By: Public Works
Adopted: January 23, 2012
Vote: Harris, Holler, Katkus, Menard, Sullivan-Leonard and Woodruff in favor

CITY OF WASILLA
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 12-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE WASILLA CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING A DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN.

WHEREAS, a water source protection plan is a tool for water systems to identify risk of contamination of aquifers used by community water systems; and

WHEREAS, community water systems with adopted and endorsed protection plans can qualify for additional grant funds for water system improvements and upgrades; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Rural Water Association provided their resources to assist the City of Wasilla in developing a water source protection plan over the last year; and

WHEREAS, the City of Wasilla has now completed a water source protection plan in accordance with the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and with the assistance of the Alaska Rural Water Association.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wasilla City Council hereby adopts the 2012 Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the City of Wasilla Municipal Water System.

ADOPTED by the Wasilla City Council on January 23, 2012.

VERNE E. RUPRIGHT, Mayor

ATTEST:

KRISTIE SMITHERS, MMC, City Clerk

[SEAL]

CITY OF WASILLA
ALASKA

Legislation Staff Report

Resolution Serial No. 12-05: A resolution of the Wasilla City Council adopting a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.

Agenda of: January 23, 2012 **Date:** January 12, 2012
Originator: Archie Giddings, Public Works Director

Route to:	Department	Signature	Date
X	Public Works Director		1/12/12
X	Finance Director		1/12/12
X	Deputy Administrator		1/12/12
X	City Clerk		1/12/12

