June 2011

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS • DISTRICT NO. 8

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

RBF CONSULTING

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8
City of Simi Valley

2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8

Bob Huber - Chair
Glen T. Becerra - Director
Barbra Williamson - Director
Steven T. Sojka - Director
Mike Judge - Director

Mike Sedell, District Manager
Ron Fuchiwaki, Director of Public Works
Joe Deakin, Assistant Director/District Engineer

June 2011

RBF CONSULTING
14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

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The Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is a plan a water purveyor, such as the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (District), assembles and publishes to describe current and planned water supplies, current and planned water demands, and water conservation efforts. The UWMP provides a guide for determining water availability to meet demands. The UWMP is required to be updated every five years. The 2010 deadline for the update was extended, on a one-time basis, to July 1, 2011. The UWMP is planned for review and ultimate adoption in a Public Hearing.

The UWMP documents water resources versus demands to determine if sufficient resources are available, or planned, to meet forecasted community growth. The UWMP analyzed resources and growth for the District and found there to be sufficient resources available or planned for community growth projected to 2035.

The UWMP documents actions taken to implement the fourteen "Best Management Practices" for managing water demands prudently. In addition, and new for the 2010 UWMP, the UWMP states the District's method to achieve the 20% reduction in water use by 2020. The method analyzed in the UWMP is the per capita demand basis, with the baseline of 236 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) reduced to 189 gpcd by 2020.

The UWMP documents the management efforts implemented or underway to manage all the District's water resources.

I INTRODUCTION

The District's UWMP is intended to comply with California laws and regulations. This UWMP is consistent with drafted and adopted regional and local policies including the draft Simi Valley 2030 General Plan Update (General Plan) and Calleguas Municipal Water District's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

This 2010 UWMP updates the 2005 UWMP and incorporates all current requirements for UWMPs, including the Water Conservation Act. The Water Conservation Act mandates all agencies achieve 20 percent water use reductions by 2020, with an interim goal of 10 percent reduction by 2015.

The District encouraged interagency participation to develop this UWMP. The District serves within the City of Simi Valley and the County of Ventura. Both agencies were notified of the UWMP preparation and were provided draft UWMP copies for comment. As the District is a member agency of the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), this UWMP development was coordinated with Calleguas' UWMP development.

The District serves approximately 68 percent of water customers in Simi Valley, the remaining 32 percent are served by Golden State Water Company, a private company. The District also serves unincorporated

areas located southeast and north of the incorporated City boundary. The City of Simi Valley's current population is approximately 126,329. The estimated current District service area population is 90,086. The Simi Valley climate is: modest rainfall, low humidity, abundant sunshine, and relatively moderate temperatures throughout the year. Average annual rainfall is 18.2 inches and average temperature is 63.5° F.

II WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY

This section summarizes water sources, exchange and transfer opportunities, and water supply reliability. The District currently delivers 3 percent local and 97 percent imported water, by quantity. The District purchases imported water comes from Calleguas, who purchases it from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), whose primary source for water delivered to this portion of their service area is from the State Water Project. In the event service is disrupted from the State Water Project, Metropolitan operates facilities to deliver water from the Colorado River Aqueduct System water to this portion of their service area.

The District's local sources include groundwater and recycled water. The District pumps groundwater from the Gillibrand Sub-basin of the Simi Valley Basin via wells. Two wells were in operation through 2010, and a third well was added in early 2011. The wells supply groundwater to nearby customers for irrigation uses, and feed water to the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant. The Plant is planned to produce 150 million gallons per year (or 450 acre-feet per year [afy]) in compliance with the Groundwater Management Plan for the Sub-basin. The District recycles about 20 million gallons per year (60 afy) of recycled water.

The District monitors the Simi Valley Basin, collecting water quality data to evaluate additional local water resources. Calleguas is currently constructing the Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP), planned to reach the western boundary of Simi Valley. Once constructed, the SMP will enable the District to pursue additional groundwater pumping projects that are currently infeasible given the cost and difficulty of brine disposal.

III WATER USE

This section documents past and current water use quantities, by defined land-use sectors, and projects future water demands. The UWMP uses the draft Simi Valley 2030 General Plan Update (General Plan) to provide for projected land use development. The projected service area build-out by 2035 would encompass approximately 23,554 developed acres with an estimated, projected population of 113,457. Based on the average water consumption documented from 2006 through 2010, and analyzing demands by residential, commercial and other categories, ultimate water demands are projected to be 29.7 million gallons per day (33,265 afy) by 2035.

The calculations and assumptions used to derive the projected 29.7 million gallons per day (33,265 afy) demands by 2035 do not account for the Water Conservation Act mandate, to reduce water consumption 20 percent by 2020. The UWMP assumes that until this reduction is achieved and sustained, demand analysis should be based upon on continued, current demands.

The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) published the *Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan* (Guidelines) in March 2011 to assist purveyors to comply with the Water Conservation and Urban Water Management Acts. In accordance with the Guidelines, the UWMP analyzed and proposes the "20 percent reduction of baseline demand" option for determining compliance with the mandate. The current consumption (baseline), based on an average of the past ten years, is calculated to be 236 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). A 20 percent reduction from this baseline is 189 gpcd, and the interim 10 percent target (by 2015) is 212 gpcd.

IV WATER CONSERVATION

This section describes the Best Management Practices (BMPs) currently implemented to manage demands prudently. The BMPs, established in the California Water Code, are:

1. Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers;
2. Residential plumbing retrofit;
3. System water audits, leak detection, and repair;
4. Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections;
5. Large landscape conservation programs and incentives;
6. High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs;
7. Public information programs;
8. School education programs;
9. Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts;
10. Wholesale agency programs;
11. Conservation pricing;
12. Water conservation coordinator;
13. Water waste prohibition; and
14. Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.

The District has an active and effective Water Conservation Program that has ongoing activity in each of the fourteen BMP categories.

The District updated the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the Water Conservation Program Ordinance (WWD-08) on May 11, 2009. Should Calleguas and/or Metropolitan declare a water shortage, the District would enact the commensurate shortage level in effect in the District service area. This follows Metropolitan's and Calleguas' shortage plans. Similar to Calleguas' shortage plan, specific supply and demand reduction percentages are not identified, instead, a level can be implemented that best meets the shortage while also considering other factors, such as severity, length of projected shortage, time of year, weather, or other issues. The District also maintains permanent conservation requirements and water waste prohibitions at all times. The City of Simi Valley has adopted a similar Water Conservation Program Ordinance, to support the District's Ordinance.

V WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

This section describes reliability of the water system to provide for consumer water demand during periods of drought and catastrophe. The District maintains over 50 million gallons of potable water storage capacity. Both Metropolitan and Calleguas have completed, or are currently developing, storage projects to lessen the impact of water shortages due to drought or catastrophic interruption. Calleguas' Bard Reservoir has 2,607 million gallons (8,000 acre fee [af]) of capacity, and an additional 97,750 million gallons (300,000 af) of storage in the Las Posas Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project. Metropolitan has an additional 260,663 million gallons (800,000 af) of storage in Diamond Valley Lake. Based on studies conducted by Metropolitan and Calleguas, these storage facilities will provide a reliable water source during periods of drought, or in response to other catastrophic water supply interruptions through 2035.

A comparison of water supplies to demands, and considering potential, predictable contingencies, such as a sustained drought, indicate there are sufficient resources available to sustain current consumption in the District service area under normal and contingency conditions. The resources include imported water, groundwater and recycled water.

In order to encourage the efficient use of water and improve the reliability of the water system to provide for consumer water demand during periods of drought and catastrophe, the District has taken many actions, including:

- Adopting a Water Conservation Program and Water Shortage Contingency Plan by ordinance;
- Exploring, considering, analyzing, evaluating and studying local water resource options including groundwater, recycled water, water exchanges, and regional partnering;
- Maintaining, and improving public education and outreach programs;
- Partnering with Calleguas and Metropolitan on various water conservation issues;
- Analyzing the 2008 Wastewater Reclamation Facilities Plan recommendations for feasible measures to implement; and
- Continuing the water demand management activities and best management practices.

VI WATER RECYCLING

The 2008 *Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan* updated the previous 1992 *Facilities Plan for Wastewater Reclamation*. The Update identifies and evaluates over 130 candidate recycled water customers (there are currently two) with a potential demand of 2,940 million gallons per year (9,000 afy). The Update concluded with a recommended project to extend the existing recycled water main southerly along Madera Road and easterly along Royal Avenue to serve 28 or more potential customers 360 million gallons per year (1,170 afy). The "West Simi Valley Water Recycling Project", is undergoing environmental analysis and documentation.

I INTRODUCTION

A. Urban Water Management Planning Act

1. Law

10620. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).
(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.
(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.
(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area-wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.
(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.
(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.
(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

10621. (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.
(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.
(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

2. Background

The 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (District) has been prepared in compliance with Assembly Bill No. 797 ("The Urban Water Planning Management Act") of the 1983-1984 Regular Session of the California Legislature (Water Code Section 10610 et. seq.). That legislation requires that an Urban Water Management Plan be prepared by all water purveyors having more than 3,000 accounts or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. Since its passage in 1983, several amendments have been added to the Act. UWMPs are required to be submitted every five years. The District's previous (2005) UWMP was adopted in 2006.

As with the 2005 UWMP, the 2010 UWMP incorporates the Senate Bills 610 and 221 legislation and serves as the primary source documentation for future Water Supply Assessments and Written Verifications.

3. Purpose

This 2010 UWMP updates the 2005 UWMP and incorporates all current requirements for UWMPs. Most significantly, this UWMP includes the requirements of Senate Bill 7 (SBx7-7), also known as the Water Conservation Act. The Act specifically mandates that a water agency outline water use reduction targets and procedures for achieving those targets. It's a demand-side solution aimed at reducing overall water demands within California, which could directly improve the reliability of the State Water Project for agencies like the District that rely on imported water. **Appendix A** includes a copy of the Water Conservation Act.

The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) published the *Guidebook to assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan* (March 2011) which includes a checklist to assist DWR staff in reviewing UWMPs. **Appendix B** includes a completed checklist for the 2010 UWMP.

The 2010 UWMP will serve as:

- Source documentation for Water Supply Assessments and Written Verifications
- Guidance document for water conservation
- Documentation of policy decisions and selection of water use reduction methodologies
- A long-range planning document for water supply
- A database for development of regional water plans and General Plans
- A component to Integrated Regional Water Management Plans

B. Development Process of the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan

1. Law

> 10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

2. Methodology and Key Assumptions

The UWMP considers continuation of existing programs and new programs for implementation over the next five years. The benefits of implementing these programs, however, often extend beyond five years. A twenty-five year planning horizon is used as the basis for population projections and resulting water demands, and the needed water supplies.

3. UWMP Preparation and Adoption

This 2010 update of the UWMP was prepared in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act; the various bills adopted since the UWMP Act, the 2001 SB 610 and SB 221, and the 2009 Water Conservation Act. This UWMP is consistent with recently adopted countywide and citywide programs and studies including the draft Simi Valley 2030 General Plan Update (General Plan); and Calleguas Municipal Water District 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

4. Public Participation and Hearing

The District has actively encouraged community participation in its Urban Water Management Planning efforts since development of its first UWMP in 1985. Prior to adopting the UWMP and pursuant to recently-adopted legislation, the District notified the City of Simi Valley and County of Ventura prior to its public hearing to adopt the UWMP. The final draft was made available for public review two weeks prior to the public hearing. Prior notice of the public hearing was published within the jurisdiction of the District pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code and posted in the District Secretary's Office. The City and County will be provided the District's 2010 UWMP within 60 days following its submittal to DWR.

C. Agency Coordination

1. Law

> 10620. (d) (2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

2. Planning Coordination

The District is a constituent agency of the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). Calleguas is a wholesale importer of water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). In order to address the interest of other constituent agencies in the area, the District coordinated the development of the UWMP with Ventura County and the Calleguas.

D. Service Area

1. Law

> 10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:
> (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

2. Background

Incorporated in 1969, the City of Simi Valley is located in the southeastern corner of Ventura County adjacent to Los Angeles County, as shown in **Exhibit 1**. It is situated between the civic centers of the City of Ventura and the City of Los Angeles. Simi Valley is located in a valley nine miles along its east-west axis and varies in width from one to three miles.

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors originally formed Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 in the 1960's in order to provide water service to the Simi Valley area. The responsibility for administering this function was transferred to the City of Simi Valley from the County of Ventura on July 1, 1977. The remainder of Simi Valley not served by the District is served by the Golden State Water Company (GSWC). Approximately 68 percent of the developed portion of Simi Valley is served by the District. The District is a dependent special district, as the Simi Valley City Council serves as the Board of Directors with the responsibility for operations and financial management. The Golden State Water Company is a private company, which provides water service to the remaining developed area within the City. The District also serves unincorporated areas located southeast and north of the City boundary. **Exhibit 2** shows the service areas of the District and GSWC.

Over the period of years 2006 to 2010, the District delivered an average of 23,000 acre-feet of water annually. The potable water distribution system includes 39 storage facilities, 2,600 fire hydrants and 22 pump stations. The main source of water for the District service area is supplied by Calleguas Municipal Water District. The District also owns and operates two wells in the Tapo Canyon area providing groundwater supply for irrigation purposes, and operates a recycled water delivery system.

3. Population

The City of Simi Valley experienced continued steady growth in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors during the 1990's, and currently has an estimated population of 126,329. Population increase in the City from 2005 through 2010 averaged approximately one percent per year, as compared to two percent per year average from 1986 to 2005. The current population of the District's service area, as estimated for the 2020 Baseline Demand and Target (Section III), is 90,086 persons.

The draft Water Master Plan, 2010 (Master Plan) projects an ultimate population of approximately 149,700 persons in the City of Simi Valley by the year 2030. The County of Ventura's General Plan does not anticipate growth within the District prior to this. Therefore, it is assumed that no future development within unincorporated county area of the District will occur within the 2035 planning horizon of the 2010 UWMP. In addition, essentially all population growth expected within the City (by 23,371 from 126,329 to 149,700) will occur within the District's service area. Thus, the District's population will grow to 113,457 persons (90,086 + 23,371). Tables I-1a and I-1b outline current and projected populations for the City of Simi Valley and for the District service area, respectively.

Table I-1a -- City of Simi Valley Population

	2010[1]	2015[2]	2020[2]	2025[2]	2030[2]	2035[2]
City Population	126,329	132,172	138,015	143,858	149,700	149,700

[1] Based on City website

[2] Based on District's Water System Master Plan (2010)

Table I-1b -- District Service Area Population

	2010[1]	2015[2]	2020[2]	2025[2]	2030[2]	2035[2]
District Population[3]	90,086	94,668	99,251	103,833	108,416	113,457

[1] Based on the Compliance Plan analysis.
[2] Assuming all future City growth is within the District service area.
[3] Does not include approximately 2,000 VCWWD No. 17 residents the District provides wholesale water for outside the District.

4. Climate

Climatic conditions are characterized by modest rainfall, low humidity, abundant sunshine, and relatively moderate temperatures throughout the year. The average annual temperature for the years 2001 through 2010 is 63.5°F. Precipitation occurs primarily during the winter (October through March). Historical average rainfall for the same period is 18.2 inches. Table I-2 shows the monthly climate characteristics of evapotranspiration, temperature and rainfall for the City of Simi Valley.

Table I-2 -- Simi Valley Average Weather

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average ETo [1]	2.8	2.9	4.1	5.6	6	6.8	7.6	7.8	5.8	5.2	3.7	3.2	**61.5**
Average temp. (°F)	55	56	57	58	62	66	70	74	73	70	64	57	**63.5**
Precipitation (in)	3.3	4.5	4.3	2.1	0.5	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.8	**18.2**

[1] Source: http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/data.jsp, Data shown is for Santa Clarita 204 Station.

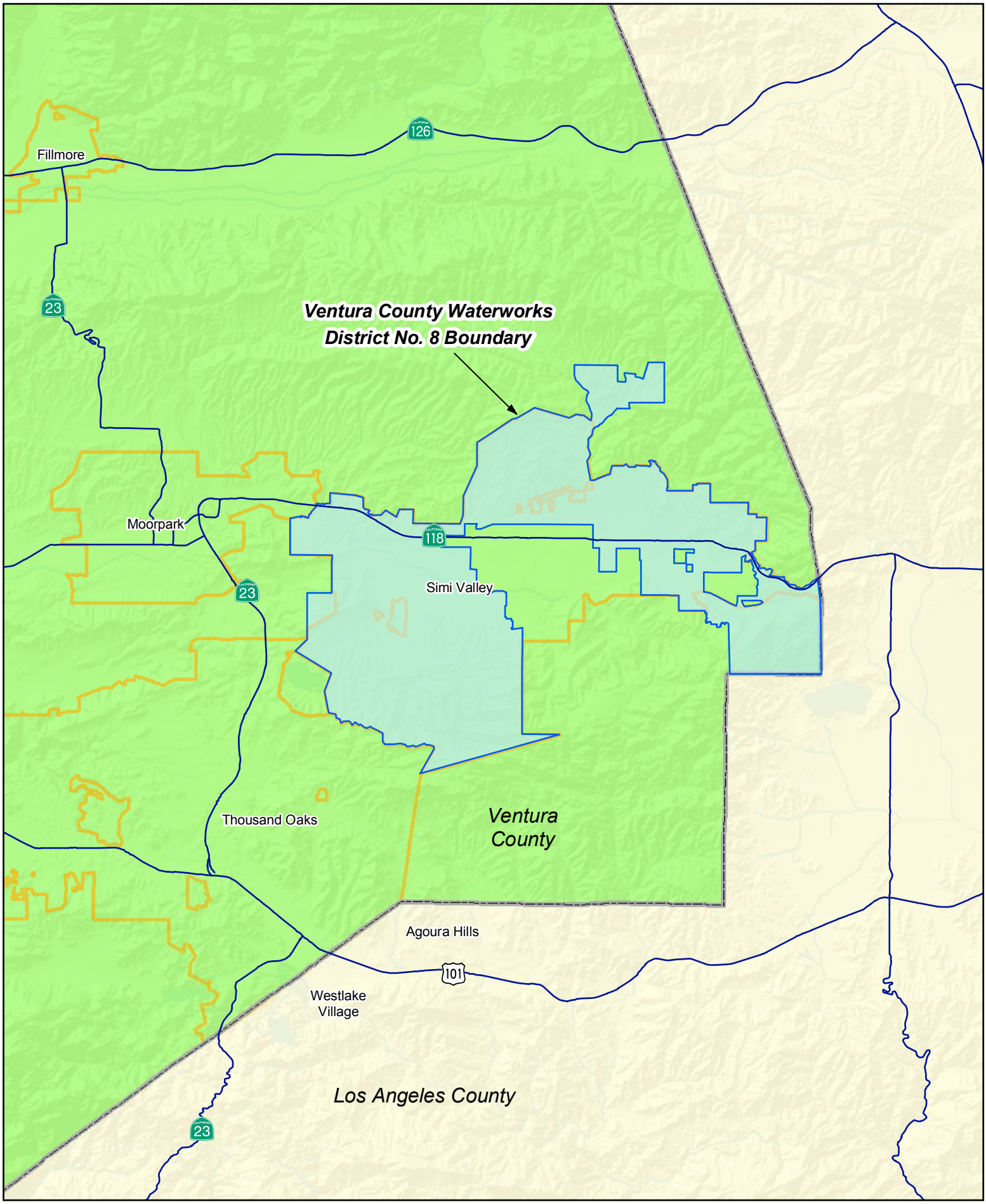
[2] Source: http://www.city-data.com/city/simi-valley-california.html.

E. Land Use

Demographic factors affecting water management include housing density, future commercial and industrial development, and projected income levels. The assigned land use within the District's service area plays a key part in estimating the effects of these factors, and projecting future water demands. The District's buildout condition is estimated to develop approximately 23,554 acres of developed area, as further discussed in Section III.

Although there has been growth in both the commercial and industrial areas, the City of Simi Valley remains a predominately family-oriented community. The valley floor is beginning to realize full development with residential development occupying the greatest percentage of the area. A pattern of outward expansion into the surrounding hillsides began in the early 1980's and is continuing due to the residential growth.

Growth in both the commercial and industrial areas of the City has also created diverse employment opportunities at all skill levels for the residents of the City. As a result, more residents are finding acceptable employment within Simi Valley reducing the need to commute outside the City. These trends are expected to continue. Land use and development is further discussed in Section III of this report.



RBF CONSULTING GIS

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VCWWD No. 8 - 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Vicinity Map

Exhibit I-1

City of Simi Valley

Golden State Water Company
Service Area

Legend

City Boundary

VCWWD No. 8
Water Service Boundary

RBF CONSULTING GIS

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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Sources: City of Simi Valley, Eagle Aerial

VCWWD No. 8 - 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Water Service Boundaries

Exhibit I-2

II WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY

This section summarizes existing and planned sources of water, exchange and transfer opportunities, and water supply reliability.

A. Law

> 10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:
> (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.
> (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:
> (1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.
> (2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.
> For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.
> (3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
> (4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

B. Imported Water Sources

1. Imported Water Supply

The District currently delivers local and imported water to its consumers. Local raw water has been extracted from two wells, until a third well was added in early 2011. According to recent water production records (2006-2010), approximately 97 percent of water consumed in the District service area is imported water. Imported water comes from the State Water Project (the California Aqueduct) and supplied to the District by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) via Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). A 10-year long-term purchase order contract between the District and Calleguas was entered on November 18, 2002, and was effective commencing January 1, 2003. The contract, shown in **Appendix C**, calls for the delivery of 100 percent of the water requested by the District

'based upon availability'. Calleguas also has a long-term purchase order contract with Metropolitan, effective January 1, 2003, with a term of 10 years.

Currently, twelve (12) active metered turnout stations operated by the District are supplied water from Calleguas. The location of each turnout is shown in Exhibit II-1. The capacities and present status of the turnouts are shown in Table II-1.

Table II-1 -- Calleguas Turnouts

Turnout Station	Capacity (gpm)	Status
First Street	6,000	Active
Easy Street	6,000	Active
North Erringer	5,000	Active
South Erringer	3,100	Active
Sinaloa #2	1,000	Active
Smith Rd. (Box Canyon)	3,100	Active
Smith Rd. (The Knolls)	1,800	Active
Stearns Street	5,000	Active
Tapo Canyon	8,500	Active
Winncastle	5,000	Active
Wood Ranch	5,000	Active
Yosemite	7,500	Active

The actual capacities measured from the service connections and the two District wells in production through 2010 are shown in Table II-2.

Table II-2 -- Historical Production by the District

Item	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	gpd	AF/yr	gpd	AF/yr	gpd	AF/yr	gpd	AF/yr	gpd	AF/yr
Calleguas Turn-Outs										
First Street	4,074,614	4,564	4,655,085	5,215	3,773,308	4,227	2,826,014	3,166	3,180,233	3,562
Easy Street	1,611,006	1,805	1,267,782	1,420	1,839,322	2,060	1,781,021	1,995	1,288,710	1,443
North Erringer	1,605,267	1,798	1,518,680	1,701	1,400,154	1,568	1,289,845	1,445	1,076,840	1,206
South Erringer	2,007,702	2,249	2,373,215	2,659	2,016,612	2,259	1,629,548	1,825	1,261,555	1,413
Sinaloa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinaloa #2	38,095	43	31,150	35	262,566	294	473,658	531	562,555	630
Smith Rd (Box Cyn)	1,507,308	1,689	1,627,650	1,823	1,574,632	1,764	1,386,751	1,553	1,149,744	1,288
Smith Rd (The Knolls)	9,648	11	3,656	4	7,046	8	5,238	6	12,320	14
Stearns St.	3,400,549	3,809	2,990,164	3,350	3,623,712	4,059	3,396,580	3,805	2,999,867	3,360
Tapo Cyn	884,232	991	1,271,873	1,425	1,350,392	1,513	1,114,293	1,248	997,332	1,117
Winncastle	1,674,040	1,875	1,706,897	1,912	1,636,616	1,833	1,478,585	1,656	1,293,496	1,449
Wood Ranch	1,510,196	1,692	1,541,745	1,727	1,634,663	1,831	1,507,398	1,689	1,359,658	1,523
Yosemite	3,264,768	3,657	3,983,487	4,462	3,074,149	3,444	2,814,480	3,153	2,416,875	2,707
Subtotal	**21,587,425**	**24,183**	**22,971,384**	**25,733**	**22,193,172**	**24,860**	**19,703,411**	**22,072**	**17,599,184**	**19,712**
District Wells										
Well #31	241,241	270	327,831	367	414,083	464	357,638	401	6,694	7
Well #32	465,535	522	392,630	440	289,328	324	314,394	352	212,362	238
Subtotal	**706,776**	**792**	**720,461**	**807**	**703,411**	**788**	**672,032**	**753**	**219,056**	**245**
TOTAL	**22,294,000**	**24,974**	**23,692,000**	**26,540**	**22,897,000**	**25,649**	**20,375,000**	**22,825**	**17,818,240**	**19,958**

2. Imported Water Quality

The District's drinking water originates in northern California. This water is conveyed over five hundred miles through the State Water Project's (SWP) network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. The imported water is filtered and disinfected at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas' mile long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The quality of SWP water is generally high. According to Calleguas 2010 draft Urban Water Management Plan, TDS levels in SWP imported water average 250 to 350 mg/l.

3. Reliability of Supply

In the event service is disrupted from the State Water Project, Metropolitan operates facilities to deliver Colorado River water. In addition, over 50 million gallons of potable water capacity is maintained in storage tanks within the District's distribution system for operational, fire protection, and emergency services. Bard Reservoir, which has a total storage capacity of 8,000 acre-feet (2,607 million gallons), is also intended to be an emergency supply for this area.

Both Metropolitan and Calleguas are undertaking massive seasonal storage projects in order to provide the region with a reliable source of water in the event of drought or prolonged transmission system disruption. Metropolitan's recent completion of the Diamond Valley Lake provides an additional 800,000 acre-feet (260,663 million gallons) of storage. Calleguas, in conjunction with Metropolitan, has developed the Las Posas Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project (ASR). It includes dual-purpose extraction and injection wells in three well fields in the Las Posas groundwater basin. This project can provide an additional 300,000 acre-feet of water storage for the region. The ASR Project has been proven to be invaluable for Calleguas during the recent drought. Upon request of Metropolitan, Calleguas extracted stored water from Las Posas to help meet the regional demand from 2008 to 2010.

