

THOUSAND OAKS CITY COUNCIL



Supplemental Information Packet

Antoinette Drans

Agenda Related Items - Meeting of May 26 2015
Supplemental Packet Date: May 26, 2015
2:30 P.M.

Supplemental Information:

Any agenda related public documents received and distributed to a majority of the City Council after the Agenda Packet is printed are included in Supplemental Packets. Supplemental Packets are produced as needed, typically a minimum of two—one available on the Thursday preceding the City Council meeting and the second on Tuesday at the meeting. The Thursday Supplemental Packet is available for public inspection in the City Clerk Department, 2100 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard, during normal business hours (main location pursuant to the Brown Act, G.C. 54957.5(2) Both the Thursday and Tuesday Supplemental Packets are available for public review at the City Council meeting in the City Council Chambers, 2100 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):

In compliance with the ADA, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting or other services in conjunction with this meeting, please contact the City Clerk Department at (805) 449-2151. Assisted listening devices are available at this meeting. Ask City Clerk staff if you desire to use this device. Upon request, the agenda and documents in this agenda packet, can be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting or time when services are needed will assist City staff in assuring reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting or service.



Community Development Department
MEMORANDUM

2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard • Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
Planning Division • Phone 805/449.2323 • Fax 805/449.2350 • www.toaks.org
Building Division • Phone 805/449.2500 • Fax 805/449.2575 • www.toaks.org

TO: Scott Mitnick, City Manager
FROM: John C. Prescott, Community Development Director
DATE: May 26, 2015
SUBJECT: **Agenda Item 7C; LPCN 2015-70142**

In regard to the staff report for Item 7C on the City Council meeting of May 26, 2015, there is one correction. On Packet Page 88, a heading notes other licenses in the nearby vicinity of the applicant's. The heading states "Type 40 Licenses." This heading should be "Type 42 Licenses (On-sale Beer and Wine – Public Premises/Bar/Tavern)."

As stated in the text of the report, there are no other Type 40 licenses within the City of Thousand Oaks.

odd:File Number/Staff Report2-City Council/pz (FILE ID: LPCN 2015-70142)

2015 MAY 26 PM 1:57
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TO COUNCIL 5-26-2014
AGENDA ITEM NO. 7.C.
MEETING DATE 5-26-2014

Antoinette Mann - 05/26/2015 tonite operating budget study session Staff GIDDY about tax windfall

From: "NICK I. Quidwai" <concernedcitztoaks@gmail.com>
To: CityClerk <cityclerk@toaks.org>
Date: 5/26/2015 2:06 PM
Subject: 05/26/2015 tonite operating budget study session Staff GIDDY about tax windfall
CC: Antoinette Mann <amann@toaks.org>, Rob McCoy <rob@robmccoyforcouncil.com>

2015 MAY 26 PM 12:13
 CITY CLERK
 CITY OF TOAKS

Mayor/Council:

Not much time to go into detail due to work constraints:

1. Will any candidate show up & use the 3 mins (NOT a public hearing so ONLY 3 minutes to discuss \$174 million budget:

2. NO response @ last session as to what are the ASSUMPTIONS to cost that the HIGH user fees are based upon.

3. Staff is going giddy (See green packet) that good times are coming again and time to SPEND another \$2 million "Budget OPPORTUNITY" and have a consultant to boot who is paid \$100K?? every year to help us; what is Jackie's job? her staff of 12?

4. Recommendation #3 provide long term strategy: @ the last hearing I showed you my copy of the LT strategy plan from 2004; asked to look at it and analyse it AND LEARN from it; no time to listen to citizen input even if based on your study that we paid \$100k for!!

5. 600 staff members is still too many; no wonder you have every other Fri off and like this week 4 day week ends; City hall will be a ghost town soon for the SUMMER HIATUS (Brimhall's verbage)

TO COUNCIL 5-26-2014
 AGENDA ITEM NO. 9.A.
 MEETING DATE 5-26-2014

6. Police costs: Hit by Rob correctly; We had a spike of 33% from 04/07!! I know we added a police car; ANALYSE that and then we have a compound increase every year of about 3%; Like the Beatles said "Can't buy me love"

7. FRANCHISE Fees...funds.... they are legally used as slush funds to operate (Pay HIGH sals/perks for management) & NOT just for the landscape, lighting etc. for which they are confiscated. This should be changed as these are indirect taxes and have gone out of hand!