REVIEWED BY MAYOR VERNE E. RUPRIGHT: _____

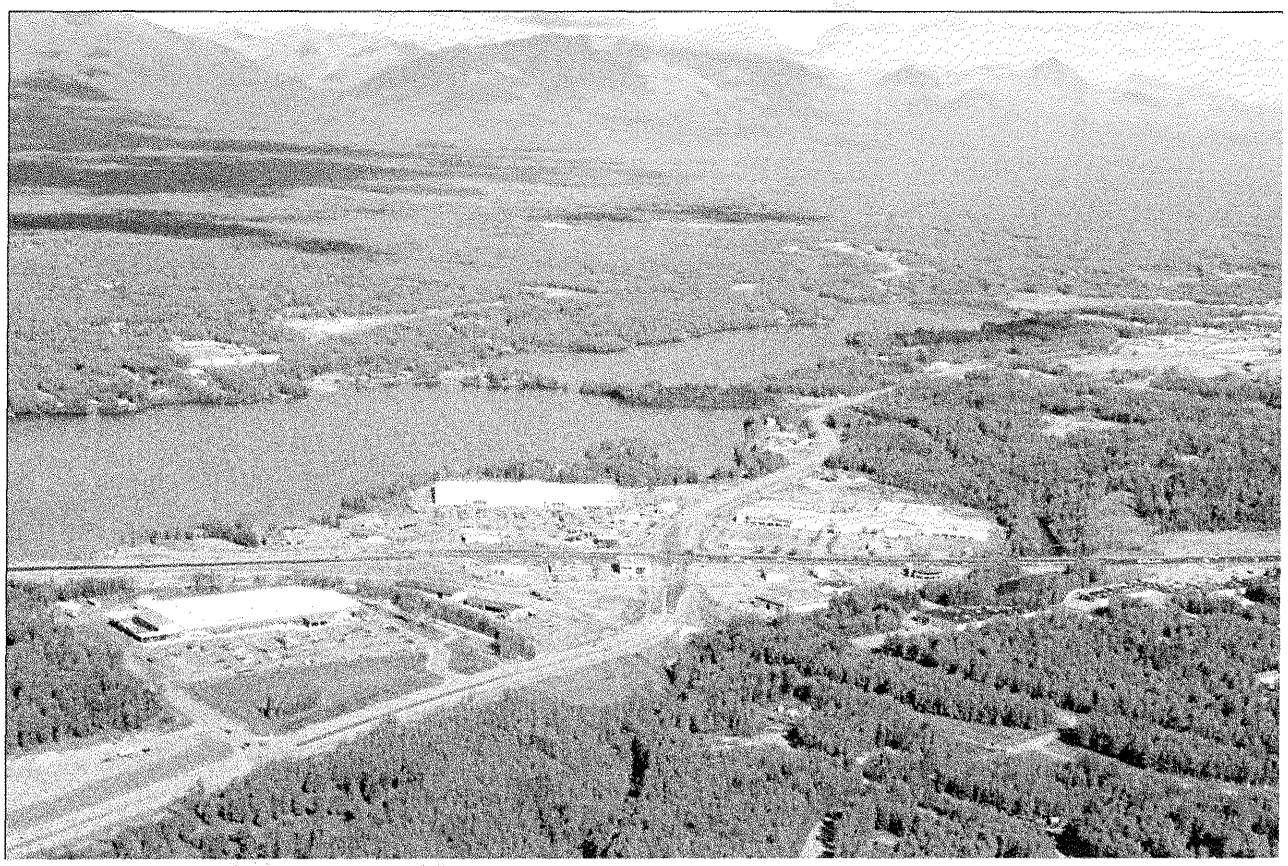
FISCAL IMPACT: ☐ yes or ☒ no

Attachments: Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (27 pages)
Resolution Serial No. 12-05 (1 page)

SUMMARY STATEMENT: A Drinking Water Source Protection Plan has been completed for the City's municipal drinking water system with the assistance of the Alaska Rural Water Association in accordance with provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This plan identifies contaminant risks to the City's drinking water aquifer and provides strategies to address the risks. Fortunately, the level of risk is low for contamination of the City's aquifer due to the lack of heavy or industrial development north of the City. The adoption and endorsement of a drinking water source protection plan will also help the City obtain grant funding for the municipal water system.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution Serial No. 12-05.

Drinking Water Source Protection Plan



WASILLA, ALASKA

2012

Wasilla Drinking Water System
Public Water System

DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

PWSID # 224642

John Becker, Certified Operator

Phone: 373-9010

Archie Giddings, Protection Plan Contact

Phone: 373-9018

Review and Update Annually

Original draft created on 9-28—2011; Final version revised on 0-0-2012; Date of adoption: _____

Prepared with assistance from Chuck Kaucic, Source Water Protection Specialist

Alaska Rural Water Association (ARWA)

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I. Management Plan

A. Drinking Water Source Protection Planning Team
(Individuals that contributed to the development of the plan)

Archie Giddings, Public Works Director, John Becker, Utilities Maintenance Supervisor, Tina Crawford, City Planner; Anne Gleason, DEC, Melanie Trost & Lisa Borowsky, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, & Chuck Kaucic: ARWA

Implementation Team
(Individuals that will oversee the application of the plan and updating)

Archie Giddings, Public Works Director, & John Becker: Utilities Maintenance Supervisor.

B. Purpose

To meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) as amended in 1986 and 1996, Alaska developed *Alaska's Drinking Water Protection Program – Source Water Assessment and Wellhead [Drinking Water Source] Protection Plans* that was approved by EPA in April, 2000. The plan describes a single program known as the Drinking Water Protection Program (DWPP) that meets all of the SDWA 1986 and 1996 Amendment requirements through three components: source water assessments of PWS, groundwater protection, and drinking water source protection.

While Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is completing source water assessments for each public water system in Alaska, individual public water systems or local communities need to complete Drinking Water Source Protection Management Plans (Plan) that meet the specific needs of their public water system or community. This report is intended to meet the technical requirements for the completion of the Plan for The City of Wasilla Drinking Water System, Wasilla, Alaska as required by the SDWA.

A Plan is designed to protect the groundwater used by communities from contamination. Appendix A of this Plan, "Source Water Assessment, A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment", establishes protected areas overlying the aquifer yielding water to the well and extends up-gradient. The extent of the up-gradient protection area is determined by modeling of the aquifer and projecting the well's capture zone as determined for several months time of travel (Zone A) and two years travel time (Zone B). This long term planning is necessary to provide an early warning mechanism in the event of up-gradient contamination; however, preventing the contamination of a water supply through education and public awareness remains the primary goal.

