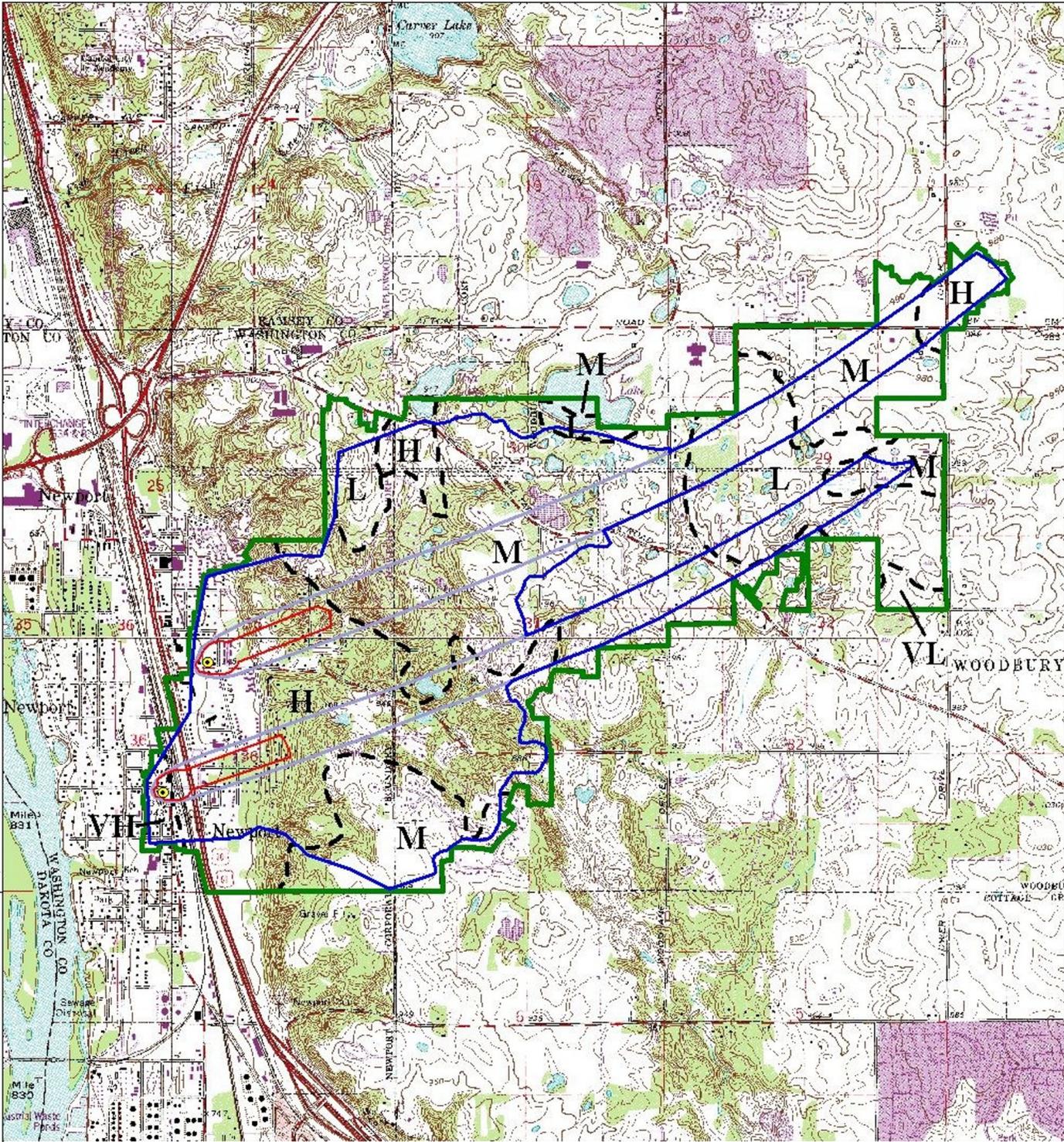


R 22 W | R 21 W



Newport

Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) MN-00240 10 year Time of Travel

- Public Water Supply Well
- Emergency Management Zone
- Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA)
- Groundwater Capture Zone
- DWSMA
- DWSMA Vulnerability Boundary

- VH = Very High Vulnerability**
- H = High Vulnerability**
- M = Moderate Vulnerability**
- L = Low Vulnerability**
- VL = Very Low Vulnerability**

0.4 0 0.4 Miles



T 28 N
T 27 N



Approved October 3, 2003

R 22 W | R 21 W

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF WATERS and METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

WATER SUPPLY PLANS

These guidelines are divided into four parts. The first three parts, Water Supply System Description and Evaluation, Emergency Response Procedures and Water Conservation Planning apply statewide. Part IV, relates to comprehensive plan requirements that apply only to communities in the Seven-County Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. If you have questions regarding water supply plans, please call (651) 259-5703 or (651) 259-5647 or e-mail your question to wateruse@dnr.state.mn.us. Metro Communities can also direct questions to the Metropolitan Council at watersupply@metc.state.mn.us or (651) 602-1066.

DNR Water Appropriation Permit Number(s)	1972-0851 (Both Wells)
Name of Water Supplier	City of Newport
Address	596 Seventh Avenue
Contact Person	Mr. Bruce Hanson
Title	Superintendant of Public Works
Phone Number	651-459-2475
E-Mail Address	brhanson@minter.net

PART I. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

The first step in any water supply analysis is to assess the current status of demand and supplies. Information in Part I, can be used in the development of Emergency Response Procedures and Conservation Plans.