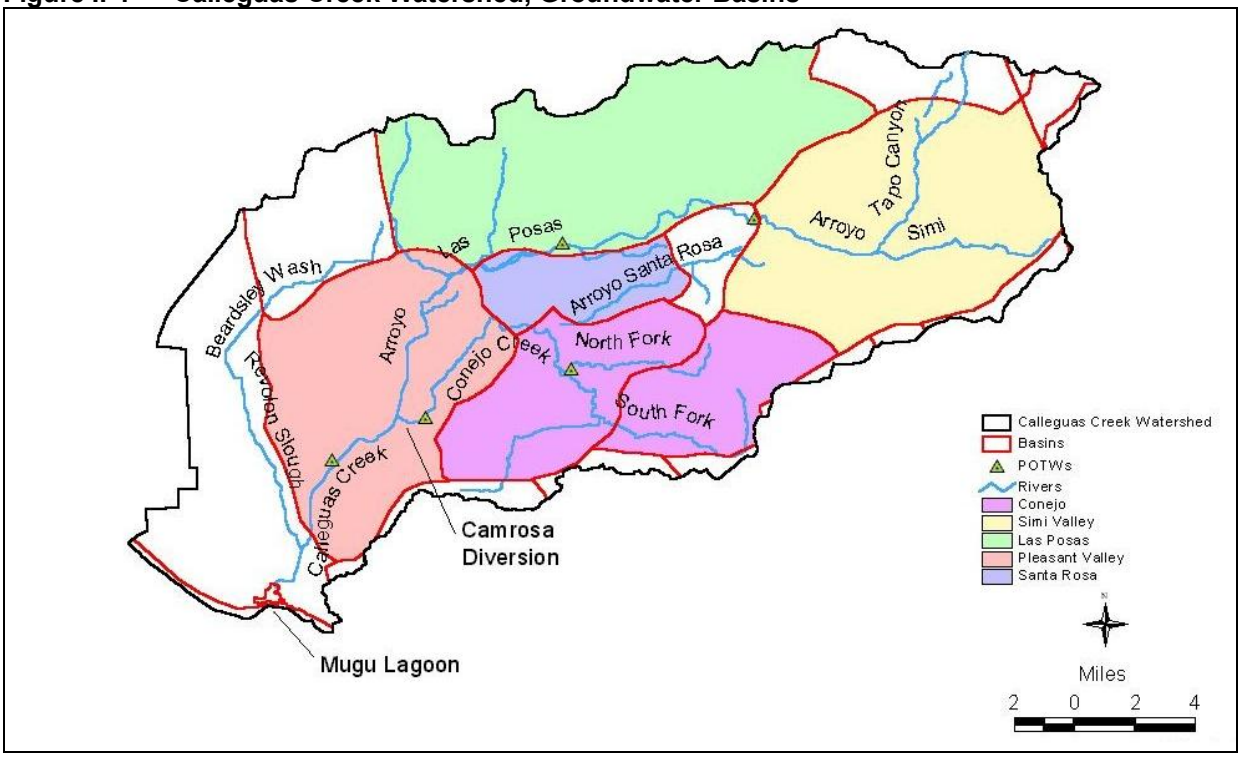
C. Groundwater Sources

1. Groundwater Basin Description

The Simi Valley Groundwater Basin, bounded on the north and northeast by the Santa Susana Mountains and the Simi fault and on the south and southwest by the Simi Hills, underlies the southeastern portion of Ventura County, including the City (See Figure II-1). With a surface area of about 12,100 acres, an average thickness of about 175 feet, and an average specific yield of 8.6 percent, the storage capacity of the basin is estimated at approximately 180,000 acre-feet. In 1999, DWR's Bulletin 118 estimated the Simi Valley Basin at 95 percent full with about 172,000 acre-feet in storage. Within the Simi Valley Basin lies the Gillibrand Sub-basin, from which the current District wells pump. The surface area of the Gillibrand Sub-basin is approximately 5,130 acres and extends to depths of up to 1500 feet[1].

[1] Source: Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 Gillibrand Management Plan, 5/21/2007

Figure II-1[2] -- Calleguas Creek Watershed, Groundwater Basins



Ground surface elevation of the valley ranges from 700 to 1,100 feet above sea level. Surface runoff discharges into the Arroyo Simi River and flows west joining Arroyo Las Posas River. Inflow from overlying streams, percolation of direct precipitation, and irrigation return are considered the main recharge sources to the basin.

2. Groundwater Quality

Elevated levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been found in shallower portions of the Simi Valley groundwater basin. Recent analysis of water samples have shown TDS concentrations of 1580 mg/l. Groundwater quality continues to be monitored by the District in on-going evaluation of potential treatment and mitigation in order to take advantage of this local water supply. Further groundwater quality information can be found in the updated California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 prepared by the Department of water Resources (DWR).

The Calleguas Municipal Water District is currently constructing the Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP). This will enable area water purveyors, including District, to pursue additional groundwater mining projects previously challenged with the high cost of brine disposal. This is further discussed in Section V.

3. Groundwater Rights & Supply

The District owns and operates three production wells within the Gillibrand Basin of Tapo Canyon. The District operated two groundwater production wells through 2010 within the Gillibrand Subbasin, located

[2] Source: Calleguas Creek Basin Plan Amendment-Draft Staff Report, December 2001

in Tapo Canyon. In early 2011, Well 31 B was replaced by Well 31 C, and, at the same time, a new well was added to improve reliability, Well 31 D. The Gillibrand Basin is not adjudicated; however, a Groundwater Management Plan has been developed and both users in the Basin, the District and the Gillibrand Company, have agreed to abide by the yield conditions evaluated therein. Pumping and groundwater elevation data in the Basin are collected and recorded monthly to monitor the Management Plan efficacy. The Management Plan estimates a sustainable yield of 1,450 acre-feet per year and establishes a monitoring and re-evaluation process to calibrate and refine the sustainable yield.

The three District wells, shown in Exhibit II-1, and well capacities are:

- Well 31C: 1,400 gpm
- Well 31D: 1,400 gpm
- Well 32: 900 gpm

The wells are operated to supply untreated groundwater to Lost Canyons Golf Course, American Wholesale Nursery, and Sprague Redimix. In addition, the wells feed the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant. The Plant has a treatment capacity of one million gallons per day. The annual Plant productivity, however, is constrained by seasonal operational need and discharge concerns, and Basin Management limitations. The Plant was planned to produce 450 acre-feet per year of potable water for distribution in the District-wide system.

D. Recycled Water Sources

According to Calleguas' draft 2010 UWMP, total current recycled water used by the District from the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant is approximately 60 acre-feet per year. Calleguas anticipates future wastewater flows from, and recycled water use by, the District as shown in the following table:

Table II-3 -- Current and Projected Recycled Water Supply [1]

Simi Valley Water Treatment Plant Wastewater Flow	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Annual Average Wastewater Flows (acre-feet)	10,864	11,872	12,880	13,888	14,000	14,728
Recycled Wastewater Usage (acre-feet)	60	80	110	110	110	110

[1] Excludes potential expansion of the District's recycled water system.

The City of Simi Valley's Sanitation Division completed its Wastewater Reclamation Facilities Plan in 1992. The plan outlined a water reclamation program (Simi Valley Regional Recycled Water System), which would involve the construction of new reclaimed water distribution facilities including pipelines and two new reservoirs that would serve users within the District's service area. The City completed an update to the 1992 Plan in 2008 which outlines expansion of their existing recycled water supply and distribution system.

The 2008 Recycled Water Master Plan (RWMP) identifies potential users of recycled water which could ultimately amount to 9,000 acre-feet per year. The first phase of the project proposes to extend the

existing system to deliver recycled water to at least 28 additional customers for irrigation and other non-potable water uses. Investigation of environmental, regulatory and financing issues are currently underway. The recycled water program is further discussed in Section VI of this report.

E. Water Exchanges and Transfers

The District does not directly participate in potable water exchanges or transfers on either a short-term or long-term basis at this time. However, Metropolitan, on behalf of its member agencies, including Calleguas, participates in transfer agreements for regional benefit.

F. Water Supply Summary

The following table estimates current and anticipated future sources of water through 2035, not including additional supplies of imported water from Calleguas, discussed further under Section V. These projections are based on the imported water projections from Calleguas' 2010 water supply capacities and District staff direction that groundwater sources will increase to 1200 AFY by 2015.

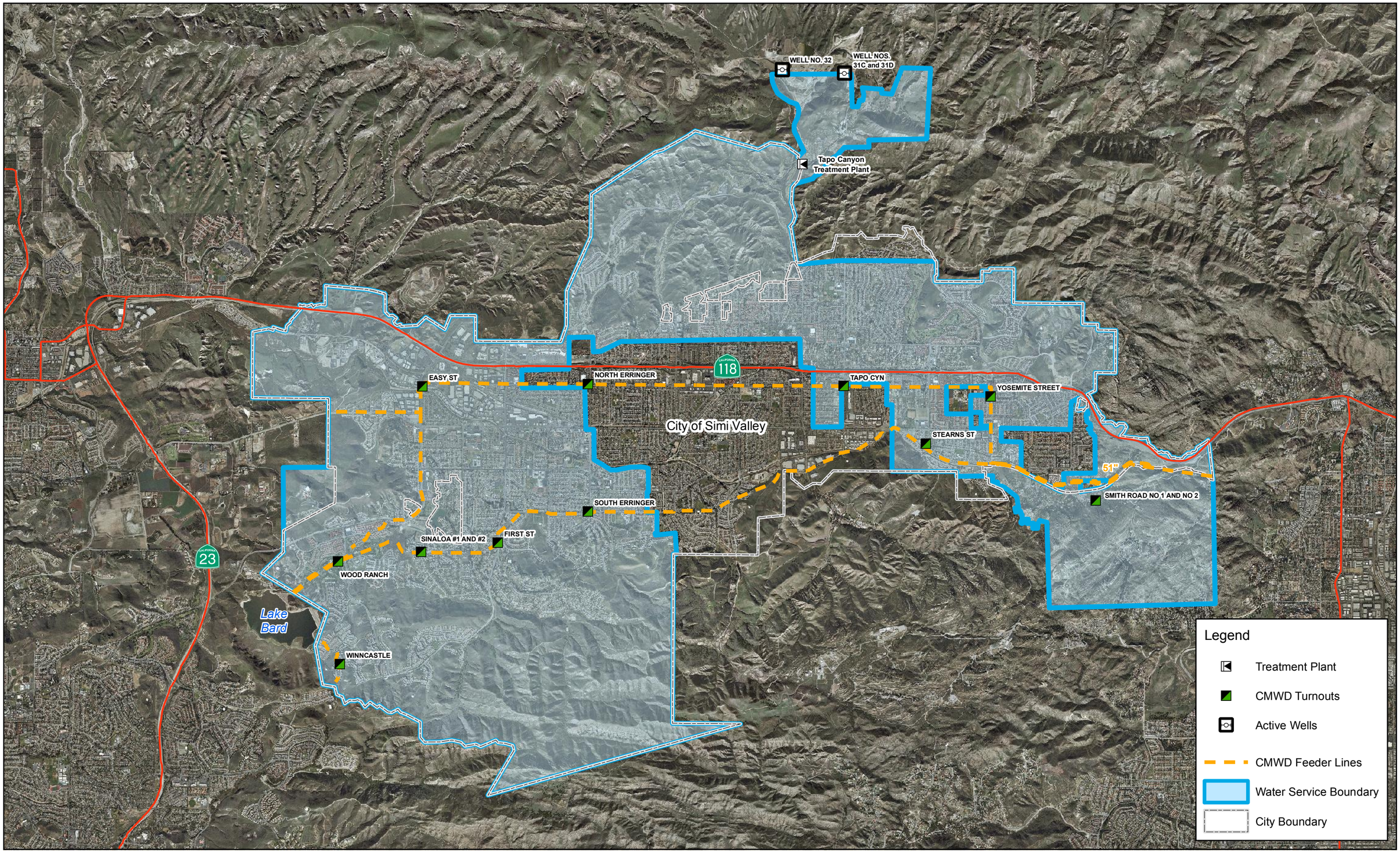
Table II-4 -- Current and Projected Water Supplies (acre-feet)

	Current (2006-2010 Average) [1]	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Imported Water Supply[2] (Calleguas)	23,312	24,820	25,551	26,335	27,143	27,975
Groundwater Supply[3] (Wells Nos. 31C, 31D & 32)	785	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water Supply (Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant)	63	80	110	110	110	110
TOTAL	**24,160**	**26,100**	**26,861**	**27,645**	**28,453**	**29,285**

[1] Based on production records provided by the District

[2] Future years based on Calleguas draft 2010 UWMP.

[3] Groundwater supply capacity for future years is based on District staff direction.



RBF CONSULTING GIS

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

0 2,750 5,500 11,000 Feet

M:\Mdata\10107354\GIS\Exhibit_2_1_VCWWD_Turnout_Facilities.mxd 5/19/11 DJ KO
Sources: City of Simi Valley, Eagle Aerial

VCWWD No. 8 - 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Turnout Facilities & Supply Sources

Exhibit II-1

III WATER USE

A. Law

10631. (e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:
(A) Single-family residential.
(B) Multifamily.
(C) Commercial.
(D) Industrial.
(E) Institutional and governmental.
(F) Landscape.
(G) Sales to other agencies.
(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.
(I) Agricultural.
(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

B. Land Development

The General Plan land use designations and vacant land within the City indicate opportunities for undeveloped or underdeveloped land to provide additional housing. Although much of this land is located at the periphery of the valley floor and within the outlying canyon and hillside areas, vacant land and/or underutilized parcels are also available on the valley floor as indicated in the Housing Element Chapter of the current General Plan. A significant amount of vacant, and residential-zoned, land is available for development throughout the City.

Based on land use information received from the City's Planning Division staff, existing and ultimate buildout land uses within the District's service area is summarized as shown in Tables III-1 and III-2, respectively. For the purposes of the 2010 UWMP, buildout year is assumed to be 2035.

Table III-1 -- Existing Land Uses within the District

Land Use Type	Acres [1]	
Single-family Residential	5,317	
Multi-family Residential / Mixed use	238	
Commercial	656	
Schools/Institutions	584	
Industrial	388	
Public/Utilities	204	
Landscaping/Parks/Golf	808	
Open Space	5,657	[2]
Agricultural	131	
Transportation	1,454	[3]
Total	**15,436**	**Ac**

[1] Pursuant to Master Plan, Table II-2.

[2] Includes approximately 1888 acres of Open Space within the unincorporated areas of Tapo Canyon, The Knolls, and Box Canyon.

[3] Includes approximately 993 acres of voids in the City's shapefile.

Table III-2 - Ultimate District Land Uses

Land Usage	Acres	
Within City of Simi Valley City Limits [1]		
Residential		
Open Space (1 unit/40 acres)	7,894.69	
Residential Estate (0-1 dwelling units/acre (du/ac))	335.45	
Very Low Density (0-2 du/ac)	1,377.54	
Low Density (2.1 - 3.5 du/ac)	981.71	
Medium Density (3.6 - 5.0 du/ac)	*2,469.00*	[3]
Moderate Density (5.1 - 10 du/ac)	747.45	
High Density (10-1 - 20 du/ac)	263.18	
Very High Density (20.1 - 35 du/ac)	168.94	
Mobile Home (0 - 8 du/ac)	17.72	
Commercial		
Neighborhood Commercial (.2 Floor area ratio (FAR))	12.87	
Office Commercial (.50 FAR)	69.56	
Commercial Recreation (.10 FAR)	27.08	
General Commercial (.30 FAR)	290.17	
Industrial		
Business Park (.5 FAR)	419.43	
Industrial (.32 FAR)	429.19	
Mixed- Use		
Mixed- Use (Up to 1.5 FAR)	309.17	
Public/Semi-Public		
Civic Center	42.58	
Public Services Center	28.84	
Cemetery	236.55	
Regional Park	51.74	
Community Park	803.16	
Neighborhood Park	79.17	
Golf Course	745.54	
Other		
Transportation	2,571.57	
University	0.00	
Schools/Institutions	*700.00*	[3]
Water Body	318.70	
Subtotal	***21,392***	
Outside City Limits [2]		
Agricultural	44.24	
Commercial	0.94	
Industrial	0.04	
Landscaping	17.75	
Open Space	1,888.22	
Schools/Institutions	4.51	
Single-family Residential	206.36	
Utilities	0.44	
Subtotal	***2,163***	
TOTAL	**23,554**	

[1] Based on General Plan.
[2] Based on Ventura County General Plan land use (April 6, 2010) GIS data.
[3] The General Plan shows 3,169.24 acres total for Medium Density Residential (MDR), which includes schools. Assumes the District's existing 584 acres of schools/Institutions increases proportionately with MDR land use.

C. Past, Current and Planned Water Use

Fluctuations in water demand (i.e. average daily demand versus maximum daily "peak" demand) are important factors in determining production, storage, and distribution system requirements. The District's system is designed to handle these fluctuations as described in the Master Plan, and will be expanded through a planned phased program to meet the projected new demands over time. In addition to meeting the "peak" demand requirements, the system is also designed to accommodate the seasonal fluctuations.

Buildout conditions of the City's planning area are the basis of the ultimate water demand estimate for the District. Table III-3 calculates the current water demand by land use within the District as estimated from City billing records.

Table III-3 -- Estimated Existing Demands

Land Use Category [1]	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	% of total
Single Family	13,545 AF	14,835 AF	14,198 AF	12,664 AF	11,377 AF	13,324 AF	56.80%
Multi Family	1,127	1,202	1,221	1,133	1,102	1,157	4.93%
Commercial	1,347	1,404	1,336	1,234	1,114	1,287	5.49%
Construction	766	782	675	608	384	643	2.74%
Pool/ClbHse	74	76	75	66	53	69	0.29%
Ag	233	247	231	200	127	208	0.88%
Industrial	144	86	104	140	77	110	0.47%
Schools	703	681	572	492	470	583	2.49%
Landscape [2]	4,830	5,552	4,969	4,475	3,620	4,689	19.99%
SubTotal Retail	**22,768 AF**	**24,864 AF**	**23,381 AF**	**21,011 AF**	**18,324 AF**	**22,070 AF**	**94.09%**
VCWWD No. 17	*1,471*	*1,607*	*1,529*	*1,308*	*1020*	*1,387*	5.91%
Total District Demand	**24,239**	**26,471**	**24,910**	**22,319**	**19,344**	**23,457**	**100.00%**

[1] Based on billing records provided by District staff.

[2] Includes dedicated 'Landscape' meter records only. Landscaping of residences is included with 'Single Family' and 'Multi Family'.

Currently, single-family residential accounts for approximately 57 percent of the water use within the District service area. This includes private residential landscaping. The next largest use of water is for irrigation of landscaping for common (public) areas including parks, street medians, and golf courses. These dedicated irrigation uses account for approximately 20 percent of service area water use. Residential and dedicated landscape irrigation accounts for 77 percent of the water demand in the District service area.

A comparison of the billing records with the production data as presented in Section II shows a water loss component of two to three percent. This is considered within acceptable industry standards. For the purposes of the Urban Water Management Plan, future water loss is assumed at three percent. Table III-4 is a calculation of the District's recent water loss.

Table III-4 -- Water Loss

Consumption [1]	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Average (Current)**
Single Family	13,545 AF	14,835 AF	14,198 AF	12,664 AF	11,377 AF	13,324 AF
Multi Family	1,127	1,202	1,221	1,133	1,102	1,157
Commercial	1,347	1,404	1,336	1,234	1,114	1,287
Construction	766	782	675	608	384	643
Pool/ClbHse	74	76	75	66	53	69
Ag	233	247	231	200	127	208
Industrial	144	86	104	140	77	110
Schools	703	681	572	492	470	583
Landscape	4,830	5,552	4,969	4,475	3,620	4,689
Subtotal	**22,768 AF**	**24,864 AF**	**23,381 AF**	**21,011 AF**	**18,324 AF**	**22,070 AF**
VCWWD No. 17) [2]	*1,471*	*1,607*	*1,529*	*1,308*	*1020*	1,387
Total District sales	**24,239**	**26,471**	**24,910**	**22,319**	**19,344**	**23,457**
Production [2]						
Calleguas	24,183 AF	25,733 AF	24,861 AF	22,072 AF	19,712 AF	23,312 AF
Wells 31 and 32	792	807	788	753	245	677
Total Produced	**24,975 AF**	**26,540 AF**	**25,649 AF**	**22,825 AF**	**19,957 AF**	**23,989 AF**
Water Loss	**2.9%**	- [3]	**2.9%**	**2.2%**	**3.1%**	**2.8%**

[1] Based on consumption records provided by District staff.

[2] Based on "Water Production" spreadsheets.

[3] Water loss for 2007 is calculated at less than 1%, which likely includes inaccurate data.

It should be noted that all future demands are expected from proposed development located within current City boundaries. According to the County of Ventura General Plan, new development within the unincorporated areas of the District are not expected to include any significant development before Year 2035. Table III-5a details the calculation of ultimate water demand pursuant to the draft General Plan of land uses (July 2010) within the current District service area. In order to identify the land use categories from the General Plan land uses, Table 5b was created. Table 5b arranges the estimated ultimate demands by the District's current billing land use categories.

Table III-5a -- Estimated Ultimate Demands

Land Usage	Assigned Water Duty Land Use [1]	Assigned Water Duty Factor [1]		Acres [2]	Water Demand	
					gpd	AF/yr
Within City of Simi Valley Limits						
Residential						
Open Space (1 unit/40 acres)	[3]	40	Gpd/Ac	7,894.69	315,788	354
Residential Estate (0-1 du/ac)	Low Density Res (0-3 Units per Acre)	1,584	Gpd/Ac	335.45	531,360	595
Very Low Density (0-2 du/ac)	Low Density Res (0-3 Units per Acre)	1,584	Gpd/Ac	1,377.54	2,182,030	2,444
Low Density (2.1 - 3.5 du/ac)	Low Density Res (0-3 Units per Acre)	1,584	Gpd/Ac	981.71	1,555,032	1,742
Medium Density (3.6 - 5.0 du/ac)	Medium Density Res (3.1-10 D.U./Acre)	2,016	Gpd/Ac	2,469.00	4,977,504	5,576
Moderate Density (5.1 - 10 du/ac)	Medium Density Res (3.1-10 D.U./Acre)	2,016	Gpd/Ac	747.45	1,506,861	1,688
High Density (10.1 - 20 du/ac)	High Density Res (10.1-18.1 + D.U./Acre)	8,208	Gpd/Ac	263.18	2,160,144	2,420
Very High Density (20.1 - 35 du/ac)	High Density Res (10.1-18.1 + D.U./Acre)	8,208	Gpd/Ac	168.94	1,386,637	1,553
Mobile Home (0 - 8 du/ac)	Medium Density Res (3.1-10 D.U./Acre)	2,016	Gpd/Ac	17.72	35,714	40
Commercial						
Neighborhood Commercial (.2 FAR)	Commercial, Light	2,520	Gpd/Ac	12.87	32,434	36
Office Commercial (.50 FAR)	Commercial, Office	2,880	Gpd/Ac	69.56	200,330	224
Commercial Recreation (.10 FAR)	Commercial, Light	2,520	Gpd/Ac	27.08	68,232	76
General Commercial (.30 FAR)	Commercial, Light	2,520	Gpd/Ac	290.17	731,232	819
Industrial						
Business Park (.5 FAR)	Industrial, Business Park	2,880	Gpd/Ac	419.43	1,207,971	1,353
Industrial (.32 FAR)	Industrial, Light	2,808	Gpd/Ac	429.19	1,205,170	1,350
Mixed- Use						
Mixed- Use (Up to 1.5 FAR)	High Density Res (10.1-18.1 + D.U./Acre)	8,208	Gpd/Ac	309.17	2,537,668	2,843
Public/Semi-Public						
Civic Center	Community Services	1,944	Gpd/Ac	42.58	82,779	93
Public Services Center	Community Services	1,944	Gpd/Ac	28.84	56,059	63
Cemetery	Parks	1,584	Gpd/Ac	236.55	374,689	420
Regional Park	[4]	63	Gpd/Ac	51.74	3,259	4
Community Park	Parks	1,584	Gpd/Ac	803.16	1,272,212	1,425
Neighborhood Park	Parks	1,584	Gpd/Ac	79.17	125,413	140
Golf Course	Parks	1,584	Gpd/Ac	745.54	1,180,942	1,323
Schools landscaping [7]	Parks	1,585	Gpd/Ac	- [7]	554,750	621
Other						
Landfill	[5]			0.67	-	-
Transportation	[5]			2,571.57	-	-
University	Community Services	1,944	Gpd/Ac	0.00	2	0
Schools/Institutions	[6]	1,944	Gpd/Ac	700.00	1,360,800	1,524
Water Body	[5]	-		318.70	-	-
Subtotal				*21,392*	*25,645,013*	*28,728*
Outside City Limits						
Agricultural		2,880	Gpd/Ac	44.24	127,413	143
Commercial	Commercial, Office	2,880	Gpd/Ac	0.94	2,705	3
Industrial	Industrial, Business Park	2,880	Gpd/Ac	0.04	114	0
Landscaping	Parks	1,584	Gpd/Ac	17.75	28,120	32
Open Space	[5]	-		1,888.22	-	-
Schools/Institutions	Schools	1,728	Gpd/Ac	4.51	7,801	9
Single-family Residential	Medium Density Res (3.1-10 D.U./Acre)	2,016	Gpd/Ac	206.36	416,024	466
Utilities	Community Services	1,944	Gpd/Ac	0.44	864	1
Subtotal				*2,163*	*583,040*	*653*
TOTAL				**23,554**	**26,228,054**	**29,381**

[1] Based on Section 2.0 of the District 2010 Design Criteria, April 29, 2003.

[2] Based on geographic information system (GIS) shapefile provided by the City of Simi Valley.

[3] Demand factor based on 1 residence per 40 acres.

[4] Based on 25-percent of the demand for a community park, to exclusively account for non-irrigation demands associated with regional parks.

[5] Assume no domestic water demand.

[6] Includes existing schools/institutions plus proportionate growth based on residential growth.

[7] Assumes 50% of the 700 acres for schools is for playing fields and landscaping.

Table III-5b -- Estimated Ultimate Demands by General Plan Land Use Category

Land Use	Acres [1]	Water Demand		
		gpd	AF/yr	AF/yr by Customer Category
Within City of Simi Valley Limits				
Residential				
Open Space (1 unit/40 acres)	7,894.69	315,788	354	
Residential Estate (0-1 du/ac)	335.45	531,360	595	
Very Low Density (0-2 du/ac)	1,377.54	2,182,030	2,444	
Low Density (2.1 - 3.5 du/ac)	981.71	1,555,032	1,742	
Medium Density (3.6 - 5.0 du/ac)	2,469.00	4,977,504	5,576	
Moderate Density (5.1 - 10 du/ac)	747.45	1,506,861	1,688	
High Density (10-1 - 20 du/ac)	263.18	2,160,144	2,420	
Very High Density (20.1 - 35 du/ac)	168.94	1,386,637	1,553	3,973 multi family
Mobile Home (0 - 8 du/ac)	17.72	35,714	40	12,905 single family
Commercial				
Neighborhood Commercial (.2 FAR)	12.87	32,434	36	
Office Commercial (.50 FAR)	69.56	200,330	224	
Commercial Recreation (.10 FAR)	27.08	68,232	76	
General Commercial (.30 FAR)	290.17	731,232	819	4,158 commercial
Industrial				
Business Park (.5 FAR)	419.43	1,207,971	1,353	
Industrial (.32 FAR)	429.19	1,205,170	1,350	2,704 industrial
Mixed- Use				
Mixed- Use (Up to 1.5 FAR)	309.17	2,537,668	2,843	
Public/Semi-Public				
Civic Center	42.58	82,779	93	
Public Services Center	28.84	56,059	63	
Cemetery	236.55	374,689	420	
Regional Park	51.74	3,259	4	
Community Park	803.16	1,272,212	1,425	
Neighborhood Park	79.17	125,413	140	
Golf Course	745.54	1,180,942	1,323	
Schools landscaping [2]	350.00	554,750	621	3,965 landscape
Other				
Landfill	0.67	-	-	
Transportation	2,571.57	-	-	
University	0.00	2	0	
Schools/Institutions	700.00	1,360,800	1,524	1,533 school/Inst
Water Body	318.70	-	-	
Subtotal		*25,645,013*	*28,728*	
Outside City Limits				
Agricultural	44.24	127,413	143	143 agric
Commercial	0.94	2,705	3	
Industrial	0.04	114	0	
Landscaping	17.75	28,120	32	
Open Space	1,888.22	-	-	
Schools/Institutions	4.51	7,801	9	
Single-family Residential	206.36	416,024	466	
Utilities	0.44	864	1	
Subtotal		*583,040*	*653*	
TOTAL	**0**	**26,228,054**	**29,381**	**29,381 AF/yr**

[1] Based on geographic information system (GIS) shapefile provided by the City of Simi Valley.

[2] Assumes 50% of the acreage for schools is for playing fields and landscaping.

Table III-5c summarizes the projected ultimate water demands of General Plan land uses within the District service area.

Table III-5c -- Summary of Estimated Ultimate General Plan Land Use Demands [1]

Land Use	Water Demand	
Single Family Residential	12,905	AFY
Multi family Residential	3,973	
Commercial	4,158	
Industrial	2,704	
Landscape	3,965	
School/Institutional	1,533	
Agricultural	143	
Projected Ultimate GP Demand	**29,381**	**AFY**

[1] Based on General Plan land uses (draft July 2010)
Note: Demands do not include reductions from the Conservation Program designed to meet 20x2020 requirements.

The water demand estimate shown here is based on the District's historical water usage and the water demand factors within the Master Plan. As described in Section I, the 2010 UWMP's are required to adopt a water conservation plan to achieve mandated water use reduction goals. The factors used for the purposes of estimating water demands for the planning horizon (Year 2035) do not account for this mandate, which could ultimately reduce the District's per-capita water use by up to 10 percent by 2015, and up to 20 percent by 2020. Until this reduction is achieved, urban water management planning should plan for current demand rates. Table III-6 outlines current and projected water demand by the General Plan land use categories.

