software development. It should be a web app. He said he liked the water conservation model better than the drought model.

Morris asked if staff could do a cost benefit analysis to get a sense of how this will benefit us long term.

Acklin asked if this is the best program that is out there and how staff arrived to this company. Smitherman said out of all of the proposals we got, no one made us feel as comfortable as this company did, especially for what we were asking. The rest of them were offering what we already had done with our excel spreadsheets. Maddaus takes our data to the next level.

Morris said the greatest benefit from this is having a more orderly and systematic way of doing things.

Faught said we need support from the committee to take to the council.

Acklin/Graf m/s the Ashland Water Advisory Committee recommend that staff purchase the Maddaus Conservation Management model. All in favor.

Acklin/Morris m/s the Ashland Water Advisory Committee recommend that staff purchase the Maddaus Climate Management model. All in favor.

Meeting adjourned at 5:32pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Kyndra Irigoyen
Public Works Administrative Assistant

ASHLAND WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
June 28th, 2016
DRAFT MINUTES

These minutes are pending approval by this Committee

CALL TO ORDER

John Williams called the meeting to order at 4:06 PM

Committee Members Present: Don Morris, Amy Patton (vice chair), John Williams (chair), Rich Miller, Joe Graf, and Alex Amarotico, Pat Acklin, Donna Rhee, and Lesley Adams (left early 5:00pm), Darrell Boldt, Kate Jackson, Councilor Carol Voisin

Committee Members Absent: None

Staff present: Scott Fleury, Mike Faight, Julie Smitherman, Emily Killam, Steve Walker, Greg Hunter, Pieter Smeenk

Staff absent: Karl Johnson

Consultants: Tyler Dunkin (RH2), Jeff Ballard (RH2)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

None

Public forum

Huelz Gutcheon

2253 Hwy 99, Ashland, OR 97520. Ph #: 541-973-0254

Gutcheon says he's a little critical when it comes to Global climate issues and that nobody knows how to deal with it. He states that he kind of knows how to deal with it since he was back in Vietnam doing the same thing, except under peak oil. Now renewable energy is the same answer about what we should do. He said there are renewable energy guides and it's happening fast. However, he feels there are some problems, such as trucks stopping, food going away and less water. He is concerned about not having enough water for food. In his own words, he states that it has been verified that we do not have enough water for food. He says that it is ignored by the staff and the City and that the City says we're going to add more people.

REVIEW PROPOSED MASTER PLAN

Faight stated Council previously approved a contract with RH2 for the water master plan update. Jeff Ballard and Tyler Dunkin from RH2 are in attendance.

Committee asks if they have received the previous meeting minutes for approval. Staff states the minutes were not attached. Group asks for minutes to be sent via email for review and approval at the next meeting. Minutes were also handed out at meeting. Group would also like to see the Council staff reports discussing the drought and awarded the master plan contract to RH2. Staff to email these staff reports to AWAC group along with minutes.

Fleury introduced the RH2 project manager Jeff Ballard, as well as his counterpart Tyler Dunkin. Jeff will be the project manager for the RH2 group and will be directly liaising with this (AWAC) group as well as City staff.

Ballard introduced himself and discussed RH2's sub consultants for the project. The first is Maddaus Water Management. Maddaus is very well known in the water modeling and conservation field. They will be working with staff and the AWAC group with respect to conservation modeling analysis and water supply forecasting. The software being utilized was presented to the group at the April meeting.

The last water master plan was finished in 2012. It was a very detailed document and Ballard stated that major portions of the group had heavy involvement in the document. RH2's plan is not to revisit the entire document; that is not their goal. Their goal is to take the framework and base work of what was created before and move forward with the additional information that was requested in the RFP gained through the discussion with the City. For that to happen and the initial steps will involve data collection and analysis. RH2 is familiar with parts of the system with respect to previous work.

To get to the next steps it will take 2-3 months roughly to allow the City to supply them with all the information that they need. Williams asked if this is to plug into the Maddaus software, and Ballard stated it's for both the Maddaus software and the actual hydraulic modeling system. It will give them the opportunity to look into it and update the model after they get all that information. They try to get all their information in the beginning so that they can keep it a contained process. If they can get all the information now, they can move forward from that point in a fairly streamlined fashion.