A. ANALYSIS OF WATER DEMAND.

Fill in Table 1 for the past 10 years water demand. If your customer categories are different than the ones listed in Table 1, please note the changes below.

TABLE 1 Historic Water Demand

Year	Total Population	Population Served	Total Connections	Residential Water Sold (MG)	C/I/I Water Sold (MG)	Wholesale Deliveries (MG)	Total Water Sold (MG)	Total Water Pumped (MG)	Percent Unmetered/Unaccounted	Average Demand (MGD)	Maximum Demand (MGD)	Residential gallons/capita/day	Total gallons/capita/day
1998	3790	3450	1006	78.8	26.5	N/A	105.3	116.5	10%	.29	.65	62.5	83
1999	3720	3456	1006	82.1	28.2	N/A	110.3	118.6	8%	.29	.65	65.1	87
2000	3720	3456	979	83.8	28.8	N/A	112.6	124.5	11%	.29	.65	66.4	89
2001	3715	3456	1018	79.6	27.2	N/A	106.8	121	14%	.29	.65	63.1	84
2002	3715	3456	1018	79.9	29.	N/A	108.9	120	10%	.29	.65	63.3	86
2003	3715	3400	1009	77.6	31.	N/A	108.7	134.8	25%	.29	.65	62.5	87
2004	3715	3400	1009	72.2	29.7	N/A	101.9	115.	11%	.29	.65	58.2	82
2005	3715	3400	1025	74.	27.8	N/A	101.8	111.6	10%	.29	.65	58.6	82
2006	3715	3400	1027	73.9	25.	N/A	99.	120	20%	.29	.66	59.5	78
2007	3715	3400	1023	68.9	23.2	N/A	92.1	120.1	20%	.29	.68	55.2	87

MG – Million Gallons **MGD** – Million Gallons per Day **C/I/I**- Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

Residential. Water used for normal household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens.

Institutional. Hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, and other facilities that use water for essential domestic requirements. This includes public facilities and public metered uses. You may want to maintain separate institutional water use records for emergency planning and allocation purposes.

Commercial. Water used by motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, commercial facilities, both civilian and military.

Industrial. Water used for thermoelectric power (electric utility generation) and other industrial uses such as steel, chemical and allied products, food processing, paper and allied products, mining, and petroleum refining.

Wholesale Deliveries. Bulk water sales to other public water suppliers.

Unaccounted. Unaccounted for water is the volume of water withdrawn from all sources minus the volume sold.

Residential Gallons per Capita per Day = total residential sales in gallons/population served/365 days **Total Gallons per Capita per Day** = total water withdrawals/population served/365 days

NOTE: Non-essential water uses defined by Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, include lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other non-essential uses. Some of the above categories also include non-essential uses of water.

Water Use Trends. Discuss factors that influence trends in water demand (i.e. growth, weather, industry, conservation). If appropriate, include a discussion of other factors that affect daily water use, such as use by non-resident commuter employees or large water consuming industry.

The City of Newport is essentially developed within the service area of its existing public water supply system. Water use is primarily affected by seasonal weather variations that may induce a need for sprinkling. During the past several years the City has sold fairly significant volumes of water to Contractors working on the TH-61/I-494 reconstruction project. The existing industrial/commercial water use has been quite stable and is expected to change only by the addition of new users to the system. Should infill development occur either within the developed portions of the City or on top of the bluffs increased water use can be expected both in long and short term.

TABLE 2 Large Volume Users - List the top 10 largest users.

Customer	Gallons per year	% of total annual use
Newport Cold Storage	4.63 MG	5.00
Diversified Manufacturing	3.71 MG	4.00
Tinucci Restaurant	1.42 MG	1.50
Newport Center (Retail)	1.40 MG	1.50
Red Rock Manor (Senior Housing)	0.98 MG	1.10
Ardis Schreer (Apartments)	0.93 MG	1.00
Hengenes Prop (Apartments)	0.77 MG	0.84
Hengenes Prop (Apartments)	0.65 MG	0.70
Mark Court (Apartments)	0.58 MG	0.63
Metro Gravel (Concrete Batch Plant)	0.46 MG	0.50

B. TREATMENT AND STORAGE CAPACITY.

TABLE 3(A) Water Treatment

Water Treatment Plant Capacity	2,000,000	Gallons per day
Describe the treatment process used (i.e., softening, chlorination, fluoridation, Fe/Mn removal, reverse osmosis, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, others). Also, describe the annual amount and method of disposal of treatment residuals, if any.		
Water treatment in Newport consists of the addition of chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental.		

TABLE 3(B) Storage Capacity - List all storage structures and capacities.

Total Storage Capacity	Average Day Demand (average of last 5 years)	
750,000 Gallons	300,000 Gallons per day	
Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Gallons
Elevated Storage	NONE	NONE
Ground Storage	2	750,000
Other: NONE	NONE	NONE

C. WATER SOURCES. List all groundwater, surface water and interconnections that supply water to the system. Add or delete lines to the tables as needed.

TABLE 4(A) Total Water Source Capacity for System (excluding emergency connections)

Total Capacity of Sources	2100 Gallons per minute
Firm Capacity (largest pump out of service)	900 Gallons per minute

TABLE 4(B) Groundwater Sources - Copies of water well records and well maintenance information should be included with the public water supplier's copy of the plan in Attachment A.