Table III-6 -- Past, Current and Projected Water Usage (AFY)

Land Use	2000[1]	2005[1]	Current ('06-'10 average)	2015 [4]	2020 [4]	2025 [4]	2030 [4]	2035 [4]
Single-Family Residential	10,575	12,806	13,324	13,240	13,157	13,073	12,989	12,905
Multi-Family Resid / Mixed Use [3]	986	1,166	1,157	1,720	2,283	2,847	3,410	3,973
Commercial/Pool/Clubhouse [2]	2,380	1,887	1,356	1,916	2,477	3,037	3,597	4,158
Industrial	125	151	110	629	1,147	1,666	2,185	2,703
Landscape/Golf/Park/School Fields	3,380	4,574	4,689	4,544	4,399	4,255	4,110	3,965
Schools/Institutional [2]	-	-	583	773	963	1,153	1,343	1,533
Other [1]	500	1,688	1,774	1,865	1,960	2,060	2,165	2,275
Water loss @ 3%	-	-	637	- [5]	- [5]	- [5]	- [5]	- [5]
Agriculture	260	101	214	200	186	171	157	143
Subtotal	**18,206**	**22,373**	**23,844**	**24,888**	**26,572**	**28,261**	**29,956**	**31,655**
Wholesale to VCWWD #17 [1]	1,286	1,550	1,387	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,600	1,610
Total	**19,492**	**23,923**	**25,231**	**26,458**	**28,152**	**29,851**	**31,556**	**33,265**

Note: Demands do not include reductions from the Conservation Program designed to meet 20x2020 requirements.

[1] Based on 2005 UWMP. "Other" includes fire suppression, street cleaning, sewer flushing and construction.

[2] Prior to 2010, Schools were included with Commercial.

[3] For years 2010 – 2035, includes "Mixed Use", "High- and Very High-density Residential" land uses.

[4] Assume straight line interpolation from 2010 to ultimate demand estimate (Table III-5c).

[5] Future demand estimates include allowance for water loss.

Table III-7 shows the number of accounts by land use category under current conditions. An estimate of number of accounts for each land use category is based on the calculated average usage per connection for current conditions. For the purpose of the UWMP, these are assumed to build out over a straight-line projection to match the ultimate demand projections.

Table III-7 -- Projected # of Accounts (converted to GP land use categories)

Land Use	2005 [1]		2010 [1]		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Single-Family Residential	21,742		22,983		22,839	22,694	22,550	22,405	22,261
Multi-Family Resid / Mixed Use	399		416		619	821	1,024	1,226	1,429
Commercial/Pool/Clubhouse	581	[2]	557	[2]	787	1,017	1,247	1,478	1,708
Industrial	51		51		291	532	772	1,013	1,253
Landscape/Golf/Park/School Fields	642		742		719	696	673	650	627
Schools/Institutional	99	[2]	99	[2]	131	164	196	228	260
Other	75		10		11	11	12	12	13
Open Space	-		-		-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	37		39		36	34	31	29	26
Total Accounts	23,626		24,897		25,433	25,969	26,505	27,041	27,577

[1] Based on *Public Water System Statistics* reports.

[2] Per District staff comments to January 2011 draft, 'Schools' accounts total 99; therefore, 'Commercial/Pool/Clubhouse accounts for 2005 total 680 - 99 = 581, and for 2010 total 656 - 99 = 557.

Based on this, the General Plan is calling for ultimate revitalization of some current Single-Family land uses to convert to higher density as Multi-Family or Mixed Use planned communities. The District's current population of 90,086 is expected to grow to approximately 113,500 persons. This represents an increase of approximately 23,400 persons occupying future residential development or revitalized area served by approximately 1000 more residential accounts. This would indicate more than one dwelling unit per residential account, and further indicates the plan for Multi-Family land uses as the predominant residential growth within the District's service area.

According to the City's Planning Department, approximately 90 Single-Family residences are under contract to be available for families qualifying for low-income benefits. In addition, the City will make available approximately 1200 Multi-Family or Mixed-Use residential units to families qualifying for low-income benefits.

D. 2020 Baseline Demand and Target

This section presents the 20x2020 baseline calculation methodology, results, and selected targets. The guidelines allow an agency to meet individual demand reduction goals and/or regional reduction goals. The District is selecting an individual goal for this 2010 UWMP.

The gallon per capita per day (gpcd) metric is calculated over a 16-year period and was used to develop the 2020 water reduction targets as outlined in the DWR 2010 UWMP Guidebook. The process involved two main components; water supplied and population served as described below. Per the UWMP Guidelines, the gpcd calculation can factor in the use of recycled water if 2008 recycled water use exceeds 10 percent of total water use.

1. Water Supplied

The water supplied volume is the sum of surface and groundwater put into the potable water distribution system. Surface water is purchased from Calleguas and is metered at all the connection points. Groundwater is provided by the District's wells. Each well contains a meter that records flow entering the system. The City's tertiary recycled water program provided 11 AF to two customers in 2008, which was below 10 percent of total system demand. Therefore, recycled water is not considered further in the 2020 baseline analysis.

2. Population

The District's water service area only serves a portion of the City's population, with the other portion supplied by the Golden State Water Company. The UWMP Guidelines require population be determined through use of Census, California Department of Finance, or some other survey-based means. A map of the District's 2000 water service area was combined with the 2000 Census tract and block group maps to create a list of the block groups within the service area. For block groups that are only partially in the water service area, a percent of inclusion was estimated. Block group information from the 2000 Census was obtained to quantify population, housing units, capita per housing unit, and other information.

The Guidelines list a population analysis method that divides single family and multi-family residential units for use in estimating population during non-census years. However, the District's multi-family data includes small duplex accounts and large apartment complexes, resulting in a wide range of potential dwelling units for any one multi-family connection. A simplifying method was developed that assigns total population to the total number of residential accounts.

The population served, water supplied, and resulting gpcd are summarized in Table III-8. The 10-year running average for gpcd is indicated in the right column. The UWMP Guidelines list the methodology for 20x2020 requirements, including the baseline demand analysis. The baseline demand is the 10-year or 15-year average for gpcd ending no earlier than 2004. A 15-year average is allowed if the 2008 recycled water use is greater than 10 percent of total water use. The District's 2008 recycled water use does not

meet this criterion, and therefore the 10-year average must be used for the baseline calculation. The 10-year period selected is 1999-2008. From this period, the average baseline is 236 gpcd.

Per the UWMP Guidelines, the 2020 goal must be no more than 95 percent of a five-year gpcd average ending no earlier than 2007. The 5-year gpcd average is calculated in Table III-9. The 2008 five-year average of 236 gpcd was selected. Therefore, the 2020 goal must be less than 224 gpcd.

Table III-8 -- Base Daily Per Capita Water Use (DWR Table 14)

Year	Population Served	Water Supplied, MG	Annual gpcd	10-year Running gpcd
1995	69,450	4,460	176	
1996	70,397	5,744	224	
1997	71,410	5,719	219	
1998	74,563	5,056	186	
1999	77,520	7,016	248	
2000	80,242	7,645	261	
2001	82,032	6,497	217	
2002	83,210	7,186	237	
2003	83,761	6,488	212	
2004	84,650	7,174	232	221
2005	85,243	7,133	229	226
2006	89,586	7,657	234	228
2007	89,778	8,089	247	230
2008	89,901	7,854	239	236
2009	90,090	7,010	213	232
2010	**90,086**	**6,170**	**188**	**225**

Note: gpcd values for 2009 and 2010 likely impacted by the State Water Project drought impacts, rate increases, hydrologic factors, poor economy, and other elements.

Table III-9 -- 5-Year Range Base GPCD (DWR Table 15)

Year	Population Served	Water Supplied, MG	Annual gpcd	5-year Running gpcd
2003	83,761	6,488	212	
2004	84,650	7,174	232	
2005	85,243	7,133	229	
2006	89,586	7,657	234	
2007	89,778	8,089	247	231
2008	89,901	7,854	239	236
2009	90,090	7,010	213	233
2010	**90,086**	**6,170**	**188**	**224**

DWR defines four target methodologies in the UWMP Guidelines:

1. 20 percent reduction of baseline demand.
2. Maintain demands equal to individual water budgets.
3. 95 percent of 2020 Task Force hydrologic region gpcd goal.
4. Calculated potential savings.

The District is selecting Method 1, 20 percent of baseline demand as its 2020 goal. With a baseline demand of 236 gpcd, the 2020 goal is 189 gpcd. The selected base year information and selected targets are summarized in Tables III-10 and III-11, respectively.

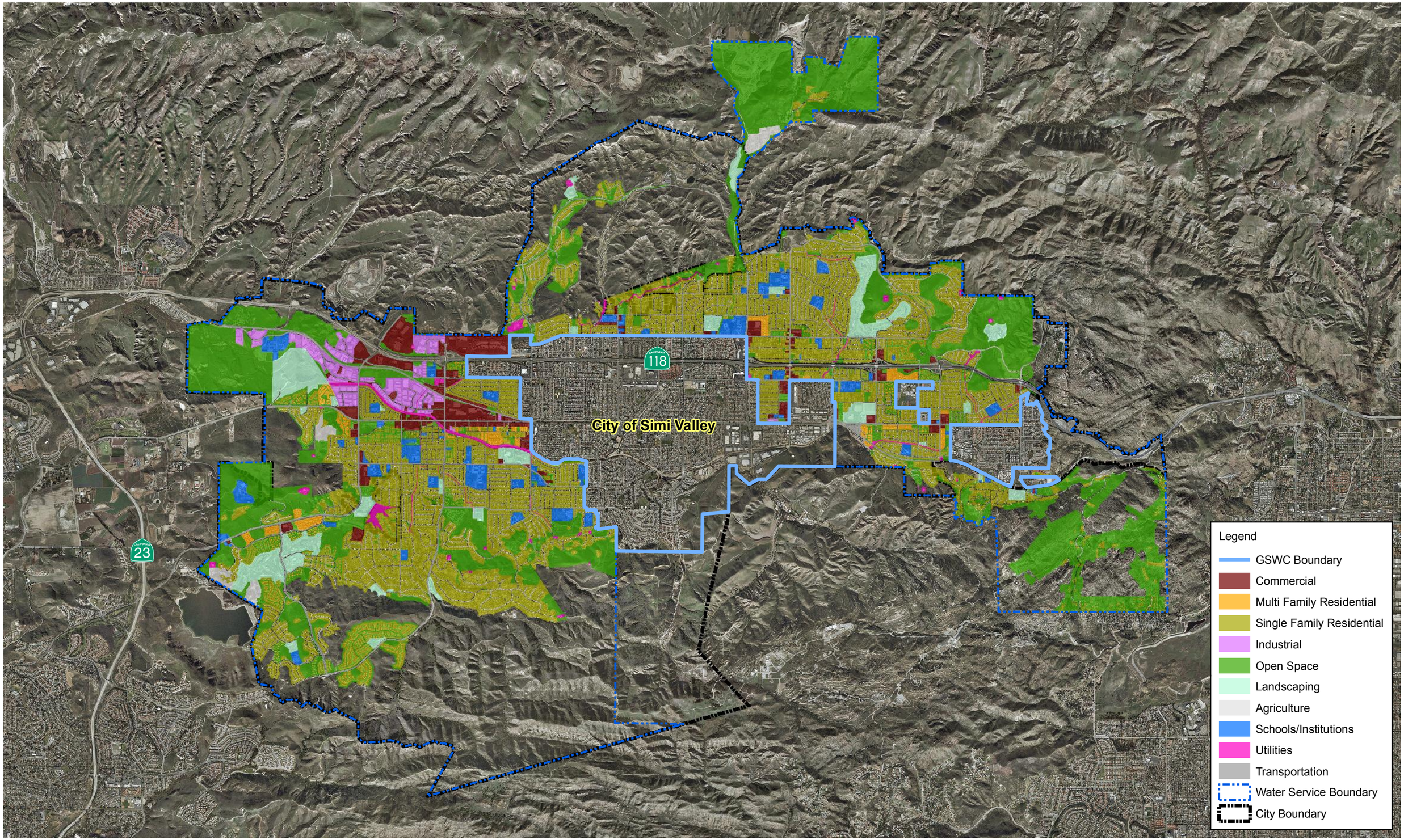
Table III-10 -- Base Period Ranges (DWR Table 13)

Base	Parameter	Value
10-15-Year Base Period	2008 total water deliveries	7,854 MG
	2008 total volume recycled water delivered	3.6 MG
	2008 recycled water as percent of total	<0.1 %
	Years in base period	10
	Year beginning base period	1999
	Year ending base period	2008
5-Year Base Period	Years in base period	5
	Year beginning base period	2004
	Year ending base period	2008

Table III-11 -- Water Demand Targets

Year	GPCD Target
2015	212
2020	189

The District is using its current planning efforts to project future water demands. The unit water demands per landuse classification do not include any reduction for 20x2020 goals. The District will implement its Conservation and Demand Management Program as described in Section V to affect customer demands and reach the 20x2020 goals. However, until the District is confident it has achieved permanent demand reductions, it will continue to use its current planning unit water demand factors for projecting future demands.



RBF CONSULTING GIS

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

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Sources: City of Simi Valley, Eagle Aerial

VCWWD No. 8 - 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Existing Land Use

Exhibit III-1

Existing District Boundary

City of Simi Valley

Golden State Water Company Service Area

CALIFORNIA 118

CALIFORNIA 23

Legend

Future Land Use

Residential
- Open Space (1 unit/40 acres)
- Residential Estate (0-1 du/ac)
- Very Low Density (0-2 du/ac)
- Low Density (2.1 – 3.5 du/ac)
- Medium Density (3.6 – 5.0 du/ac)
- Moderate Density (5.1 – 10 du/ac)
- High Density (10.1 – 20 du/ac)
- Very High Density (20.1 – 35 du/ac)
- Mobile Home (0 – 8 du/ac)

Commercial
- Neighborhood Commercial (.2 FAR)
- Office Commercial (.50 FAR)
- Commercial Recreation (.10 FAR)
- General Commercial (.30 FAR)

Industrial
- Business Park (.5 FAR)
- Industrial (.32 FAR)

Mixed- Use
- Mixed-Use (Up to 1.5 FAR)

Public/Semi-Public
- Civic Center
- Public Services Center
- Cemetery
- Regional Park
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Golf Course

Regional Facility or Institution
- University
- Landfill
- VCWWD No. 8 Water Service Boundary
- City Boundary

RBF CONSULTING GIS

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

M:\Mdata\10107355\GIS\Exhibit_III-2_Simi_Valley_Future_Land_Use-Study_Area.mxd 5/05/11 DJ KO
Sources: City of Simi Valley, Eagle Aerial

VCWWD No. 8 - 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Future Land Use

Exhibit III-2

IV WATER CONSERVATION

This section describes the Best Management Practices currently implemented by the District.

A. Law

10631. (f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

(C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.

(D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public information programs.

(H) School education programs.

(I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

(N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.

(2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.

(3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.

(4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.

(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:

(1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.

(2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.

(3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.

(4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.

B. Best Management Practices Implementation

The following water demand reduction methods have been or are scheduled to be implemented in the District service area:

BMP 1: Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers

Consistent with the City's Green Community Action Plan, the District encourages water surveys, especially for large landscaped areas, homeowners' associations, and residential customers. Survey information can be obtained in a variety of ways. Additionally, the District has set up a website to further assist residents with their survey needs. This allows visitors to investigate water saving opportunities in each area of the home. A virtual tour is set-up on the website providing facts and advice on water-saving tips for both indoor and outdoor. The tour provides specific water fixture information including water use facts on old fixtures versus new, greywater, and dual plumbing. For outdoors, the areas of information include landscaping, pool and spa, patio and water meters. Facts and advice are included for irrigation efficiency, use of water-wise plants, soil improvement, lawn and plant care, rain harvesting and greywater irrigation. The website also makes available sample worksheets for residential indoor water audits and landscape and irrigation water audits. Other non-virtual survey options for customers are available. Residents are also advised that private companies may be available to conduct residential water surveys.

BMP 2: Residential plumbing retrofit

Consistent with the City's Green Community Action Plan, the District promotes the use of landscape water use efficient devices. These devices include residential plumbing retrofits such as weather-based "smart" irrigation controllers, high-efficiency, rotating / precision nozzles for automated sprinklers and trigger spray nozzles for garden hoses. It is estimated that in Simi Valley, nearly 70 percent of water use is outdoors and goes to watering lawns, plants and gardens. Accordingly, plumbing retrofits for landscape can significantly reduce residential water use.

Customers may call the Water Conservation Hotline at 805-583-6420, send an email to waterconservation@simivalley.org or visit the Water Conservation Program website at www.simivalley.org/waterconservation to learn about retrofits. These include both indoor and outdoor retrofits. Indoor retrofits include items such as high-efficiency toilets, toilet tank displacement bags, low flow showerheads and faucet aerators.

BMP 3: System water audits, leak detection and repair

The District has implemented a number of measures to allow more accurate monitoring of water deliveries and reduce the percentage of unaccounted for water. These measures include:

- The installation of pump station master meters in each pressure zone.
- Regular field-testing and repair or replacement as necessary, of 2" meters and larger. The District recognizes that if not properly maintained and calibrated, water meters can have slippage resulting in customers seeing artificially low usage and billing. This ensures that the consumer is aware of actual water usage, and in so doing, encourages conservation. This also reduces the quantity of accounted for water.

- A meter replacement program for ¾" and 1" meters that are over 20-years old. This program is primarily directed toward residential services. In the past five years, approximately 7,500 meters have been replaced under this program.
- An improved computerized billing system and hand-held computerized data collection devices are utilized by the District to allow for frequent analysis of water delivery data.
- A main line replacement program begins in 2013, with planned annual expenditures of $1,000,000 per year. In 2014 and beyond, this main line replacement will be increased to $2,000,000 annually.

These measures improve the District's ability to audit and account for all water deliveries. District has a relatively new system, where the majority of the pipelines are less than 30 years old. Newer systems have a tendency to leak less and require less repair to fix system leaks. Unaccounted for water, on average over the last five years, accounted for less than three percent.

BMP 4: Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections

The District meters all services and charges commodity rates for the amount of water used. Single Family Residential Accounts are currently billed at $2.45 per billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water for use from zero to 36 billing units, $2.94 per billing unit from 37 to 60 billing units, and $3.82 in excess of 60 billing units per cycle. All other accounts are billed $2.91 per billing unit for all water consumed. All modified potable and recycled water rates are presented in Resolution No. WWD-230. Consistent with the City's Green Community Action Plan, the District plans to broaden the use of automated meter reading technologies to increase operational efficiency and to provide additional water use data for conservation efforts. The District's tiered water rate structure is included in **Appendix D**.

BMP 5: Large landscape conservation programs and incentives

City of Simi Valley Green Building Ordinance

In 2009, the City adopted the California Green Building Standards Code, Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, by reference, with local amendments that make some of the existing "voluntary" provisions of the State Code "required" for new construction in the City. These amendments include among others, increasing the efficient use of potable water on outdoor landscapes. Green Building Measure, 604.2, Potable Water Use Reduction, requires water-efficient landscape and irrigation design to reduce potable water use by 50 percent on developer-installed landscape areas greater than 2,500 SF and homeowner-installed landscapes greater than 5,000 SF. Additionally, Green Building Measure, 707.2.1, Moisture Control Sprinklers, requires sprinklers that prevent irrigation water from spraying on structures.

Metropolitan Save-A-Buck Program – Large Landscape Incentives

The District facilitated a large landscape conservation, Metropolitan Save-A-Buck Program incentive in 2009, for Wood Ranch Golf Club, one of its largest water users. This incentive was key to the purchase of a weather station that was necessary for the start-up and operation of all smart irrigation controllers for the entire golf course.

Metropolitan Funded/Member Agency – Administered Incentive Program

Metropolitan Water District of southern California provides an incentive program funded by Metropolitan and administered by the local agency. The Incentive Program includes a

Commercial/Industrial/Institutional component for large landscape water use efficiency projects. Funding opportunities are available to Member Agencies, such as Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), and their retail water agencies. As part of the program, the District implemented a large landscape conservation project for the City Landscape Maintenance District, one of its significant water use customers. The District purchased 86 smart irrigation controllers, and an associated weather station, for nearly all of the street medians and parkway greenbelts in its service area. The District funded approximately $182,000 of the total cost, with rebate incentives of $24,000 and $2,125, from Metropolitan and Calleguas, respectively.

The District is currently working to develop large landscape conservation program incentive partnerships. This effort is consistent with the City's Green Community Action Plan, to enhance partnerships with Metropolitan, Calleguas, and Golden State Water Company, and build new partnerships, to promote water conservation.

BMP 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebate program

Metropolitan has established the SoCal WaterSmart Rebate Program for residential water customers of participating agencies within their service area. Utilizing this Program, Calleguas Municipal Water District provides residential clothes washing machine rebates for customers of retail water agencies in their service area, including the District. Residential customers are those living in houses or apartments, town homes, condominiums or mobile home complexes. The program is managed by Calleguas and Metropolitan. The District provides information on the programs as part of its public information campaign and receives annual reports on program results from Calleguas and Metropolitan. In 2009, 115 rebates were provided to Simi Valley residents.

BMP 7: Public information programs

Upon adoption of the District and the City Water Conservation Program Ordinances in 2009, the City's Public Works Environmental Compliance Division became responsible for Water Conservation Program implementation. Consistent with the direction of the Board of Directors and the City Council, the Water Conservation Program expanded its focus on public information, with an emphasis on community education and outreach.

Public Information Water Conservation Communication Tools

To increase water conservation public awareness, a dedicated hotline, email and website were all established in 2009. The community is encouraged to call the Water Conservation Hotline or visit the Water Conservation Program website for information about water use efficiency, rebates, tips and resources. Similarly, the community can report potential water waste by calling the hotline or by sending an email. Staff responds to all inquiries, and performs follow-up field inspections, as necessary, with distribution of a bilingual Water Conservation handout and Inspection report. These handouts are available at public information counters located throughout City buildings.

Water Conservation Education via Hotline, Email, and Inspections

These water conservation email and phone inquiries as well as the follow-up inspection reports are tracked and a database is maintained. During the latter part of 2009, District staff responded to 649 water conservation phone calls and email inquiries, many of which resulted in field inspections. These responses immediately followed the adoption of the Water Conservation Program Ordinances in May and June 2009 and the declaration of the Level 1 Water Supply Shortage Resolution, in July

2009. Subsequently in 2010, District staff responded to 168 water conservation phone calls and inquiries, many of which included field inspection response. District staff has educated members of the community, that represent the diversity of customer groups, including: single-family residences, apartments, condominiums, mobile home complexes, homeowner's associations, golf courses, cemeteries, parks, schools, libraries, churches, property management companies, swimming pool construction and maintenance contractors, landscape construction and maintenance companies, as well as various service and philanthropic organizations.

Water Conservation Education via Environmental Compliance Discharge Application and Wastewater Discharge Permit Inspections

Water conservation education and outreach has also been integrated as a component of the commercial, industrial and institutional wastewater permit inspection process. In 2009, there were a total of 582 permit inspections performed, and in 2010, another 606 permit inspections were completed. As part of the restaurant permit inspections, business owners are educated about the requirement to serve drinking water upon request only. Restaurant "Be Water Wise" table tents are available to restaurants upon request.

Water Conservation Education via Waterworks Maintenance and Landscape Inspections

District staff, including Waterworks Division Maintenance Workers and the Landscape Inspectors, as well as Environmental Compliance Division staff, communicate with customers and distribute Water Conservation Program door hangars in the field, when potential water conservation issues are identified that may require corrective action.

Water Conservation Education via Multi-media and Outreach Events

The District promotes water conservation in a variety of methods and media, so as to reach as many in the community as possible. These communications include newspaper press releases and articles; City website headline news announcements; Citywide newsletters; water conservation website; water bill message inserts; door hangars; handouts and brochures; cable television community bulletin board messages; outreach events; workshops; presentations; lectures; inspector visits; and restaurant conservation table-top tents. Numerous public information initiatives are included below as a small sampling of what the District offers:

- New City/District Water Conservation Program Website page - Jan. 2010
- Water Wise Website Landscape Design Tool for City Website – Feb. 2010
- Headline News Release: Conserve Water – Make a Sustainable Difference and Save Money – April 21, 2010
- 2010/2011 Allocation Targets/Monthly Water Use Web Charts est. – July 2010
- Arroyo Clean-Up Event: Water Conservation Brochures - Sept. 19, 2010
- Headline News Release: Money-Saving Steps Toward a Sustainable Landscape and the 15% Water Reduction Goal
- "City Focus" Newsletter: Water Conservation Did You Know? Facts - Oct. 2010
- Many others

BMP 8: School Education Programs

District staff provide water conservation education to area elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as adult and college education via classroom presentations and lectures, as requested, and host a variety of educational learning activities at community outreach events.

Outreach Education

High school and college students are invited to participate in outreach events and encouraged to promote water conservation to younger school age children. These events include activities at the City's annual springtime Earth Day event, Arbor Day event and Street Fair, as well as the fall Coastal/Arroyo Clean-up and Living Green Expo events. Additionally, community water conservation education workshops are offered.

College Interns

The District offers a workplace for high school, college and graduate internships. Participating student interns learn about the District's water conservation program, as well as other City environmental programs. The internship program has recently included one Moorpark Community College student intern in 2008, three college interns in 2010 - one California State University, Northridge student intern; one California State University Channel Islands student intern and one California State University Pomona graduate intern. The Water Conservation Program participates in local college outreach events, such as the Moorpark Community College spring festivals.

Water Conservation K-12 School Education Programs

The District partners with Calleguas to address water conservation throughout their service areas. These educational water conservation programs developed by Metropolitan include teacher resources and curriculum lessons for a variety of grade levels.

Teacher /Educator Resources

Curriculum and activity materials are distributed, at no cost, to educators within Metropolitan's service area, including the District. Teacher workshops are available to familiarize teachers with program materials and terminology. Each of the programs has been field-tested and correlates to the current California state content standards, particularly in the areas of science and history/social science.

Curriculum Lessons

The School Education Curriculum Programs for each grade level have been designed/tailored for all grade levels and implemented within the public school curriculums. The names of the programs and applicable grade levels are as follows:

- Kindergarten through 3rd Grade – All About Water
- 4th Grade – Admiral Splash
- 5th Grade – Waterways
- 6th Grade – Water Times
- 7th through 12th Grade – The Qualities and Science of Water

Alternative Teacher Resources

Curriculum lessons are supplemented with alternative teacher resources. These resources include water shows, in-class presentations and field trips, which are listed below:

- Kindergarten through 3rd Grade – All About Water
- 6th through 8th Grade – In-Class Presentations
- 4th through 12th Grade – Student Field Trips

BMP 9: Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts

District staff has met with larger commercial, industrial and institutional water users and has conducted surveys at no cost to the customer in order to identify conservation methods that can be implemented in the most cost effective manner. The surveys will continue to be offered as part of this BMP.

Save Water, Save A Buck Program

Metropolitan has established the Save Water, Save A Buck Program, for commercial, industrial and institutional customers of participating agencies within their service area, including the District customers. Examples of commercial properties include: retail stores, business complexes, manufacturing facilities, hotels and motels, restaurants, healthcare and dental facilities and other businesses. Additionally, all common areas in condominium complexes or apartment buildings and areas managed by HOAs are considered commercial property. Businesses are encouraged to look for ways to reduce water use and lower some of their costs of doing business by installing water-saving devices and receiving Save Water, Save A Buck program rebates. Water-efficient devices and associated rebates are summarized in Table IV-1:

Table IV-1 – Save Water Save-a-Buck Program

Water-efficient Devices	Base Rebate	Unit Measure
Commercial High Efficiency Toilet	$50	Each
Commercial High Efficiency Toilet - New Construction	$30	Each
Ultra Low Water Urinal (ULWU)/ Zero Water Urinal (ZWU)	$200	Each
ULW/ZW Urinals - Upgrade or New Construction	$60	Each
Water Broom	$110	Each
Connectionless Food Steamer compartment	$485	Per
Ice-Making Machine (Tier III)	$300	Each
Dry Vacuum Pump	$125	Per 0.5 HP
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller	$625	Each
PH Cooling Tower Controller	$1,750	Each
Weather-Based Irrigation Controller and Central Computer Irrigation Controller	$25	Station
Rotating or Precision Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Head Retrofits	$3	Nozzle
Large Rotary Nozzles	$7	Set

BMP 10: Wholesale agency programs

The District is not a wholesaler, and therefore it does not directly implement wholesale programs. However, the District implements wholesale agency assistance programs offered by both the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, as well the Calleguas Municipal Water District, one of Metropolitan's member agencies.

