AUTHORIZATION AND ELIGIBILITY

Adopted Plan and Proof of Formal Adoption

The 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) IRWM Plan was adopted by WCVC (the Regional Water Management Group) on June 19, 2014. The adopted Plan was submitted to DWR on June 30, 2014 and deemed to be consistent with the Proposition 84 IRWM Plan Standards by DWR on July 29, 2014. Proof of adoption according to California Water Code §10543 was provided to DWR with the 2014 Drought Grant application and is therefore not included herein.

All five project proponents (see below) in this proposal have adopted the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan along with many other entities. The resolutions of adoption for all entities adopting the Plan, including the four project proponents that did not previously adopt the Plan, are included in the 2015 Administrative Addendum, Appendix I, attached hereto. Included as proof of adoption are the following:

- Resolution of the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopting the 2014 IRWM Plan on behalf of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 - Moorpark
- Resolution of the City of San Buenaventura (Ventura Water) adopting the 2014 IRWM Plan
- Resolution from Cal Trout adopting the 2014 IRWM Plan
- Resolution from Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company adopting the 2014 IRWM Plan

The Camrosa Water District previously submitted proof of adoption to DWR as part of the 2014 Drought Grant Solicitation.

Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County

2015 Administrative Addendum to the

2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

An Update to the 2006 IRWM Plan

Prepared by the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County

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2015 Administrative Addendum

INTRODUCTION

The WCVC Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan is a guiding document for water management programs and projects being implemented throughout the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) IRWM Region. In 2006, the WCVC adopted the IRWM Plan. More than 30 entities, including all 10 cities as well as water districts, special districts, the County, and other entities adopted the IRWM Plan.

In 2010 and 2013 respectively administrative addendums were prepared to add new projects, for the purposes of applying for subsequent rounds of Proposition 84 Implementation Grant funding and to address objectives and priorities in the IRWM Plan.

In 2014 the WCVC completed an update to the IRWM Plan to address changes that have occurred since 2006 and to bring the Plan into compliance with the 2010 Proposition 84 IRWM Plan Standards. In June 2014 the IRWM Plan was adopted by WCVC, the County Board of Supervisors and other entities. Subsequently a number of other local entities adopted or supported the Plan.

This 2015 Administrative Addendum to the 2014 IRWM Plan has been prepared in order to include information that was not available at the time the 2014 IRWM Plan was published. The following information is included in this Addendum, and is hereby incorporated into the 2014 IRWM Plan:

- Final Ventura River Watershed Management Plan (replaces old Appendix C)
- Resolutions of Plan adoption by WCVC stakeholders (Appendix I)
- Findings and results of two special studies conducted as part of a Proposition 84 Planning Grant (Round Two) – Lower Santa Clara River Watershed Salt and Nutrient Management Plan; and Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study Phase 2. (Revised Appendix H)
- Projects being added to the Plan for inclusion in the 2015 Solicitation for the Proposition 84 IRWM Implementation Grant.

Management of water resources is an ongoing process. The WCVC IRWM Plan is dynamic document. As information changes the Plan will be periodically amended.

1. VENTURA RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Ventura River Watershed Council adopted the Ventura River Watershed Management Plan on March 5, 2015. The Plan, the first of its kind in the Watershed, is a comprehensive document which contains four parts and an executive summary, and can be downloaded as a complete document (800+ pages), or as individual plan sections. The Watershed Management Plan is meant to serve as both a plan and a comprehensive online resource of information about the watershed. Facts, descriptions, and analyses are available on a wide range of topics, all presented in style of writing meant to be accessible by a general audience.

When the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was adopted in 2014, the Ventura River Watershed Management Plan was still under development. Appendix C contained an interim version of the Watershed Management Plan. The completed, adopted Ventura River Watershed Management Plan now replaces the content in the original Appendix C. Please see Appendix C in this Addendum for the Executive Summary of the Watershed Management Plan.

A full copy of the Plan can be found on the Council's website at http://venturawatershed.org/the-watershed-plan and also on the WCVC Website at: http://vcportal.ventura.org/WCVC/IRWMP/2014/Appendix_C.pdf

2. 2014 WCVC IRWM PLAN ADOPTION

The 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was adopted by the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County in June of 2014 and was subsequently sent to the Department of Water Resources for review and approval. The Plan was deemed by DWR to be compliant with the IRWM Plan Standards in late July of 2014.

Since that time the Plan has been adopted by a number of local stakeholders. Appendix I contains the resolutions of adoption and letters of support from stakeholders in the Region. As additional entities endorse or adopt the Plan, they will be added to Appendix I.

3. SUMMARY AND FINDINGS OF SPECIAL PLANNING STUDIES

Lower Santa Clara River Watershed Salt and Nutrient Management Plan and Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study Phase 2. (See Revised Appendix H)

On behalf of WCVC the Ventura County Watershed Protection District received a Round 2 Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant to conduct two special studies (Lower Santa Clara River Watershed Salt and Nutrient Management Plan and Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study Phase 2) that would benefit implementation of the WCVC IRWMP Plan. The special studies were selected to enhance the IRWM Plan by providing critical information on the status of two of the Region's most important water resources – groundwater and recycled water.

The IRWMP is a dynamic planning document. There is an ongoing process for keeping the proposed project list up-to-date through regular updates with additional revision as needed as conditions change, funding is identified, projects are implemented and objectives refined. These two special studies have identified specific projects that will assist the Region in meeting various goals and objectives. The projects proposed by the special studies are being vetted for implementation through the applicable watershed committees and ultimately the WCVC general membership, consistent with the WCVC Charter.