Well # or name	Unique Well Number	Year Installed	Well & Casing Depth (ft)	Well Diameter (in)	Capacity (GPM)	Geologic Unit	Status
1	00208353	1963	261	16	1200	Jordon	active
2	00225904	1972	285	16	900	Jordon	active

Status: Active use, Emergency, Standby, Seasonal, Peak use, etc. GPM – Gallons per Minute
 Geologic Unit: Name of formation(s), which supplies water to the well

TABLE 4(C) Surface Water Sources

Intake ID	Resource name	Capacity (GPM/MGD)
	NONE	

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 4(D) Wholesale or Retail Interconnections - List interconnections with neighboring suppliers that are used to supply water on a regular basis either wholesale or retail.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Wholesale or retail
NONE		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 4(E) Emergency Interconnections - List interconnections with neighboring suppliers or private sources that can be used to supply water on an emergency or occasional basis. Suppliers that serve less than 3,300 people can leave this section blank, but must provide this information in Section II C.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
NONE		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

D. DEMAND PROJECTIONS.

TABLE 5 Ten Year Demand Projections

Year	Population Served	Average Day Demand (MGD)	Maximum Day Demand (MGD)	Projected Demand (MGY)
2009	3420	.34	.675	95
2010	3420	.35	.675	95
2011	3420	.35	.675	95
2012	3430	.36	.68	96
2013	3430	.36	.68	96
2014	3460	.37	.69	98
2015	3460	.37	.69	98
2016	3470	.38	.7	99
2017	3470	.39	.7	99
2018	3480	.39	.72	100

MGD – Million Gallons per Day MGY – Million Gallons per Year

Projection Method. Describe how projections were made, (assumptions for per capita, per household, per acre or other methods used).

Utilizing Met Council population projections, population values are multiplied times residential per capita water use and an allowance for CII contribution is inflated at the same rate as the population increase an allowance of 12% of used water is provided for system wide leakage.

E. RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

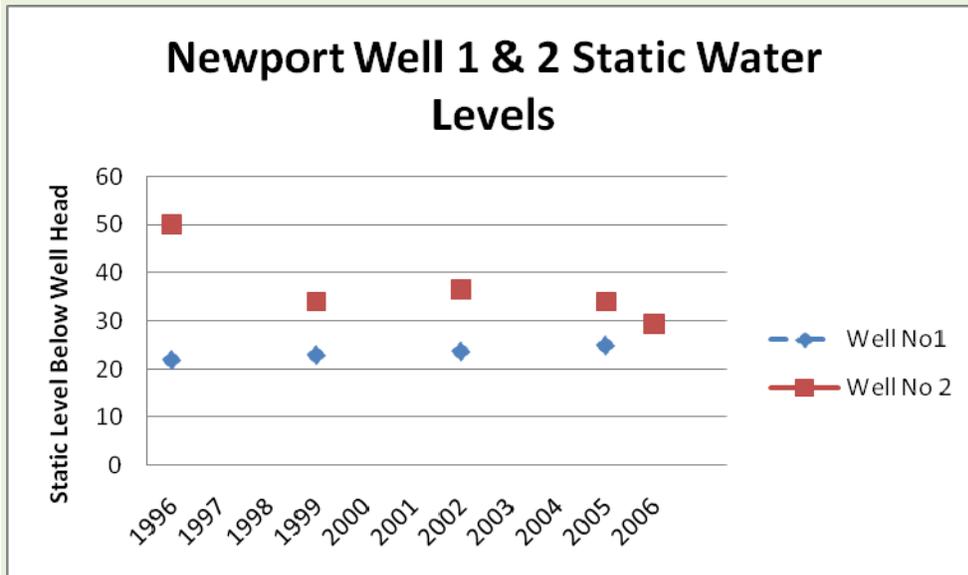
Sustainable water use: use of water to provide for the needs of society, now and in the future, without unacceptable social, economic, or environmental consequences.

Monitoring. Records of water levels should be maintained for all production wells and source water reservoirs/basins. Water level readings should be taken monthly for a production well or observation well that is representative of the wells completed in each water source formation. **If water levels are not currently measured each year, a monitoring plan that includes a schedule for water level readings must be submitted as Attachment . The City will implement annual readings of water level readings.**

TABLE 6 Monitoring Wells - List all wells being measured.

Unique well number	Type of well (production, observation)	Frequency of Measurement (daily, monthly etc.)	Method of Measurement (steel tape, SCADA etc.)
00208353	Production	Intermittently	Steel Tape
00225904	Production	Intermittently	Steel Tape

Water Level Data. Summarize water level data including seasonal and long-term trends for each ground and/or surface water source. If water levels are not measured and recorded on a routine basis then provide the static water level (SWL) when the well was constructed and a current water level measurement for each production well. Also include all water level data taken during well and pump maintenance. (For Maintenance Records See Below)



Ground Water Level Monitoring – DNR Waters in conjunction with federal and local units of government maintain and measure approximately 750 observation wells around the state. Ground water level data are available online www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters. Information is also available by contacting the Ground Water Level Monitoring Manager, DNR Waters, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4032 or call (651) 259-5700.

Natural Resource Impacts. Indicate any natural resource features such as calcareous fens, wetlands, trout streams, rivers or surface water basins that are or could be influenced by water withdrawals from municipal production wells. Also indicate if resource protection thresholds

have been established and if mitigation measures or management plans have been developed.
NONE

Sustainability. Evaluate the adequacy of the resource to sustain current and projected demands. Describe any modeling conducted to determine impacts of projected demands on the resource.
The City's 2 wells are adequate to meet water demands for at least the next 30 years, even with the largest well out of service.

Source Water Protection Plans. The emergency procedures in this plan are intended to comply with the contingency plan provisions required in the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDH) Wellhead Protection (WHP) Plan and Surface Water Protection (SWP) Plan.