The demand forecasting is the first phase which could cause some changes with how they evaluate the plan and how they move forward. They are going to look at the conservation pieces and look at the different supply issues and different opportunities that there are, as well as the best way to utilize resources, the facilities and the cost of everything combined. This will include the ability to expand the tap supply to 3 million gallons per day (MGD), vs the current 2.1 MGD. There will be some work with looking into the TID supply and how the City can utilize all of our options all the way down to a long term solution. They will also start looking into the process of evaluating the "One-Water" concept, possibly water reuse in the future. They will be looking into a very large variety of options and try to give guidance in which option is the best direction.

Hydraulically there have been some changes in the system with the TAP coming online in the existing master plan in 2012. That project was included but not necessarily to the level of detail that they can look at it now to see how it effects the entire transmission and distribution level, so they'll be doing that as well.

In addition, they have Katherine Hansford reevaluating the financial plan based on RH2's capital improvement recommendation. She previously completed the cost of service study for the City and has a good understanding of the financial system.

They will be looking at the analysis of the Mount Ashland aquifer potential, not recreating what was done previously, but taking a little bit different look at the stream flows and how it flows into the Reeder Reservoir. He believes that the City is still moving ahead with some water quality work at Reeder Reservoir, and if any of that information comes into play they'll bring that into some of those supply options that RH2 has talked about.

The One Water work is actually being done by Black and Veatch, they did the 2014 water plan for the City of LA and will be helping us out with that document, just from a very high level prospective, not going into a whole lot of detail, but laying out the options.

Aklin asked for the record to explain what One Water is. Faught stated he attended a conference last July for the wastewater industry. They had EPA and DEQ representatives there who explained the future is One Water, with the intent to have wastewater going right back into the water treatment plant, however, it is not legal in Oregon right now. Because this might be the future, he asks the committee to look at what One Water might do to our community.

Ballard says the reality behind the One Water is the beginning of the understanding that water is not limitless. So to understand the relations or to start looking into the relationships between the irrigation, stormwater, drinking water, and sewer as an overall concept of all the opportunities that exist in the areas that we have.

Voisin asked why we didn't discuss this earlier or start with the use of One Water. Ballard stated that part of it comes down to the financials of it. Most of these things will end up being high level and high cost things that can be envisioned in the future. Use this as a guidance document to take forward. If the committee does see interest for this in the community, use this as a stepping stone to move forward.

Faught stated that our wastewater is treated and can be used for irrigation. It just can't be brought back into the treatment plant. A lot of time was spent on the reuse option in the 2012 plan and it was deemed too expensive at that point. One Water is preparing us for how far we are willing to go as a community. Climate change has changed the dynamics of water supply.

Jackson mentioned the integrated water resource strategy the water resource department wrote 5 years ago, and they are currently soliciting public comment on the document. They had a meeting last week in Medford to guide them towards revisions to the plan. You can go online to the water resource department and look for a way to submit comments.

Fleury discussed the master plan schedule. He stated we are looking at a couple months before they reconvene and discussed significant issues. Once they get enough data put together and formulated, they'll meet back up and talk about the next steps and the process. Their initial estimate was for the next meeting to occur in September.

Faught was reminded as Amaratico walked in, about a previous email sent to Faught about an interest in touring the TAP building. Faught suggested having a tour in place of the July meeting. Faught will also plan to have a celebration similar to the previous one when the new pump station is fully operational. He asked if there was an interest in touring the TAP station and also the water treatment plant in place of the July and August meetings.

Williams asked the group for their thoughts on the tour idea. Everyone agreed it's a good idea to tour and that staff will set them up for the July and August meetings.

Fleury outlined water projects completed or in process since adoption of the 2012 plan. Approximately 7,000 yards of material have been removed from the east and west forks. There are 3,000 yards left on our permit and we are working on that removal project this summer. Bathometry of the reservoir was recently completed and compared to the 2007 data. The one area at the mouth showed a little bit of sedimentation, but the overall impact wasn't significant based on the data. The data showed approximately 2,500 yards of accumulation near the mouth between 2007 and 2016.

Hunter stated it happened a couple years ago. There was a high flow in February that came over the W. fork and blew out a bank that was built up from the 1997 flood and moved it down into that low zone. It was a onetime thing that ended up moving most of that material into that section or Reeder Reservoir.

Fleury stated that sediment removal is a continual maintenance project for the City.

The permanent pump station improvements are almost done and he'll set up the tour so that we can see the facility. There have been general system improvements such as Terrace Street Pump Station electrical improvements to make it safer, as we are currently working on upgrades to the pumps.

A perimeter security fence was constructed around the treatment plant and security cameras added to the dam. Telemetry was installed in Steve Walker's office so he can now see the storage and distribution system operations during the day.