Information about the two studies including findings are presented below.

A. Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study – Phase 2

Overview

Increasing salinity levels in both groundwater and surface water within Ventura County and the Calleguas Creek watershed pose a number of problems for certain beneficial uses. Rising salinity is harmful to agriculture, primarily for growers of high-value strawberries and avocados, who are increasingly unable to use local surface water or groundwater for irrigation without reducing agricultural productivity. High salinity levels in soils and surface water can also be detrimental to sensitive habitat. Additionally, water supplies within the Region are heavily dependent on imported water sources and face the challenge of groundwater overdraft. Unfortunately, some local groundwater resources are marginal due to water quality concerns, primarily salts.

The purpose of the Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study (Study) was to better understand the opportunities and constraints for developing these local groundwater resources. Development of the currently underutilized shallow brackish groundwater resources provides a framework for advancing brackish groundwater production, treatment, and distribution to agricultural

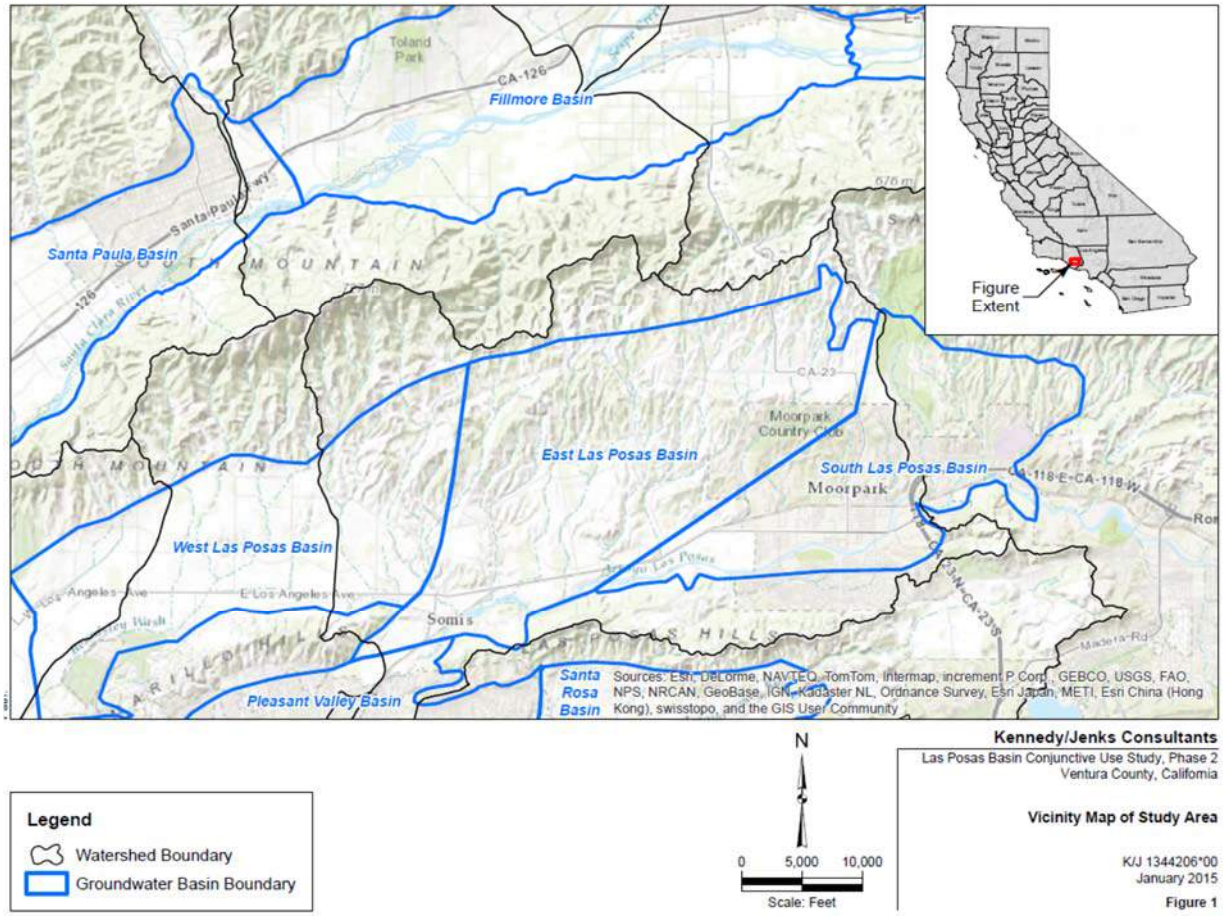
users overlying the basins in order to resolve these water-related conflicts and improve local water supply reliability.

The Study was conducted in two separate phases:

- Phase 1 identified existing water supply and distribution infrastructure within the Study area, including the installation of three new shallow aquifer groundwater monitoring wells intended to provide further data to inform the Study; and
- Phase 2 developed and evaluated potential alternatives to produce brackish groundwater, treat it, and distribute blended water to agricultural users within the Study area. This phase was funded in part by a Round Two Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant, administered by the California Department of Water Resources.

Results of this Study found that opportunities to construct one or more desalters to treat existing chloride-impacted wells and provide blended water suitable for chloride-sensitive crops is feasible, although the cost-effectiveness depends on the water quality goal to be achieved and the size and location of the desalter facility and associated conveyance infrastructure.