Most instances of aquifer contamination become known when trace levels of a contaminant are detected through routine monitoring. Drinking water systems that have completed a Plan will have information on groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics; a detailed contaminant source inventory; and an implementation plan that determines the best response to ensure the continued quality of the water supply.

C. The Community Overview

Current Population: 7,831 (2010 US Census Certified Population)

Incorporation Type/Year: 1st Class City/ 1974

Form of Government: Elected Mayor/6 member City Council

Borough: Matanuska-Susitna Borough

School District: Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Location

Wasilla is located midway between the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys, on the George Parks Highway. It lies between Wasilla and Lucille Lakes, 43 miles north of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.581390° North Latitude and -149.439440° West Longitude. (Sec. 10, T017N, R001W, Seward Meridian.) Wasilla is located in the Palmer Recording District. The area encompasses 11.7 sq. miles of land and 0.7 sq. miles of water.

History

The City of Wasilla derives its name from Chief Wasilla, a respected local Dena'ina Athabascan Indian Chief. There is some debate about the meaning of the Chief's name. One source claims it means "breath of air" in the Dena'ina Athabascan Indian dialect. Other sources assert the name descended as a variation of the Russian name "Vasili" meaning "William".

Before Anchorage was established, the settlement of Knik had served as the transport and supply hub for the region since the 1880's. With the founding of Anchorage in 1915 and the concurrent building of the Alaska Railroad as an overland supply link to Fairbanks and interior Alaska, the end was in sight for Knik.

By 1917 Knik was eclipsed by the new town of Wasilla which sprang up that year after a government land auction at the point where the Alaska Railroad crossed the main supply route (the Carl Wagon Trail) for the mines in the Willow Creek Mining District now the intersection of the George Parks Highway and Main Street. The location of Wasilla also provided a better supply staging point for the Kantishna Gold Mining area near Mount McKinley and mines in the Talkeetna area.

While placer (hydraulic) and hard rock gold mining had been underway in the Willow Creek Mining District since 1907, Wasilla prospered from its founding the 1917 until 1940 as the self proclaimed, "Gateway to the Willow Creek Mining District". With the exception of the latter part of WWII this was a very active mining area between 1909 and 1950. Incomplete records indicate at least 623,874 ounces of gold worth nearly $18 million dollars were produced at a time when gold was valued between 20-35 dollars an ounce. Over the years at least 50 mines and prospects have operated in this area and at the current time there are still a few active.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s the federal government formed the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to set up the Matanuska Colony for the agricultural development of Alaska. This influx of 200 farming families and supporting services meant that from 1935 until the 1960s, instead of Wasilla, the town of Palmer gradually became the primary supply and service center for this region.

Palmer remained the regional commercial center until a new Glenn Highway bypassed Palmer allowing more direct travel from Wasilla to Anchorage. The subsequent development of the new George Parks Highway to Fairbanks (through Wasilla) in the early 1970s opened opportunities for the first wave of "suburbanite" settlement. This meant that with ever improving roads and business opportunities Wasilla shifted from a small town and weekend destination for people from Anchorage to a hometown for workers in Anchorage and Wasilla.

Wasilla was incorporated in 1974 as a 2nd class City & became a first class City in 1984. The current city resident population is 7,028 with a conservatively estimated population of more than 80,000 adjacent Borough residents who patronize the Wasilla business and commercial center.

In Wasilla, major growth resulted from the 1970s and 80s Alaska oil boom and pipeline development and by 1984 Wasilla had again become the commercial heart of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and for a time was the fastest growing city of its size in the United States. By the end of 2009, the City of Wasilla had 1,726 businesses registered with the Department of Finance, Sales Tax Division.

Economy

Nearly 30% of Wasilla's work force commutes to Anchorage or the Slope. The economy is diverse with residents employed in a variety of retail, professional service & government jobs. Economic opportunities include seasonal tourism, wood products, steel & concrete products & small scale retail enterprises. In 2011, 1,249 business licenses were reported.

Facilities

The City operates a piped water & sewer system. Over 1050 households and facilities are connected to the piped water. The City system serves more than 700 sewer system customers. Nevertheless, the majority of homes use water wells & septic systems. Municipal water is produced by 5 treated wells within the City limits.