Date WHP Plan Adopted:	December 2001
Date for Next WHP Update:	December 2011
SWP Plan:	X Not Applicable

F. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

Adequacy of Water Supply System. Are water supply installations, treatment facilities and distribution systems adequate to sustain current and projected demands? Yes No If no, describe any potential capital improvements over the next ten years and state the reasons for the proposed changes (CIP Attachment).
Development of lands above the Bluffline will require that the public water supply be upgraded to increase the static water pressure above present limits. An additional well will be required once average daily demand exceeds 2.0 MG/Day.

Proposed Water Sources. Does your current CIP include the addition of new wells or intakes? Yes No If yes, list the number of new installations and projected water demands from each for the next ten years. Plans for new production wells must include the geologic source formation, well location, and proposed pumping capacity.
Yes

Water Source Alternatives. If new water sources are being proposed, describe alternative sources that were considered and any possibilities of joint efforts with neighboring communities for development of supplies.
The City of Newport is investigating developing an interconnection agreement with the City Of Woodbury.

Preventative Maintenance. Long-term preventative programs and measures will help reduce the risk of emergency situations. Identify sections of the system that are prone to failure due to age, materials or other problems. This information should be used to prioritize capital improvements, preventative maintenance, and to determine the types of materials (pipes, valves, couplings, etc.) to have in stock to reduce repair time.
Water Storage Tank controls and level sensors are prone to failure due to the age of the electrical components and should be replaced.

PART II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Water emergencies can occur as a result of vandalism, sabotage, accidental contamination, mechanical problems, power failures, drought, flooding, and other natural disasters. The purpose of emergency planning is to develop emergency response procedures and to identify actions needed to improve emergency preparedness. In the case of a municipality, these procedures should be in support of, and part of, an all-hazard emergency operations plan. If your community already has written procedures dealing with water emergencies we recommend that you use these guidelines to review and update existing procedures and water supply protection measures.

Federal Emergency Response Plan

Section 1433(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-188, Title IV – Drinking Water Security and Safety) requires community water suppliers serving over 3,300 people to prepare an Emergency Response Plan. **Community water suppliers that have completed the Federal Emergency Response Plan and submitted the required certification to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have satisfied Part II, Sections A, B, and C of these guidelines and need only provide the information below regarding the emergency response plan and source water protection plan and complete Sections D (Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures), and E (Enforcement).**

Provide the following information regarding your completed Federal Emergency Response Plan:

Emergency Response Plan	Contact Person	Contact Number
Emergency Response Lead	Mr. Bruce Hanson	651-459 2475
Alternate Emergency Response Lead	Mr. John Neska	651-459-2475
Emergency Response Plan Certification Date	December 1995	

Operational Contingency Plan. An operational contingency plan that describes measures to be taken for water supply mainline breaks and other common system failures as well as routine maintenance is recommended for all utilities. Check here if the utility has an operational contingency plan. At a minimum a contact list for contractors and supplies should be included in a water emergency telephone list.

Communities that have completed Federal Emergency Response Plans should skip to Section D.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. Emergency Telephone List. A telephone list of emergency contacts is shown below. The list should include key utility and community personnel, contacts in adjacent communities, and appropriate local, state and federal emergency contacts. Please be sure to verify and update the contacts on the emergency telephone list on a regular basis (once each year recommended). In the case of a municipality, this information should be contained in a notification and warning standard operating procedure maintained by the warning point for that community. Responsibilities and services for each contact should be defined.

Contact	Emergency Phone No.	Responsibility
Bruce Hanson	651 485 1364	System Management, Purchasing, Policing
John Neska	651 485 0074	System Management
Chuck Johnson	651 459 8555	System Operation and Repair
Mike Frazer	651 458 0545	System Operation and Repair
Paul Noesen	651 688 2858	System Operation and Repair
Dean Swearingen	651 982 6993	System Operation and Repair
Jason Joa	651 330 9094	System Operation and Repair
Jeff Luedke	651 552 0048	System Operation and Repair

B. Current Water Sources and Service Area. Quick access to concise and detailed information on water sources, water treatment, and the distribution system may be needed in an emergency. System operation, water well and maintenance records should be maintained in a central secured location so that the records are accessible for emergency purposes and preventative maintenance. A detailed map of the system showing the treatment plants, water sources, storage facilities, supply lines, interconnections, and other information that would be useful in an emergency should also be readily available. Check here if these records and maps exist and staff can access the documents in the event of an emergency.

C. Procedure for Augmenting Water Supplies. List all available sources of water that can be used to augment or replace existing sources in an emergency. In the case of a municipality, this information should be contained in a notification and warning standard operating procedure maintained by the warning point for that community. Copies of cooperative agreements should be maintained with your copy of the plan and include in Attachment (None at present). Be sure to include information on any physical or chemical problems that may limit interconnections to other sources of water. Approvals from the MN Department of Health are required for interconnections and reuse of water.

TABLE 7 (A) Public Water Supply Systems – List interconnections with other public water supply systems that can supply water in an emergency.

Water Supply System	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
NONE		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

TABLE 7 (B) - Private Water Sources – List other sources of water available in an emergency.

Name	Capacity (GPM/MGD)	Note any limitations on use
NONE		

GPM – Gallons per Minute MGD – Million Gallons per Day

D. Allocation and Demand Reduction Procedures. The plan must include procedures to address gradual decreases in water supply as well as emergencies and the sudden loss of water due to line breaks, power failures, sabotage, etc. During periods of limited water supplies public water suppliers are required to allocate water based on the priorities established in Minnesota Statutes 103G.261.