Figure 1 – Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study Phase 2 Area



Findings and Conclusions – Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study

The purpose of the Study was to better understand the opportunities and constraints for developing the currently underutilized shallow brackish groundwater resources within the East and South Las Posas basins. The groundwater resources of the shallow aquifer are considered to be underutilized due to the potential to receive increased recharge from streamflow percolation if the aquifer was managed in such a way that it is not always full or nearly full. By increasing pumping in the shallow aquifer it may be possible to capture additional recharge from the Arroyo Simi/Las Posas to offset the increased shallow pumping, while also preventing a material decrease in recharge to the underlying Fox Canyon Aquifer. The Study thereby provides a framework for advancing brackish groundwater production, treatment, and distribution to agricultural users overlying the basins in order to resolve water-related conflicts and improve local water supply reliability.

Brackish water with elevated chloride levels is limiting the productivity of chloride-sensitive crops, such as strawberries and avocados, by local growers. Some growers purchase potable water for blending to achieve lower chloride levels, while others choose to grow crops that are more salt tolerant. Some of the Mutual Water Companies (MWC) that provide water for irrigation are considering desalting to address the water quality needs of area growers.

The MWC wells most impacted by high chlorides are the Zone MWC wells located in the East Las Posas basin and the Arroyo Las Posas MWC well, with chloride concentrations in the range of 160 to 220 mg/l. The Berylwood MWC wells are not currently impacted by high chlorides, but are predicted to be impacted at levels similar within the next five to ten years as the chloride plume migrates north.

The opportunity to construct one or more desalters to treat existing chloride-impacted wells and provide blended water suitable for chloride-sensitive crops is feasible. The cost-effectiveness will depend on the water quality goal to be achieved and the size and location of the desalter facility and associated conveyance infrastructure.

Constructing multiple desalters (Alternative 3) offers the most flexibility for phasing construction to meet stakeholder needs, and is also the most cost-effective alternatives. The desalters would be located at or near the chloride-impacted wells to minimize new piping required to convey raw and blended water to and from the desalter(s). These locations, and in particular the Zone MWC desalter near Los Angeles Avenue and La Cumbre Road, are located in close proximity to the SMP alignment along Los Angeles Avenue. Blended water can be distributed using the existing MWC systems to growers currently using high chloride water.

The Zone MWC desalter could be constructed first to treat Zone MWC Well #20 and provide blended water to the eastern portion of their service area (about 1200 acres). The Berylwood Heights MWC could be constructed in the future as the chloride plume migrates north and the Berylwood Heights MWC wells become impacted (about 1,300 acres). The Arroyo Las Posas

MWC desalter could be constructed now or in the future to provide blended water within its service area (about 380 acres).

The opportunity to develop the Shallow Aquifer is feasible by constructing new wells to provide makeup water for the desalter brine loss, and to provide a source of water for VCWWD No.19 agricultural customers. Based on recent hydrogeologic investigations in the Study area, it appears that the new shallow wells could be constructed near the Arroyo Las Posas southwest of the potential location for the Zone MWC desalter.

The opportunity to distribute desalted water to about 670 acres of VCWWD No.19 agricultural customers by wheeling through the existing Zone MWC, Berylwood Heights MWC, and Arroyo Las Posas MWC systems appears feasible, based on preliminary (screening level) hydraulic analysis. However, the analysis is based on certain assumptions for system demands, points of connection, and peak flows that would need to be verified before any plans are implemented.

Future Studies and Other Considerations

Several ideas were identified during discussions with the stakeholders that could offer opportunities for future studies with the potential to enhance the use and/or cost effectiveness of a regional desalter for agricultural use. The following represents the key ideas that were identified.

- Reduce capacity of desalter for peaking. The preliminary desalter sizes provide sufficient capacity to meet peak demands with all growers pumping the impacted wells at capacity at the same time, in order to maintain the current level of service at the water quality goals. The size of the desalter could be reduced if higher chloride levels were acceptable during shorter periods of peak demand, without adversely impacting long term crop productivity. There may also be improved efficiencies associated with a lower chloride supply that helps reduce peak demands. Preliminary discussions by stakeholders suggested that a 5 to 10% reduction in peaking capacity may be acceptable.

- Base load chloride-impacted wells to improve basin management and desalter run time. The evaluation assumed the desalter would run seasonally, based on run times of the chloride-impacted wells estimated from annual production and well capacities. However, certain chloride-impacted wells, if treated, could be pumped more throughout the year in order to offset pumping from the West Las Posas basin wells located in a pumping depression, and help with overall groundwater management in the Las Posas Basin. This also offers the benefit of increased run-time for the desalter providing improved capital cost recovery for the facility.

- Construct a dual use desalter that can provide water for agricultural customers during the growing season, and potable water for municipal and industrial (M&I) customers during other periods when it is not used to meet agricultural demands. VCWWD No. 19 has expressed interested in further study and development of a desalter project in the Somis area for both agricultural and M&I uses. Potable water from a regional desalter could also be injected into the aquifer through existing and/or new Aquifer Storage and Recovery wells.

- Consider formation of a new, regional MWC to allow individual MWC and stakeholders to purchase shares in a regional desalter facility to provide flexibility for water transfers among MWC systems. Existing MWC systems supply water to their customers and are precluded from the transfer of water between systems.