Well Facility Inventory – 6 active; 2 in active; 1 undeveloped

Site	PWSID#	# of Wells	Depth	Capacity/gpm	Storage
ACTIVE					
Spruce Avenue	224646	1	180'	1,000	
Spruce stand-by	224646/654	1	193'	1,000	1 M
Susitna Ave	22646.006	1	193'	300	1 M
Iditapark Honor Garden	224646	1	228'	200	
Bumpus Recreation Area- Class B	2225074	1	152'	40	
Bumpus Main Well #1	2224646	1	137'	200	1M
Bumpus Soccer Well #2	224646.	1	176'	400	
Lake Lucille Park- Class B (contract)	224777	3			
Lacy Laine Subdivision	2224109	1	181'	60	
INACTIVE					
Mission Hills	2223763	1	181	200	
The Ranch Subdivision	2220166	3			
Well #1			281'	100	
Well #3			290'	300	
Iditarod School	2223137	3			1M

UNDEVELOPED			
The Ranch Subdivision	1	291'	300

City water & wastewater use by school facilities:

	Water	Wastewater	Septic
Wasilla Sr	X	X	
Wasilla Middle	X	X	
Iditarod Elem	X	X	
Machetanz Elem	X		X
Our Lady of the Valley	X	X	

Transportation

Wasilla lies on Alaska's road system. The Alaska Railroad provides service to a centrally located station. The City owns & operates the 370 acre Wasilla Airport offering a 3,700' paved & lighted runway.

Climate

January temperatures range from -33 to 33 °F; July temperatures range from 42 to 83 degrees. The average annual precipitation is 17 inches with 50 inches of snowfall.

D. Influencing Factors

The City of Wasilla, Drinking Water Source Protection Committee identified by Section A worked on developing a draft plan to protect the City's water source for community users and to minimize threats to the existing water source. The public was invited to review & record comments on the draft at a public forum conducted @ the Curtis Menard Sports Center in Sept & Oct., 2011. Copies were also available for review @ City Hall & the Wasilla Library.

Threats to the existing water supply can manifest from a multitude of potential sources; residential septic tanks, fuel storage/transfer, or former/current contaminated sites within the protection area. A strong desire to protect and maintain or improve the current quality of the City of Wasilla's drinking water supply is the primary goal of this plan.

Community awareness and education about the drinking water source and the watershed borders is an expected outcome of developing this plan. Areas of concern to be addressed within this plan include the possibility of a fuel spill within the water shed, or a major highway or rail transportation disaster. The plan will present a framework of strategies to assist in protecting and preserving the quality of Wasilla's drinking water supply.

E. Geographic Setting and Description of the Aquifer

Wasilla is located in Southcentral Alaska north of Anchorage in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. It lies in a flat-floored valley formed by the merging of the Matanuska & Knik valleys at the eastern side of Knik Arm. The valley's southern edge is bordered by the Chugach Mts. & the northern edge by the Talkeetna Mts.A lake covered the Susitna River valley lowland during glacial times. Silt, clay & organic "muck" deposits in old lakes & depressions reflects that some areas have varying soil conditions over relatively short distances. Primary soil associations in & around Wasilla mapped by the U.S. Soil & Water Conservation Service include the Homestead, Kalambach, & Knik soil types. Smaller areas consist of Coal Creek, Jacobsen, Salamatof, & Slikok soil types.Depth to groundwater, based on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, City wells are estimated to range from 50 to 300 feet below the ground elevation.

F. The Public Drinking Water System and Source Wells

Wasilla owns & operates a Class A (community and non-transient non-community) public water system (PWS). Available records indicate that the system has a 4 million gallon storage capacity and that the drinking water source is treated with calcium hypochlorite. This year round system serves water to over 1050 customers & provides sewer for over 700 connections. According to information supplied by ADEC for the Wasilla PWS, the depths of the 6 active wells measured below the ground surface as listed in the matrix on page 11. The wells are not located within the active floodplain.

There were no reported deficiencies noted on the 2008 Sanitary Survey report for the Wasilla Drinking Water System.