Water Use Priorities (Minnesota Statutes 103G.261)

First Priority. Domestic water supply, excluding industrial and commercial uses of municipal water supply, and use for power production that meets contingency requirements.

NOTE: Domestic use is defined (MN Rules 6115.0630, Subp. 9), as use for general household purposes for human needs such as cooking, cleaning, drinking, washing, and waste disposal, and uses for on-farm livestock watering excluding commercial livestock operations which use more than 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.

Second Priority. Water uses involving consumption of less than 10,000 gallons per day.

Third Priority. Agricultural irrigation and processing of agricultural products.

Fourth Priority. Power production in excess of the use provided for in the contingency plan under first priority.

Fifth Priority. Uses, other than agricultural irrigation, processing of agricultural products, and power production.

Sixth Priority. Non-essential uses. These uses are defined by Minnesota Statutes 103G.291 as lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation, and other non-essential uses.

List the statutory water use priorities along with any local priorities (hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) in Table 8. Water used for human needs at hospitals, nursing homes and similar types of facilities should be designated as a high priority to be maintained in an emergency. Local allocation priorities will need to address water used for human needs at other types of facilities such as hotels, office buildings, and manufacturing plants. The volume of water and other types of water uses at these facilities must be carefully considered. After reviewing the data, common sense should dictate local allocation priorities to protect domestic requirements over certain types of economic needs. In Table 8, list the priority ranking, average day demand and demand reduction potential for each customer category (modify customer categories if necessary).

Table 8 Water Use Priorities

Customer Category	Allocation Priority	Average Day Demand (GPD)	Demand Reduction Potential (GPD)
Residential	1	203,000	40,000
Institutional	1	In Above	In Above
Commercial	2	28,000	6,000
Industrial	2	40,000	8,000
Irrigation	5	25,000	15,000
Wholesale	5	N/A	N/A
Non-essential	6	4,000	4,000
	TOTALS	300,000	73,000

GPD – Gallons per Day

Demand Reduction Potential. The demand reduction potential for residential use will typically be the base demand during the winter months when water use for non-essential uses such as lawn watering do not occur. The difference between summer and winter demands typically defines the demand reduction that can be achieved by eliminating non-essential uses. In extreme emergency situations lower priority water uses must be restricted or eliminated to protect first priority domestic water requirements. Short-term demand reduction potential should be based on average day demands for customer categories within each priority class.

Triggers for Allocation and Demand Reduction Actions. Triggering levels must be defined for implementing emergency responses, including supply augmentation, demand reduction, and water allocation. Examples of triggers include: water demand >100% of storage, water level in well(s) below a certain elevation, treatment capacity reduced 10% etc. Each trigger should have a quantifiable indicator and actions can have multiple stages such as mild, moderate and severe responses. Check each trigger below that is used for implementing emergency responses and for each trigger indicate the actions to be taken at various levels or stages of severity in Table 9.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Water Demand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Water Main Break |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Treatment Capacity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Loss of Production |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage Capacity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Security Breach |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Groundwater Levels | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Contamination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Surface Water Flows or Levels | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (list in Table 9) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pump, Booster Station or Well Out of Service | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Governor’s Executive Order – Critical Water Deficiency (required by statute) | | |

Table 9 Demand Reduction Procedures

Condition	Trigger(s)	Actions
Stage 1 (Mild)	Main break, tank or pump out of service.	Advice on City web site, handouts to affected users, notice in newspaper regarding reduced use goals.
Stage 2 (Moderate)	Drop in supply capacity,	Temporary Increase in user rates. Advice on City web site, handouts to affected users, notice in newspaper, regarding reduced use goals, restrictions in use odd, even days etc.
Stage 3 (Severe)	Contamination, security breach, catastrophic mechanical failure, severe weather incident.	Handouts, mail notices, notice in newspaper, items on local access and twin cities TV and radio stations. Provision of alternative potable water.
Critical Water Deficiency (M.S. 103G.291)	Executive Order by Governor & as provided in above triggers	Stage 1: Restrict lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other nonessential uses Stage 2: Suspend lawn watering, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation and other nonessential uses

Note: The potential for water availability problems during the onset of a drought are almost impossible to predict. Significant increases in demand should be balanced with preventative measures to conserve supplies in the event of prolonged drought conditions.

Notification Procedures. List methods that will be used to inform customers regarding conservation requests, water use restrictions, and suspensions. Customers should be aware of emergency procedures and responses that they may need to implement.

The City will provide notice in its legal newspaper, scrolling banners on public access channel, notices in water billings and quarterly newsletters. In the event of moderate and severe reductions the City will provide individual notices to each user and will provide public service

announcements on radio and TV. All demand restrictions will be described on the City Web site, and announcements provided at televised council meetings.

E. Enforcement. Minnesota Statutes require public water supply authorities to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions during periods of critical water shortages.

**Public Water Supply Appropriation During Deficiency.
Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, Subdivision 1.**

Declaration and conservation.

(a) If the governor determines and declares by executive order that there is a critical water deficiency, public water supply authorities appropriating water must adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions within their jurisdiction that are consistent with rules adopted by the commissioner.

(b) The restrictions must limit lawn sprinkling, vehicle washing, golf course and park irrigation, and other nonessential uses, and have appropriate penalties for failure to comply with the restrictions.

An ordinance that has been adopted or a draft ordinance that can be quickly adopted to comply with the critical water deficiency declaration must be included in the plan (include with other ordinances in Attachment 7 for Part III, Item 4). Enforcement responsibilities and penalties for non-compliance should be addressed in the critical water deficiency ordinance.