B. Lower Santa Clara River Watershed Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

(excerpts from the Lower Santa Clara River Watershed Salt and Nutrient Management Plan prepared by Larry Walker Associates, Corollo, Hydrometrics WRI, Rincon Consultanting and Dr. Norm Brown in April 2015)

Overview

In February 2009 the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the Recycled Water Policy, which requires the development of regional or sub-regional salt and nutrient management plans (SNMPs) for groundwater basins in California. The purpose of the Recycled Water Policy is to increase the use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources consistent with state and federal water quality laws. Since recycled water contains salts and nutrients that may cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives, management of these constituents in recycled water projects is important. This document provides the SNMP for the Lower Santa Clara River (LSCR) Watershed, located in Ventura County. The LSCR SNMP covers the Piru, Fillmore, Santa Paula, Mound and Oxnard Forebay sub-basins within the Lower Santa Clara River Groundwater Basin.

The SNMP area includes the cities of Fillmore, Santa Paula, and San Buenaventura (Ventura) and small unincorporated communities in Ventura County, and includes seven wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). Five of the WWTPs have actively participated in the SNMP development and provided input into potential future plans for recycled water projects. The LSCR SNMP has been developed as a comprehensive planning document that provides all of the key technical information necessary to meet the requirements of the Recycled Water Policy. The SNMP has also

been developed as a flexible planning document that can guide the management and regulation of discharges of salts and nutrients in the context of the unique characteristics of the watershed and the current status of recycled water project planning. While all of the participating wastewater agencies have plans to recycle water, only a few specific recycled water project locations have been identified. Most of the plans are more general, including goals for volumes of recycled water to be used, but the specific project locations for the recycled water applications are still being identified.

To accommodate the range of stages of recycled water planning in the SNMP area, the SNMP includes required background information and an assessment of the groundwater basins, providing a description of water recycling and stormwater recharge goals and objectives, quantification of sources, identification of loading estimates, estimates of assimilative capacity, and description of fate and transport of salts and nutrients. Based on this technical information, a list of project scenarios encompassing the potential projects found in the recycled water planning documents and management measures was identified. The SNMP provides an evaluation of the future scenarios, develops a structure for evaluating specific projects as they are implemented in the future, and identifies management measures where appropriate. The SNMP builds on a range of water quality management policies and mechanisms already in place or being implemented, and is accordingly focused on management of increased recycled water utilization to benefit the study area.

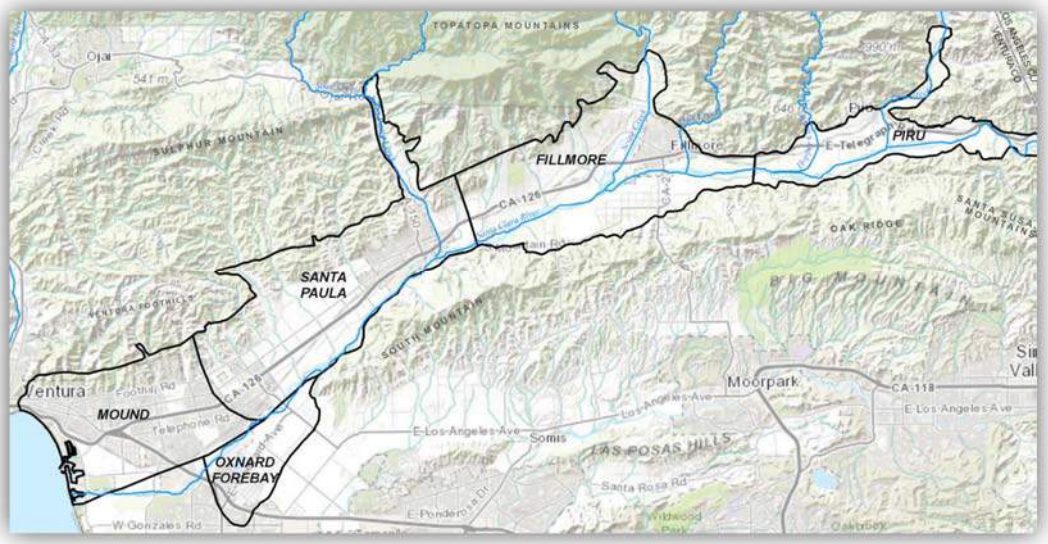


Figure 2 Lower Santa Clara River SNMP Area

SNMP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A key reason for developing the LSCR SNMP is to streamline requirements and encourage use of recycled water as an alternative water supply to help the state meet increasing water demands. Agencies in the region are planning for and implementing such recycling programs. Stakeholders in the LSCR watershed are reliant on groundwater for almost all of the local water supply. Significant agricultural users of groundwater also exist in the LSCR. In addition to water recycling,

stormwater management practices to implement low impact development (LID) will support groundwater recharge to supplement the groundwater supply. The overarching goal of the LSCR SNMP is to: protect, conserve, and augment water supplies and to improve water supply reliability. This goal is supported by objectives of:

- Protecting Agricultural and Municipal Drinking Water Beneficial Uses of groundwater;
- Supporting increased recycled water use in the basin;
- Facilitating long-term planning and balancing use of assimilative capacity and management measures across the basin;
- Encouraging groundwater recharge in the Santa Clara River (SCR) valley; and
- Collecting, treating, and infiltrating stormwater runoff in new development and redevelopment projects.

The SNMP has been developed to support these general goals and objectives. Additionally, the stakeholders have identified recycled water and stormwater use and recharge goals for the SNMP.

Project Scenarios

Rural and open space dominate the watershed (>69%), the sources of salts and nutrients that can be managed have been and are expected to be consistent over time, and no trends in the constituents of concern have been observed in most wells in the SNMP area. As a result, the development of project scenarios for evaluation in the SNMP focused on recycled water projects. The recycled water purveyors in the watershed are in various stages of developing recycled water projects. A number of planned projects have been identified but only the Ventura County Waterworks District 16 – Piru WWTP has advanced to the point of identifying specific project locations.