The items noted above will be addressed in the ***Strategies for Implementation*** section of this plan and will identify a time line for corrective actions to be made.

G. Drinking Water Source Protection Area

The most probable area for contamination to reach the drinking water wells is groundwater recharge area that contributes water to the wells. This area is designated as the drinking water protection area (DWPA). In Wasilla's case, the protection area extends beyond City borders into the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Because contaminants released within the protection area are most likely to impact drinking water wells, this area will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts. An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the DWPA for the Wasilla PWS.

H. Contaminant Source Inventory

See the contaminant source inventory description, tables and maps in Appendix A.

I. Contaminated Sites Program; Database Inventory (Appendix C)

There were 25 total files (sites) with 3 in open status for the Wasilla area. A previously unreported site @ 1401 W Parks Highway locally (referred to as the old gas station) was identified by the Committee and forwarded to ADEC for consideration. All sites are inside the protection area .

J. Strategies for Implementation

The following implementation plan was developed based on community input during the planning workshop, and following meetings. The priorities are NOT placed in a set order of importance, and several could be pursued at once.

Drinking Water Source Management Implementation Plan

*	Contamination Type/Concern	Zone Area	Risk Level	Protection Tool	Strategy	Schedule	Date implemented
	All	Area wide	N/A	**Adopt the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan**	Follow the legislative process to present a free standing plan to the City Council for adoption.	Adoption March 2012	Introduce to the PC in Jan; Council – Feb.
	All	Area wide	Mod.	**Public education of Source Water Protection Zone:**	Offer to present the AK Jr. Water Ranger program to primary school students, present watershed management & protection to secondary school students with ADEC assistance; post on the City website; ARWA will assist by contacting MSB	Immediately Iditarod, Machetanz Elem	
	All	Area wide	Mod.	**Public education of**	Source Water Protection Area signs to mark	Immediately	Need to be placed around watershed

				Source Water Protection Zone boundaries:	boundary. And/or map of protection boundary posted on informational board.		and by well heads, & public facilities. MSB
				.			
	Watershed	A	High	**Determine Feasibility by Working with the Mat-Su Borough to enact legislation to protect the watershed inside & outside of the City**	Introduce @ next joint City- Borough Mayors mtg; staff to schedule meetings	On Thursdays twice per month: Oct 13, 27: Nov 10, 17; Dec 1, 15, 2011; Jan 12, 26; Feb 9, 23, 2012	1 year
	All	A	Mod	**Public education of Source Water Protection Zone:** **Watershed and water treatment**	Annual Wasilla secondary schools outreach programs to possibly include: class instruction of chemistry/pathogens, contaminant sources, tour of the water treatment plant, and/or overview of process and operations	1 year; on-going	Start in 2012

				plant.	within city's water system.		
	Contaminated Sites	Area Wide	Mod	**Contaminated Sites Program; Database Inventory**	Coordinate efforts with the state DEC contaminated sites program to review and update the contaminated sites database inventory for the purpose of reducing and/ or closing out active sites such as the Jay Smith athletic fields (old landfill), & old gas station on the Parks Highway.	1 year; on-going	
	Septic effluent	Area Wide	Mod	**Public education of Best Management Practices: preventive maintenance**	Issue public information on proper waste water disposal. Letter be authored in cooperation with DEC for distribution with the CCR &/or City web page	1 year; on-going	
	Recycling.	Area Wide	Mod	**Public education of Best Management Practices:**	Invite the MSB Solid Waste program to provide public information of a comprehensive recycling plan to address not only	1 year; on-going	

				Solid waste and contaminate reduction	typical recyclables like pop cans and metal, but also, batteries, used oil (used oil burners in town), antifreeze and household chemical waste.		
	Solid Waste Disposal: Trash & Junk contaminants	Area Wide	High	**Zoning Ordinance:**	City Ordinance NO. 11-18 Chapter 8.12: Trash & Junk passed by City Council to address potential contaminants.		Completed
	3 Improperly abandoned wells at Iditarod school.	Area Wide	Mod	**Well Decommissioning**	Decommission improperly abandoned wells located in Drinking Water Protection Area. Securing potential grants for properly closing out public and private wells. Use methods published in *Water Wells*, Appendix H (AWWA 2006) or alternate method approved by DEC. See	1-3 years	Iditarod Elem in plan for 2012