8. Sales tax on gasoline going up from 1.7 mill to about 5 mill!! This will take care of the \$4 mill shortfall of road maintenance budgegt?

Nick J. Quidwai

"Do not take life too seriously. You will never get out of it alive."

Newbury Park CA 91320-1821 [ConcernedCitzTOaks at gmail.com](mailto:ConcernedCitzTOaks@gmail.com)

Cell 805-390-2857  <http://cctoaks-nick.blogspot.com/>

NO registration needed  <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100003180981002&sk=wall>
Concernedcitizensthousandoaks NickQuidwai

 IQuidwai7860  @cctoaks





CPSA

California Pool & Spa Association

2015 MAY 26 AM 8:59

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

May 22, 2015

Al Adam
Mayor
City of Thousand Oaks
2100 Thousand Oaks Blvd
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Dear Mayor Adam:

On behalf of the California Pool & Spa Association (CPSA) and a number of its members who do business in the City of Thousand Oaks and Ventura County, I am writing to oppose the proposed suspension of building permits for new swimming pools and the filling of swimming pools and spas as recommended by the Public Works Department. Independent studies and government-funded data indicates that pools are not water wasters, they save tens of thousands of gallons of water compared to the traditional landscaping they replace, generate more than \$5 billion in economic activity in California, and provide the highest economic impact of any industry per acre foot of water with the exception of high-tech. Pools use significantly less water than a lawn and can save more water than even drought resistant landscaping, yet the only industry being put out of business in the City of Thousand Oaks Water is the one that replaces water-intensive turf landscapes with a water-efficient pool. This is counterproductive to the water savings your city aims to achieve, and this restriction belongs in the stage during which no outdoor irrigation is permitted.

CPSA opposes and would caution against water restrictions that discriminate against individual businesses, rather than adopting restrictions that encourage water saving by all businesses and individuals across the board. Once the City begins to go down the road of business-specific water use restrictions, it puts itself in the position of deciding which businesses or industries might be forced to close their doors. For example, prohibiting the use of city water for maintaining a nursery or operating a sod farm all become public policy options with extreme social and economic implications. This is extremely problematic to an industry that generates more than \$5 billion annually in economic activity across the state. The prohibition would have a colossal impact in terms of the jobs and tax revenue lost, but most importantly it is not supported by the facts.

It is undisputed that swimming pools use very little water. Independent studies have shown that newly-constructed swimming pools save more than 10,000 gallons of water during their first year alone when compared to the lawn landscaping they typically replace. Furthermore, a pool *without* a cover saves 30,000 gallons per year thereafter. Moreover, data from water districts like Santa Margarita have determined that a pool *with* a cover reduces evaporation by as much as 90 percent, resulting in less water being used than even drought-resistant landscaping! That is why water districts and cities who have

Protect • Educate • Promote

TO COUNCIL 5-26-2014
AGENDA ITEM NO. 10A.
MEETING DATE 5-26-2014

implemented prohibitions on filling, refilling, or building swimming pools have repealed this unfair restriction that displaces hard-working families from the economy and puts them out of work.

We oppose this proposal because the immediate water savings benefit would be much less than the negative impact to the economy. Based on the water savings offered by swimming pools, this prohibition is purely symbolic, but to those in the industry it means they are out of business and unemployed. It is counterproductive to the water savings your city aims to achieve and is unfair that the only industry being put out of business by the city is the one that replaces water-intensive landscapes with a water efficient pool. At the same time, residents are able to maintain a green lawn, which uses three times as much water! The City of Santa Barbara recently rejected an identical proposal after discovering it would provide only a 0.015 percent immediate water savings benefit. If the drought ends in the following year, this restriction will only put people out of business. If it continues into the years ahead, this restriction will result in more water usage!

The CPSA and its members are trying to be a part of the solution in this year's drought. Despite the fact that swimming pools use substantially less water than the lawns they typically replace, there is still more that swimming pool and spa owners can do to contribute to conservation efforts. That is why the CPSA has launched a statewide campaign – dubbed “Let's Pool Together” – to provide pool and spa owners with additional steps they can take to save water during this severe drought. In fact, our campaign has been referenced by hundreds of pool businesses across the state and has provided consumers with additional conservation tips that allow them to be part of the solution. These efforts have proven successful and resulted in a campaign partnership with the state's Save Our Water campaign – a statewide program headed by the Association of California Water Agencies and the California Department of Water Resources aimed at helping Californians reduce their everyday water use.