As part of the SNMP, four scenarios were developed. To cover the range of possible recycled water scenarios, three volumes of recycled water were considered plus one additional scenario. These scenarios are described in the SNMP.

In addition to the recycled water volume and associated water quality, the location of the recycled water use is important. As discussed previously, all of the wastewater discharges, except for the VWRF, either recycle or discharge all of their effluent to the groundwater through percolation ponds. If the recycled water will be used in the same subarea as the current discharge, then any recycled water projects up to the current discharge volume would not be new loads to the groundwater subarea. However, if the recycled water is applied in a different subarea, it may be a new load to that subarea and a reduction in load in the subarea currently receiving the load. Therefore, the location of the recycled water project scenarios is also important. Santa Paula is considering recycled water projects in the same subarea to which they currently discharge and in adjacent subareas. As a result, the SNMP also includes consideration of scenarios for Santa Paula that involve discharges to different subareas and the same subarea.

Implementation Measures to Manage Salt and Nutrient Loading in the Groundwater Basin on a Sustainable Basis

The primary goal of the SNMP is to protect, conserve, and augment water supplies and improve water supply reliability. Recycled water projects serve a key role in the SNMP area to support water supply reliability. However, the implementation of the projects needs to be done in a way that ensures the protection of the groundwater basin. This section outlines existing management measures that are currently in place in the SNMP area that will be maintained under any future scenario and outlines a process for evaluating recycled water projects and determining whether additional management measures are needed. Potential future management measures are identified that can be selected if needed to implement a planned project.

Existing Management Measures

The objective of SNMP implementation measures is to manage salt and nutrient loadings on a sustainable basis and to maintain long term supply for multiple beneficial uses. Per the guidance provided in the document, *Regional Water Board Assistance in Guiding Salt and Nutrient Management Plan Development in the Los Angeles Region*, these strategies should be tailored to basin specific characteristics and conditions, but should be generally focused on:

- Pollution prevention;
- Source load reductions to groundwater basins;
- Treatment and management of areas of impaired water quality;
- Boosting or stabilizing declining water levels where water quality is not affected;
- Increasing groundwater recharge by stormwater; and
- Increasing recycled water use.

In the LSCR planning area, salt and nutrient management has been ongoing for a number of years. There are a number of existing management measures and activities that contribute to reducing loads and improving groundwater quality.

The existing management measures are categorized by source and pathway for reducing salt and nutrient contributions to the groundwater. For example, some management measures prevent loads from entering the basin (e.g., water conservation or water softener bans), others offset loads from another source (e.g., changing the source water for an irrigation project), and others remove loading from the basin (e.g., groundwater treatment). The categories used to describe the management measures are:

- Improve wastewater and reclaimed water quality;
- Improve municipal water quality;
- Reduce septic system leachate and improve quality;
- Manage urban stormwater runoff to support basin water quality;
- Improve non-stormwater discharge control and quality;
- Improve agricultural runoff control and quality;

• Increase recycled water use;
• Increase aquifer recharge with lower concentration water sources;
• Improve urban and agricultural water efficiency/conservation;
• Reduce saltwater intrusion and protect groundwater quality; and
• Manage groundwater pumping and water levels.

[1] Such as the Conditional Waiver for Discharge from Irrigated Lands (Order No.R4-2010-0186.)
[2] Such as the Ventura County MS4 Permit, Order No. R4-2010-0108.

Approach For Evaluating Projects And Identifying Need For Potential Future Management Strategies

Assimilative capacity is estimated as the difference between the water quality objectives and the existing groundwater quality for each basin/subarea. Assimilative capacity is available in all subareas except for TDS in the Mound basin. The overall approach to evaluating projects is based on evaluating the amount of assimilative capacity that would be used by a project or group of projects and determining whether the amount of assimilative capacity used would result in degradation of the basin as outlined in the anti-degradation analysis. If a project would result in degradation of the basin, management measures can be selected from the list of potential future management measures to offset the additional loading. Alternatively, a full anti-degradation analysis could be conducted for the project to determine if the degradation is offset by important social and economic benefits to the people of the state.

It is important to remember that the implementation of recycled water projects in the LSCR SNMP is in and of itself a management measure for sustainable management of the groundwater basins. In the LSCR SNMP project area, the groundwater is the primary source of agricultural and municipal water supply. Recycled water projects provide a mechanism to offset groundwater use and therefore contribute to the availability of groundwater supplies. Additionally, using recycled water to irrigate vegetation instead of disposing of the effluent in percolation ponds reduces the loading, particularly of nutrients, that reaches the groundwater through uptake of nutrients and salts by the plants.

C. Anticipated Benefits of Special Studies

Include Regional Projects

The IRWMP Update, which includes these two studies, will include projects proposed by the studies currently being vetted for implementation through the watershed committees and ultimately the WCVC general membership (consistent with the WCVC Charter). These projects will become priority projects for future funding. The results of the two studies are being used to inform plans to protect and augment regional water supplies, enhance efficient water use, and improve the supply reliability across the region. The studies have become invaluable resources for the Region, especially during the current period of drought.