SoCal WaterSmart Residential Rebate Program

Metropolitan has established the SoCal WaterSmart Rebate Program for residential water customers of participating agencies within their service area, including the District. Residential customers are those living in houses or apartments, town homes, condominiums or mobile home complexes.

SoCal WaterSmart residential rebates are available as shown in Table IV-2:

Table IV-2 – SoCal WaterSmart Program

Water-efficient Devices	Base Rebate	Unit Measure
High-efficiency clothes washers (4.0 Water Factor or less)	$85	each
Rotating/Precision sprinkler nozzles (minimum of 25)	$3	per nozzle
Weather-based irrigation controllers (less than 1 acre)	$80	per controller
Weather-based irrigation controllers (1-acre minimum)	$25	per station

BMP 11: Conservation pricing

The District fees include both a fixed-base fee and a commodity fee based on metered water use. This provides consumers with an economic incentive to monitor water use. Beginning in 2010, the District transitioned from a two-tiered to a three-tiered increasing block rate structure for single-family residential accounts. As of January, 1, 2010, the commodity charges, per hundred cubic feet or one billing unit (BU) are as follows: the Tier 1 rate is $2.45, from 0 to 36 BU/Bimonthly; the Tier 2 rate is $2.94, from 37 to 60 BU/Bimonthly; and the Tier 3 rate is $3.82, from 61 BU/Bimonthly and beyond. This rate structure change is a pricing strategy designed to encourage water conservation. It is estimated that in Simi Valley, nearly 70% of residential water use is outdoors and goes to watering lawns, plants and gardens. Accordingly, increased water rates can be a strong incentive for water users to reduce excessive outdoor use. The District's tiered water rate structure is included in **Appendix D**.

BMP 12: Water Conservation Coordinator

The City's Environmental Compliance Division staff is responsible for the Water Conservation, Wastewater Pretreatment, Stormwater and Hazardous Waste Programs. The entire Environmental Compliance Division supports all programs and is responsible for educating the residential, commercial, industrial and institutional community about water conservation. For example, as part of the annual wastewater discharge permit renewal inspection, all businesses with permits receive education about the Water Conservation Program.

Water Conservation Coordinator Duties

The District's Water Conservation Manager is responsible for the Water Conservation Program implementation, with the following job duties:

- Develop and implement City/District-wide water conservation program;
- Draft ordinances, resolutions and staff reports for Board decision-making;
- Create and update water use efficiency/conservation goals and monitor progress;
- Propose and implement an annual water conservation program budget;
- Coordinate and prepare water conservation plans and agency reports;
- Research, summarize and track water conservation regulations;

- Integrate water conservation into operations activities;
- Interface with agency and media representatives on water use efficiency;
- Represent the City/District at public meetings;
- Conduct research and develop recommendations on various water issues;
- Assist with development of water rate structures;
- Research local purveyor water use efficiency programs and requirements;
- Evaluate customer water use and recommend water use efficiency improvements;
- Build partnerships with agencies, businesses and customers;
- Establish innovative and effective methods to track and reduce water use;
- Review potential grant/rebate opportunities and prepare funding requests;
- Design, implement and promote water conservation pilot programs;
- Create, coordinate and implement education and outreach program events;
- Develop and update water conservation promotional content and material;
- Develop content and coordinate update of water conservation web page;
- Provide and present community presentations, workshops and lectures;
- Plan and oversee water conservation response activities;
- Oversee field inspections, hotline, e-mail response, reports and database records;
- Obtain and maintain water conservation training and certifications.

Member of Metropolitan's Water Use Efficiency Group

Additionally, the Water Conservation Manager routinely coordinates with the Water Conservation Coordinator of Calleguas (Municipal Water District) and regularly participates in the monthly Water Use Efficiency meetings hosted by Metropolitan. Similarly, District staff attends quarterly meetings of the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Water Use Efficiency (WCVC WUE) Group, which is a regional organization of water conservation coordinators. This regional group shares program information, ideas, experiences and opportunities.

Member of Watersheds Coalition Ventura County Water Use Efficiency Group

The WCVC WUE group leverages resources so that projects can be efficiently and effectively implemented countywide. In 2009, this group collectively developed and launched the Water Wise Gardening in Ventura County website, www.ventura.watersavingplants.com, where visitors can take a virtual tour of attractive landscapes, browse a searchable plant database with photos, and create and print customized plant lists. This website can also be viewed at the City/District Water Conservation Program website, www.simivalley.org/waterconservation.

Regional Urban Landscape Water Use Efficiency Program

In 2010, the District, as part of the WCVC WUE, collaborated to develop and submit a Proposition 84 grant application for the Regional Urban Landscape Water Use Efficiency Program. The Program proposes to offer landscape surveys with direct installation of water-saving devices, such as weather-based "smart" irrigation controllers and low precipitation rate sprinkler nozzles. This Program proposal is pending Department of Water Resources review and approval.

BMP 13: Water Waste Prohibition

The Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 Water Conservation Program Ordinance became effective on May 11, 2009. This Ordinance was enacted by the District Board of Directors, and established a Water Conservation Program that enables effective water supply planning, assures reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevents water waste, and maximizes the efficient use of water. The District Ordinance establishes permanent water conservation standards related to water use efficiency at all times and establishes three levels of water supply shortage response actions. These actions can be implemented during times of declared water shortage or declared water shortage emergency, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening drought or emergency conditions and decreasing supplies.

The City also passed the City of Simi Valley Water Conservation Program Ordinance that applies to all City residents, effective July 16, 2009. The purpose of the City-wide Ordinance is to extend the District's Water Conservation Program to the remainder of the City not served by the District. As with the District Ordinance, the purpose of the City-wide Ordinance is to establish permanent water conservation standards related to water use efficiency at all times. The District and City-wide Ordinances are included in **Appendix D**.

The District enacted a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage from July 2009 to May 2011 by Resolution No. WWD-226. In response to Metropolitan's termination of Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) Level 2 in April 2011, the District's Board of Directors subsequently rescinded the District's Level 1 Water Supply Shortage declaration by Resolution No. WWD-234. Copies of both resolutions are included in **Appendix D**.

BMP 14: Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Replacement Program

SoCal WaterSmart Residential Rebate Program

Metropolitan established the SoCal WaterSmart Rebate Program for residential water customers of participating agencies within their service area. SoCal WaterSmart residential rebates are available for the high-efficiency toilet (HET) replacement and HET upgrade. Utilizing this Program, Calleguas Municipal Water District provides residential toilet rebates for customers of retail water agencies, in their service area, including the District. Residential customers are those living in houses or apartments, town homes, condominiums or mobile home complexes. The program is managed by Calleguas and Metropolitan. The District provides information on the programs as part of its public information campaign and receives annual reports on program results from Calleguas and Metropolitan. In 2009, 26 HET rebates and 2 HET upgrade rebates were provided to Simi Valley residents. Table IV-3 summarizes the rebate program:

Table IV-3 – Ultra Low-Flush Toilet Program

Water-efficient Devices	Base Rebate	Unit Measure
High-efficiency Toilets (1.28 gallons per flush or less)	$75	each

C. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1. Law

> 10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:
>
> (a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.
>
> (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.
>
> (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.
>
> (d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.
>
> (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.
>
> (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.
>
> (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.
>
> (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.
>
> (i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

2. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The District updated its Water Conservation Program and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the Water Conservation Program Ordinance (WWD-08) on May 11, 2009. Water shortage and drought stage declarations are based on declarations by the District's water suppliers, Calleguas Municipal Water District and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. When the District's supplies are allocated or constrained by Calleguas and Metropolitan, the District will enact a commensurate shortage level.

Metropolitan maintains two main documents that address water shortage and allocation strategies. The Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM Plan, 1999) provides guidelines for supply strategy implementation depending on current demands and available supplies. As demand exceeds normal supplies, Metropolitan will utilize surface and groundwater storage supplies, cease other deliveries, call for demand reductions, and purchase additional water. If supplies are still not sufficient, Metropolitan will implement the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP). The WSAP was adopted by the Metropolitan Board in 2008 and provides methodologies for allocating supply to each of Metropolitan's retail and wholesale customers.

Calleguas maintains a water shortage contingency plan consistent with Metropolitan's WSDM and WSAP. As supplies from Metropolitan to Calleguas are reduced, Calleguas will implement measures to obtain additional supplies balanced with its retailer demand reductions. Calleguas' Board of Directors adopted Ordinance No. 12, which gives it authority to implement actions, and strategies to allocate supply depending on the supply reductions from Metropolitan. Supply shortage conditions are unique in that each is a result of specific local, regional, and state-wide issues at the particular time of shortage. As such, the Calleguas shortage contingency plan does not identify unique supply or demand reduction

requirements for each of its shortage stages. Instead, Calleguas' stages identify the strategy to manage supply shortages, and provide the flexibility to identify any supply or demand reduction percentages dependent on the unique issues of the particular shortage condition.

The District's water shortage plan strategy follows Metropolitan's and Calleguas' shortage plans. The District's Water Conservation Program provides for enacting a water supply shortage based on three levels of implementation, depending on the shortage severity. Each level provides for mandated water use restrictions and demand reduction actions. Similar to Calleguas' shortage plan, specific supply and demand reduction percentages are not identified for the three levels. Instead, a level can be implemented that best meets the shortage while also considering other factors, such as severity, length of projected shortage, time of year, weather, or other issues. The third water supply shortage level (emergency condition) includes actions that may be necessary if supplies are reduced up to 50 percent of normal.

The District maintains a permanent level of conservation requirements and water waste prohibitions in addition to the measures for each shortage level. Tables IV-4 through IV-7 summarize the requirements for each level. **Appendix D** provides the full District Water Conservation Program Ordinance.

Table IV-4 -- Normal Supply Conditions, Conservation and Water Waste Prohibitions

Requirements and Restrictions
Limits on watering hours
Limit on watering duration
No excessive water flow or runoff
No washing down hard or paved surfaces
Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions
Recirculating water required for water fountains and decorative water features
Limits on washing vehicles
Drinking water served upon request only
Commercial lodging provide option to decline daily linen service
No installation of single pass cooling systems
No installation of non-recirculating water systems in commercial car wash and laundry systems
Restaurants required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves

Table IV-5 -- Level 1 Water Supply Shortage Condition, Conservation and Water Waste Prohibitions

Requirements and Restrictions
All requirements and restrictions from Normal Supply Conditions
Limit on watering days – reduced allowable days compared to Normal Water Supply Conditions
Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions – reduced time allowed for corrections

Table IV-6 -- Level 2 Water Supply Shortage Condition, Conservation and Water Waste Prohibitions

Requirements and Restrictions
All requirements and restrictions from Level 1 Supply Shortage Conditions
Limit on watering days – reduced allowable days compared to Level 1 Supply Shortage Conditions
Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions – reduced time allowed for corrections compared to Level 1 Supply Shortage Conditions
Limits on filling ornamental lakes or ponds
Limits on filling residential swimming pools and spas

Table IV-7 -- Level 3 Water Supply Shortage Condition (Emergency Condition) – Conservation and Water Waste Prohibitions

Requirements and Restrictions
All requirements and restrictions from Level 2 Supply Shortage Conditions
No watering or irrigating (with some exemptions)
Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions – reduced time allowed for corrections compared to Level 2 Supply Shortage Conditions
No new water service (with some exceptions)
District may discontinue service to customers in violation of restrictions
No new annexations

The Water Conservation Program provides for enforcing required actions during normal and water shortage levels. Specific penalties and fines are identified for up to four or more violations. The District has the option to install flow restrictors or even cut off service, with subsequent fees. In addition, any violation of the water use restrictions may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor through civil enforcement.

The District utilizes a water rate structure that ensures all overhead, operating and man-hour costs are covered by the base charge. The cost of water is paid through the commodity charges. Pumping costs are assessed based upon each customer's pressure zone. Because of this rate structure, District revenues are not affected by changes in water consumption.

V WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

This section describes reliability of the water system to provide for consumer water demand during periods of drought and catastrophe.

A. Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:
(c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:
(1) An average water year.
(2) A single dry water year.
(3) Multiple dry water years.
For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis, which includes each of the following elements, which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:
(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.
(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

B. Water Supply during Period of Drought

1. Imported Water Reliability

Imported water provided by Metropolitan via Calleguas accounts for greater than 90 percent of the District's water supply. Both Metropolitan and Calleguas have completed, or are currently developing, storage projects which will insulate agency members from water shortages due to drought or catastrophic interruption. These projects include Metropolitan's Diamond Valley Lake which provides an additional 800,000 acre-feet of storage capacity and Calleguas' Las Posas ASR which will provide 300,000 acre-feet of storage capacity. Together these storage facilities will provide a reliable water supply during periods of multi-year drought. Based on studies conducted by Metropolitan and Calleguas, these storage facilities will provide a reliable water source during periods of drought, or in the event of other catastrophic interruption of water supply, through the Year 2035. Programs implemented by the agencies mentioned herein, which are expected to improve the City's reliability on imported water, are summarized as follows:

1.1. Department of Water Resources (DWR)\ State Water Project (SWP) Reliability:

Due to the increased environmental and water management challenges of the SWP facilities in past years, a cooperative effort among state and federal agencies and environmental, urban and agricultural communities was initiated in 1995, known as the CALFED Bay-Delta Program (CALFED). The CALFED program goals, which include restoring ecological health, improving water quality, and water supply reliability for beneficial uses, as well as developing new groundwater and surface water storage projects, are intended to maximize the supply from SWP to the receiving agencies and reduce the possibilities of any cutbacks occurring in water delivery.

1.2. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Reliability:

In their 2004 Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), Metropolitan identified a resource mix of local water resources, imported supply and conservation measures. Metropolitan also utilizes storage strategies to increase both SWP and Colorado River reliability. Such strategies include utilizing Diamond Valley Lake and shared portions of Lake Perris and Castaic Lake, and developing off-stream storage facilities along the SWP California Aqueduct and the Colorado River Aqueduct. As a result of investments made in conservation and the mandatory water use reductions imposed by the Water Conservation Act of 2009, as well as water recycling and aquifer storage and recovery, Metropolitan has greatly enhanced its reliability to its member agencies and their retail customers in the last five years. The IRP was last updated in Metropolitan's 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP), which identified changing conditions affecting water resource development. Among other things, the 2010 IWRP outlined emerging trends related to climate change, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, endangered species protection and conveyance needs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta system.

1.3. Calleguas Municipal Water District Reliability:

Calleguas has focused its planning efforts on more efficient use of existing supplies and maximization of local resources. Calleguas is in the midst of implementing a capital improvement program aimed at reducing the region's demand for imported water. The focus of their capital improvement program is to expand on recycled water systems and conjunctive-use facilities. Some of the major Calleguas water projects in place or proposed to improve water reliability to the region include the following:

- Las Posas Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project – The Las Posas Basin ASR Project will allow for the delivery and storage of large volumes of State water to the Calleguas service area during periods of availability. The stored water is later recovered to meet seasonal, drought and emergency demands. It is estimated the project will develop up to 300,000 acre-feet of storage in the Las Posas Basin either through injection of State water or replenishment by natural means. The stored water is then recovered by 30 wells with an extraction capacity of approximately 70 cubic feet per second (cfs). The project greatly enhances water reliability in the region. From 1994 to

2007 almost 90,000 acre-feet was stored, allowing extraction during the recent drought (2008-2010) of approximately 27,000 acre-feet to meet water demands that could not be met by State water.

- Simi Valley Regional Recycled Water System – The purpose of this project is to develop approximately 1100 acre-feet per year of recycled water to be used by major water users within the District's service area. Potential uses City-wide could amount to 9,000 AFY. In the 2008 Recycled Water Master Plan Update over 100 potential non-domestic water users were identified that qualify for recycled water service.

- Lake Bard Storage and Treatment – Lake Bard is centrally located within the Calleguas service area and adjacent to the District's southwest boundary. The lake has a water storage capacity of approximately 8,000 acre-feet and water treatment capacity of 100 cubic feet per second, which may be used during emergencies and peak demand, or during times when imported water is curtailed.

- Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP) – The SMP includes the construction of a major pipeline to serve a series of proposed brackish groundwater recovery projects as well as wastewater treatment plant effluent. The pipeline (currently under construction) will collect these wastewater sources for possible conveyance to agricultural users, wetland applications or disposed of by ocean discharge. The project is vital for recovery of the underutilized groundwater supply in the region and could ultimately remove up to 42,000 tons of salts from the watershed. The SMP will facilitate treatment of local groundwater that is currently too saline for potable use. Among the desalters currently in the planning stages are the Round Mountain desalter, Camarillo Desalter and Moorpark Desalter. These desalters result in a water supply that could significantly improve regional water supply reliability.

The additional supplies and resulting savings from these Calleguas projects will be shared with Calleguas' member agencies, including the District. Additional information on these projects is available from Calleguas' 2010 Urban Water Management Plan.

2. Groundwater Reliability

The District's Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant uses nano-filtration to allow for greater use of groundwater for potable water demands and reduce water importation needs. The treatment plant capacity is one MGD with a maximum annual yield for potable water uses of approximately 450 AFY. This level of usage, along with the groundwater extraction for the District's non-potable water uses, is not expected to overdraft the ground water basin, yet still provide reliable supply during average and dry water years. The District will further evaluate the groundwater basin's capacity before expanding the treatment plant.

In 2007, the District commissioned the *Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) Gillibrand Groundwater Basin* to protect this vital local resource. The GWMP will ensure a sustained level of water quality and quantity for reliable service to its customers within the Tapo Canyon area, as well as other pumpers in the basin. The GWMP is included in its entirety in **Appendix E**.

The Simi Valley Groundwater Basin could benefit from Calleguas' brine disposal system currently under construction. In conjunction with the plan objective to comply with the salts Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation, the District is developing a concept to utilize the basin as a local water source. This is expected to increase local water supplies and further reduce dependence on imported water.

3. Recycled Water Reliability

The use of water recycling for certain irrigation and industrial needs will free up valuable potable water reserves for other uses. Recycled water is a generally reliable source of water that has historically been unaffected by drought and mandatory water reductions. The water production data of Section III and water conservation measures of Section IV demonstrates the prudent use of these local water sources due to the diminishing imported supplies caused by the 2008-2010 State-wide drought.

C. Inconsistent Sources

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that water providers discuss inconsistent sources of water. The District does not use, nor plan to use, any inconsistent water source.

D. Catastrophe Preparation

The District has over 50 million gallons of potable water storage capacity within the Simi Valley area for use in case of a catastrophic event. The District has a water conservation program with procedures for determination and notification of water supply shortage, and has prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which is summarized in Section IV. In addition, the District has coordinated with the City of Simi Valley Police Department, Emergency Services Section in Emergency Planning, and Disaster Recovery Preparation.

E. Normal and Minimum Water Supply (3-year Estimates)

1. Law

> 10635. (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

2. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

During a normal rainfall year, the District anticipates an increased level of groundwater supply to 1200 AFY. The current well extraction and treatment capacity makes it an available source for minor deficits in future supply and demand estimates. As indicated in Table V-1, this scenario is not expected to occur due to the projected availability of imported water from Calleguas.

Table V-1 -- Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Demand						
Residential	14,481	14,960	15,440	15,919	16,399	16,878
Non-Residential	8,512	9,727	10,946	12,171	13,400	14,634
Agricultural	214	200	186	171	157	143
Wholesale	1,387	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,600	1,610
Water Loss	637	-	-	-	-	-
Total Demand	25,231	26,458	28,152	29,851	31,556	33,265
TARGET (20x2020) DEMAND [1]	-	24,050	22,590	23,570	24,550	25,630
Supply						
Calleguas UWMP Supply [2]	24,101	24,820	25,551	26,335	27,143	27,975
Calleguas Reserves [3]	351	358	1,291	2,206	3,103	3,980
Groundwater	719	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water	60	80	110	110	110	110
Total supply	**25,231**	**26,458**	**28,152**	**29,851**	**31,556**	**33,265**
SUPPLY TO MEET TARGET DEMAND	**-**	24,050	22,590	23,570	24,550	25,630

[1] 20x2020 Target Demands show total demand if 2015 and 2020 target gpcd are met. Demands after 2020 assume the 2020 gpcd target is maintained. Demands do not include any reductions for the wholesale demands

[2] Calleguas 2010 UWMP

[3] Shortfall of supply is anticipated to be available from Calleguas by up to 16% during normal year hydrologic conditions.

3. Single and Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Scenarios

Calleguas will deliver as much water to the District as it is able, based on water availability and transmission line capacity. Calleguas' ASR project in the Las Posas Basin will greatly enhance its ability to supply the region in the event of a climatic shortage even exceeding the shortage the State experienced in the 2008-2010 drought, or catastrophic event significantly reducing the quantity of water Metropolitan can provide Calleguas.

The 2008-2010 drought exceeded the drought conditions caused in the three final years of the previous severe three-year drought (1990-1992). Although imported water supply reliability decreased by unprecedented levels in 2009 and 2010, the impacts to the District were minimal and demonstrate the District's ability to absorb the reduced supply through conservation.

The following scenarios are outlined to determine the impact to the District's water sources during single and multiple dry years. Calleguas has made many investments in projects to drought-proof its retail water agency customers like VCWWD No.8. Under normal, dry year and multi-dry year hydrologic conditions, Calleguas surplus supply is anticipated to be up to 16-, 14- and 9-percent, respectively. Therefore, sufficient supplies will be available to meet Calleguas demands, and subsequently District demands. This reserve capacity is bolstered by the groundwater banking storage facilities implemented by Metropolitan. If extreme multi-year shortages occur beyond what Metropolitan and Calleguas envision, the District could enact a water supply shortage level appropriate for the extreme conditions, in addition to increasing its reliability on groundwater and recycled water supplies.

The following possible shortage scenarios are outlined to determine the potential impacts to secondary sources of water during single and multiple dry years. The shortage scenarios are based on Calleguas' Purveyor Projections as outlined in their 2010 UWMP.

Table V-2a -- Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – 2010

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2010	2011	2012
Imported Water	Calleguas	24,101	24,091	24,091	24,081	24,081
	Reserves [2]	351	2,884	2,884	285	0
Groundwater		719	719	719	800	900
Recycled Water		60	60	60	65	70
TOTAL SUPPLY		**25,231**	**27,754**	**27,754**	**25,231**	**25,051**
TOTAL DEMAND [1]		**25,231**	**27,754**	**27,754**	**25,231**	**22,708**

[1] Assumes 10% increase in demand for first year of dry conditions, and 10% decrease for 3rd year of dry conditions. Does not include 20x2020 demand target reductions.

[2] According to Calleguas 2010 UWMP, Calleguas could supplement member agency supply allocations with Las Posas ground water reserves or Lake Bard reserves.

Table V-2b -- Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – 2015

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2015	2016	2017
Imported Water	Calleguas	24,820	25,291	25,291	25,264	25,264
	Reserves [2]	358	2,532	2,532	0	0
Groundwater		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water		80	80	80	85	90
TOTAL SUPPLY		**26,458**	**29,103**	**29,103**	**26,549**	**26,554**
TOTAL DEMAND [1]		**26,458**	**29,103**	**29,103**	**26,458**	**23,812**

[1] Assumes 10% increase in demand for first year of dry conditions, and 10% decrease for 3rd year of dry conditions. Does not include 20x2020 demand target reductions.

[2] According to Calleguas 2010 UWMP, Calleguas could supplement member agency supply allocations with Las Posas ground water reserves or Lake Bard reserves.

Table V-2c -- Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – 2020

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2020	2021	2022
Imported Water	Calleguas	25,551	26,552	26,552	26,517	26,517
	Reserves [2]	1,291	3,105	3,105	325	0
Groundwater		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		**28,152**	**30,967**	**30,967**	**28,152**	**27,827**
TOTAL DEMAND [1]		**28,152**	**30,967**	**30,967**	**28,152**	**25,337**

[1] Assumes 10% increase in demand for first year of dry conditions, and 10% decrease for 3rd year of dry conditions. Does not include 20x2020 demand target reductions.

[2] According to Calleguas 2010 UWMP, Calleguas could supplement member agency supply allocations with Las Posas ground water reserves or Lake Bard reserves.

Table V-2d -- Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – 2025

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2025	2026	2027
Imported Water	Calleguas	26,335	27,899	27,899	23,611	27,844
	Reserves [2]	2,206	3,628	3,628	4,930	0
Groundwater		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		**29,851**	**32,837**	**32,837**	**29,851**	**29,154**
TOTAL DEMAND [1]		**29,851**	**32,837**	**32,837**	**29,851**	**26,866**

[1] Assumes 10% increase in demand for first year of dry conditions, and 10% decrease for 3rd year of dry conditions. Does not include 20x2020 demand target reductions.

[2] According to Calleguas 2010 UWMP, Calleguas could supplement member agency supply allocations with Las Posas ground water reserves or Lake Bard reserves.

Table V-2e -- Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – 2030

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2030	2031	2032
Imported Water	Calleguas	27,143	29,313	29,313	29,237	29,237
	Reserves [2]	3,103	4,088	4,088	1,009	0
Groundwater		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		**31,556**	**34,711**	**34,711**	**31,556**	**30,547**
TOTAL DEMAND [1]		**31,556**	**34,711**	**34,711**	**31,556**	**28,400**

[1] Assumes 10% increase in demand for first year of dry conditions, and 10% decrease for 3rd year of dry conditions. Does not include 20x2020 demand target reductions.

[2] According to Calleguas 2010 UWMP, Calleguas could supplement member agency supply allocations with Las Posas ground water reserves or Lake Bard reserves.

Table V-2f -- Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – 2035

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2035	2036	2037
Imported Water	Calleguas	27,975	30,798	30,798	30,699	30,699
	Reserves [2]	3,980	4,484	4,484	1,256	0
Groundwater		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		**33,265**	**36,592**	**36,592**	**33,265**	**32,009**
TOTAL DEMAND [1]		**33,265**	**36,592**	**36,592**	**33,265**	**29,939**

[1] Assumes 10% increase in demand for first year of dry conditions, and 10% decrease for 3rd year of dry conditions. Does not include 20x2020 demand target reductions.

[2] According to Calleguas 2010 UWMP, Calleguas could supplement member agency supply allocations with Las Posas ground water reserves or Lake Bard reserves.

F. Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

1. Law

> 10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

2. Effect of Water Quality on System Reliability

The quality of SWP water is generally high. However, Calleguas' 2010 UWMP describes water quality challenges. SWP drinking water source is affected by seawater intrusion and agricultural drainage from peat soil islands in the Bay Delta. The water quality parameters of most concern are total organic carbon (TOC), bromide, and salinity. Actions to protect SWP drinking water from an increase of salt and pathogens at the Bay-Delta area are on-going. Metropolitan, in its effort to resolve potential impacts of supply reduction because of substandard water quality, has instituted a 10 percent planning buffer, i.e. will identify supplies equal to 10 percent above that needed to meet 2025 demands.

In the event of severe drought, Metropolitan may call upon Calleguas to meet a significant portion of their demands through stored water in the Las Posas groundwater basin. Water quality problems are not likely within the basin. If water quality is compromised, wellhead treatment would be implemented. In the event that the existing treatment facilities were not capable of removing the contaminant, Calleguas would rely on Metropolitan to deliver additional imported water until the facilities could be upgraded to remove the contaminant.

G. Action Steps

In order to encourage the efficient use of water and improve the reliability of the water system to provide for consumer water demand during periods of drought and catastrophe, the District has adopted the following action plan:

(1) The District updated its Water Conservation Program and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the Water Conservation Program Ordinance (WWD-08) on May 11, 2009. Water shortages and drought stages can be declared, either based on declarations or similar actions by the District's wholesalers, Calleguas and Metropolitan, or if local conditions demand such action. The effect of the Water Conservation Program provides the means for the District to quickly and effectively adapt to moderate to extreme water shortage conditions. This furthermore provides the community assurance that essential water supplies are protected, and their uses prioritized, in times of emergency, drought, or other water shortages.

(2) The District will explore, consider, analyze, evaluate and study local water resource options to research opportunities to further diversify water resource supplies. Such concepts may include expanded groundwater usage, diversified groundwater treatment, expanded recycled water use, water exchanges, regional partnering, and stormwater capture for reuse or recharge.