					DEC Drinking Water Regulations 18 AAC 80.015		
	Potential seasonal water level declines	All	Low	**Drinking water conservation**	Periodic information issued as news releases & on web page. Zoning ordinance that all new construction houses need to be built with water conservation fixtures; issue with CCR	1-3 years	Energy Star construction requirement; on-going annual
	All	Area Wide	Low	**Proactive Design Standards: Emergency Response.**	Develop specific Emergency Management Plan for Public Utilities as part of the next update	1-3 years	Update during next

	All	Area Wide	High	Water Rights application filed with the State of Alaska DNR	A "certificate of appropriation" (water rights) will ensure the applicant to have legal standing to assert those rights against conflicting water users who do not have water rights.	Process has been initiated	2012 goal
	All	Area Wide	Mod	Institute annual P2D2 events	A prescription drug turn in program will improve water quality by reducing-		Implement an annual program in April 2012

					prescription drugs from entering the wastewater system.		

* Items are NOT placed in a set order of importance and several could be pursued at once.

K. Other Priorities and Strategies for Implementation:

- Improperly abandoned well
  - 3 abandoned wells at Iditarod Elementary School to be properly closed.

- Water conservation:
  - Mapping of water lines in town and updating all sub-surface valves for preparation in the event of a line break.

- Water Rights application filled with the State of Alaska DNR
  - A "certificate of appropriation" (water rights) will ensure the applicant to have legal standing to assert those rights against conflicting water users who do not have water rights.
  - A person with water rights has priority to use water over persons who later file for water rights from the same source.

- Backup generator or alternate power supply for use at water treatment plant.
  - Generator should have an annual maintenance program for testing and repairs.

- Back flow:
  - Require installation of in-home backflow preventers to prevent cross contamination of system.
  -

- Assess backup water supply: It is believed that adequate redundancy exists to provide continuous water service during emergencies.
  - Have contract in place for emergency delivery service with private haulers.
  -

- Continue to label all valves in water plant:
  - Tag and label essential valves and switches to expedite the shutdown process.

L. Implementation and Endorsement:

As illustrated in the previous table (Section I.), the Wasilla Drinking Water Source Protection Committee (identified by Section A above) through workshops, meetings with local officials, and referencing the water system's Source Water Assessment, have identified numerous areas of concern and risks throughout the course of the planning period, as well as strategies to improve drinking water source protection. Some of these strategies can be addressed immediately while other protection strategies will span over longer periods. For these reasons this plan is intended to be updated on an annual basis or as new information becomes available.

While the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) currently does not require a drinking water source water protection program, having an Endorsed Drinking Water Protection Plan is promoted by the State through incentives for communities and water systems to proactively protect their drinking water source. Communities and water systems may qualify for current and future incentives, such as grants and reduced sanitary survey frequency, if they have a State of Alaska Endorsed Drinking Water Protection Plan. There are several methods for State endorsement, including:

Formal written plan meeting the following criteria:

- A description of the planning team participants' roles and responsibilities.
- A delineation of the drinking water source protection area (already completed by DEC in the Source Water Assessment).
- An inventory of potential sources of contamination that includes a plan for routine and regular updates (already completed by DEC in the Source Water Assessment).
- A summary of the deficiencies affecting source water noted within the latest sanitary survey and action plans to correct the deficiencies.
- A summary of management tools and protection strategies that will be pursued to manage potential sources of contamination.

- Prioritization and implementation plan for protection strategies.
- A contingency plan or Emergency Response Plan (ERP) identifying alternative water sources.
- Planning team identifies a timeframe to review and regularly update the plan (recommend annually).

A community/water system has an ordinance or agreement or a well defined protection program and formally requests their community/water system be considered for Endorsement by the State of Alaska.