Effectively Integrate Water Management Program and Project Within a Region

The LSCR Plan allows multiple agencies to continue to use and/or expand use of recycled water in their service areas. It benefits four separate groundwater basins of the Lower Santa Clara River: Mound, Santa Paula, Fillmore, and Piru basins, which in total underlie 67,300 acres (105 square miles) of Ventura County. In total these basins provide an average of 86,100 acre-feet of water for multiple beneficial uses in the County. The Regional LSCR Plan comprehensively addresses all four basins, the water users, and contributors of salts and nutrients in the study area. This avoids the need to develop separate salt and nutrient management plans for each groundwater basin and/or individual recycled water projects.

For many years, the Region has undertaken great efforts to implement recycled water programs. The Regional LSCR Plan is a necessary extension of these local efforts. It provides important opportunities for increasing regional supply reliability while reducing dependence on imported water through increased use of recycled water and adequate protection of groundwater supplies.

Efforts to manage the Las Posas Basin sustainably have consistently had a strong regional focus, which includes the Las Posas Study. This study benefits the multiple and diverse water users in the Las Posas Basin by increasing regional water supplies and enhancing beneficial uses currently impacted by salinity in the basin. This study benefits a wide stakeholder base from across the Las Posas Valley. In addition to the United Water Conservation District, Calleguas Municipal Water District, and the County of Ventura, principal interests are local groundwater pumpers that include cities, mutual water companies and water districts, and agricultural interests. The Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin encompasses a surface area of 42,200 acres (66 square miles), of which the East and South Las Posas Basins make up the majority. Currently, the East and South Las Posas Basins (the basins addressed by the study) supply over 30,416 acre-feet per year, with the majority of water extractions used for agricultural purposes (Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency, Annual Report, 2014).

While the Las Posas Study directly enhances opportunities for brackish water production in the Las Posas Valley, this study represents a basin-wide effort with far-reaching regional benefits. The Calleguas Creek Watershed, in which the Las Posas Basin is located, is heavily dependent on imported water for its supplies. For many years, the Region has worked to improve local water supply, as evidenced by the construction of the Salinity Management Pipeline and plans for future desalters. The Las Posas Study and associated results provide a critical framework for advancing similar efforts in other basins of the Region. The study establishes effective methods and opportunities for desalting of brackish groundwater supplies, which remains one of few means to augment regional water supplies. It thereby

represents a crucial step towards increasing regional water supply with untapped groundwater sources and in turn decreasing dependence on imported water in the Region.

Effectively Resolve Significant Water-Related Conflicts

The special studies will effectively resolve water-related conflict both within and between regions by addressing critical issues associated with water supply, water supply reliability, and water quality through a stakeholder process. By establishing a more thorough understanding of the basins with updated and more complete data, the special studies will allow the scale of local resource issues, such as the extent of salt and nutrient impacts, to better be defined. As a result, water-related conflicts can better be anticipated, addressed or resolved. Prior to this study, no individual or regional salt and nutrient management plan(s) existed for any of the lower Santa Clara River groundwater basins. By working together, the identified parties pooled their resources toward common data sharing, analyses and report writing. The Regional LSCR Plan will enable cooperation among all interested parties and will also provide a direct forum for coordination with the Upper Santa Clara IRWMP Region. This will help resolve potential conflicts between water managers and users in both the Upper and Lower portions of the watershed. Future conflicts related to groundwater water-quality issues that might arise from future recycled water projects overlying the four basins of the Lower Santa Clara River can be mitigated with the help of the groundwater monitoring plan and salt and nutrient source identification conducted under the Regional LSCR Plan.

By addressing multiple common regional objectives and with a strong stakeholder driven regional approach, the Las Posas Study also greatly contributes to resolving water-related conflicts in the Region. One of the goals of the Las Posas Study was to prevent the need for basin adjudication. The basin has some zones with moderate to good water quality and other zones that are brackish and unusable. Development and treatment of the brackish water will reduce the stress on the zones that are currently over-pumped and will allow both urban and agricultural uses to be addressed. The new information provided by the study will enable more effective planning and enhanced response to regional issues, resulting in conflict resolution.

Contribute to Attainment of one or More Objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program

Both special studies will help to increase regional water supply reliability by identifying opportunities for more efficient and sustainable use of local supplies. As a result, demand for, and dependence on, imported water supplies will be reduced. This decreased dependency on Bay-Delta was will increase water supply availability and improve water quality for alternative uses, as well as improve and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and enhance ecosystem health in the Delta system.

Address Critical Water Supply and Water Quality Needs of Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) The special studies effectively address water supply and water quality needs of DACs

dependent on water supplies located in the special study areas. There are large pockets of DACs in the community of Piru and the City of Santa Paula. The LSCR will protect both water quality and water supply available to these communities. The LSCR study will help balance the need for additional water supply made available through recycled water while protecting supplies for agriculture, and important aspect of the local economy that supports many of the DACs.

There is also a pocket of households qualifying as a DAC in the South Las Posas Basin. The Las Posas Study will help address the salinity issues in this basin, enhance water supply reliability, and protect a low cost water supply available to agricultural users, critical for both the documented DACs and those that cannot be effectively identified due to their migrant nature.

Effectively Integrate Water Management with Land Use Planning

There has been a strong focus on integrating land use planning throughout the IRWM process, including ongoing collaboration with the Ventura County Resource Management Agency, Planning Division, as well as involvement of local cities through the City/County Planning Association. The special studies will enhance the link between water and land use planning including:

- Promoting water management strategies consistent with land use policies;
- Promoting the use and delivery of recycled water, which requires in depth understanding of current and future land uses;
- Facilitating land use policies that protect and preserve the County's important agricultural lands; and
- Promoting better understanding by land use planners of available water supplies to meet future needs as projected in land use plans.