(3) The District will continue to maintain, and improve, public education and outreach programs that support and supplement those offered by Calleguas, Metropolitan and the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Water Use Efficiency Group. Public education and outreach programs activities include maintaining a water conservation telephone "hotline" and responding to water conservation phone calls and email inquiries, conducting field/landscape inspections, conducting multi-media and public outreach events, advertising on cable television, mailing information to consumers, teaching schoolchildren, and providing water conservation information to restaurants. These are further discussed in Section IV *BMP 7: Public information programs*.

(4) The District will continue to partner with Calleguas and Metropolitan on various water conservation issues, such as developing and implementing regional educational programs. Education is an important element in conservation, and the school programs provide both an immediate message to households, but perhaps more significantly, instill a foundational understanding and awareness for the community of the future.

(5) The District will analyze the recommendations made in the 2008 *Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan* and implement feasible measures as projects.

(6) The District will continue the existing water demand management activities and best management practices as outlined in the Water Conservation Program, and monitor progress toward the demand reduction requirements for 2015 and 2020, as discussed in more detail in Section III-D.

The Master Plan addresses issues concerning water management with regard to proper facilities use and improvements. It also provides the tool to enable staff to be responsive with capital improvements to meet the changing needs of the community.

VI WATER RECYCLING

A. Law

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

B. Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal

The Sanitation Division (Division) of the City's Department of Public Works manages wastewater collection and treatment within the City of Simi Valley. The Division operates the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) located in the Northwest corner of the City of Simi Valley. Table II-3 provides current and projected average day treatment plant flows.

The effluent produced by the WQCP is oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered, and disinfected. The majority of this tertiary treated effluent is discharged from the plant into the Arroyo Simi after dechlorination. During dry weather, the effluent percolates to groundwater and, during rainy periods, the effluent may flow, via Calleguas Creek, ultimately to Mugu Lagoon. The District, under agreement with Calleguas, has implemented a recycled water project for the local landfill. A portion of the effluent is reclaimed and used by the District to irrigate landscaping in and around the WQCP, to clean sewer lines throughout the city, or sent to the landfill for their use. These are the current uses of recycled water within the District service area.

C. Potential Recycled Water Use

The *Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan* (Update) was completed and adopted by the District Board in December 2008, updating the previous 1992 *Facilities Plan for Wastewater Reclamation*. The Update examines current potential demands and analyzes potential recycled water delivery infrastructure and associated projects. The Update identified and evaluated over 130 candidate recycled water customers with a recycled water demand of 9,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). Regulatory issues and requirements governing recycled water use were reviewed and linked to specific potential projects. Infrastructure conceptual plans and cost estimates were developed, and prioritized based upon cost-effectiveness and feasibility.

The Update concluded with a recommended project, which is proposed to extend the existing recycled water main southerly along Madera Road and easterly along Royal Avenue to serve 20 or more potential customers. The concept indicates that these customers have potential recycled water demands totaling approximately 1,100 AFY. Upon Board approval of the Update, project planning work began on the "West Simi Water Recycling Project", including environmental documentation, grant funding and low-interest loan research, and further regulatory research.

In order to encourage consumers to use recycled water, a recycled water rate of between 80 and 85 percent of the potable water rate was established. In addition, the following has been proposed:

- Recycled water will be available on demand.
- Recycled water will be supplemented with water from other sources if demand for recycled water exceeds supply of recycled water.
- The public will continue to be educated about the safety and availability of recycled water.
- District will provide ongoing technical assistance to recycled water consumers at no cost to the consumer.

The UWMP Guidelines require the District to identify future projected treatment needs, level of treatment, and non-reclaimed wastewater disposal methods. Table VI-1 identifies the District's current and projected wastewater flows and identifies the planned treatment capacities to meet recycled water standards. Currently, the Simi Valley WQCP treats all flows to tertiary (Title 22) standards for unlimited recycled water use. It should be noted that all flows not used as a 'direct' source (i.e. source for direct replacement of potable water demands) is discharged to the Arroyo Simi as shown in Table VI-2.

Table VI-1 -- Wastewater Collection and Treatment (AFY)

Type	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Wastewater Collected and treated in Service Area	10,864	11,872	12,880	13,888	14,000	14,728
Volume meeting Recycled Water Standard	10,864	11,872	12,880	13,888	14,000	14,728

Table VI-2 -- Non-Recycled Wastewater Disposal (AFY)

Disposal Method	Treatment Level	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Stream Discharge (Arroyo Simi)	Tertiary	10,804[1]	11,567[3]	12,330[3]	13,092[3]	13,855[3]	14618[2]

[1] Based on current 'direct' recycled water use of 60 AFY, and Year 2010 WQCP flow equal to 10,864 AFY.

[2] Based on currently planned 'direct' recycled water use of 110 AFY, and ultimate flow projected at 14,728 AFY.

[3] Assumes straight-line projection.

The District is currently studying additional recycled water uses above and beyond that which is identified in Section II (Table II-3) and Section V (Tables V-2A through V-2E). The Update anticipates an increase of recycled water usage by 1,170 AFY from the addition of at least 28 recycled water users within the west portion of the City of Simi Valley. Table VI-3 estimates the breakdown of these potential future uses by land use and the currently estimated technical and economic feasibility of each.

Table VI-3 -- Potential Additional Future Use of Recycled Water (AFY) [1]

User Type	Description	Feasibility [2]	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Agriculture	Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Landscape Irrigation	Common area/Parks/ Street Medians	high	195	195	210	210	210
Commercial	Irrigation	high	72	72	75	75	75
School Fields	Irrigation	high	192	192	192	192	192
Golf Course	Irrigation	high	39	39	641	641	641
Industrial	Process Water	high	52	52	52	52	52
Groundwater	Basin recharge [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill	Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**550**	**550**	**1,170**	**1,170**	**1,170 [4]**

[1] Information provided by District staff. Represents recycled water uses above and beyond the 110 AFY currently planned. Potential direct uses of recycled water could decrease stream discharge by an additional 1170 AFY.

[2] Priority projects based onUpdate, and subsequent market studies performed/commissioned by the District.

[3] All effluent not anticipated for distribution for 'direct' recycled water uses will continue to be discharged to the Arroyo Simi.

[4] Data provided by District staff.

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX A

Water Conservation Act (Senate Bill No. 7)

RBF CONSULTING
14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

Senate Bill No. 7

CHAPTER 4

An act to amend and repeal Section 10631.5 of, to add Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) to Division 6 of, and to repeal and add Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

[Approved by Governor November 10, 2009. Filed with Secretary of State November 10, 2009.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 7, Steinberg. Water conservation.

(1) Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to convene an independent technical panel to provide information to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. "Demand management measures" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

This bill would require the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. The state would be required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require agricultural water suppliers to implement efficient water management practices. The bill would require the department, in consultation with other state agencies, to develop a single standardized water use reporting form. The bill, with certain exceptions, would provide that urban retail water suppliers, on and after July 1, 2016, and agricultural water suppliers, on and after July 1, 2013, are not eligible for state water grants or loans unless they comply with the water conservation requirements established by the bill. The bill would repeal, on July 1, 2016, an existing requirement that conditions eligibility for certain water management grants or loans to an urban water supplier on the implementation of certain water demand management measures.

(2) Existing law, until January 1, 1993, and thereafter only as specified, requires certain agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt water management plans.

This bill would revise existing law relating to agricultural water management planning to require agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt agricultural water management plans with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and update those plans on or before December

31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. An agricultural water supplier that becomes an agricultural water supplier after December 31, 2012, would be required to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan within one year after becoming an agricultural water supplier. The agricultural water supplier would be required to notify each city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies with regard to the preparation or review of the plan. The bill would require the agricultural water supplier to submit copies of the plan to the department and other specified entities. The bill would provide that an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for state water grants or loans unless the supplier complies with the water management planning requirements established by the bill.

(3) The bill would take effect only if SB 1 and SB 6 of the 2009–10 7th Extraordinary Session of the Legislature are enacted and become effective.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) is added to Division 6 of the Water Code, to read:

PART 2.55. SUSTAINABLE WATER USE AND DEMAND REDUCTION

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy

10608. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.

(b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California's economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.

(c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.

(d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.

(f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time, providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.

(g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.

(h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.

(i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider's efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

10608.4. It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

(a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.

(b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.

(c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.

(d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor's goal of a 20-percent reduction.

(e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.

(f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council's adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.

(g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.

(h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.

(i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.

(j) Support the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.

(k) Advance regional water resources management.

10608.8. (a) (1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

(2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an

administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.

(3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.

(b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population growth may have greater effects on water use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.

(d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

Chapter 2. Definitions

10608.12. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

(a) "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water supplier" includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the department.

(b) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of

a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(c) "Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.

(d) "Commercial water user" means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.

(e) "Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.

(f) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(g) "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.

(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

(h) "Industrial water user" means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.

(i) "Institutional water user" means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

(j) "Interim urban water use target" means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier's urban water use target for 2020.

(k) "Locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.

(*l*) "Process water" means water used for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development, including, but not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, water used for testing and maintaining equipment used in producing a product or product content, and

water used in combined heat and power facilities used in producing a product or product content. Process water does not mean incidental water uses not related to the production of a product or product content, including, but not limited to, water used for restrooms, landscaping, air conditioning, heating, kitchens, and laundry.

(m) "Recycled water" means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050, that is used to offset potable demand, including recycled water supplied for direct use and indirect potable reuse, that meets the following requirements, where applicable:

(1) For groundwater recharge, including recharge through spreading basins, water supplies that are all of the following:

(A) Metered.

(B) Developed through planned investment by the urban water supplier or a wastewater treatment agency.

(C) Treated to a minimum tertiary level.

(D) Delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier that helps an urban retail water supplier meet its urban water use target.

(2) For reservoir augmentation, water supplies that meet the criteria of paragraph (1) and are conveyed through a distribution system constructed specifically for recycled water.

(n) "Regional water resources management" means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:

(1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.

(2) The use of recycled water.

(3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.

(4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.

(o) "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.

(p) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

(q) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.

(r) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers

10608.16. (a) The state shall achieve a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California on or before December 31, 2020.

(b) The state shall make incremental progress towards the state target specified in subdivision (a) by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015.

10608.20. (a) (1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28, and may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in subdivision (a) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.

(b) An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.

(2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:

(A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2016 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.

(B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.

(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10-percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Consider climatic differences within the state.

(B) Consider population density differences within the state.

(C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

(D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.

(E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.

(F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.

(c) If the department adopts a regulation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) that results in a requirement that an urban retail water supplier achieve a reduction in daily per capita water use that is greater than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, an urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may limit its urban water use target to a reduction of not more than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, by adopting the method described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(d) The department shall update the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2014. An urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may adopt a new urban daily per capita water use target pursuant to this updated method.

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(h) (1) The department, through a public process and in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall develop technical methodologies and criteria for the consistent implementation of this part, including, but not limited to, both of the following:

(A) Methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area population, indoor residential water use, and landscaped area water use.

(B) Criteria for adjustments pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 10608.24.

(2) The department shall post the methodologies and criteria developed pursuant to this subdivision on its Internet Web site, and make written copies

available, by October 1, 2010. An urban retail water supplier shall use the methods developed by the department in compliance with this part.

(i) (1) The department shall adopt regulations for implementation of the provisions relating to process water in accordance with subdivision (*l*) of Section 10608.12, subdivision (e) of Section 10608.24, and subdivision (d) of Section 10608.26.

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

(j) An urban retail water supplier shall be granted an extension to July 1, 2011, for adoption of an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 to allow use of technical methodologies developed by the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (h). An urban retail water supplier that adopts an urban water management plan due in 2010 that does not use the methodologies developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) shall amend the plan by July 1, 2011, to comply with this part.

10608.22. Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

10608.24. (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

(b) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.

(c) An urban retail water supplier's compliance daily per capita water use shall be the measure of progress toward achievement of its urban water use target.

(d) (1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:

(A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.

(B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.

(C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.

(2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

(e) When developing the urban water use target pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area, may exclude process water from the calculation of gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

(f) (1) An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) may include the agricultural water use in determining gross water use. An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in determining gross water use and develops its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 shall use a water efficient standard for agricultural irrigation of 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration multiplied by the crop coefficient for irrigated acres.

(2) An urban retail water supplier, that is also an agricultural water supplier, is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 10608.48), if the agricultural water use is incorporated into its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (1).

10608.26. (a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.

(b) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target through efficiency improvements in any combination among its customer sectors. An urban retail water supplier shall avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector.

(c) For an urban retail water supplier that supplies water to a United States Department of Defense military installation, the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part shall consider the United States Department of Defense military installation's requirements under federal Executive Order 13423.

(d) (1) Any ordinance or resolution adopted by an urban retail water supplier after the effective date of this section shall not require existing customers as of the effective date of this section, to undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use, but may provide technical assistance and financial incentives to those customers to implement efficiency measures for process water. This section shall not limit an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to a declaration of drought emergency by an urban retail water supplier.

(2) This part shall not be construed or enforced so as to interfere with the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113980) to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 114380), inclusive, of Part 7 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any requirement or standard for the protection of public health, public safety, or worker safety established by federal, state, or local government or recommended by recognized standard setting organizations or trade associations.

10608.28. (a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

(1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).

(3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.

(4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.

(5) By hydrologic region.

(6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.

(b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

10608.32. All costs incurred pursuant to this part by a water utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may be recoverable in rates subject to review and approval by the Public Utilities Commission, and may be recorded in a memorandum account and reviewed for reasonableness by the Public Utilities Commission.

10608.36. Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

10608.40. Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

10608.42. The department shall review the 2015 urban water management plans and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2016, on progress towards achieving a 20-percent reduction in urban water use by December 31, 2020. The report shall include recommendations on changes to water efficiency standards or urban water use targets in order to achieve

the 20-percent reduction and to reflect updated efficiency information and technology changes.

10608.43. The department, in conjunction with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, by April 1, 2010, shall convene a representative task force consisting of academic experts, urban retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users to develop alternative best management practices for commercial, industrial, and institutional users and an assessment of the potential statewide water use efficiency improvement in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that would result from implementation of these best management practices. The taskforce, in conjunction with the department, shall submit a report to the Legislature by April 1, 2012, that shall include a review of multiple sectors within commercial, industrial, and institutional users and that shall recommend water use efficiency standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional users among various sectors of water use. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Appropriate metrics for evaluating commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.

(b) Evaluation of water demands for manufacturing processes, goods, and cooling.

(c) Evaluation of public infrastructure necessary for delivery of recycled water to the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(d) Evaluation of institutional and economic barriers to increased recycled water use within the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(e) Identification of technical feasibility and cost of the best management practices to achieve more efficient water use statewide in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that is consistent with the public interest and reflects past investments in water use efficiency.

10608.44. Each state agency shall reduce water use on facilities it operates to support urban retail water suppliers in meeting the target identified in Section 10608.16.

Chapter 4. Agricultural Water Suppliers

10608.48. (a) On or before July 31, 2012, an agricultural water supplier shall implement efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c).

(b) Agricultural water suppliers shall implement all of the following critical efficient management practices:

(1) Measure the volume of water delivered to customers with sufficient accuracy to comply with subdivision (a) of Section 531.10 and to implement paragraph (2).

(2) Adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered.

(c) Agricultural water suppliers shall implement additional efficient management practices, including, but not limited to, practices to accomplish all of the following, if the measures are locally cost effective and technically feasible:

(1) Facilitate alternative land use for lands with exceptionally high water duties or whose irrigation contributes to significant problems, including drainage.

(2) Facilitate use of available recycled water that otherwise would not be used beneficially, meets all health and safety criteria, and does not harm crops or soils.

(3) Facilitate the financing of capital improvements for on-farm irrigation systems.

(4) Implement an incentive pricing structure that promotes one or more of the following goals:

(A) More efficient water use at the farm level.

(B) Conjunctive use of groundwater.

(C) Appropriate increase of groundwater recharge.

(D) Reduction in problem drainage.

(E) Improved management of environmental resources.

(F) Effective management of all water sources throughout the year by adjusting seasonal pricing structures based on current conditions.

(5) Expand line or pipe distribution systems, and construct regulatory reservoirs to increase distribution system flexibility and capacity, decrease maintenance, and reduce seepage.

(6) Increase flexibility in water ordering by, and delivery to, water customers within operational limits.

(7) Construct and operate supplier spill and tailwater recovery systems.

(8) Increase planned conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater within the supplier service area.

(9) Automate canal control structures.

(10) Facilitate or promote customer pump testing and evaluation.

(11) Designate a water conservation coordinator who will develop and implement the water management plan and prepare progress reports.

(12) Provide for the availability of water management services to water users. These services may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(A) On-farm irrigation and drainage system evaluations.

(B) Normal year and real-time irrigation scheduling and crop evapotranspiration information.

(C) Surface water, groundwater, and drainage water quantity and quality data.

(D) Agricultural water management educational programs and materials for farmers, staff, and the public.

(13) Evaluate the policies of agencies that provide the supplier with water to identify the potential for institutional changes to allow more flexible water deliveries and storage.

(14) Evaluate and improve the efficiencies of the supplier's pumps.

(d) Agricultural water suppliers shall include in the agricultural water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) a report on which efficient water management practices have been implemented and are planned to be implemented, an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements that have occurred since the last report, and an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements estimated to occur five and 10 years in the future. If an agricultural water supplier determines that an efficient water management practice is not locally cost effective or technically feasible, the supplier shall submit information documenting that determination.

(e) The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

(f) An agricultural water supplier may meet the requirements of subdivisions (d) and (e) by submitting to the department a water conservation plan submitted to the United States Bureau of Reclamation that meets the requirements described in Section 10828.

(g) On or before December 31, 2013, December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2021, the department, in consultation with the board, shall submit to the Legislature a report on the agricultural efficient water management practices that have been implemented and are planned to be implemented and an assessment of the manner in which the implementation of those efficient water management practices has affected and will affect agricultural operations, including estimated water use efficiency improvements, if any.

(h) The department may update the efficient water management practices required pursuant to subdivision (c), in consultation with the Agricultural Water Management Council, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and the board. All efficient water management practices for agricultural water use pursuant to this chapter shall be adopted or revised by the department only after the department conducts public hearings to allow participation of the diverse geographical areas and interests of the state.

(i) (1) The department shall adopt regulations that provide for a range of options that agricultural water suppliers may use or implement to comply with the measurement requirement in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

Chapter 5. Sustainable Water Management

10608.50. (a) The department, in consultation with the board, shall promote implementation of regional water resources management practices through increased incentives and removal of barriers consistent with state and federal law. Potential changes may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Revisions to the requirements for urban and agricultural water management plans.

(2) Revisions to the requirements for integrated regional water management plans.

(3) Revisions to the eligibility for state water management grants and loans.

(4) Revisions to state or local permitting requirements that increase water supply opportunities, but do not weaken water quality protection under state and federal law.

(5) Increased funding for research, feasibility studies, and project construction.

(6) Expanding technical and educational support for local land use and water management agencies.

(b) No later than January 1, 2011, and updated as part of the California Water Plan, the department, in consultation with the board, and with public input, shall propose new statewide targets, or review and update existing statewide targets, for regional water resources management practices, including, but not limited to, recycled water, brackish groundwater desalination, and infiltration and direct use of urban stormwater runoff.

Chapter 6. Standardized Data Collection

10608.52. (a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

(b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24 and an agricultural water supplier's compliance with implementation of efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10608.48. The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

Chapter 7. Funding Provisions

10608.56. (a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(b) On and after July 1, 2013, an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the department shall determine that an agricultural water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the efficient water management practices described in Section 10608.48, if the agricultural water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the efficient water management practices. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the efficient water management practices to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

(f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

10608.60. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for grants to implement this part. In the allocation of funding, it is the intent of the

Legislature that the department give consideration to disadvantaged communities to assist in implementing the requirements of this part.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75041 of the Public Resources Code, should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for direct expenditures to implement this part.

Chapter 8. Quantifying Agricultural Water Use Efficiency

10608.64. The department, in consultation with the Agricultural Water Management Council, academic experts, and other stakeholders, shall develop a methodology for quantifying the efficiency of agricultural water use. Alternatives to be assessed shall include, but not be limited to, determination of efficiency levels based on crop type or irrigation system distribution uniformity. On or before December 31, 2011, the department shall report to the Legislature on a proposed methodology and a plan for implementation. The plan shall include the estimated implementation costs and the types of data needed to support the methodology. Nothing in this section authorizes the department to implement a methodology established pursuant to this section.

SEC. 2. Section 10631.5 of the Water Code is amended to read:

10631.5. (a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This section does not apply to water management projects funded by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

(4) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "not locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b) (1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2) (A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit biennial reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2016, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before July 1, 2016, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 3. Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6 of the Water Code is repealed.

SEC. 4. Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) is added to Division 6 of the Water Code, to read:

PART 2.8. AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy

10800. This part shall be known and may be cited as the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act.

10801. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource.

(b) The California Constitution requires that water in the state be used in a reasonable and beneficial manner.

(c) Urban water districts are required to adopt water management plans.

(d) The conservation of agricultural water supplies is of great statewide concern.

(e) There is a great amount of reuse of delivered water, both inside and outside the water service areas.

(f) Significant noncrop beneficial uses are associated with agricultural water use, including streamflows and wildlife habitat.

(g) Significant opportunities exist in some areas, through improved irrigation water management, to conserve water or to reduce the quantity of highly saline or toxic drainage water.

(h) Changes in water management practices should be carefully planned and implemented to minimize adverse effects on other beneficial uses currently being served.

(i) Agricultural water suppliers that receive water from the federal Central Valley Project are required by federal law to prepare and implement water conservation plans.

(j) Agricultural water users applying for a permit to appropriate water from the board are required to prepare and implement water conservation plans.

10802. The Legislature finds and declares that all of the following are the policies of the state:

(a) The conservation of water shall be pursued actively to protect both the people of the state and the state's water resources.

(b) The conservation of agricultural water supplies shall be an important criterion in public decisions with regard to water.

(c) Agricultural water suppliers shall be required to prepare water management plans to achieve conservation of water.

Chapter 2. Definitions

10810. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10811. "Agricultural water management plan" or "plan" means an agricultural water management plan prepared pursuant to this part.

10812. "Agricultural water supplier" has the same meaning as defined in Section 10608.12.

10813. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses water for agricultural purposes.

10814. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of that entity.

10815. "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, special district, or other public entity.

10816. "Urban water supplier" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 10617.

10817. "Water conservation" means the efficient management of water resources for beneficial uses, preventing waste, or accomplishing additional benefits with the same amount of water.

Chapter 3. Agricultural Water Management Plans

Article 1. General Provisions

10820. (a) An agricultural water supplier shall prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan in the manner set forth in this chapter on or before December 31, 2012, and shall update that plan on December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every five years thereafter.

(b) Every supplier that becomes an agricultural water supplier after December 31, 2012, shall prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan within one year after the date it has become an agricultural water supplier.

(c) A water supplier that indirectly provides water to customers for agricultural purposes shall not prepare a plan pursuant to this part without the consent of each agricultural water supplier that directly provides that water to its customers.

10821. (a) An agricultural water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall notify each city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the agricultural water supplier will be preparing the plan or reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The agricultural water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, each city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(b) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and submitted in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10840).

Article 2. Contents of Plans

10825. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this part to allow levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

(b) This part does not require the implementation of water conservation programs or practices that are not locally cost effective.

10826. An agricultural water management plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter. The plan shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the agricultural water supplier and the service area, including all of the following:

(1) Size of the service area.

(2) Location of the service area and its water management facilities.

(3) Terrain and soils.

(4) Climate.

(5) Operating rules and regulations.
(6) Water delivery measurements or calculations.
(7) Water rate schedules and billing.
(8) Water shortage allocation policies.

(b) Describe the quantity and quality of water resources of the agricultural water supplier, including all of the following:
(1) Surface water supply.
(2) Groundwater supply.
(3) Other water supplies.
(4) Source water quality monitoring practices.
(5) Water uses within the agricultural water supplier's service area, including all of the following:
(A) Agricultural.
(B) Environmental.
(C) Recreational.
(D) Municipal and industrial.
(E) Groundwater recharge.
(F) Transfers and exchanges.
(G) Other water uses.
(6) Drainage from the water supplier's service area.
(7) Water accounting, including all of the following:
(A) Quantifying the water supplier's water supplies.
(B) Tabulating water uses.
(C) Overall water budget.
(8) Water supply reliability.

(c) Include an analysis, based on available information, of the effect of climate change on future water supplies.

(d) Describe previous water management activities.

(e) Include in the plan the water use efficiency information required pursuant to Section 10608.48.

10827. Agricultural water suppliers that are members of the Agricultural Water Management Council, and that submit water management plans to that council in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Efficient Water Management Practices By Agricultural Water Suppliers In California," dated January 1, 1999, may submit the water management plans identifying water demand management measures currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, to satisfy the requirements of Section 10826.

10828. (a) Agricultural water suppliers that are required to submit water conservation plans to the United States Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to either the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102-575) or the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, or both, may submit those water conservation plans to satisfy the requirements of Section 10826, if both of the following apply:

(1) The agricultural water supplier has adopted and submitted the water conservation plan to the United States Bureau of Reclamation within the previous four years.

(2) The United States Bureau of Reclamation has accepted the water conservation plan as adequate.

(b) This part does not require agricultural water suppliers that are required to submit water conservation plans to the United States Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to either the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102-575) or the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, or both, to prepare and adopt water conservation plans according to a schedule that is different from that required by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

10829. An agricultural water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by adopting an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) or by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide water management planning if those plans meet or exceed the requirements of this part.

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

10840. Every agricultural water supplier shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10825).

10841. Prior to adopting a plan, the agricultural water supplier shall make the proposed plan available for public inspection, and shall hold a public hearing on the plan. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned agricultural water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. A privately owned agricultural water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area and shall provide a reasonably equivalent opportunity that would otherwise be afforded through a public hearing process for interested parties to provide input on the plan. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified during or after the hearing.

10842. An agricultural water supplier shall implement the plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan, as determined by the governing body of the agricultural water supplier.

10843. (a) An agricultural water supplier shall submit to the entities identified in subdivision (b) a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after the adoption of the plan. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the entities identified in subdivision (b) within 30 days after the adoption of the amendments or changes.

(b) An agricultural water supplier shall submit a copy of its plan and amendments or changes to the plan to each of the following entities:

(1) The department.

(2) Any city, county, or city and county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

(3) Any groundwater management entity within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier extracts or provides water supplies.

(4) Any urban water supplier within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

(5) Any city or county library within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

(6) The California State Library.

(7) Any local agency formation commission serving a county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.

10844. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of adopting its plan, the agricultural water supplier shall make the plan available for public review on the agricultural water supplier's Internet Web site.

(b) An agricultural water supplier that does not have an Internet Web site shall submit to the department, not later than 30 days after the date of adopting its plan, a copy of the adopted plan in an electronic format. The department shall make the plan available for public review on the department's Internet Web site.

10845. (a) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, 2013, and thereafter in the years ending in six and years ending in one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part.

(b) The report prepared by the department shall identify the outstanding elements of any plan adopted pursuant to this part. The report shall include an evaluation of the effectiveness of this part in promoting efficient agricultural water management practices and recommendations relating to proposed changes to this part, as appropriate.

(c) The department shall provide a copy of the report to each agricultural water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearing designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(d) This section does not authorize the department, in preparing the report, to approve, disapprove, or critique individual plans submitted pursuant to this part.

Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions

10850. (a) Any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an agricultural water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(1) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(2) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 120 days after submitting the plan or amendments to the plan to entities in accordance with Section 10844 or the taking of that action.

(b) In an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an agricultural water supplier, on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse

of discretion is established if the agricultural water supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law, or if the action by the agricultural water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10851. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part. This part does not exempt projects for implementation of the plan or for expanded or additional water supplies from the California Environmental Quality Act.

10852. An agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

10853. No agricultural water supplier that provides water to less than 25,000 irrigated acres, excluding recycled water, shall be required to implement the requirements of this part or Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) unless sufficient funding has specifically been provided to that water supplier for these purposes.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect only if Senate Bill 1 and Senate Bill 6 of the 2009–10 Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Legislature are enacted and become effective.