The swimming pool industry encompasses a myriad of regional jobs, generates substantial revenue for local governments, and allows thousands of Californians to save water by replacing a water-intensive landscape with a water-efficient pool. I have included some information that derives from our association as well as the Santa Margarita Water District who recently repealed prohibitions upon swimming pools and spas. For all the aforementioned reasons, we are requesting that the City of Thousand Oaks does not elect to put local pool builders out of business. Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



John A. Norwood
President, CPSA

cc: Joel Price, Mayor Pro Tem
Andrew P. Fox, Council Member
Claudia Bill-de la Pena, Council Member
John Brooks, Senior Analyst
Jay Spurgin, Public Works Director
Scott Mitnick, City Manager

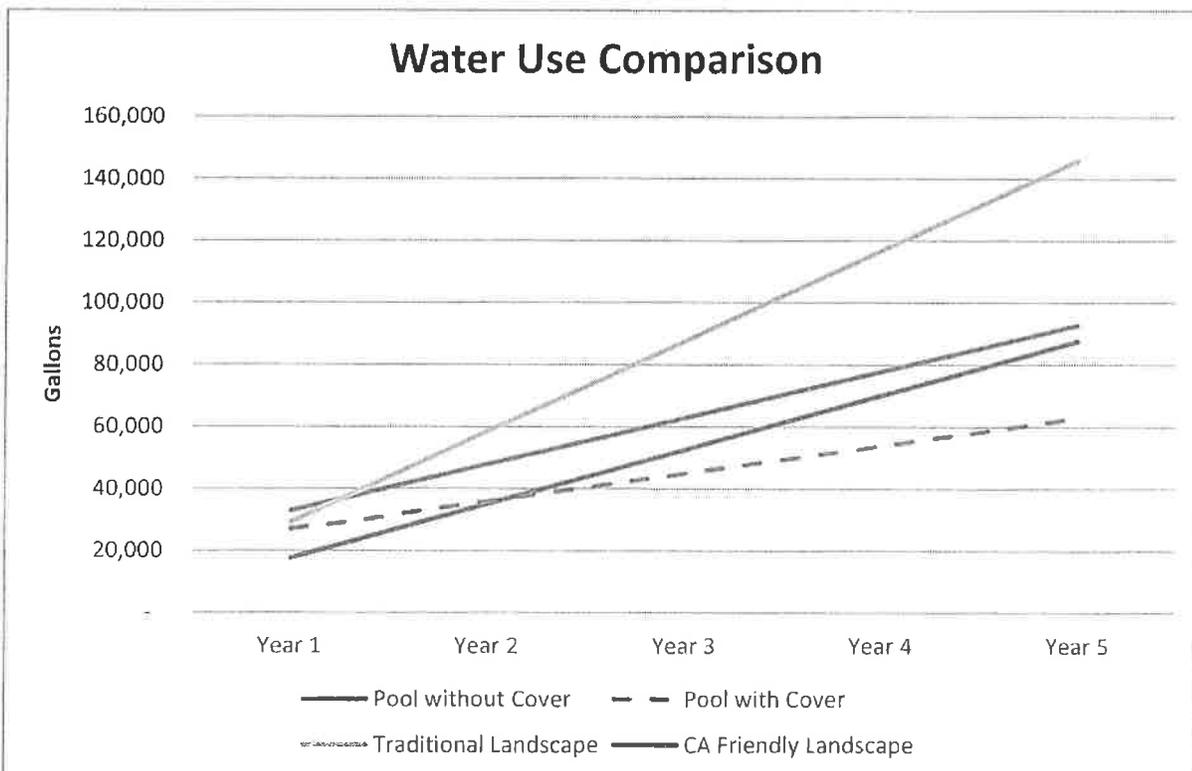
Santa Margarita Water District Data: Average Pool Installation

Enter data in shaded cells.

5	Enter Average depth of Pool (Feet)
480	Enter Pool area (Square Feet)
769	Enter area of hardscape and decking (Square Feet)
1,249	Area of traditional landscaping being removed or not installed due to pool install (Sq.Ft.)