Sample regulations are available at www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters

Authority to Implement Water Emergency Responses. Emergency responses could be delayed if city council or utility board actions are required. Standing authority for utility or city managers to implement water restrictions can improve response times for dealing with emergencies. Who has authority to implement water use restrictions in an emergency?

Utility Manager City Manager City Council or Utility Board

Emergency Preparedness. If city or utility managers do not have standing authority to implement water emergency responses, please indicate any intentions to delegate that authority. Also indicate any other measures that are being considered to reduce delays for implementing emergency responses.

N/A see ordinance section below.

PART III. WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Water conservation programs are intended to reduce demand for water, improve the efficiency in use and reduce losses and waste of water. Long-term conservation measures that improve overall water use efficiencies can help reduce the need for short-term conservation measures. Water conservation is an important part of water resource management and can also help utility managers satisfy the ever-increasing demands being placed on water resources.

Minnesota Statutes 103G.291, requires public water suppliers to implement demand reduction measures before seeking approvals to construct new wells or increases in authorized volumes of water. Minnesota Rules 6115.0770, require water users to employ the best available means and practices to promote the efficient use of water. Conservation programs can be cost effective when compared to the generally higher costs of developing new sources of supply or expanding water and/or wastewater treatment plant capacities.

A. Conservation Goals. The following section establishes goals for various measures of water demand. The programs necessary to achieve the goals will be described in the following section.

Unaccounted Water (calculate five year averages with data from Table 1)		
Average annual volume unaccounted water for the last 5 years	19MG	gallons
Average percent unaccounted water for the last 5 years	17.2%	percent
AWWA recommends that unaccounted water not exceed 10%. Describe goals to reduce unaccounted water if the average of the last 5 years exceeds 10%.		
Improve on leak detection surveys		

Residential Gallons Per Capita Demand (GPCD)	
Average residential GPCD use for the last 5 years (use data from Table 1)	60 GPCD
In 2002, average residential GPCD use in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area was 75 GPCD. Describe goals to reduce residential demand if the average for the last 5 years exceeds 75 GPCD.	
NONE	

Total Per Capita Demand: From Table 1, the trend in overall per capita demand over the past 10 years is decreasing. If total GPCD is increasing, describe the goals to lower overall per capita demand or explain the reasons for the increase.
N/A

Peak Demands (calculate average ratio for last five years using data from Table 1)	
Average maximum day to average day ratio	2.2
If peak demands exceed a ratio of 2.6, describe the goals for lowering peak demands.	
N/A	

B. Water Conservation Programs. Describe all short-term conservation measures that are available for use in an emergency and long-term measures to improve water use efficiencies for each of the six conservation program elements listed below. Short-term demand reduction measures must be included in the emergency response procedures and must be in support of, and part of, a community all-hazard emergency operation plan.

1. **Metering.** The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that every water utility meter all water taken into its system and all water distributed from its system at its customer's point of service. An effective metering program relies upon periodic performance testing, repair, repair and maintenance of all meters. AWWA also recommends that utilities conduct regular water audits to ensure accountability. Complete Table 10 (A) regarding the number and maintenance of customer meters.

TABLE 10 (A) Customer Meters

	Number of Connections	Number of Metered Connections	Meter testing schedule (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years)
Residential	947	947	As Needed	20 yrs/20 yrs
Institutional				
Commercial	76	76	As Needed	20 yrs/20 yrs
Industrial				
Public Facilities	9	0		
Other				
TOTALS	1,023	1,023		

Unmetered Systems. Provide an estimate of the cost to install meters and the projected water savings from metering water use. Also indicate any plans to install meters.

N/A

TABLE 10 (B) Water Source Meters

	Number of Meters	Meter testing schedule (years)	Average age/meter replacement schedule (years)
Water Source (wells/intakes)	None		
Treatment Plant	None		

2. **Unaccounted Water.** Water audits are intended to identify, quantify, and verify water and revenue losses. The volume of unaccounted-for water should be evaluated each billing cycle. The AWWA recommends a goal of ten percent or less for unaccounted-for water. Water audit procedures are available from the AWWA and MN Rural Water Association.

Frequency of water audits: X yearly

Leak detection and survey: periodic as needed multi times per year following any increase in pumping rates.

Year last leak detection survey completed: 2008

<p>Reducing Unaccounted Water. List potential sources and efforts being taken to reduce unaccounted water. If unaccounted water exceeds 10% of total withdrawals, include the timeframe for completing work to reduce unaccounted water to 10% or less.</p>

<p>The Public Works department remains vigilant to increases in pumping rates, which are indicative of longitudinal cracking of watermain.</p>

3. **Conservation Water Rates.** Plans must include the current rate structure for all customers and provide information on any proposed rate changes. Discuss the basis for current price levels and rates, including cost of service data, and the impact current rates have on conservation.

Billing Frequency: Three times per year

Volume included in base rate or service charge: 10,000 gallons

Conservation Rate Structures

The City of Newport has adopted an increasing block rate: rate per unit increases as water use increases

Water Rates Evaluated: every year

Date of last rate change: 2006

Declining block (the more water used, the cheaper the rate) and flat (one fee for an unlimited volume of water) rates should be phased out and replaced with conservation rates.

Incorporating a seasonal rate structure and the benefits of a monthly billing cycle should also be considered along with the development of an emergency rate structure that could be quickly implemented to encourage conservation in an emergency.

Current Water Rates.
Include a list current water rates including base/service fees and volume charges below.