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VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX B

California Department of Water Resources
UWMP Checklist

RBF CONSULTING
14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

Table I-2 Urban Water Management Plan checklist, organized by subject

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
CONTINGENCY [b]				
35	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action, including up to a 50-percent water supply reduction, and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage	10632(a)		*Section IV.D.*
36	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.	10632(b)		*Section V.F. Table V-2A*
37	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.	10632(c)		*Section IV.D., pg IV-11; Section V .D., pg V-4*
38	Identify additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.	10632(d)		*Section IV.C. "BMP 13" pg IV-10*
39	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.	10632(e)		*Section IV.D. pg IV-12*
40	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	10632(f)		*Appendix D*
41	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.	10632(g)		*Appendix D*
42	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	10632(h)		*SECTION IV.D. pg IV-11*
43	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.	10632(i)		*SECTION III.D. pgs IV-12,13,14*
DMMs				
26	Describe how each water demand management measure is being implemented or scheduled for implementation. Use the list provided.	10631(f)(1)	Discuss each DMM, even if it is not currently or planned for implementation. Provide any appropriate schedules.	*SECTION IV.C pgs IV-2 – IV-11*

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
27	Describe the methods the supplier uses to evaluate the effectiveness of DMMs implemented or described in the UWMP.	10631(f)(3)		*SECTION IV*
28	Provide an estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the ability to further reduce demand.	10631(f)(4)		*N/A*
29	Evaluate each water demand management measure that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. The evaluation should include economic and non-economic factors, cost-benefit analysis, available funding, and the water suppliers' legal authority to implement the work.	10631(g)	See 10631(g) for additional wording.	*SECTION IV*
32	Include the annual reports submitted to meet the Section 6.2 requirements, if a member of the CUWCC and signer of the December 10, 2008 MOU.	10631(j)	Signers of the MOU that submit the biannual reports are deemed compliant with Items 28 and 29.	*N/A*
EXTERNAL COORDINATION AND OUTREACH				
4	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	10620(d)(2)		*SECTION I.C. pg I-3*
6	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Any city or county receiving the notice may be consulted and provide comments.	10621(b)		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
7	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP or any amendments to, or changes in, have been adopted as described in Section 10640 et seq.	10621(c)		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
54	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water management plan has been or will be provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of this urban water management plan.	10635(b)		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
55	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	10642		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
56	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection and held a public hearing about the plan. For public agencies, the hearing notice is to be provided pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water. Privately-owned water suppliers shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.	10642		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
57	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	10642		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
59	Provide supporting documentation that, in addition to submittal to DWR, the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. This also includes amendments or changes.	10644(a)		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
60	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours	10645		*SECTION I.B. pg I-3*
RECYCLED WATER				
44	Provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. Coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	10633		*SECTION II.D pg II-6 SECTION VI.C pg II-2*
45	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	10633(a)		*SECTION II.D, pg II-6*
46	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	10633(b)		*SECTION II.D, pg II-6 SECTION VI.C, pg VI-2*
47	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.	10633(c)		*SECTION VI.B, pg VI-1*
48	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.	10633(d)		*SECTION VI.C, pg VI-2*
49	The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	10633(e)		*SECTION V.F. pgs V-5 - V-8*
50	Describe the actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	10633(f)		*SECTION VI.C pg VI-2*
51	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.	10633(g)		*SECTION VI.C. pg VI-2*

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
RELIABILITY				
22	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage and provide data for (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, and (C) multiple dry water years.	10631(c)(1)		*SECTION V.B pgs V-1 - V-4*
23	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use - given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors - describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.	10631(c)(2)		*SECTION V.C. Pg V-4*
53	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. Base the assessment on the information compiled under Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.	10635(a)		*SECTION V.F. Tables V-2A - V-2F*
SERVICE AREA				
8	Describe the water supplier service area.	10631(a)		*SECTION I.D. pg I-3*
9	Describe the climate and other demographic factors of the service area of the supplier	10631(a)		*SECTION I.D. pg I-5*
10	Indicate the current population of the service area	10631(a)	Provide the most recent population data possible. Use the method described in "Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use". See Section M.	*SECTION I.D. pg I-5*
11	Provide population projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030, based on data from State, regional, or local service area population projections.	10631(a)	2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	*SECTION I.D. pg I-5*
12	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	10631(a)		*SECTION I.E. pg I-5*
WATER CONSERVATION				
1	Provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	10608.20(e)		*SECTION III.D pgs III-9 - III-11*
2	Include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions.	10608.36		*Section IV.C. "BMP 12" pg IV-9*

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
3	Report progress in meeting urban water use targets using the standardized form.	10608.40		*Section IV.C. "BMP 12" pg IV-9*
WATER DEMANDS				
25	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, for the following: (A) single-family residential, (B) multifamily, (C) commercial, (D) industrial, (E) institutional and governmental, (F) landscape, (G) sales to other agencies, (H) saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, and (I) agriculture.	10631(e)(1)	Consider 'past' to be 2005, present to be 2010, and projected to be 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Provide numbers for each category for each of these years.	*SECTION III-C pg III-3*
34	Include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.	10631.1(a)		*SECTION III-C pg III-8*
WATER SUPPLY				
5	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	10620(f)		*SECTION V.B,C pgs V-1- V-4* *SECTION II.B,C,D pgs II-1 - II-6*
13	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	10631(b)	The 'existing' water sources should be for the same year as the "current population" in line 10. 2035 and 2040 can also be provided.	*SECTION V.F, Table V-1 pg V-5*
14	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. If yes, then complete 15 through 21 of the UWMP Checklist. If no, then indicate "not applicable" in lines 15 through 21 under the UWMP location column.	10631(b)	Source classifications are: surface water, groundwater, recycled water, storm water, desalinated sea water, desalinated brackish groundwater, and other.	*SECTION II.C pgs II-4 - II-6*
15	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	10631(b)(1)		*SECTION V.B pgs V-3 - V-4 Appendix E*
16	Describe the groundwater basin.	10631(b)(2)		*SECTION II.C. pgs II-4 - II-6 Appendix E*
17	Indicate whether the groundwater basin is adjudicated? Include a copy of the court order or decree.	10631(b)(2)		*SECTION II.C pg II-6*
18	Describe the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. If the basin is not adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		*N/A*

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
19	For groundwater basins that are not adjudicated, provide information as to whether DWR has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition. If the basin is adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		*SECTION II.C. pg II-6*
20	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	10631(b)(3)		*SECTION II.B., Table II-2 pg II-3*
21	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	10631(b)(4)	Provide projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	*SECTION II.C. pg II-6 SECTION V.B pg V-4*
24	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short term or long-term basis.	10631(d)		*SECTION II.E. pg II-7*
30	Include a detailed description of all water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, excluding demand management programs addressed in (f)(1). Include specific projects, describe water supply impacts, and provide a timeline for each project.	10631(h)		*SECTION V.B. pgs V-1- V-4*
31	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater.	10631(i)		*SECTION V.B. pg V-3*
33	Provide documentation that either the retail agency provided the wholesale agency with water use projections for at least 20 years, if the UWMP agency is a retail agency, OR, if a wholesale agency, it provided its urban retail customers with future planned and existing water source available to it from the wholesale agency during the required water-year types	10631(k)	Average year, single dry year, multiple dry years for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	*Appendix F*
52	Provide information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	10634	For years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030	*SECTION V.F. pg V-9*

a The UWMP Requirement descriptions are general summaries of what is provided in the legislation. Urban water suppliers should review the exact legislative wording prior to submitting its UWMP.

b The Subject classification is provided for clarification only. A water supplier is free to address the UWMP Requirement anywhere with its UWMP, but is urged to provide clarification to DWR to facilitate review for completeness.

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX C

Purchase Order for Imported Water from CMWD

RBF CONSULTING
14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

PURCHASE ORDER FOR IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY TO BE PROVIDED BY CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

PURCHASER: Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 City of Simi Valley	**TERM** 10 years
INITIAL BASE DEMAND: 22,089.3 acre-feet	**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 1, 2003
INITIAL TIER 1 ANNUAL MAXIMUM: 19,880.4 acre-feet	
PURCHASE ORDER COMMITMENT: 132,535.8 acre-feet	

Definitions of capitalized terms used in this Purchase Order are provided in Attachment 1. Terms used in this Purchase Order and not defined in Attachment 1 are defined in Metropolitan's Administrative Code.

COMMITMENT TO PURCHASE

In consideration of Purchaser's commitment to purchase System Water pursuant to this Purchase Order, Calleguas agrees to sell such System Water to Purchaser at the Tier 1 Supply Rate each year in an amount up to the Tier 1 Annual Maximum. System Water sold to Purchaser (excluding deliveries of System Water made under the Interim Agricultural Water Program and Long-term Seasonal Storage Service) in an amount greater than the Tier 1 Annual Maximum shall be sold to the Purchaser at the Tier 2 Supply Rate. In connection with the receipt of System Water, the Purchaser also agrees to pay all other applicable rates and charges, as established by Calleguas from time to time. The rates and charges applicable to System Water as of the Effective Date are shown in Attachment 2.

Purchaser agrees to purchase System Water from Calleguas during the Term in an amount (excluding deliveries of System Water, made under the Interim Agricultural Water Program and Long-term Seasonal Storage Service) not less than the Purchase Order Commitment.

Purchaser recognizes and agrees that Calleguas has relied and will, during the term of this Purchase Order, rely on this commitment by Purchaser in setting its rates and charges, planning and providing its capital facilities and developing its water supply, management and reliability programs. If Purchaser's applicable System Water purchases during the Term are less than the Purchase Order Commitment, Purchaser agrees to pay Calleguas an amount equal to the difference between the Purchase Order Commitment and Purchaser's applicable System Water purchases during the Term times the average of the Tier 1 Supply Rate in effect during the Term. The Purchaser agrees to pay such amount to Calleguas within the next regular billing cycle following the reconciliation of all certifications for special programs that the Purchaser may participate in (e.g. Interim Agricultural Water Program, Long-term Seasonal Storage Service). The Purchaser may elect to pay such amount in twelve equal monthly payments over the course of the next twelve months beginning with the first regular billing cycle

following the reconciliation of all outstanding certifications for special programs. If the Purchaser elects to pay such amount over the course of the next twelve months following the regular billing cycle any outstanding balance shall bear interest at Calleguas' then current investment portfolio average yield. All other amounts payable under this Purchase Order shall be billed and paid in accordance with Ordinance 12.

RENEWAL

Prior to but not later than December 31, 2010, the Purchaser may provide a non-binding written notice to Calleguas of the Purchaser's determination to extend this Purchase Order. Upon the receipt of such notice, the Board of Directors of Calleguas (the "Board") shall determine whether Calleguas will continue to provide System Water to retail purveyors by Purchase Order. If the Board so determines, the Purchaser and Calleguas shall amend this Purchase Order to include an extended term and/or to include such other terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed by the parties. If the Purchaser elects not to renew this Purchase Order it will terminate upon the expiration of the Term.

WATER SERVICE

Conditions of water service by Calleguas to the Purchaser, including but not limited to (i) delivery points, (ii) water delivery schedules, and (iii) water quality, will be determined in accordance with Ordinance 12.

In accordance with its Ordinance 12, Calleguas shall use its reasonable best efforts to supply System Water in the quantities requested by the Purchaser, but is not obligated to dedicate any portion of System capacity for the conveyance, distribution, storage or treatment of System Water for the benefit of the Purchaser or any other retail purveyor. Calleguas shall use its reasonable best efforts to deliver the Base Demand when needed by the Purchaser during the Term; provided however, there shall be no default under this Purchase Order if Calleguas fails to deliver water to the Purchaser in accordance with any such schedule of deliveries during the Term.

By execution of this Purchase Order, the Purchaser recognizes and agrees that it acquires no interest in or to any portion of the System or any other Calleguas facilities, or any right to receive water delivered through the System, excepting the right to purchase up to Purchaser's Tier 1 Annual Maximum at the Tier 1 Supply Rate provided that System Water is available. This Purchase Order governs pricing of the System Water delivered to the Purchaser pursuant to this Purchase Order and does not confer any entitlement to receive System Water.

System Water provided to the Purchaser under the terms of this Purchase Order shall be subject to reduction in accordance with the shortage allocation provisions as adopted by the Board.

In the event that Calleguas' Board determines to reduce, interrupt or suspend deliveries of System Water (excluding deliveries of System Water made under the Interim Agricultural Water Program and Long-term Seasonal Storage Service) any outstanding balance of the Purchase Order Commitment at the end of the Term shall be reduced by the reduction in System Water made available to the Purchaser under this Purchase Order.

MISCELLANEOUS

This Purchase Order will be interpreted, governed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

This Purchase Order will apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Purchaser and Calleguas.

No assignment or transfer of the rights of the Purchaser under this Purchase Order will be valid and effective against Calleguas or the Purchaser without the prior written consent of Calleguas and the Purchaser. In the event that a Calleguas purveyor is acquired by another Calleguas purveyor, the Purchase Order commitment of the acquiree will transfer to the acquirer.

If at any time during the Term, by reason of error in computation or other causes, there is an overpayment or underpayment to Calleguas by the Purchaser of the charges provided for under this Purchase Order, which overpayment or underpayment is not accounted for and corrected in the annual re-determination or reconciliation of said charges, the amount of such overpayment or underpayment shall be credited or debited, as the case may be, to the Purchaser. Calleguas will notify the Purchaser in writing regarding the amount of such credit or debit, as the case may be. In no case will credits or debits for charges provided for under this Purchase Order be administered beyond the limit for billing adjustments as specified in Metropolitan's Administrative Code.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Purchase Order is executed by the duly authorized officers of the Calleguas Municipal Water District and [Purchaser], to be effective January 1, 2003.

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By: Donald R Kendall

Donald R. Kendall
General Manager

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8

By: Bill Davis

Bill Davis, Chairman of the Board of Directors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:

General Counsel

By: Douglas E. Kuyper

Attachment 1
Purchase Order for Imported Water Supplies
DEFINITIONS

"Base Demand" means the greater of (i) the Initial Base Demand or (ii) the ten-year rolling average of the Purchaser's Firm Demand, measured on a fiscal year basis.

"Calleguas" means Calleguas Municipal Water District.

"Effective Date" means the effective date of this Purchase Order as specified above.

"Firm Demand" means the Purchaser's purchases of non-surplus System Water supplies, including full-service and seasonal shift deliveries.

"Initial Base Demand" means the Purchaser's highest annual Firm Demand on Calleguas in any fiscal year during the period from fiscal year 1989/90 through fiscal year 2001/02.

"Metropolitan" means The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

"Purchase Order Commitment" means 60% of the initial Base Demand times 10. Deliveries of System Water made under the Agricultural Water Program and Long-term Seasonal Storage Service, will not count toward the Purchase Order Commitment.

"Purchase Order" means this Purchase Order.

"Purchaser" means the retail purveyor specified above, a duly organized [city/water district/county water authority] of the State of California.

"System" means the properties, works and facilities of Calleguas necessary for the supply, development, storage, conveyance, distribution, treatment or sale of water.

"System Water" means water supplies developed by Calleguas and delivered to the Purchaser through the System or other means (e.g. conjunctive use storage).

"Term" means the term of this Purchase Order as specified above.

"Tier 1 Annual Maximum" means an amount equal to 90% of the Base Demand.

"Tier 1 Supply Rate" means Metropolitan's per-acre-foot Tier 1 Supply Rate, as determined from time to time by Metropolitan's Board of Directors. The initial Tier 1 Rate is $73/AF.

"Tier 2 Supply Rate" means Metropolitan's per-acre-foot Tier 2 Supply Rate, as determined from time to time by Metropolitan's Board of Directors. The initial Tier 2 Rate is $154/AF.

Attachment 2
Purchase Order for Imported Water Supplies
METROPOLITAN RATES AND CHARGES
(as adopted by MWD Board)

	Effective January 1, 2003
Tier 1 Supply Rate ($/af)	$73
Tier 2 Supply Rate ($/af)	$154
System Access Rate ($/af)	$141
System Power Rate ($/af)	$ 89
Water Stewardship Rate ($/af)	$ 23
Long-term Storage Water Rate ($/af)	$290
Interim Agricultural Water Program ($/af)	$294
Treatment Surcharge ($/af)	$ 82
Readiness-to-Serve Charge ($millions)	$ 80
Capacity Reservation Charge ($/cfs)	$6,100
Peaking Surcharge ($/cfs)	$18,300

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

RATES AND CHARGES

Effective January 1, 2003

RATES	MWD Rates $/AF	CMWD Rates $/AF	TOTAL RATE $/AF
TIER 1 RATE	$ 408	$ 74	$ 482
TIER 2 RATE	$ 489	$ 74	$ 563
LONG-TERM SEASONAL RATE	$ 290	$ 74	$ 364
INTERIM AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM	$ 294	$ 74	$ 368

CHARGES	
READINESS-TO-SERVE (Detail by Purveyor on attached Exhibit A)	$ 2,748,490
CAPACITY RESERVATION CHARGE ($/cfs) (cfs to be provided by purveyor)	$ 19,500

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX D

1. VCWWD No. 8 Water Conservation Program, May 2009
2. City of Simi Valley Water Conservation Program, June 2009
3. Resolution No. WWD- 230 (Water Rates and Charges)
4. Ordinance No. 1159 (Sanitation Fees and Charges)

RBF CONSULTING
14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

Article 1. - Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 Water Conservation Program

6-11.101 - Purpose and intent.

(a) The purpose of this article is to establish a Water Conservation Program that will reduce water consumption within the jurisdiction of VCWWD through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within VCWWD's service area to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible.

(b) This article establishes permanent water conservation standards intended to alter behavior related to water use efficiency at all times and further establishes three (3) levels of water supply shortage response actions to be implemented during times of declared water shortage or declared water shortage emergency, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening drought or emergency conditions and decreasing supplies.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009)

6-11.102 - Definitions.

The following words and phrases whenever used in this article have the meaning defined in this section:

(a) "City" means City of Simi Valley.

(b) "City Council" means the City Council of the City of Simi Valley.

(c) "Person" means any natural person or persons, corporation, public or private entity, governmental agency or institution, including all agencies and departments of VCWWD, or any other user of water provided by VCWWD.

(d) "Landscape irrigation system" means an irrigation system with pipes, hoses, spray heads, or sprinkling devices that are operated by hand or through an automated system.

(e) "Single pass cooling systems" means equipment where water is circulated only once to cool equipment before being disposed.

(f) "Potable water" means water which is suitable for drinking.

(g) "Public area" means land owned in fee or easement by a public agency.

(h) "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of non-potable water for beneficial use as defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(i) "Smart Controller" means electronic irrigation controller that utilizes sensors and real-time weather-based information in determining evapotranspiration (ET) and allowing efficient water management.

(j) "VCWWD" means the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8.

(k) "District Board" means the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8.

(l) "District" means the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009)

6-11.103 - Application.

(a) To the extent authorized by law, this article shall apply to all customers and property within the service area of VCWWD.

(b) The provisions of this article do not apply to uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire, and other similar emergency services.

(c) The provisions of this article do not apply to the use of recycled water, with the exception of Section 6-11.104(a).

(d) The provisions of this article do not apply to the use of water by commercial nurseries and commercial growers to sustain plants, trees, shrubs, crops, or other vegetation intended for commercial sale.

(e) This article is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009)

6-11.104 - Permanent water conservation requirements—Prohibition against waste.

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times and are permanent. Violations of this section will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

(a) *Limits on watering hours.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. This provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries and irrigation systems using smart controllers.

(b) *Limit on watering duration.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes of watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour, stream rotor sprinklers that meet a seventy (70%) percent efficiency standard, or irrigation systems using smart controllers.

(c) *No excessive water flow or runoff.* Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, or ditch is prohibited.

(d) *No washing down hard or paved surfaces.* Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.

(e) *Obligation to fix leaks, breaks or malfunctions.* Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected, and in no event more than seven (7) days after receiving notice from VCWWD, is prohibited.

(f) *Recirculating water required for water fountains and decorative water features.* Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.

(g) *Limits on washing vehicles.* Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device. This subsection does not apply to any commercial car washing facility.

(h) *Drinking water served upon request only.* Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.

(i) *Commercial lodging establishments must provide guests option to decline daily linen services.* Hotels, motels, and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.

(j) *No installation of single pass cooling systems.* Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.

(k) *No installation of non-recirculating water systems in commercial car washes and laundry systems.*

Installation of non-recirculating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car washes and new commercial laundry systems.

(l) *Restaurants required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves.* New and existing food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves.

(m) *Commercial car wash systems.* Effective on January 1, 2010, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational recirculating water systems or must have secured a waiver of this requirement from VCWWD.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009, as amended by § 1, Ord. WWD-09, eff. June 15, 2009)

6-11.105 - Level 1 water supply shortage.

(a) A Level 1 water supply shortage exists when the Board of Directors of VCWWD determines, in their discretion and based upon a water supply shortage declaration issued by the State and/or wholesale water agencies, that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the Board of Directors of VCWWD of a Level 1 water supply shortage condition, VCWWD will implement the mandatory Level 1 conservation measures identified in this section.

(b) *Additional water conservation measures.* In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Section 6-11.104, the following water conservation requirements apply during a declared Level 1 water supply shortage:

(1) *Limits on watering days.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three (3) days per week or forty-five (45) minutes per station per week on a schedule established and posted by VCWWD. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than two (2) days per week or thirty (30) minutes per station per week on a schedule established and posted by VCWWD. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or irrigation systems using smart controllers or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(2) *Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions.* All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by VCWWD unless other arrangements are made with VCWWD.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009, as amended by § 1, Ord. WWD-10, eff. October 12, 2009)

6-11.106 - Level 2 water supply shortage.

(a) A Level 2 water supply shortage exists when the Board of Directors of VCWWD determines, in their discretion and based upon a water supply shortage declaration issued by the State and/or wholesale water agencies, that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the Board of Directors of VCWWD of a Level 2 water supply shortage condition, VCWWD will implement the mandatory Level 2 conservation measures identified in this section.

(b) *Additional conservation measures.* In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Sections 6-11.104 and 6-11.105, the following additional water conservation requirements apply during a declared Level 2 water supply shortage:

(1) *Limits on watering days.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two (2) days per week or thirty (30) minutes per station per week on a schedule established and posted by VCWWD. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated-area with potable water is limited to no more than one day per week or fifteen (15) minutes per station per week on a schedule established and posted by VCWWD. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour or that use smart controllers. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or irrigation systems using smart controllers or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(2) *Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions.* All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within forty-eight (48) hours of

notification by VCWWD unless other arrangements are made with VCWWD.

(3) *Limits on filling ornamental lakes or ponds.* Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this article.

(4) *Limits on filling residential swimming pools & spas.* Re-filling of more than one foot per month and initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009, as amended by § 1, Ord. WWD-10, eff. October 12, 2009)

6-11.107 - Level 3 water supply shortage (emergency condition).

(a) A Level 3 water supply shortage condition is also referred to as an "emergency" condition. A Level 3 condition exists when the Board of Directors of VCWWD declares in their discretion and based upon a water supply shortage declaration issued by the State and/or wholesale water agencies, a water shortage emergency and notify their residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. Upon the declaration of a Level 3 water supply shortage condition by VCWWD, VCWWD may implement the mandatory Level 3 conservation measures identified in this section.

(b) *Additional conservation measures.* In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Sections 6-11.104 through 6-11.106, the following water conservation requirements apply during a declared Level 3 water supply shortage emergency:

(1) *No watering or irrigating.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use:

(i) Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container, hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device;

(ii) Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;

(iii) Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;

(iv) Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species;

(v) Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, golf course greens, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established in Section 6-11.106(b)(1) and time restrictions in Section 6-11.104(a) and (b);

(vi) Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

(2) *Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions.* All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by VCWWD unless other arrangements are made with VCWWD.

(3) *New potable water service.* Except for the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or the restoration of service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less, no new potable water service will be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as will-serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability) will be issued, except under the following circumstances:

(i) A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project;

(ii) The project is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; or

(iii) The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of VCWWD.

(4) *Discontinue service.* VCWWD, in its sole discretion, may discontinue service to customers who willfully violate provisions of this section.

(5) *No new annexations.* Upon the declaration of a Level 3 water supply shortage condition, VCWWD will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area. This subsection does not apply to boundary corrections and annexations that will not result in any increased use of water.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009, as amended by § 1, Ord. WWD-09, eff. June 15, 2009)

6-11.108 - Procedures for determination—Notification of water supply shortage.

(a) *Declaration and notification of water supply shortage.* The existence of Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 water supply shortage conditions shall be declared by resolution of VCWWD adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with State law. The mandatory conservation requirements applicable to Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 conditions will take effect on the tenth day after the date the shortage level is declared. Within five (5) days following the declaration of the shortage level, VCWWD will publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices.

(b) *Determination of compliance with this article.* Violations and compliance with the provisions set forth in this article shall, to the extent authorized by law, be determined by VCWWD.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009)

6-11.109 - Hardship waiver.

(a) *Undue and disproportionate hardship.* If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this article would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, then the person may apply for a waiver to the requirements as provided in this section.

(b) *Written finding.* The waiver may be granted or conditionally granted only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

(1) *Application.* Application for a waiver must be on a form prescribed by VCWWD and accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by VCWWD resolution.

(2) *Supporting documentation.* The application must be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.

(3) *Required findings for waiver.* An application for a waiver will be denied unless VCWWD finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested and on water use information for the property as shown by water use records all of the following:

(i) That the waiver does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other residents and businesses;

(ii) That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this article would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impact to residents and businesses generally;

(iii) That the authorizing of such waiver will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties and will not materially affect the ability of VCWWD to effectuate the purpose of this article and will not be detrimental to the public interest; and

(iv) That the condition or situation of the subject property or the intended use of the property for which the waiver is sought is not common, recurrent, or general in nature.

(4) *Approval authority.* The District Manager or designee must act upon any completed waiver application no later than ten (10) days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the waiver. The applicant requesting the waiver must be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a waiver is approved, the waiver will apply to the subject property during the period of the mandatory water supply shortage condition. The decision of the District Manager or designee will be final.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009)

6-11.110 - Enforcement.

(a) No customer of VCWWD shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water in a manner contrary to any provision of this article. Each customer shall be guilty of a separate offense for each day during which such violation of this article occurred.

(b) *Criminal enforcement.* Any violation of the water use restrictions set forth in this article may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in Chapter 2 of Title 1 of this Code.

(c) *Civil enforcement.* Any violation of the water use restrictions set forth in this article may be subject to penalties and fines as set forth below:

(1) *First violation.* The VCWWD may issue an Initial Notice of Violation/Warning and deliver a copy of this ordinance by mail or in person.

(2) *Second violation.* A second violation within the preceding twelve (12) calendar months is punishable by a fine in an amount set forth by resolution adopted by the VCWWD.

(3) *Third violation.* A third violation within the preceding twelve (12) calendar months is punishable by a fine in an amount set forth by resolution adopted by the VCWWD.

(4) *Fourth and subsequent violations.* A fourth and any subsequent violation is punishable by a fine in an amount set forth by resolution adopted by the VCWWD.

(5) *Water flow restrictor.* In addition to any fines and penalties, VCWWD may install, upon its customers, a water flow restrictor device of approximately one gallon per minute capacity for services up to one and one-half inch size and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services for violations of mandatory water use restrictions set forth in this article after forty-eight (48) hours' written notice of intent.

(6) *Disconnecting service.* In addition to fines and penalties, and the installation of a water flow restrictor, VCWWD may disconnect its customers' water service after five (5) calendar days'

written notice of intent for continued violations of mandatory water use restrictions set forth in this article.

(7) *Cost of flow restrictor and disconnecting service.* A person or entity that violates this article is responsible for payment of VCWWD's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the VCWWD's Schedule of Service Charges then in effect. Such charges must be paid to VCWWD before the device is removed or the water service is reconnected. Nonpayment will be subject to the same remedies as nonpayment of basic water rates.

(d) *Notice and hearing for civil enforcement.*

(1) A notice of violation by mail or personal delivery shall be issued at least ten (10) calendar days before taking civil enforcement action. Such notice must describe the violation and the date by which corrective action must be taken. A customer may appeal the Notice of Violation by filing a written notice of appeal with VCWWD no later than the close of business on the day before the date scheduled for enforcement action. Any Notice of Violation not timely appealed will be final. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, a hearing on the appeal will be scheduled, and VCWWD will mail written notice of the hearing date to the customer at least ten (10) calendar days before the date of the hearing.