- 17,952 Initial Pool Fill Volume (Gallons)
- 14,952 Annual Pool Water Use without Cover (Gallons)
- 8,971 Annual Pool Use with Cover (Gallons)
- 29,180 Annual Water Use of Efficient Landscape (Gallons)
- 17,508 Annual Water Use of CA Friendly Landscape (Gallons)

	Pool without Cover	Pool with Cover	Traditional Landscape	CA Friendly Landscape
Year 1	32,904	26,923	29,180	17,508
Year 2	47,856	35,894	58,360	35,016
Year 3	62,808	44,866	87,539	52,524
Year 4	77,760	53,837	116,719	70,031
Year 5	92,712	62,808	145,899	87,539
5 Year Water Cost	\$ 310	\$ 210	\$ 488	\$ 293



California's Drought & Pool Industry 2015



**Pool Industry Compared to
Other Industries**

Economic Sector	\$ (GSP 2001) / Acre Foot
Rice	\$58
Alfalfa	\$65
Cotton	\$252
Total Agriculture	\$893
Orchards	\$927
Vineyard	\$1,510
Fruits & Vegetables	\$3,585
Schools	\$36,378
Food Processing	\$88,784
Paper & Mills	\$124,045
Petroleum Refining	\$162,274
Total Commercial	\$547,153
Total Industrial	\$574,923
Swimming Pools	\$903,226
Hi-Tech	\$949,614

**Dollars of Gross State Product
(2001) per Acre-Foot of Water Used**

Economic Sector	Jobs / 1,000 Acre Foot
Rice	1
Cotton	3
Almond / Pistachio	6
Total Agriculture	12
Fruits & Vegetables	18
Vineyard	35
Petroleum Refining	195
Schools	1,000
Food Processing	1,081
Office Buildings	2,509
Semiconductors	9,013
Retail Stores	10,428
Swimming Pools	11,797



2013: 698 Acre feet of water used to fill all of the pools built in the state of California – 8,234 Jobs were created

Actual Water Use of Average Pool

- Premise...Pools Replace Lawns
Average Pool Covers 1,200 Square Feet of Yard
(475 Square Feet (Pool) + 725 Square Feet of (Concrete))
- Year One Analysis of Water Use

Average Pool to Fill	18,000
Make-up Water	<u>14,000</u>
	32,000
- Water Used to Water
1,200 Square Foot Lawn 44,000
- Water Savings in Fill Year 12,000 Per Pool
- Water Savings Every Year
Thereafter 30,000 Per Pool



POOLS SAVE WATER	
How big is your pool? - SQFT of Water	497
Shallow End Depth?	3.5
Deep End Depth?	6.5
How big is your patio? - SQFT of Decking	725
Annual Water Savings - Gallons	30,150
Pool Capacity - Gallons	17,813
Annual Water Savings - Gallons - Year of Fill	12,338

Yearly Savings		Total Savings	
Year 1 - Fill Year	12,338		12,338
Year 2	30,150		42,488
Year 3	30,150		72,638
Year 4	30,150		102,788
Year 5	30,150		132,938
5 Year Water Savings			132,938