**CITY OF NEWPORT
WATER AND SEWER RATES**

2008

<u>GALLONS USED</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>			
0-10,000 (SENIORS)	\$	24.48		
0-10,000	\$	48.95		
10-20,000	\$	48.95	1.96	FOR EACH 500 GALLONS USED OVER 10,000
20-30,000	\$	88.12	1.99	FOR EACH 500 GALLONS USED OVER 20,000
30-40,000	\$	127.80	2.02	FOR EACH 500 GALLONS USED OVER 30,000
40-50,000	\$	168.02	2.04	FOR EACH 500 GALLONS USED OVER 40,000
50,000+	\$	208.75	2.06	FOR EACH 500 GALLONS USED OVER 50,000

REGULAR

	<u>WATER</u> <u>32%</u>	<u>SEWER</u> <u>26%</u>	<u>MWCC</u> <u>42%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
MINIMUM CHARGE	\$ 15.66	\$ 12.73	\$ 20.56	\$ 48.95	
BASE CHARGE	\$ 15.66	\$ 12.73	\$ 20.56	\$ 48.95	<u>CHECK</u>
10-20,000	0.0012544	0.0010192	0.0016464	0.00392	1.96
20-30,000	0.0012736	0.0010348	0.0016716	0.00398	1.99
30-40,000	0.0012928	0.0010504	0.0016968	0.00404	2.02
40-50,000	0.0013056	0.0010608	0.0017136	0.00408	2.04
50,000+	0.0013184	0.0010712	0.0017304	0.00412	2.06

SENIOR

	<u>WATER</u> <u>32%</u>	<u>SEWER</u> <u>26%</u>	<u>MWCC</u> <u>42%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
MINIMUM CHARGE	\$ 7.83	\$ 6.36	\$ 10.28	\$ 24.48	
BASE CHARGE	\$ 7.83	\$ 6.36	\$ 10.28	\$ 24.48	
10-20,000	0.0012544	0.0010192	0.0016464	0.0039200	1.96
20-30,000	0.0012736	0.0010348	0.0016716	0.0039800	1.99
30-40,000	0.0012928	0.0010504	0.0016968	0.0040400	2.02
40-50,000	0.0013056	0.0010608	0.0017136	0.0040800	2.04
50,000+	0.0013184	0.0010712	0.0017304	0.0041200	2.06

Non-conserving Rate Structures. Provide justification for the rate structure and its impact on reducing demands or indicate intentions including the timeframe for adopting a conservation rate structure.

N/A

4. **Regulation.** Plans should include regulations for short-term reductions in demand and long-term improvements in water efficiencies. Sample regulations are available from DNR Waters. Copies of adopted regulations or proposed restrictions should be included in Attachment of the plan. Indicate any of the items below that are required by local regulations and also indicate if the requirement is applied each year or just in emergencies.

The appropriate portions of the City Water Use Ordinance is as follows:-

1000.14 Restrictions Against Sprinkling and Other Limitations of Water Use.
All water customers and consumers shall be governed by the applicable regulations promulgated by the public works Superintendent to limitations in the time and manner of using water and such other applicable regulations promulgated by the Public Works Superintendent or the Council affecting the preservation, regulation, and protection of the water supply and system.

The City Superintendent has the ability to select controls for irrigation based on most conditions listed below.

- X Time of Day: no watering
(reduces evaporation) X year around X seasonal X emergency only
- X Odd/Even: (helps reduce peak demand) X year around X seasonal X emergency only
- X Water waste prohibited (no runoff from irrigation systems)
Describe ordinance: N/A See above
- X Limitations on turf areas for landscaping (reduces high water use turf areas)
Describe ordinance: N/A See above
- X Soil preparation (such as 4”-6” of organic soil on new turf areas with sandy soil)
Describe ordinance: N/A See above
- X Tree ratios (plant one tree for every N/A square feet to reduce turf evapo-transpiration)
Describe ordinance: N/A See above
- X Prohibit irrigation of medians or areas less than 8 feet wide
Describe ordinance: N/A See above
- X Permit required to fill swimming pool X every year X emergency only
- X Other (describe): N/A See above

State and Federal Regulations (mandated)

- Rainfall sensors on landscape irrigation systems. Minnesota Statute 103G.298 requires “All automatically operated landscape irrigation systems shall have furnished and installed technology that inhibits or interrupts operation of the landscape irrigation system during periods of sufficient moisture. The technology must be adjustable either by the end user or the professional practitioner of landscape irrigation services.”
- Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures. The 1992 Federal Energy Policy Act established manufacturing standards for water efficient plumbing fixtures, including toilets, urinals, faucets, and aerators.

Enforcement. Are ordinances enforced? Yes If yes, indicate how ordinances are enforced along with any penalties for non-compliance.

The City has a Community Service Officer that patrols for ordinance violations, violators are prosecuted in accord with the requirements of the ordinances. Violation of the Superintendents controls on irrigation would be a misdemeanor punishable by up to \$1000 fine and or 90 days in Jail, each day is considered a separate offence.

5. Education and Information Programs. Customers should be provided information on how to improve water use efficiencies a minimum of two times per year. Information should be provided at appropriate times to address peak demands. Emergency notices and educational materials on how to reduce water use should be available for quick distribution during an emergency. If any of the methods listed in the table below are used to provide water conservation tips, indicate the number of times that information is provided each year and attach a list of education efforts used for the last three years.