(2) Pending receipt of a written appeal or pending a hearing pursuant to an appeal, VCWWD may take appropriate steps to prevent the unauthorized use of water as appropriate to the nature and extent of the violations and the current declared water level condition.

(3) All appeal hearings shall be conducted before the District Manager or designee. The District Manager or designee shall be the final decision maker on all appeals.

(§ 4, Ord. WWD-08, eff. May 11, 2009, as amended by § 1, Ord. WWD-09, eff. June 15, 2009)

Article 2. - City Water Conservation Program

6-11.201 - Purpose and intent.

(a) The purpose of this article is to establish a Water Conservation Program that will reduce water consumption within the City through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible.

(b) This article establishes permanent water conservation standards intended to alter behavior related to water use efficiency at all times.

(§ 4, Ord. 1142, eff. June 16, 2009)

6-11.202 - Definitions.

The following words and phrases whenever used in this article have the meaning defined in this section:

(a) "City" means City of Simi Valley.

(b) "City Council" means the City Council of the City of Simi Valley.

(c) "Person" means any natural person or persons, corporation, public or private entity, governmental agency or institution, including all agencies and departments of City, or any other user of water.

(d) "Landscape irrigation system" means an irrigation system with pipes, hoses, spray heads, or sprinkling devices that are operated by hand or through an automated system.

(e) "Single pass cooling systems" means equipment where water is circulated only once to cool equipment before being disposed.

(f) "Potable water" means water which is suitable for drinking.

(g) "Public area" means land owned in fee or easement by a public agency.

(h) "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of non-potable water for beneficial use as defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(i) "Smart Controller" means electronic irrigation controller that utilizes sensors and real-time weather-based information in determining evapotranspiration (ET) and allowing efficient water management.

(j) "VCWWD" means the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8.

(k) "Golden State" means the Golden State Water Company.

(§ 4, Ord. 1142, eff. July 16, 2009)

6-11.203 - Application.

(a) To the extent authorized by law, this article shall apply to all customers and property in the City.

(b) The provisions of this article do not apply to uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire, and other similar emergency services.

(c) The provisions of this article do not apply to the use of recycled water, with the exception of Section 6-11.204(a).

(d) The provisions of this article do not apply to the use of water by commercial nurseries and commercial growers to sustain plants, trees, shrubs, crops, or other vegetation intended for commercial sale.

(e) This article is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff.

(§ 4, Ord. 1142, eff. July 16, 2009)

6-11.204 - Permanent water conservation requirements—Prohibition against waste.

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times and are permanent. Violations of this section will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

(a) *Limits on Watering Hours.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. This provision shall not apply to commercial nurseries and irrigation systems using smart controllers.

(b) *Limit on Watering Duration.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes of watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour, stream rotor sprinklers that meet a seventy (70%) percent efficiency standard, or irrigation systems using smart controllers.

(c) *No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff.* Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, or ditch is prohibited.

(d) *No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces.* Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including, but not limited to, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.

(e) *Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions.* Excessive use, loss, or escape of water through breaks, leaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected, and in no event more than seven (7) days after receiving notice from VCWWD or Golden State Water Company, is prohibited.

(f) *Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features.* Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.

(g) *Limits on Washing Vehicles.* Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including, but not limited to, any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device. This subsection does not apply to any commercial car washing facility.

(h) *Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only.* Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.

(i) *Commercial Lodging Establishments Must Provide Guests Option to Decline Daily Linen Services.* Hotels, motels, and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.

(j) *No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems.* Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.

(k) *No Installation of Non-recirculating Water Systems in Commercial Car Washes and Laundry Systems.* Installation of non-recirculating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car washes and new commercial laundry systems.

(l) *Restaurants Required to Use Water Conserving Dish Wash Spray Valves.* New and existing food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves.

(m) *Commercial Car Wash Systems.* Effective on January 1, 2010, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational re-circulating water systems or must have secured a waiver of this requirement from VCWWD or Golden State Water Company.

(§ 4, Ord. 1142, eff. July 16, 2009)

6-11.205 - Enforcement.

Any violation of the water use restrictions set forth in this article may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in Chapter 2 of Title 1 of this Code.

(§ 4, Ord. 1142, eff. July 16, 2009)

RESOLUTION NO. WWD- 230

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. WWD-221, ESTABLISHING WATER RATES AND CHARGES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2010 AND ADOPTION OF A METHODOLOGY FOR ESTABLISHING WATER RATES AND CHARGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2011-2014

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors established water rates and charges by Resolution No. WWD-221, which became effective on January 1, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the rates to be modified are for the purposes of: (1) purchasing water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (CALLEGUAS); (2) meeting District operating expenses; (3) funding repair and rehabilitation capital projects within the existing service area; (4) maintaining an adequate financial reserve; and (5) promoting water conservation; and

WHEREAS, the proposed water rates for 2010 are based upon the findings and recommendations contained in the "2010 Water Rate Engineer's Report"; and

WHEREAS, on September 2, 2009, the CALLEGUAS Board of Directors modified their water rates to Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (District) effective January 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, based upon these purposes and pursuant to Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code, the setting of these water rates are exempt from the preparation of an environmental impact report; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53756, effective January 1, 2009, provides that pursuant to Proposition 218, the agency providing a utility service may adopt a schedule of fees with an automatic adjustment for inflation and/or pass-through costs for up to five years before a new protest procedure must be provided; and

WHEREAS, a notice in accordance with Proposition 218 was sent to all District customers describing the proposed 2010 water rates and charges and the procedure for protesting the rate increase to the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, a majority of the District customers did not protest the proposed 2010 water rates and charges.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Water rates and charges, as shown in Exhibit "A", shall become effective January 1, 2010, and will be implemented to coordinate with regular billing schedules immediately following the effective date as soon as administratively possible.

SECTION 2. The Schedule of Fees also provides for automatic adjustments to Meter Charges, Commodity Charges, and Capital Improvement Charges based upon inflation and also includes an automatic pass-through provision for increases in charges for water by MWD and Calleguas, which the Board of Directors may implement for calendar years 2011-2014.

SECTION 3. Water rates and charges set by Resolution No. WWD-221 are repealed upon implementation of the new Schedule of Fees.

SECTION 4. The District Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause a certified resolution to be filed in the Office of the District Secretary.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 7th day of December 2009.

Attest:

Wendy K. Zimmerman
District Secretary

Paul Miller, Chair of Ventura County
Waterworks District No. 8

Approved as to Form:

Tracy M. Noonan, District Counsel

Approved as to Content:

Mike Sedell, District Manager

Ronald K. Fuchiwaki, Director
Department of Public Works

I, District Secretary of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. WWD-230, was regularly introduced and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 at a regular meeting thereof held on the 7th day of December 2009, by the following vote of the Board of Directors:

AYES:	Directors Foster, Sojka, Williamson, Vice-Chair Becerra and Chair Miller
NAYS:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAINED:	None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 this 8th day of December 2009.

Wendy K. Zimmerman
District Secretary

Exhibit "A"

SCHEDULE OF FEES
For Water Services

I	Meter Charges (Bi-monthly)		2010
	A.	**Residential**	
		Single Family	$33.25
		Multi Family	$21.87
	B.	**Commercial**	
		3/4-inch Meter	$43.82
		1-inch	$87.64
		1.5-inch	$175.28
		2-inch	$306.74
		3-inch	$657.30
		4-inch	$1,314.60
		6-inch	$2,629.20
	C.	**Recycled Water**	
		3/4-inch Meter	$37.25
		1-inch	$74.50
		1.5-inch	$149.00
		2-inch	$260.75
		3-inch	$558.75
		4-inch	$1,117.50
		6-inch	$2,235.00
	D.	**Auto Fire Sprinkler**	
		2-inch or less	$25.08
		3-inch	$35.76
		4-inch	$48.16
		6-inch	$72.05
		8-inch	$95.85
		10-inch	$119.77

II Commodity Charges	2010	Per
A. Residential		
Tier 1 - **0 to 36 BU/bi-monthly**	$2.45	BU
Tier 2 - **36 to 60 BU/bi-monthly**	$2.94	BU
Tier 3 - **over 60 BU/bi-monthly**	$3.82	BU
B. Commercial/Multi-Family/Other	$2.91	BU
C. Lift Charge	$0.09	BU/lift
D. Well Water	$1.46	BU
E. Recycled Water	$2.47	BU
F. Unmetered Construction		
Backfill	$1.92	100 cu/ft trench
Sprinkling	$0.38	100 sq/ft
Tank Load	$9.98	1000 gal.
Res. Construction	$23.03	lot

III Capital Improvement Charges	2010	Per
A. Residential		
Single family hcf	$3,620	dwelling unit
Two family hcf	$7,240	dwelling unit
Additional hcf (after two)	$2,537	dwelling unit
Trailer Space	$2,537	unit
Per acre Res.	$8,487	acre
B. Commercial, Industrial, Other		
¾-inch Meter	$3,620	unit
1-inch Meter	$7,240	unit
1-1/2-inch Meter	$14,481	unit
2-inch Meter	$25,341	unit
3-inch meter	$54,303	unit
4-inch Meter	$108,606	unit
6-inch Meter	$217,211	unit
Per Acre Commercial, Industrial and Other	$10,117	acre
C. Interconnections		
6-inch or less	$150.00	connection
Greater than > 8-inch	$25.00	Diameter-inch
D. Frontage Fee	*	

*Frontage fees are calculated by the District Engineer on a case-by-case basis.

The Schedule of Fees may be adjusted by the Board of Directors based on the following methods:

I. Meter Charges
   A. Residential
   B. Commercial
   C. Recycled Water
   D. Auto Fire Sprinkler

Meter Charges may be adjusted based upon changes to the Consumer Price Index for the Los Angeles Area published by the U. S. Department of Labor. The base index that will be used will be that posted June 30, 2009.

II. Commodity Charges
   A. Residential
   B. Commercial
   C. Lift Charge
   D. Well Water
   E. Recycled Water
   F. Unmetered Construction

Residential, Commercial, and Unmetered Construction Commodity Charges may be adjusted to pass-through changes in the cost of water purchased from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). The Lift Charge, Well Water, and Recycled Water Commodity Charges may be adjusted based upon changes to the Consumer Price Index for the Los Angeles Area published by the U. S. Department of Labor. The base index that will be used will be that posted June 30, 2009.

III. Capital Improvement Charges
   A. Residential
   B. Commercial, Industrial, Other
   C. Interconnections
   D. Frontage Fee

Capital Improvement Charges for Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Other, and Interconnections may be adjusted based upon changes to the Construction Cost Index published in the *Engineering News Record* magazine. The base index that will be used will be that posted June 30, 2009. The Frontage Fee is determined on a case-by-case basis and will remain as such.

ORDINANCE NO. 1159

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY ESTABLISHING A SCHEDULE OF SANITATION FEES AND CHARGES AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 1146

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: INTENT

Pursuant to Section 5471 of the California Health and Safety Code, it is intended that this ordinance of the City of Simi Valley establish a Schedule of Sanitation Fees and Charges pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance Nos. SD-47 and 926. In addition, it is also intended that this ordinance incorporate the findings of the 2003 Sanitation Financial Plan, 1989 Revenue Program and Financial Plan, and the 1990 Source Control/Pretreatment Program. All applicable rates and charges adopted by previous ordinances and resolutions are hereby repealed upon implementation of the rates and charges provided for in this ordinance. Ordinance No. 1146 is hereby repealed as of the effective date of this ordinance, which shall be the effective date of the fees and charges established by this Ordinance. These rates and charges are in conformance with the provisions of Proposition 218.

SECTION 2: SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES

The Schedule of Sanitation Fees and Charges, as shown on Exhibits "A", "B", and "C" shall become applicable on the effective date of this ordinance, and will be implemented to coordinate with regular billing schedules immediately following the effective date of this ordinance, or as soon thereafter as is administratively possible.

SECTION 3: PUBLICATION

The City Clerk shall cause this ordinance or a summary hereof to be published in a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Ventura, circulated in the City, and, if applicable, to be posted in accordance with Section 36933 of the California Government Code; shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance; and shall cause a certified copy of this ordinance, together with proof of publication, to be filed in the Office of the Clerk of this City.

SECTION 4: EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall go into effect and be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on the thirty-first (31st) day after its passage, and the fees and charges shall apply on the effective date.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 12th day of July 2010.

ATTEST:

Assistant City Clerk

Paul Miller, Mayor of the City of Simi Valley, California

Approved as to Form:

Tracy M. Noonan, City Attorney

Approved as to Content:

Mike Sedell, City Manager

Ronald K. Fuchiwaki, Director
Department of Public Works

I, Assistant City Clerk of the City of Simi Valley, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1159 was introduced on June 21, 2010 and adopted by the City Council of the City of Simi Valley, California, at an adjourned meeting thereof held on the 12th day of July 2010 by the following vote of the City Council:

AYES:	Council Members Foster, Sojka, Williamson, Mayor Pro Tem Becerra and Mayor Miller
NAYS:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAINED:	None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Simi Valley, California, this 13th day of July 2010.

Wendy K. Green
Assistant City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE NO. 926 RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE PROVISION OF SEWERAGE AND RELATED SERVICES

I. In accordance with Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 926, the improvement plan processing fee and the permit and construction inspection fee shall be equal to the City of Simi Valley fees for similar services.

II. In accordance with Section 6 of Ordinance No. 926, and the 2003 Sanitation Financial Plan, the connection fee shall be $4,374 per equivalent dwelling unit. This connection fee is based upon an Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index of 9769.69 for Los Angeles (March 2008). Connection fees may be increased by the CCI in FY 2010-11 and each year thereafter, if necessary.

III. In accordance with Section 9 of Ordinance No. 926, the costs of handling liquid wastes accepted for disposal at the treatment plant shall be not less than $0.93 per hundred gallons, or $9.65 per discharge, whichever is greater.

IV. In accordance with Section 10 of Ordinance No. 926, the annexation fee shall be $1,027.12 per gross acre of property being annexed.

V. In accordance with Section 11 of Ordinance No. 926, the properties benefiting from the Sewer Lift Stations of the Wood Ranch and Big Sky Developments shall pay $71.88 per year per equivalent dwelling unit; $53.44 per year for each Duplex Unit; and $143.80 per year for the Wood Ranch Golf Course restroom facilities. This fee is based upon an Urban Consumer Price Index of 660.6 for Los Angeles Area (March 2008).

EXHIBIT B

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR ORDINANCE NO. SD-47 REGULATING AND CONTROLLING SEWAGE, LIQUID WASTE, AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

I. In accordance with Sections 513, 604, and 901 of Ordinance No. SD-47, fees and charges shall be as follows:

A. The permit application fee for a waste hauler's discharge permit shall be fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($51.35).

B. For septic tank or cesspool pumping, a fee of fourteen dollars and thirty-five cents ($14.35) shall be charged for each 750 gallons or fraction thereof, so discharged.

C. The penalty fee for improperly maintained grease and sandtraps shall be one-hundred-two dollars and seventy cents ($102.70), which will be levied against the owner of the property.

II. In accordance with Section 901 of Ordinance No. SD-47 and in compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Act of 1972, all costs of industrial waste control are mandated to be charged to the contributing industrial dischargers. Thus, the fees* are as follows:

A. Schedule of Fees and Charges:

Fee	Class I	Class II	Class III
(1) Permit Application Fees	$ 1,026.28	$ 205.33	$ 205.33
(2) Plan Check Fees/ Zone Clearance Fees	311.14	155.53	155.53
(3) Certificate of Occupancy Inspection Fees	311.14	155.53	155.53
(4) Annual Compliance Monitoring Fees	5,302.85	441.91	176.77
(5) Request for Reconsideration (City Manager)	530.30	477.64	477.64
(6) Administrative Liabilities (All Classes)			
Late Reports	$176.77 per day		
Unsigned Report	88.39 per day		
Failure to Attend Compliance Meeting	353.52		
Failure to Post Notices to Employees	176.77 per day		

EXHIBIT B – Continued

Failure to Prenotify Before Monitoring	$355.99
Failure to Allow Immediate Inspection Entry	530.30

* A portion of the costs not recovered by A, B, and C above and including the unpaid permit fees shall be obtained from the industrial discharger's monthly service charges.

B. Non-Compliance Fees for Administrative Liabilities:

Parameter	Dollars Per Pound in Excess of Limit
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	$ 0.54
Suspended Solids	$ 0.54
Ammonia (as N)	$ 0.75
Antimony	$ 88.39
Arsenic	$ 530.30
Barium	$ 88.39
Beryllium	$ 477.64
Boron	$ 176.77
Cadmium	$ 530.30
Chemical Oxygen Demand	$ 0.54
Chromium (Total)	$ 530.30
Chromium (Hexavalent)	$ 530.30
Chloride	$ 0.75
Chlorine Demand	$ 88.39
Chlorine Residual	$ 176.77
Copper	$ 530.30
Cyanide (Total)	$ 530.30
Endrin	$ 176.77
Fluoride	$ 530.30
Iron	$ 530.30
Lead	$ 530.30
Lindane	$ 530.30
Mercury	$ 530.30
Methoxychlor	$ 530.30
Methylene Blue Active Substances	$ 88.39
Nickel	$ 530.30
Nitrogen (Nitrate and Nitrite as N)	$ 0.75
Organophosphorus or Carbamate Compounds	$ 530.30
Phenolic Compounds	$ 265.17
Selenium	$ 176.77
Silver	$ 530.30
Sulfate	$ 0.75
Sulfide	$ 265.17

EXHIBIT B – Continued

Parameter	Dollars Per Pound in Excess of Limit
Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons.....	$ 530.30
Total Toxic Organics	$ 530.30
Total Dissolved Solids.....	$ 0.75
Toxaphene	$ 530.30
Zinc	$ 530.30
2,4 D-Chlorophenoxy.....	$ 530.30
2,4,5 TP Chlorophenoxy.....	$ 530.30

B. Non-Compliance Fees for Administrative Liabilities: (Continued)

pH Range		Flat Fee Per Day
Below 2.0	Above 13.0	$220.94
2.0 - 3.0	12.0 - 13.0	176.77
3.1 - 4.0	11.0 - 11.9	132.56
4.1 - 5.0	10.0 - 10.9	88.39
5.1 - 5.9	9.1 - 9.9	44.17

Color (ADMI units)	Flat Fee Per Day
190 - 500	$353.52
501 - 1,000	530.30
above 1,000	884.54

C. In accordance with Section 803 of Ordinance No. SD-47, the administrative cost of a Sampling and Evaluation Program, including the costs for required laboratory analyses performed by City personnel or a contracted laboratory, and costs incurred by City staff to establish users' compliance with its discharge limits, shall be billed to the discharger. The administrative costs shall include but not be limited to: 1) the salaries and overhead of all the City's employees who participated in the investigation, coordination, repair, cleanup, or any other activities related to enforcement of and compliance with any sections of the ordinance; 2) the actual costs of materials and services used including laboratory costs; 3) City's vehicle expenses used to transport such personnel and equipment; and 4) costs for City's legal counsel.

III. All fees and charges herein are based on an Urban Consumer Price Index of 660.6 for Los Angeles Area (March 2008) and are optionally adjusted annually, based on the change between March of the effective year and March of the previous year.

EXHIBIT C

SCHEDULE OF SEWER SERVICE FEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE NO. 926, 1989 REVENUE PROGRAM, AND 2003 SANITATION FINANCIAL PLAN

The monthly service fee for each category is as described in the table shown below:

	Category	Strength Factor EDU's	Monthly Fees FY 20010-11
I.	Residential		
	A. Single Family Residence Detached/1 Attached)	1.00	$26.08
	B. Multiple Family (three or more attached units)	0.75	19.56
	C. Multiple Family – Low Discharge Type housing development* as defined in California Civil Code Section 53.3(c)(3) consisting of at least 35 dwelling units (per unit)	0.60	15.65
	D. Mobile Home (per unit)	0.60	15.65
II.	Commercial, Industrial, Institutional & Governmental (except low or high strength dischargers or schools) uses with a discharge having a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 230 parts per million or less and suspended solids (SS) of 220 parts per million less:	1.00	
	• For the first 1,100 cubic feet or any part thereof		26.08
	• For each 100 cubic feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1,100 cubic feet		2.37

*Low Discharge Type housing developments, consisting of at least 35 dwelling units, have been shown to discharge less wastewater within the City (0.6 of similar non-Low Discharge Type developments).

	Category	Strength Factor EDU's	Monthly Fees FY 2010-11
III.	Low or High Strength Discharges		
	A. Offices without kitchens, laundromats, car washes, and retail commercial without kitchens	0.80	
	• For the first 1,100 cubic feet or any part thereof		$20.86
	• For each 100 cubic feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1,100 cubic feet		1.90

EXHIBIT C - Continued

Category	Strength Factor EDU's	Monthly Fees FY 2010-11
B. Restaurants, bakeries, markets with garbage disposals, and mortuaries	2.20	
• For the first 500 cubic feet or any part thereof		$26.08
• For each 100 cubic feet or any fraction thereof in excess of 500 cubic feet		
C. Cafes and take-out foods	1.60	
• For the first 700 cubic feet or any part thereof		26.08
• For each 100 cubic feet or any part thereof in excess of 700 cubic feet		
D. Industrial, commercial and/or institutional users with a discharge having a BOD greater than 230 parts per million and for an SS greater than 220 parts per million	*See formula under category minimum	
• For each 100 cubic feet or fraction thereof		26.08

*$2.37 (0.54 + 0.23) $\frac{BOD}{230}$ + 0.23 $\frac{SS}{220}$ = monthly fee

Where:

BOD = Biochemical oxygen demand loading in mg/l (ppm) for extra strength discharger

SS = Suspend solids loading in mg/l (ppm) for extra strength discharger

IV.	Public Agencies		
	A. Governmental	Same as Category II or III as appropriate	
	B. High Schools – for each student based on average daily attendance	0.043	$1.12
	C. Other Schools – for each student	0.014	0.37
V.	Minimum for any separately billed user		26.08

Service fees shall be due from the owner of the property served, but may be billed to and paid by commercial and industrial lessees where the City's Engineer is able to determine a fee for each separate user within a parcel. Service fees shall be due at the beginning of each month and delinquent if not paid within 30 days.

The monthly charges for commercial, industrial, and institutional users will be based on the total sewered water usage. A standard allowance of 20 percent will be granted where a portion of the metered water usage is employed for landscape irrigation for consumptive purposes.

Because of the higher than average landscape irrigation or consumptive usage, some non-residential users may only be discharging a comparatively small portion of their metered water usage to the sewer system. These users may, upon request to the City, be permitted to have the amount of water being discharged to the sewer determined by one of the methods listed below. The specific method to be used will be selected by the City based on consideration of cost of installation and anticipated accuracy of the method. There shall be a $311 fee required for any such request to cover the costs of the City in processing following the City's initial determination.

Method 1. The user will install, at the user's expense, a calibrated flume, weir, flow meter, or similar device approved by the Engineer of the City as to type and location to measure the user's wastewater discharge. In the latter case, a flow meter and totalizing register will be required, and measurement to verify the quantity of wastewater flow will be performed on a random basis by the City. The property owner will install, at owner's expense, a suitable vault for installing the flow meter.

The vault will be located on the user's sewer lateral or building sewer at a location approved by the City, and City will have access rights in order to read and maintain the meter.

Method 2. The user will install, at the user's expense, a water meter for submetering the water discharging to the public sewer. The property owner will, at his/her expense, do any necessary plumbing subject to City inspection to separate the types of water use and provide for the meter to be accessible to the City for maintenance and inspection purposes.

Method 3. If the City determines that it is impractical for a user to employ Method 1 or 2 as a result of physical difficulty or excessive cost, it may permit the user to estimate the amount of wastewater reasonably anticipated to be discharged to the public sewer. User's estimate may be based upon average historical water use during the months of December, January, and February, or upon any other reasonable basis, and may be based upon flow meter tests if practical. The City will review the data submitted by the user and may modify the user's estimate, where appropriate. The decision of the City shall be final if Method 3 is utilized. If a user is not satisfied with the determination under Method 3, user shall have the right to require, at user's expense, utilization of Method 1 or 2 for determination of the amount of wastewater discharge to the public sewer.

Measurement of strengths of BOD and SS in wastewater is the responsibility of the user, and such measurements shall be made from time to time to establish strengths to be used in the above formula. Such measurements need to be made only by those users who are known or believed to be discharging wastewater of greater than base strength. Measurements shall be reviewed annually or at the request of user or at the option of the City's Engineer, more frequently if there is reason to believe that there has been significant change in the strength.

Random sampling of industrial wastes will also be performed by the City's Engineer pursuant to the monitoring and enforcement provisions of the Environmental Compliance Pretreatment Program.

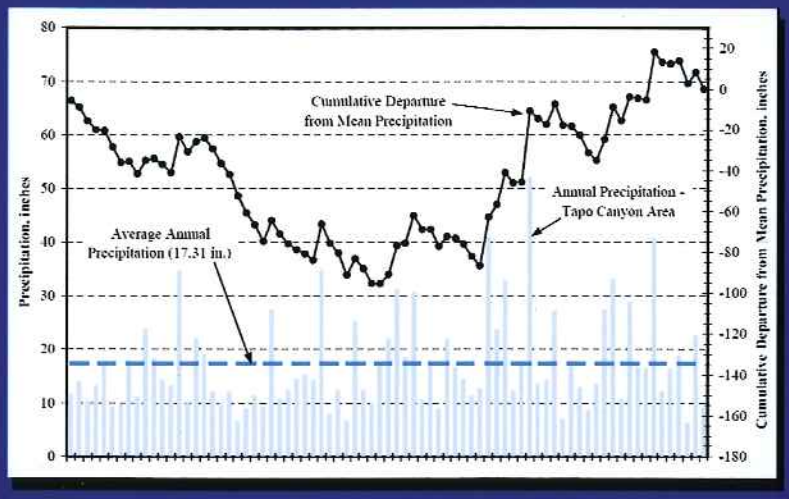
VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

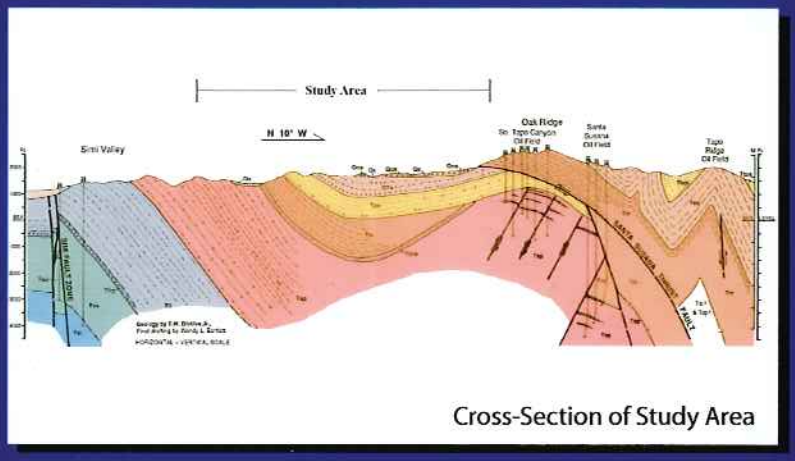
APPENDIX E

Groundwater Management Plan
Gillibrand Groundwater Basin
May 2007

RBF CONSULTING
14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN





Cross-Section of Study Area

Prepared For:

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 - CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

AND

P. W. GILLIBRAND COMPANY

May 21, 2007

Prepared By:

GEOSCIENCE

GEOSCIENCE Support Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 220, Claremont, CA 91711
Tel: (909) 920-0707 Fax: (909) 920-0403
www.gssiwater.com

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN

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FIGURES

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A	Groundwater Level Field Recording Form
B	Groundwater Production Field Recording Form
C	Annual Groundwater Report Table of Contents

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents a groundwater monitoring and management plan (GWMP) for the Gillibrand Groundwater Basin (Basin), located in Tapo Canyon north of the City of Simi Valley in southern Ventura County, California (see Figure 1). This GWMP has been prepared for the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 – City of Simi Valley (the District) in conjunction with the P.W. Gillibrand Company (Gillibrand) in accordance with the guidelines of AB3030 of the California Water Code. The District and Gillibrand are the primary groundwater pumpers within the Basin. The District produces water for irrigation and municipal supply and Gillibrand produces water for their mining operation. The GWMP has been developed to manage and protect the groundwater resources within the Basin for both entities.