Staff also contracted for analysis of a high capacity well within the City. The treatment process at the plant was changed as part of a disinfection byproduct study in order to meet new water quality testing rules and the changes appear to be working well. Hunter stated we had a perfect storm event, where the worst water quality test came in and the resulting testing in the system showed no problems.

Fleury stated staff is currently working on engineering for some general operation & maintenance water main replacements. Council also recently adopted the Cost of Service Study which reallocated costs across the customer classes for the water fees. These are kind of the big general things that were done and/or working on moving forward.

Patton asked if there are any infrastructure improvements happening.

Fleury said we've done the engineering on the IV Morton water line and the water line in Siskiyou Blvd. near Crowson Rd.

Faught stated the 2012 master plan the committee worked on has led to low interest loans of for capital projects including one million dollars of principal forgiveness for the water treatment plant projects. Without AWAC's work this would not have occurred. All the work that has been done is paying dividends.

Williams remembers one of the other things that was looming over the existing water plant is that DEQ wanted a wall around portions of it which would be very expensive for potential rock slides etc. Faught said we didn't have to do that, and the main options agreed to by the group were construction of a new treatment plant.

Faught discussed the current year's water supply outlook. On May 1st there were 54 inches of snow at the Big Red snotel site, with the previous two years being zero. As part of the drought response previously Faught kept the Reservoir full by using TID water early in the season with Council approval. Now Faught would like to use TAP prior to using TID water if the reservoir drawdown occurs faster than the established drawdown curve. The reason is use of TID is a huge impact to staff both for distribution and treatment. TAP is treated water and during drought events, it should be the first source of water and TID would be the second source. The additional cost to run TAP over TID for 60 days is \$16,800. During an emergency situation it's best to use TAP, and we are asking Council to consider this at their next meeting.

Fleury informed the group that Council recently approved the IFA loan for the new water treatment plant. Staff is waiting for one document from the Legal Department to finalize the loan. Once we get IFA's approval, staff can solicit for a consultant engineering firm for the design of the plant. Staff estimates it will take 4-5 months to make a final selection and begin the design process.

Meeting adjourned at 5:18pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Emily Killam
Public Works Administrative Assistant

DRAFT

ASHLAND WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
August 29th, 2016
DRAFT MINUTES

These minutes are pending approval by this Committee

CALL TO ORDER

John Williams called the meeting to order at 9:03 AM

Committee Members Present: Don Morris, Amy Patton (vice chair), John Williams (chair), Joe Graf, Pat Acklin, Donna Rhee, Darrell Boldt, Kate Jackson, Rich Miller

Committee Members Absent: Alex Amarotico, Lesley Adams, Councilor Carol Voisin

Staff present: Mike Faught, Emily Killam

Staff absent: Karl Johnson, Scott Fleury, Julie Smitherman, Steve Walker, Greg Hunter, Pieter Smeenk

Consultants: None

Consultants absent: Tyler Dunkin (RH2), Jeff Ballard (RH2)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

None

Public forum

Shaun Moran

615 Taylor St., Ashland, OR 97520. Ph #: 541-708-6067

Moran asks if the Ashland Water Advisory Committee reviews TAP and asks if the pump station is broken. Faught states that the group won't review the existing TAP, they already talked about using TAP first. Faught says TAP will become an important part of conversations. Moran also states he heard the pump on top was broken and Faught dispels the rumor. Faught states that TAP is something this group addresses, but the purpose of this meeting is to discuss the proposed changes to the Water Master Plan.

REVIEW PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE WATER SERVICE AGREEMENT

Williams states that the meeting is being held to discuss the proposed changes of the Water Service Agreement and to give Mike vetting before he takes it to council.

Faught states there are a couple changes to the existing contract that were negotiated a few years ago in order to start TAP. There is one change that Faught is recommending, and one that the TAP group is recommending. Faught reads that on page 3 of 9 is the biggest conversation he wanted to have with the committee. The paragraph reads that the water supplied by MWC is an emergency source for Ashland. Faught has a problem with a contract stating that it's an emergency source because it allows them to determine if Ashland is an emergency or not, which would not allow Ashland to use the water. Faught wants to remove that sentence out of the language, and leave the sentence where it says that the water is limited under this agreement, and is limited based on our water right. He also states that this is for a proposed 5 year agreement. When TAP was first discussed, it was talked about as an emergency source only, and now it becomes a limiting factor on what's an emergency or not. That statement would allow them to decide what is an emergency or not, or do we always have to declare an emergency in order to get water every time. Patton agrees that it shouldn't be in the Medford contract, but asks if it's somewhere in the Ashland policy or somewhere in the city council policy. Faught states we run TAP one month every year for testing, but due to the lead questions, it was not ran this year. Faught wants Medford to finish removing the

Patton says her question is, is there a policy in the city of Ashland about TAP being used as emergency? We asked council in 2014 to give us direction Faught says yes, there is a policy on it and it was voted in 2014 that in an emergency response, TID water is used first, and TAP water second. Since then, and since Faught has discussed with the committee at the last meeting, he asked the MWC if they'd consider using TAP water first and TID water second.