Current Education Programs	Times/ Year
Billing inserts or tips printed on the actual bill	
Consumer Confidence Reports	Once Yearly
Local news papers	Twice Yearly
Community news letters	4 times
Direct mailings (water audit/retrofit kits, showerheads, brochures)	
Information at utility and public buildings	Constant
Public Service Announcements	As Needed
Cable TV Programs	N/A
Demonstration projects (landscaping or plumbing)	N/A
K-12 Education programs (Project Wet, Drinking Water Institute)	NONE
School presentations	NONE
Events (children’s water festivals, environmental fairs)	NONE
Community education	NONE
Water Week promotions	NONE
Information provided to groups that tour the water treatment plant	N/A
Website (include address: http://www.newport.govoffice.com/)	Constant
Targeted efforts (large volume users, users with large increases)	
Notices of ordinances (include tips with notices)	
Emergency conservation notices (recommended)	
Other:	

List education efforts for the last three years in Attachment of the plan. Be sure to indicate whether educational efforts are on-going and which efforts were initiated as an emergency or drought management effort.

Proposed Education Programs. Describe any additional efforts planned to provide conservation information to customers a minimum of twice per year (required if there are no current efforts).

None

A packet of conservation tips and information can be obtained by contacting DNR Waters or the Minnesota Rural Water Association (MRWA). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) www.awwa.org or www.waterwiser.org also has excellent materials on water conservation that are available in a number of formats. You can contact the MRWA 800/367-6792, the AWWA bookstore 800/926-7337 or DNR Waters 651/259-5703 for information regarding educational materials and formats that are available.

6. Retrofitting Programs. Education and incentive programs aimed at replacing inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances can help reduce per capita water use as well as energy costs. It is recommended that communities develop a long-term plan to retrofit public

buildings with water efficient plumbing fixtures and that the benefits of retrofitting be included in public education programs. You may also want to contact local electric or gas suppliers to see if they are interested in developing a showerhead distribution program for customers in your service area.

A study by the AWWA Research Foundation (Residential End Uses of Water, 1999) found that the average indoor water use for a non-conserving home is 69.3 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). The average indoor water use in a conserving home is 45.2 gpcd and most of the decrease in water use is related to water efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances that can reduce water, sewer and energy costs. In Minnesota, certain electric and gas providers are required (Minnesota Statute 216B.241) to fund programs that will conserve energy resources and some utilities have distributed water efficient showerheads to customers to help reduce energy demands required to supply hot water.

Retrofitting Programs. Describe any education or incentive programs to encourage the retrofitting of inefficient plumbing fixtures (toilets, showerheads, faucets, and aerators) or appliances (washing machines).

None sponsored by municipality

Plan Approval. Water Supply Plans must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) every ten years. Please submit plans for approval to the following address:

DNR Waters
Water Permit Programs Supervisor
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4032

or Submit electronically to
wateruse@dnr.state.mn.us.

Adoption of Plan. All DNR plan approvals are contingent on the formal adoption of the plan by the city council or utility board. Please submit a certificate of adoption (example available) or other action adopting the plan.

Metropolitan Area communities are also required to submit these plans to the Metropolitan Council. Please see PART IV. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA PUBLIC SUPPLIERS.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

PART IV. ITEMS FOR METROPOLITAN AREA PUBLIC SUPPLIERS

Minnesota Statute 473.859 requires water supply plans to be completed for all local units of government in the seven-county Metropolitan Area as part of the local comprehensive planning process. Much of the required information is contained in Parts I-III of these guidelines. However, the following additional information is necessary to make the water supply plans consistent with the Metropolitan Land Use Planning Act upon which local comprehensive plans are based. Communities should use the information collected in the development of their plans to evaluate whether or not their water supplies are being developed consistent with the Council's Water Resources Management Policy Plan.

Policies. Provide a statement(s) on the principles that will dictate operation of the water supply utility: for example, "It is the policy of the city to provide good quality water at an affordable rate, while assuring this use does not have a long-term negative resource impact."

It is the policy of the City to provide good quality water at an affordable rate, while assuring this use does not have a long-term negative resource impact.

Impact on the Local Comprehensive Plan. Identify the impact that the adoption of this water supply plan has on the rest of the local comprehensive plan, including implications for future growth of the community, economic impact on the community and changes to the comprehensive plan that might result.

None

Demand Projections

Year	Total Community Population	Population Served	Average Day Demand (MGD)	Maximum Day Demand (MGD)	Projected Demand (MGY)
2010	3800	3500	.41	1.10	150
2020	4400	4200	.50	1.25	190
2030	4890	4790	.58	1.46	215
Ultimate	5500	5200	.60	1.5	225

Population projections should be consistent with those in the Metropolitan Council's *2030 Regional Development Framework* or the *Communities 2008 Comprehensive Plan* update. If population served differs from total population, explain in detail why the difference (i.e., service to other communities, not complete service within community etc.).

There remain approximately 100 residences in the community that are not served by the municipal water system.

PLAN SUBMITTAL AND REVIEW OF THE PLAN

The plan will be reviewed by the Council according to the sequence outlined in Minnesota Statutes 473.175. **Prior to submittal to the Council, the plan must be submitted to adjacent governmental units for a 60-day review period.** Following submittal, the Council determines if the plan is complete for review within 15 days. If incomplete, the Council will notify the community and request the necessary information. When complete the Council will complete its review within 60 days or a mutually agreed upon extension. The community officially adopts

the plan after the Council provides its comments.

Plans can be submitted electronically to the Council; however, the review process will not begin until the Council receives a paper copy of the materials. Electronic submissions can be via a CD, 3 ½” floppy disk or to the email address below. Metropolitan communities should submit their plans to:

Reviews Coordinator
Metropolitan Council
390 Robert St,
St. Paul, MN 55101

electronically to:
watersupply@metc.state.mn.us