Protection Program: A program that identifies prioritizes and establishes activities (a minimum of 2) to mitigate the risk of potential contaminant sources within the drinking water protection area. For example, public education, legislation in the City & Borough, hazardous waste recycling, purchase of property or rights to develop, water conservation, and community involvement.

Agreements: Written agreement between the community water system and other entities that directly or indirectly contribute to the protection of public drinking water sources. For example, land use restrictions in the City & Borough.

Regulatory Measures: Active and enforceable ordinances requiring regulatory protection activities within a drinking water protection area such as zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, site plan review, design standards and operating standards (Best Management Practices).

It is a recommendation of this plan that the Wasilla Drinking Water System request this plan be considered for endorsement.

II. Contingency Plan

A. Purpose

The contingency plan identifies the principal threats to the source water, designates an emergency response coordinator, describes a series of potential response scenarios planned in the event the drinking water source is threatened or contaminated, and describes a plan for an alternate source of water in the event the drinking water source is permanently disabled.

B. Possible Threats

Potential risks are:

- Highway vehicle & railroad spills
- Above ground fuel storage tanks leaks
- Residential on-site septic tanks/drain fields and outhouses
- Vandalism
- Natural disasters:
  - Earthquake
  - Wind event
  - Freezing water lines
- Possible fuel spill on ATV & snowmachine trails
- Leaks from above ground fuel storage tanks
- Recreation use of 4X4 for hunting in water shed

C. Emergency Coordination

The emergency coordinator for the Wasilla Drinking Water System is the Utilities Manager: John Becker; the contact phone number is:-373-9044.

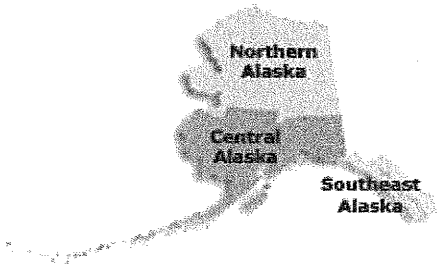
The backup emergency coordinator is the City Public Works Director, Archie Giddings: the contact phone number is: **373-9018**

The emergency coordinator is familiar with the borough and state DEC procedures and is responsible for contacting the appropriate officials should a spill or other threat to the public drinking water source occur.

Where to Report a Spill

During normal business hours call the nearest DEC Area Response Team Office *or* fax a completed spill report form to the nearest DEC Area Response Team Office.

Outside normal business hours call: 1-800-478-9300 1-800-478-9300
(International: 1-907-428-7200 1-907-428-7200)



Area	Phone	FAX
Central (Anchorage)	269-3063	269-7648
Northern (Fairbanks)	451-2121	451-2362
Southeast (Juneau)	465-5340	465-2237

D. Emergency Procedures

Imminent threat = immediately shutdown pumps.

Important valves and switches should be tagged and labeled to expedite the shutdown process.

1. Turn off main control box power switch,
   a. Use lock out system
2. Close main intake water valve to storage tank
   a. Use lock out system
3. Call Utilities Manager or Manager on duty.
4. Start the testing procedure to determine where thecontaminate is in the system, and what components are impacted.

Important valve locations need to be tagged and noted on a building floor plan map and posted in water plant. A copy of the locations should be placed in the Appendix of this plan.

Under ideal conditions, the system can operate without the well by using water from the water storage tank for approximately 15 Days.

E. Emergency and Alternate Water Sources

Redundant wells provide adequate capacity to meet demand.

Should a total loss of water occur, the services of a design engineer and well driller will need to be retained to assess the options. Plans and specifications for any new well will require DEC, Drinking Water and Wastewater Program review and approval prior to construction.

F. Communication Plan

The nature of the public drinking water system should allow the well to be isolated from the distribution system in the event of a spill in Zone A of the Wellhead Protection Area that threatens the source water quality. If it is determined that the source water was exposed to a contaminant, the well will remain off-line until sampling proves the water to be safe, and an evaluation done in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is completed.

The water emergency will be communicated to the public using one or more of the following techniques:

- On-Air broadcast KMBQ Valley Radio , 373-0222/ fax 376-1575
- Door-to-door
- Phone call list
- Public Postings on City web site, City Hall & the Library