Acklin states that what this contract and what our policies should do is give us the greatest flexibility to respond to the situation appropriately and not be bound by a perception of what an emergency means. She mentions she thought that last year we started using TAP to preserve the water in the reservoir. Faught says we were using TID first, and then we used TAP and that is the way it's set up now. Acklin says we need flexibility in managing the water supply. Faught said the advantage in using TAP first is that it's treated. The argument he had with council is that when we're using TID first, the fluctuation in treatment is constant. We have 4 people that work in treatment, and they have to work all summer long because with any adjustment to the system they have to manage that. It's constant monitoring and as only a 4 person crew, it wears them out. Due to this and the fact to not having a large enough crew, Faught is now recommending going to TAP first because it's treated. From that standpoint, it's about \$16k more a year but it's invaluable to start there. Then only turn the TID on for backup if needed, this way the staff on draught years isn't on duty all summer long.

Patton has a question about the time of year statement at the beginning of article one. MWC agrees to supply surplus water up to a combined (from all connections) maximum of 1480 gallons per minute (GPM) for the months of October through April, and surplus facilities capacity to treat and transport water up to a combined (from all connections) maximum of 1480 GPM for the months of May through September. Faught says this is the standard language. Faught said it's a good question and they're delivering our water, the 1000 acre feet in the summer. They're willing to give us their water in the winter which is really important and how we get water year round. During their peak time they're not willing to take that chance, however, during the winter they are. Faught states we paid for SDCs in advance and the other cities didn't do that. So MWC is going to reduce the water supply they can have in the future until they increase capacity. They can't reduce ours, because ours is contractually paid for. So we're in a much better situation and we'll always get our 1000 acre feet, and the other cities will not be able to get that because they didn't do that sort of agreement.

What the MWC commission is saying for TAP users, is they don't care about the total amount of water that goes through their system throughout the summer, each of the other two cities is going to have a reduced amount. However, as long as the total that they send to TAP doesn't exceed that number (if we're not using it for example), the other cities can use it and they're not in violation. So they're writing language here in the contract that allows the other cities to use it. We all have our own meter, and we have our own meter at the TAP station and only pay for what goes through the meter. Patton states there were some auditing at the meters and was mentioning that there were some questions about the accuracy of the readings at the Phoenix one. Faught states that Medford put a new meter in and they have it fixed at this point. The language was put in there to show that Ashland can only use a 1000 acre feet, but it's based on so many gallons per day and is a demand hit to their plants. Our pumps are only using 2.13mgpd which is our maximum, which is different than all of the other cities. When we run it, we're using it all of it. When they're running it, it fluctuates. So we're 24/7 at our 2.13mgpd so it's of full time running. The other cities when they run, it draw and fill their reservoirs it's up and down. So their reduced some cases by 25% of what they've been able to have in the past and didn't buy SDCs like Ashland did. All the language is saying is that they recognize Ashland isn't using their water. As a collective amount for the system and as long as it doesn't

plenty of water rights at Lost Creek Faught says. He states if we are really, really, worried, or feel we can't trust that Medford is going to give us our water, there is really only one other way to get water. That would be to get our own intake at the Rogue River, and design our own plant. That is really the only way to feel secure in that, and it would be extremely expensive. Acklin says that's what she was trying to say is try to build into the agreement that we get a piece of the action even in the day when we have to expand that again or fix the infrastructure to get it here. Faught says we did much better than the other cities in regards to the contract and that he tried to have a statement put in the agreement like the above, however he could not. Faught says he looks at that sort of statement being put in agreement, the same way that Medford does because we're a water purveyor. Faught reassures Acklin that this contract gets water delivered unless there's some big issue, and they'll curtail us like they'd curtail themselves. There's no thought in their process that says let's get everyone on a contract so we can sell the surplus water until we run out. They're managing their system saying they need more water in the system so in the future everyone is served. They can't get themselves in a position where they can't deliver to their community any more than we could. Faught says he doesn't have any concerns about the contract as far as the way it reads.