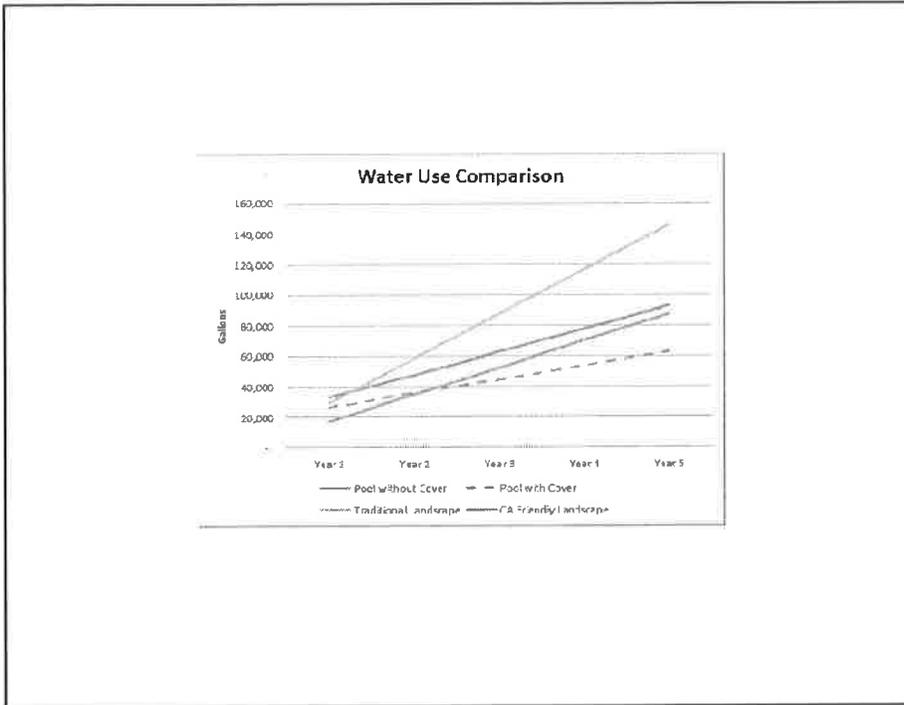
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17,952 Initial Pool Fill Volume (Gallons);
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 29,180 Annual Water Use of Efficient Landscaping (Gallons);
 17,508 Annual Water Use of CA Friendly Landscaping (Gallons)

Cumulative Water Use Comparison (Gallons)				
	Pool without Cover	Pool with Cover	Traditional Landscape	CA Friendly Landscape
Year 1	32,904	26,423	29,180	17,508
Year 2	47,856	35,894	58,360	35,016
Year 3	62,808	44,866	87,539	52,524
Year 4	77,760	53,837	116,719	70,032
Year 5	92,712	62,808	145,899	87,539
5 Year Water Cost	\$ 310	\$ 210	\$ 488	\$ 293



Water agencies are learning pools aren't a big factor during drought



The Siefert family in Mar Vista sometimes feels guilty about their family's pool, but analyses suggest they shouldn't. (Luis Sinco / Los Angeles Times)

By MATT STEVENS

SEPTEMBER 12, 2014, 6:31 PM

The Siefert family is the kind of environmentally conscious family who attend local sustainability workshops and have solar panels atop their Mar Vista home. They use timers on their kids' showers and have planted drought-tolerant landscaping.

But they feel a twinge of guilt over their beloved 52-foot-long swimming pool.

"I haven't thought about the pool as much as I probably should," said Annette Siefert, 50. "But I think we've done everything we can do not to be wasters."

As California's drought worsens, swimming pools have become a target for those who think the classic backyard oasis wastes water. Some water districts have prohibited new pools from being filled and have limited how much water existing pools can use.

But some of those agencies are walking back the rules as they make a surprising discovery: Pools aren't the water wasters some have made them out to be.

Analyses by various water districts, along with scientific studies, conclude that pools and their surrounding hardscapes use about the same amount of water as a lawn of the same size. Over time, pools might even use less water. With pool covers, experts say water evaporation can be cut by almost half, making pools significantly less wasteful than grass and about as efficient as drought-tolerant landscaping.

Facing complaints over a recent ban on filling pools, the Santa Margarita Water District conducted its own water-use analysis. It found that pools require thousands of gallons of water to fill initially, but they use about 8,000 gallons less water than a traditional landscape after that. By the third year, the analysis found, the savings add up, and a pool's cumulative water use falls below that of a lawn.

Water agencies such as the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power have come to similar conclusions.

Armed with new information, Santa Margarita Water District officials will reconsider their ban next week.

"We want to respect the people's rights to use their property. There are many families we know that have saved for pools," said Jonathan Volzke, spokesman for the 155,000-customer district. "But at the same time, the reality around us is that we're in the third year of a serious drought, and we don't know if we're in the third year of a three-year drought or the third year of a 10-year drought."

At least two California water distributors have rolled back pool-filling limitations after being contacted by the pool lobby and crunching the numbers.

In Sacramento County, the Carmichael Water District had banned filling new swimming pools but later moved the restriction to a more severe drought stage after officials realized that the district's customers had already reduced their overall water use by 20%.

About 50 miles northeast of Carmichael, the Placer County Water Agency decided against enacting a pool-filling restriction for existing pools after an analysis showed that the amount of water used for pools was inconsequential compared with total water use.