1.1 Purpose of the Groundwater Management Plan

The purpose of this GWMP is to present a standard methodology for the collection of data in sufficient quantities and of adequate quality to enable informed decisions regarding the management of the Basin. The types of data to be collected include groundwater levels, groundwater production, and groundwater quality.

1.2 Background

The area encompassed by this GWMP is the Basin, which is located within the Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea of the Calleguas Creek Watershed of southern Ventura County, California (see Figure 1). The Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea is a surface water drainage catchment that

covers approximately 18 square miles within the Santa Susana Mountains north of Simi Valley (see Figure 1). The Basin covers approximately 5,130 acres (8 square miles) of the tributary subarea.

1.3 Scope of the Groundwater Management Plan

The GWMP summarizes groundwater production wells within the Basin, describes a monitoring protocol for the collection of data (including the frequency of data collection), and outlines the procedures for reporting of the data collected.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN

The Basin is distinguished from the tributary subarea by the geology of the area. The Happy Camp Syncline results in folded formations that outcrop both north and south of the syncline (see Figure 2). The formations closest to the center of the syncline (Saugus and Pico) are younger, less consolidated and consist of sediments that are more permeable (sand and gravel) than the surrounding formations. These formations form the groundwater basin. Formations bounding the Saugus and Pico formations on the north and south are older, more consolidated and consist of sediments that are less permeable (siltstone and claystone).

The lateral extent of the Basin is defined by three types of boundaries: lithologic boundaries, fault boundaries, and topographic drainage area boundaries (see Figure 2). The lithologic boundaries occur where permeable sediments of the Saugus and Pico formations bound impermeable sediments of the Sisquoc Formation and Monterey Shale. The north-central boundary of the groundwater basin is a fault boundary defined by the Santa Susana Fault, which is assumed to present a relatively impermeable boundary between the rocks to the north and permeable water-bearing sediments to the south. The remaining boundaries correspond to the limits of the Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea. The areal extent of the Basin, using the boundaries described above, is approximately 5,130 acres (8 square miles).

The subsurface base of the Basin is assumed to be the top of the Monterey Shale. Historical driller's logs from existing wells drilled in the Basin suggest that most of the wells have been perforated within the Saugus Formation, including District Wells 31 and 32 (see Figure 3). However, some more recent wells have been extended into the Pico Formation, which extends to depths of up to 1,500 ft below ground surface (see Figure 3) where it contacts the top of the Monterey Shale. Thus, the Monterey Shale is assumed to be the base of the effective aquifer system.

3.0 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The GWMP focuses on monitoring geohydrologic parameters within the Basin as a basis for making informed management decisions regarding the groundwater resources within the Basin. Geohydrologic parameters include groundwater production, groundwater levels, and groundwater quality.

3.1 Goals Of The Groundwater Management Plan

The primary goals of the GWMP are as follows:

Goal 1: To provide a standard methodology for the collection of geohydrologic data within the Basin

Goal 2: To provide a standard methodology for the regular analysis and reporting of geohydrologic data to enable informed management decisions for the Basin

Diligent implementation of the GWMP should result in a reliable and safe groundwater supply while minimizing adverse environmental and economic impacts.

3.2 AB3030 Components Addressed by the Groundwater Management Plan

In accordance with AB3030 of the California Water Code, specific components may be addressed in groundwater management plans, and the following components are applicable for this GWMP:

- Monitoring of groundwater levels and storage
- Identification of well construction policies

The GWMP considers these components and provides a methodology for Basin monitoring to develop prudent and efficient decisions for managing groundwater resources.

3.3 Future Changes to the Plan

It is the intent of this GWMP to be iterative and flexible, allowing for changes, as necessary, to accommodate advances in technology, changes in the number and/or type of monitoring features, and the frequency that data is collected. Monitoring wells may be added to or subtracted from the monitoring network of the most current GWMP. In the future, "key wells" may be identified or established to provide the data that would be used as a basis for analysis and decision-making. Groundwater monitoring frequency may be increased or decreased depending on the need (or lack thereof) for additional data. Either the District or Gillibrand can propose changes to the GWMP; however, incorporation of proposed changes would be implemented by mutual consent of both parties.

4.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING

4.1 Groundwater Monitoring Facilities

This section describes the existing monitoring facilities and methodologies used within the Basin. At this time, these features include the District's two active production wells (Nos. 31 and 32) and one production well for the Gillibrand operation (Well No. 2). Construction details of the wells are provided in Table 1. A map showing the locations of the production wells is shown on Figure 4.

4.2 Monitoring Methodology

4.2.1 Groundwater Levels

Selected monitoring wells will be utilized for the purpose of periodically measuring groundwater elevations representative of the primary production aquifer within the basin (the Saugus and Pico Formations). Groundwater levels will enable evaluation of static groundwater level trends in individual wells as well as evaluation of regional groundwater flow characteristics.

Groundwater levels will be measured in the selected monitoring wells on a monthly basis. They will be measured using an electric water level sounder calibrated to the nearest 0.01 ft. Measurements will be made to the nearest 0.01 ft relative to an established reference point (RP) at the top of each well casing (or sounding tube). Depths to groundwater will be compared, in the field, to previous measurements and re-measured if the depths are significantly different[1]. Example forms for recording groundwater level measurements are provided in Appendix A. Depth to groundwater measurements will be converted to groundwater elevations (above mean sea level) by subtracting the depth to water from the RP elevation. If possible, groundwater

[1] Significant variation is defined as a difference of approximately one foot or more from the previous measurement.

levels will be measured when the production well pump is off and groundwater levels have "recovered" to static (or predictable) conditions. Static conditions will be determined by straight-line trends on a semi-log plot of water levels versus time. Once a predictable groundwater level trend has been identified after the pump has been turned off (at least four measurements over a minimum 4 hour recovery time), the water level recovery trend will be projected to at least 1 week to determine the static groundwater level.

Groundwater levels will be measured in each production well on a monthly basis during the first week of each month.

4.2.2 Groundwater Production

Groundwater production will be recorded from inline flow meters in the discharge line of the production wells. Examples of forms for recording flow meter readings are provided in Appendix B. Groundwater production will be totalized on a monthly basis.

4.2.3 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis

Periodic measurements of groundwater quality allow for detection of degradation that may potentially impact water supply wells. Groundwater quality parameters specified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations will be measured in groundwater samples collected from each District production well every three years.[2] Additional samples will be collected from each District production well on an annual basis and analyzed for nitrate.

All groundwater samples will be submitted to a California Department of Health Services certified laboratory under chain-of-custody protocol within 24 hours of collection. In general,

[2] In accordance with State of California Department of Health Services requirements.

the laboratory will adhere to those recommendations promulgated in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, CFR Part 58 *Good Laboratory Practices*; criteria described in *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes* (EPA 1979; EPA-600/4-79-202). Groundwater samples collected for chemical analysis will be tested in accordance with the standard analytical procedures established by the EPA. The laboratory will be required to submit analytical results that are supported by sufficient backup data and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) results to enable the reviewer to conclusively determine the validity of the data.

5.0 NEW WELL CONSTRUCTION POLICY

All new wells constructed within the Basin will be required to conform to State of California standards described in California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 74-81 (DWR, 1981) and 74-90 (DWR, 1991). Details regarding the location, construction and, as applicable, the design discharge rate of each new well will be summarized in the annual report following well completion.

6.0 DATA MANAGEMENT

6.1 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

For purposes of this plan, quality assurance (QA) is defined as the integrated program designed to assure reliability of monitoring and measurement data. Quality control (QC) is defined as the routine application of specified procedures to obtain prescribed standards of performance in the monitoring and measurement process (ASTM D-18). The District and their assigned technical experts are responsible for assuring that the precision, accuracy, and completeness of data collected for this GWMP are known and documented. Accordingly, all field instruments will be operated in strict accordance with manufacturers specifications. All data and data collection procedures will be checked by a California Certified Hydrogeologist.

6.2 Data Management Procedure

The purpose of this data management procedure is to establish guidance for data filing, storage, and security during the implementation of the GWMP. Data will be filed and stored in a Project file, a computer database, and presented in a GIS system.

GWMP files that store all technical project documents will be established. Technical documents include, but are not limited to, the following:

- All correspondence to/from regulatory agencies
- Memoranda containing technical information or documentation of technical decisions
- Reports
- Field data sheets
- Field logs/daily reports
- Laboratory reports
- Computer files of technical data
- Minutes of meetings with regulatory agencies

- Permits
- QA/QC reports

Information regarding each document will be entered into a computer database and the document filed in the Technical GWMP File. Active GWMP files will be maintained at the District.

Immediate access will be limited to District personnel, Gillibrand personnel, their assigned technical consultants and their legal representatives. Entities outside of the above referenced groups can obtain the records with the permission of the District and Gillibrand.

6.3 Project Database

Data also will be stored, organized, and secured in a computer database created specifically for the GWMP. The database will store data in an efficient and usable manner.

Types of data to be sorted in the computer database may include, but are not limited to, technical information such as groundwater levels, groundwater production, and groundwater analytical data. Technical and database programs used for the GWMP will be those designed to run on IBM-compatible computers. If programs designed for other operating systems are used, the data files will be transferable to an IBM-compatible format. Microsoft Access or other equivalent relational database software will be used for general database applications. Specific technical programs used for data analysis will be selected based on the specific technical question to be answered.

7.0 REPORTING

Data collected as per the GWMP will be summarized in annual reports. Groundwater level, production and quality data will be presented in tables that include all historical data for comparison. Short-term and long-term hydrographs will be prepared for each production well and included in the report along with a groundwater contour map. Changes in groundwater production, groundwater levels, and groundwater quality will be discussed and graphically presented.

Each annual report will be prepared under the direct supervision of a California registered geologist or licensed professional civil engineer. An example table of contents for the annual report is provided in Appendix C.

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FIGURES

COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN

T.4 N.
T.3 N.
T.3 N.
T.2 N.
T.2 N.
T.1 N.
T.1 N.
T.1 S.

R.20 W. | R.19 W. | R.19 W. | R.18 W. | R.18 W. | R.17 W. | R.17 W. | R.16 W. | R.16 W. | R.15 W. | R.15 W. | R.14 W.

Fillmore
Fish Hatchery

Santa Clara River

Santa Paula

STUDY AREA

SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS

126

23

Saticoy

Moorpark

Santa Susana

118

Somis

Arroyo Simi River

SIMI VALLEY

Simi Valley

Bard Reservoir

Chatsworth Reservoir

Camarillo

101

23

HILLS

SIMI

Oxnard

Thousand Oaks

1

Ventura Co
Los Angeles Co

Calabasas

Westlake Village

Agoura

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Pacific Ocean

NORTH

0 2 4 Miles

Prepared by: DWB

Map Projection:
UTM Zone 11, NAD27
Central Meridian: -117 degrees

21-May-07

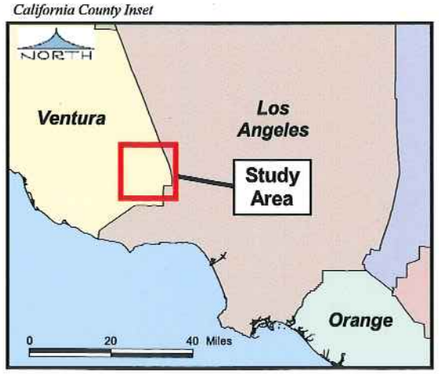
GIS_proj\city_of_simi_valley_gwmgmt_plan_5-07\0_tapo_cyn_mgmt_plan_5-07.apr

LOCATION MAP

EXPLANATION

- Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea Boundary
- Calleguas Creek Watershed Boundary
- Calleguas Creek Watershed Sub-basin Boundary
- Fillmore Fish Hatchery — Ventura County Watershed Protection District Evapotranspiration Station used in Analysis
- white dashed line — County Boundary
- State Highway
- Major Street
- Surface Water
- Creek, River or Drainage Channel

California County Inset



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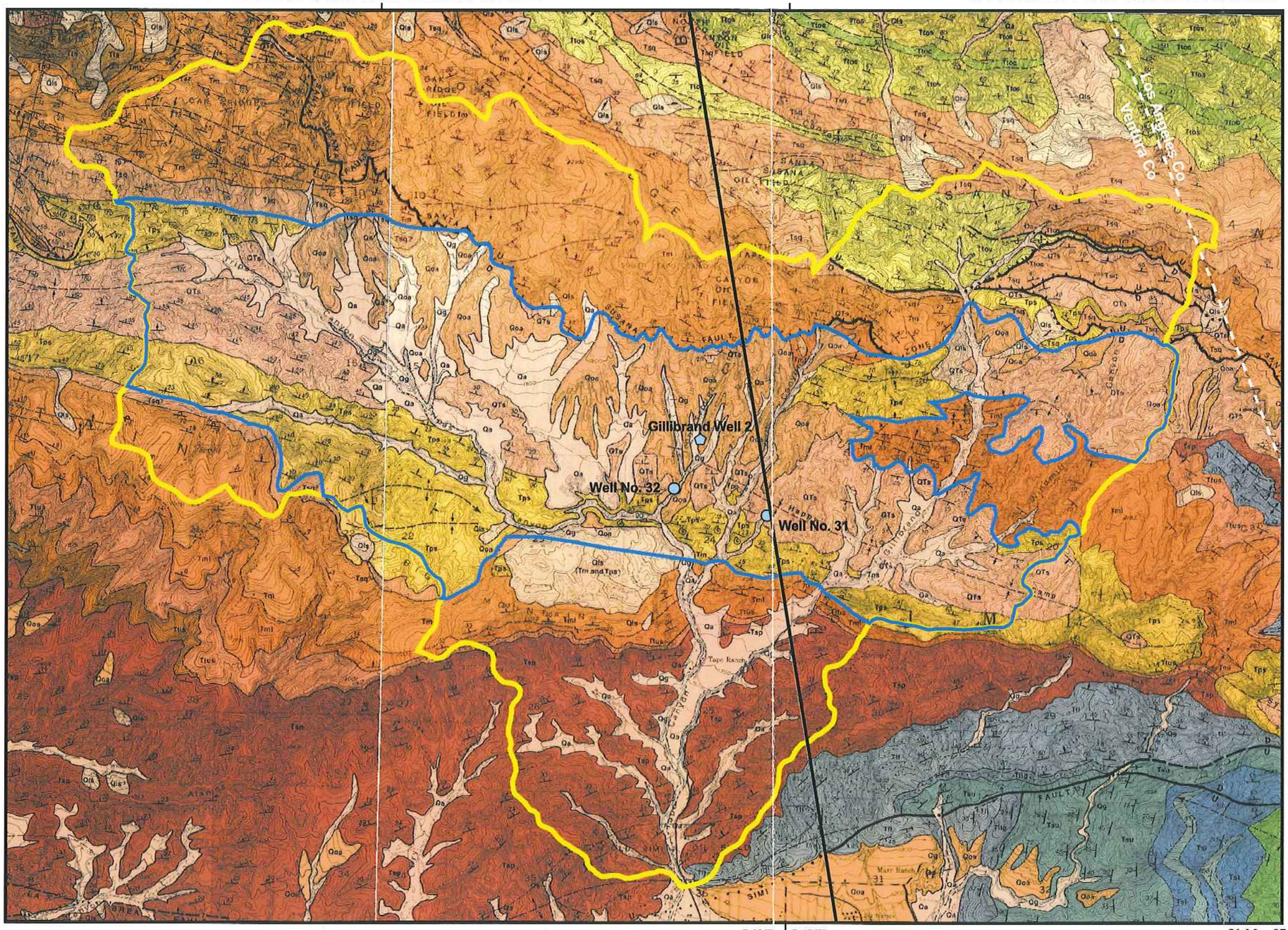
GEOSCIENCE Support Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 220, Claremont, CA 91711
Tel: (909) 920-0707 Fax: (909) 920-0403
www.gssiwater.com

Figure 1

COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN



GEOLOGY OF THE TAPO CANYON AREA SHOWING GROUNDWATER BASIN BOUNDARY

EXPLANATION

- Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea
- Groundwater Basin Boundary
- Qa/Qg — Surficial Sediments
- Qls — Landslide Debris
- Qoa — Older Surficial Sediments
- QTs — Saugus Formation
- Tps/Tp — Pico Formation
- Ttos/Ttoc — Towsley Formation
- Tsq/Tsqs — Sisquoc Formation
- Tm/Tml — Monterey Shale
- Ttus — Upper Topanga Sandstone
- Tsp — Sespe Formation
- Tll/Tllg — Llajas Formation
- Tsu/Tsus/Tsi — Santa Susana Formation
- Kcs — Chatsworth Formation
- white dashed line — County Boundary
- Trend of Geologic Cross Section (See Figure 3)

21-May-07

Prepared by: DWB

Map Projection:
UTM Zone 11, NAD27
Central Meridian: -117 degrees

Source of Geology:
Dibblee, T.W. "Geologic Map of the Santa Susana Quadrangle". (DF-38). 1992.

NORTH

0 3000 6000 Feet

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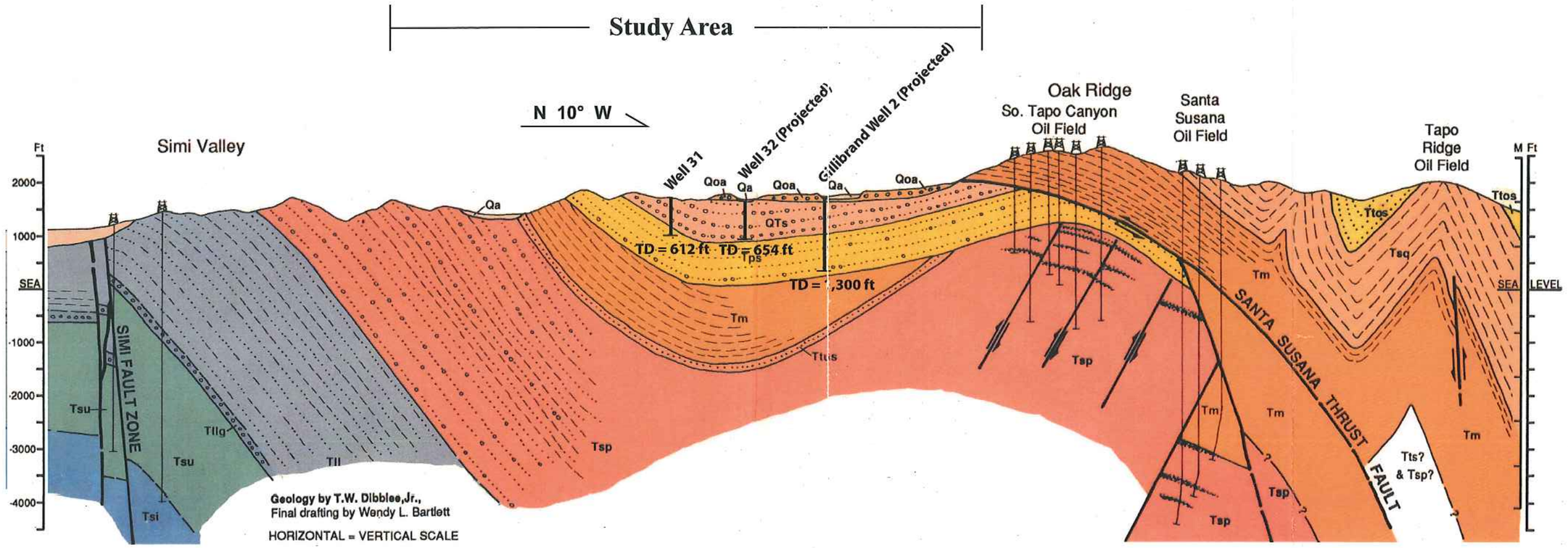
Figure 2

GIS_proj\city_of_simi_valley_gwmgmt_plan_5-07\0_tapo_cyn_mgmt_plan_5-07.apr



Source of Geology:
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See Figure 2 for Geologic Legend.

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COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

GEOLOGIC
CROSS-SECTION

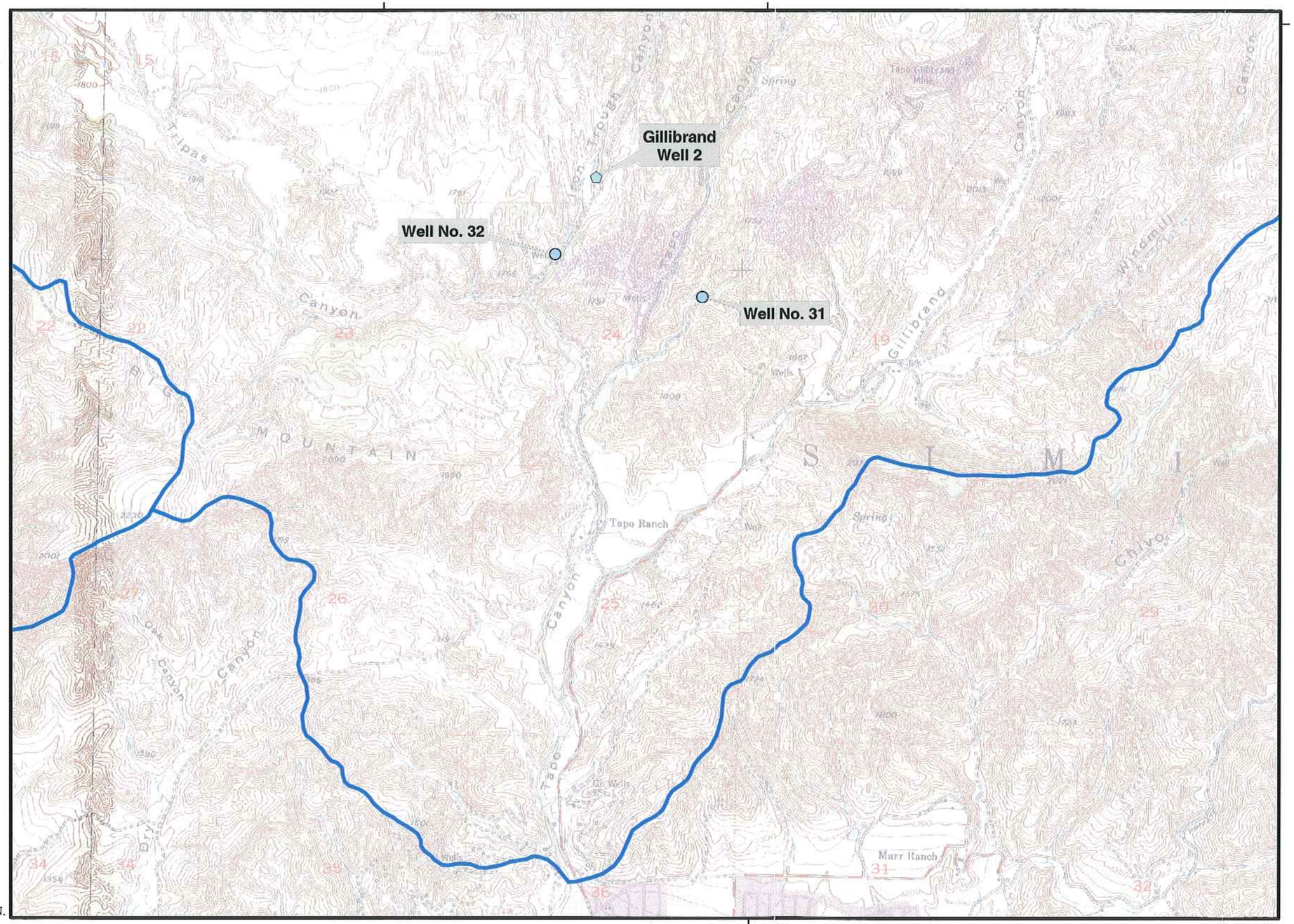
Drawn: DWB
Checked:
Approved:
Date: 21-May-07

Figure 3

X:\Projects\RBF\Simi Valley\AB3030_Plan\AB3030_pln_draft\Draft_15_May_07\Figures\Fig 3 - Cross-section.ai

COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
GILLIBRAND GROUNDWATER BASIN



T.3 N.

R.18 W. | R.17 W.

21-May-07

WELL LOCATIONS

EXPLANATION

Well Classification

- Industrial
- Municipal

Well Status

- Pumping
- Unknown

Example: = Pumping Municipal Well

Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea Boundary

NOTE: Gillibrand Well 2 Location based on West Coast Environmental and Engineering, 2003.

Prepared by: DWB

Map Projection:
UTM Zone 11, NAD27
Central Meridian: -117 degrees

NORTH

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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Figure 4

GIS_proj/city_of_simi_valley_gwmgmt_plan_5-07/0_tapo_cyn_Fig4_well_locs_5-07.mxd

TABLE

Summary of Wells Within the Tapo Canyon Tributary Subarea

Well No.	Alternative No.	Well Owner	Well Locations		State Well No.	Well Use	Well Status	Year Installed	Borehole Depth [ft bgs[1]]	Well Depth [ft bgs]	Casing Diameter [in.]	Perforated Intervals [ft bgs]	Maximum Yield [gpm[2]]	Source
			x	y										
Well No. 2	24D3	P.W. Gillibrand	34.33563461	-118.72494107	03N/18W-24D3	Private	Pumping	1990	1520	1300	28	520-1,280	3,000	Driller's Log
Well No. 32	24C7 (22-P-28)	City of Simi Valley Dist. #8	34.33401416	-118.72044286	03N/18W-24C7	Municipal	Pumping	1957	765	654	14	204-654	2,100	Driller's Log
Well No. 31	24H	City of Simi Valley Dist. #8	34.33183815	-118.71086265	03N/18W-24H	Municipal	Pumping	1990	612	604	16.625	104-594	1,800	Driller's Log

Notes:
NA - Not Applicable
[1] feet below ground surface
[2] gallons per minute

Table 1

APPENDIX A

Groundwater Level Field Recording Level

Ground Water Level Data Sheet
Production Wells

(See Figure 4 for Location Map)

Well Name	Date	Time Since Pump Shut Off]hrs]	Reference Point Elevation, [ft amsl[1]]	Depth to Ground Water, [ft bgs[2]]	Ground Water Elevation, [ft amsl]	Notes[3]
Well No. 2						
Well No. 32						
Well No. 31						

[1] ft amsl = feet above mean sea level.

[2] ft bgs = feet below ground surface.

[3] "Notes" should include: (1) Method of Measurement, i.e. electric wireline sounder, airline or other, and
(2) Well Status, i.e. pumping, static, recovering (including hours elapsed since well turned off).

APPENDIX B

Groundwater Production Field Recording Form

Ground Water Production
Data Sheet

Well, Tank, or Booster Name	Date	Time	Totalizer [cfs[1]]	Instantaneous meter [cfs[1]]	Data Sheet	Hours	Year to Date Hours	Notes
Well No. 2								
Well No. 32								
Well No. 31								

[1] cfs = cubic feet per second

APPENDIX C

Annual Groundwater Report

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ANNUAL GROUNDWATER REPORTS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX F

CMWD 2010 UWMP Data Request (VCWWD No. 8 Demand Projection)

14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

Calleguas 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Data Request

Purveyor: **VCWW DISTRICT NO. 8**

Please enter all data in acre-feet.

I. Assume all milestone years are normal years.

Retail Water Demand	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Agricultural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Municipal and Industrial	25,231	26,458	28,152	29,851	31,556	33,265
Total Retail Demand	25,331	26,558	28,252	29,951	31,656	33,365

Local Supplies

Potable: Please list by source/project; add lines if necessary

Well 31 & 32	800	808	816	824	832	841
Sub-total Local Potable Supply	800	808	816	824	832	841

Non-Potable: Please list by source/project; add lines if necessary

Rcycled Water from Simi Valley WTP	60	80	110	110	110	110
Subtotal Non-Potable Local Supply	60	80	110	110	110	110
Total Local Supply	860	888	926	934	942	951
Exports of these sources to other agencies						
Net Local Supplies	860	888	926	934	942	951

Net Projected Requirements of Imported Water from CMWD	24,471	25,670	27,326	29,017	30,714	32,414

RBF CONSULTING

14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618
949.472.3505
www.rbf.com