Patton states she could see one situation, if we had a natural disaster they'd fix their internal systems first and ours last. Faught says but it could be we're investing money with them so our systems get up and running too. He said in the event of an emergency we should be thinking about all the possibilities to make sure we're all back up and running. Graf says when this was first starting up, council gave us some flak for this. He asks do you think being dependent on an outside water source could reincarnate this feeling. Faught said that there was a strong belief that TAP should be emergency only. He says Patton is right in asking that question and that has not changed; we don't want to limit ourselves in a contract that says that.

Jackson says there's a cities group that talks about the bigger picture about the management of water. She said there are 3 different entities that talk about all of this right. She asks Faught how he sees structuring a more formal advisory group for regional water master planning for the future. Faught said this is sort of the pitch that other cities asked the MWC. Faught says right now MWC allows other cities to participate in some of their meetings, such as the cost of service meeting they had. They had a meeting and allowed the other cities to come with their engineers to provide feedback. Now the master plan is on their way, and we'll have feedback with these folks, as they give their drafts.

Faught says that it's important to do these reviews every 5 years because so much can change. He doesn't know if this resonates with other cities, but we need to continue to have conversations about what our needs are long term.

Graf has questions about the meters and wants to know where they get the readings. Faught says there is one meter that we pay a bill on, the one that comes from the TAP building. As a TAP group, we hired RB Cog to distribute the bill to each city based on the gallon charge of what we actually used. Faught likes that fact that they're not trying to get in our system. That is also the whole point of this change in the contract. Each city has a limit at the meter, and as long as they don't exceed it at that meter, then you can do with the water as you please. The bill comes from the one meter at TAP, we're a joint group with TAP. Walker says we report our usage, and they bill us based on that. Jackson says maybe this contract isn't the best spot to describe the metering system.

Graf asked if he's understanding the language in the contract correctly, where it says that the MWC can raise the rates and charge us more SDCs anytime they feel like. Faught says, no, we're locked in so they can't charge us anymore. The committee re-reads article 7 to clear the questions up and get an answer.

Acklin asks if we have a schedule in checking the accuracy of the meters. Walker states it's something we have to get with Jeff Ballard to discuss. Faught says the other thing that is cool about having three meters is that if Talent meter isn't working right and it's showing something off in our system then we can check it out.

Faught said he's been meeting with Larry and will let council know the reason we're not using their water. Faught said Medford has come up with a system to identify older pipes that may have the lead pigtail in them. So Medford is going through and checking the meter and if there's reason to dig up the meters, they're doing so. He said they've already dug up in the range of 10 additional lead pigtails in this process. Patton is wondering if there will be a summary at some point in time. Faught also says they're doing a corrosion study that will take them a few years, and are doing everything they should be doing. Patton says the corrosion study is because their water is soft so she wants to hear how their water is different from ours so we don't have the same problem.

Walker says as far of lead pigtails go, the articles from Medford make it very confusing to the public. It makes them think that if they have a galvanized water service you're automatically going to have a lead pigtail. Walker tells them that he isn't going to say there couldn't be a lead pigtail in this town, however, he's had his hands on numerous pipes of ours and also their experience and their maintenance staff dates back to 1981 and none of them have ever seen a lead pipe or lead pigtail. Our system will have a gooseneck that elbows down to the service. His guess as to why we don't see them is because we probably couldn't afford them. Patton said the lead pigtails are one piece of it, and the other piece is if there is soft water. Walker says you always want your water scaled, PH is one piece but there are multiple things that come into play. He says when we work on our own system we see healthy scaling and we are currently seeing that.

Williams said the school district hired a company to come out and test the lead levels in all of their school water supplies. Faught said the same thing with SOU, they only found one source which was a drinking fountain.

Faught says if he talks Larry into taking the whole paragraph out, would the committee be comfortable with that, or would they rather him wait. The committee says they'd like to see the SDCs but not in relation to the contract. There isn't a lot of risk on our part in removing that paragraph. Faught states we don't have the capacity to take more water at this point. It's best to just leave it out of our contract at this point in time, however, he'll talk to Lohman about it since it's a long term contract. Williams says this statement doesn't seem to mean much. Williams asks if Faught has to take it to council this week. Faught says no, he's going to try to rewrite it and then take it forward.

Meeting adjourned at 10:17am.

Respectfully submitted,
Emily Killam
Public Works Administrative Assistant