The approximately 75 new pools the agency permitted in 2013 consumed about 6 acre-feet of water, said Tony Firenzi, deputy director of technical services. For comparison, he said, the agency doles out more than 100,000 acre-feet of water per year to its approximately 38,000 customers.

"You would have to be in very, very desperate conditions to be at a point where water that is consumed at a restaurant or water that is used for filling of a pool is significant enough to change the situation," he said.

The Los Angeles DWP has yet to enter the phase of its conservation plan that prohibits filling residential swimming pools with drinkable water. The department has emphasized reducing irrigation and landscaping before turning to pools, a spokeswoman said. That means that Annette Siefert and her family can keep swimming — at least for now.

Siefert grew up in California and has always had a pool nearby. When her family bought a 16,000-square-foot lot, she knew a pool would go in the backyard.

Her son Casey, 15, has epilepsy, which can make leaving home hard. Nolan Siefert, 17, has Asperger's syndrome, and doesn't usually like going out. The pool is an important center of the family's staycations — a sanctuary where Annette can keep an eye on her kids from the kitchen.

On a recent weekday, Nolan cannonballed into the deep end as the sun began to set. Casey dove in after, drawing his parents' praise.

"It's here now, and I would never consider emptying the pool," Annette said. "At some point you just live. This is what makes us really happy."

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Frequently Asked Questions

How many pools are there in California?

There are more than 1.2 million residential pools and 46,000 commercial pools, which includes hotels, apartments and municipal pools.

How many pools are constructed each year in California?

There were approximately 12,600 new residential pools constructed in California in 2013. Approximately 698 acre-feet of water were used to fill all of the pools built in 2013.

Why is the pool and spa industry important for our state's economy?

From the tens of thousands of small business owners and employees to the millions of dollars in economic output, the pool and spa industry helps keep California solvent.

Doesn't it make sense to target the pool and spa industry during a drought?

The governor has made it very clear he does not want local agencies to pass drought restrictions that will solely impact one industry. Every industry should be working together to save water during the drought. When water districts propose regulations affecting just pool and spa owners and builders, they are promoting a policy that will adversely affect just one industry. From builders to suppliers to maintenance workers, the pool and spa industry is composed of local small, often minority-owned, businesses. Imposing such industry-specific regulations will put hundreds of local workers out of business and mean less money for local governments that rely on money from building permits and tax revenues.

Does a pool or spa really save more water than a lawn?

Yes! A well-maintained pool or spa uses less water per day than an irrigated lawn. Since most pool designs include a footprint larger than just the pool itself, wooden or concrete decking replaces even more traditional, water-intensive landscaping. In fact, according to a study done by the Santa Margarita Water District, a 1,200 sq. ft. pool installation uses about the same amount of water as California-friendly, drought-resistant landscaping in the year after the pool has been constructed.

In the first year of pool construction, a new pool requires less water than a traditional lawn. On average, water use, including filling a new 1,200 square-foot pool after it's installed is 32,000 gallons. A 1,200 square-foot lawn uses approximately 44,000 gallons per year.

(more on reverse side)



For more info, visit www.theCPSA.org

Will a ban on constructing new pools really hurt the economy?

Yes. The pool and spa industry generates more than \$5 billion in economic activity every year. In 2013, the California pool and spa industry contributed:

- \$555 million in sales revenue from the installation and construction of all in-ground swimming pools in California.
- \$918 million from retail/accessory purchases for all pools, which can include associated equipment and chemical purchases.
- \$758 million from maintenance and/or recurring pool services for residential and commercial pools.
- \$205,226 in state sales tax for every acre-foot of water used by the pool and spa industry.

How many jobs does the pool and spa industry provide?

In 2013 alone, more than 54,800 Californians were employed by the pool and spa industry. The pool and spa industry generates 11,700 jobs per 1,000 acre-feet of water it uses. That is considerably higher than other industries, like agriculture, which only produces 12 jobs per 1,000 acre-feet.

What can pool and spa owners do to save water during the drought?

Pool and spa owners should visit www.letspooltogether.com to learn more about tips on how to save water during the drought. Some simple tips include:

- Using a pool cover, which decreases evaporation by 90 percent and makes a pool and decking as efficient as drought-resistant landscaping.
- Making this a “splashless” summer since splashing accounts for considerable water loss.
- Lowering your pool's water level to limit water displacement.



For more info, visit www.theCPSA.org