The Regional LSCR Plan and the expansion of recycled water in the Region are closely tied to land use planning and provide significant opportunity for further integration with water management. One of the primary benefits of water recycling is augmenting water supplies and being able to offset potable water demand.

Given the importance of agriculture to the local economy, the preservation of agricultural resources, including access to water resources, is a priority of local land use entities. In 2009 the estimated gross value for Ventura County agriculture was $1,623,857,000. The Ventura County General Plan states that it is County policy to:

> *Preserve and protect irrigated agricultural lands as a nonrenewable resource to assure the continued availability of such lands for the production of food, fiber and ornamentals.*

Both the Regional LSCR Plan and the Las Posas Study provide the data needed to preserve the quality and quality of water for the important agricultural uses in the county.

Actions Designed to Integrate the Stormwater Resource Plan Requirements of IRWM Plan Stakeholders in Ventura County, through their TMDL implementation plan development are creating a resource document that will contain recommended actions to guide implementation of a watershed-based strategy for stormwater management. In addition, as outlined in the Technical Guidance Manual prepared by the County of Ventura as part of the Stormwater (MS4) Permit, the Manual's intent is to guide the development community in minimizing water quality impacts of future development in Ventura County, through new countywide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit.

The Las Posas Study provides information on conjunctive use potential in that Basin. This will be the first step in identifying opportunities to augment local water supply through groundwater recharge or storage for beneficial reuse of stormwater.

Drought Preparedness

The outcome of the special studies will position the Region to more effectively address long-term droughts. They will help develop additional sustainable local water sources and increase water supply reliability, even during extended dry periods.

Execution of these studies achieves the following specific drought-related objectives:

- Promote conjunctive use and water recycling;
- Achieve long-term reduction of potable water use; and
- Improve effective and efficient groundwater basin management.

The Las Posas Study will facilitate a new local source of water to agricultural users in the Las Posas Valley by producing previously untapped brackish groundwater. An alternative water supply will also be made available to agriculture and other non-potable uses in the form of recycled water as a result of the development of the Regional LSCR Plan. It is important to note that recycled water is considered to be a virtually drought-proof water source whose availability is unaffected by dry year conditions, unlike surface water supplies. In recent years imported surface water sources have become increasingly less reliable due to prolonged dry conditions and increasing competing interests. During drought conditions there is also increased competition for regional groundwater resources. By making additional non-potable water available for appropriate uses, potable water supplies will be more available to meet water demands and as needed for other beneficial purposes in the Region.

Use and Reuse Water More Efficiently

The special studies are crucial in helping the Region meet future water demands, increase water supply reliability, and adapt to climate change through more efficient use and increased reuse of existing local water resources.

Recycled water projects promoted through development of the Regional LSCR Plan will greatly contribute to increasing urban and agricultural water use efficiency, particularly by better matching water quality to water uses. Potable water demand can be offset and thereby more efficiently used, by providing recycled water in lieu of potable water to non-potable uses, such as agriculture, golf courses, parks and other landscape irrigation.

Additionally, the special studies will help augment local water supplies and increase efficient use by reducing the amount of usable water exported from the Region. Promoting water recycling will allow wastewater effluent to be reused within the Region, instead of discharging it to the Santa Clara River, for example, where it subsequently flows to the ocean without direct further beneficial use.

The Las Posas Study also evaluates the water quality needs of the various users and identifies the existing infrastructure available for delivering water to various uses. The ultimate result will be a plan whereby water quality is "matched" to use and therefore used more efficiently.

Climate Change Response Actions

The special studies will augment local water supplies, thereby increasing local water supply reliability and reducing demand for imported water. This will result in reduced water-related energy demands and greenhouse gas emissions, as the delivery of imported water requires significantly more energy than that of local water supplies, including treated brackish and recycled water. The special studies will allow for the continued use and expansion of recycled water, a supply that is anticipated to be reliable even given predicted climate change. Additionally, it can be anticipated that State Water Project supplies will become increasingly unreliable as a result of climate change, so that improving local water supply reliability achieved by these special studies will become an increasingly important climate change response strategy.

By protecting regional water sources and improving water quality, the special studies will improve the Region's ability to adapt to climate change.

Expand Environmental Stewardship

The Regional LSCR Plan will facilitate use of recycled water in a way that may enhance ecosystem health. For example, the Regional LSCR Plan will make it possible for the City of Ventura to divert and recycle between 50 to 100 percent of its wastewater effluent, effluent that would otherwise be discharged to the Santa Clara River estuary.

Practice Integrated Flood Management

The Las Posas Study will provide opportunities for using brackish water from the shallow aquifer, thereby potentially freeing up storage capacity in the basin. This could provide opportunities to integrate flood management and stormwater capture with conjunctive use strategies.

By taking a basin-wide approach, the Regional LSCR Plan will provide information on regional opportunities and constraints for dealing with critical regional water-related concerns and will result in effective management of the salts and nutrients within the Region.

Improve Tribal Water and Natural Resources

The Chumash are Native Americans that inhabited parts of several central and south coast counties, including the County of Ventura prior to Spanish occupation. The Chumash still reside in Ventura County today. Some tribal members have been participants in the IRWMP process since its inception. As part of the WCVC IRWMP update Native American Tribes with interest in Ventura County have been identified. Tribal members have expressed concerns that continued degradation of water quality and habitat quality will limit their historical ability to live off the land, and ultimately threatens the culture of Chumash and indigenous peoples. The special studies are one step towards addressing these concerns.

Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits

The special studies will improve and protect water quality while improving water supply reliability in both the Santa Clara and Calleguas Creek Watersheds. Benefits of the special studies will be widely distributed across most of Ventura County. DACs are found in the study areas for both the Regional LSCR Plan and the Las Posas Study. DACs are counted among the key constituencies for outreach activities planned as part of the special studies and input will be sought for individual tests.

D. Incorporation of Special Studies into WCVC IRWM Plan

These two special studies and their findings – found in this 2015 Administrative Addendum – are hereby incorporated into the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and will continue to provide important information to inform selection of integrated, multi-benefit implementation projects in the future.

For a copy of the full Plan, please visit the WCVC website at www.watershedscoalition.org.

4. NEW IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE IRWM PLAN

a. Introduction

The IRWM Plan is a long-term, dynamic planning document. Selection and implementation of projects is an ongoing process. Project needs vary as conditions change, funding is identified, projects are implemented and objectives revised.

Specific project proposals are identified at the time a funding solicitation is released, and projects are selected based on a variety of criteria including their applicability to the funding requirements, whether or not they meet multiple goals, their contribution to regional climate change adaptation, readiness to proceed, status of CEQA review and engineering design, availability of matching funds, and other factors discussed in Section 7.3. Subsequently an IRWM Plan Addendum is prepared that includes the specific projects. This has been the past practice of the WCVC IRWM Region since the first addendum was prepared in 2010.

The 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan only includes a short list of specific projects planned for implementation as part of the 2014 Drought Solicitation for Proposition 84. The 2014 Plan does, however, include a list of priority *types* of projects needed to address the Region's goals and objectives. Because it is very time consuming for project proponents to develop detailed project proposals, and those proposals can quickly become out of date, project proposals are only developed at the time funding becomes available as stated above. Priority projects, and the ability of the project proponents to implement them, fluctuate over time.

As a result of the 2015 IRWM Implementation Grant Solicitation, WCVC stakeholders met in March and April to select projects for a regional proposal. These projects are now being added to the IRWM Plan as part of this 2015 Administrative Addendum, in accordance with the process outlined in the WCVC Charter and Section 7.2 of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan. These additional integrated implementation projects were developed to address the IRWM Plan objectives and help meet the Region's water and water-related needs and to resolve water management conflicts.

b. Process to Develop Administrative Addendum

Overview:

The process for adding projects to the WCVC IRWM Plan, and including them in subsequent proposals for funding, is detailed in Section 7 of the adopted 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan. These projects were reviewed by stakeholders in the three watershed committees, the Steering Committee and the General Membership as detailed in the section that follows. Once the final suite of projects was selected and approved, this Addendum was prepared to formally add to the WCVC IRWM Plan those projects not included in the 2014 IRWM Plan.

Details of the Stakeholder Process:

The process to develop the Administrative Addendum began in March of 2015 with a call for projects in each watershed. Project proponents prepared and submitted detailed project input forms that contained information about the project, including how it was consistent with the WCVC IRWM Plan. Each of the three watershed committees reviewed the proposed projects for their watersheds. Each project evaluated was determined to be ready to implement, met the criteria for Proposition 84 IRWM funding, and also met multiple goals in the WCVC IRWM Plan. The Proposition 84 Guidelines include criteria, which were used to evaluate the projects. These criteria require that the projects be well-integrated, address water management needs in the WCVC IRWM Region, meet statewide priorities and program preferences, address the needs of local DACs when possible, improve water use efficiency, and be otherwise consistent with the WCVC IRWM Plan.

In March and April 2015, each of the watershed committees met to review the project input forms and finalize and prioritize their list of projects to be considered by the WCVC Steering Committee for inclusion in the Proposition 84 Implementation Grant proposal.

On April 27, 2015 the Steering Committee unanimously agreed to recommend approval of 5 of the 6 projects for inclusion in the final suite of projects for the Proposition 84 2015 Implementation Grant Solicitation (final round) proposal.

On April 29, 2015 the WCVC General Membership unanimously ratified the Steering Committee's recommendation to approve the suite of 5 projects for the Implementation Grant proposal and authorized staff to prepare the 2015 IRWM Plan Administrative Addendum including all six projects reviewed, as described in the meeting summary provided in Appendix J. Table 1 provides a summary of the WCVC stakeholder actions regarding project selection.

Table 1
Project Addition and Approval Milestones

Committee	Action	Date Action Taken
Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County – General Membership	Initiate call for projects	March 2015
All Watershed Committees	Review Proposed Projects	March-April 2015
Calleguas Creek Steering Committee	Approve list of projects for the watershed for Steering Committee consideration	April 15, 2015
Santa Clara River Watershed Committee	Approve list of projects for the watershed for Steering Committee consideration	April 17, 2015
Ventura River Watershed Council	Approve list of projects for the watershed for Steering Committee consideration	Consensus by e-mail – April 2015
WCVC Steering Committee	Recommend Action on Suite of Projects	April 27, 2015
WCVC General Membership	Approve Final Suite of Projects Approve/Direct Staff to prepare Administrative Addendum to IRWM Plan	April 29, 2015

c. Summary of Projects Included in Administrative Addendum

Six projects were reviewed by the WCVC and included in this Addendum (see Table 2 for summary list). These projects include all the projects considered for funding in the final round of the Proposition 84 Implementation Grant – the 2015 IRWM Implementation Grant Solicitation.

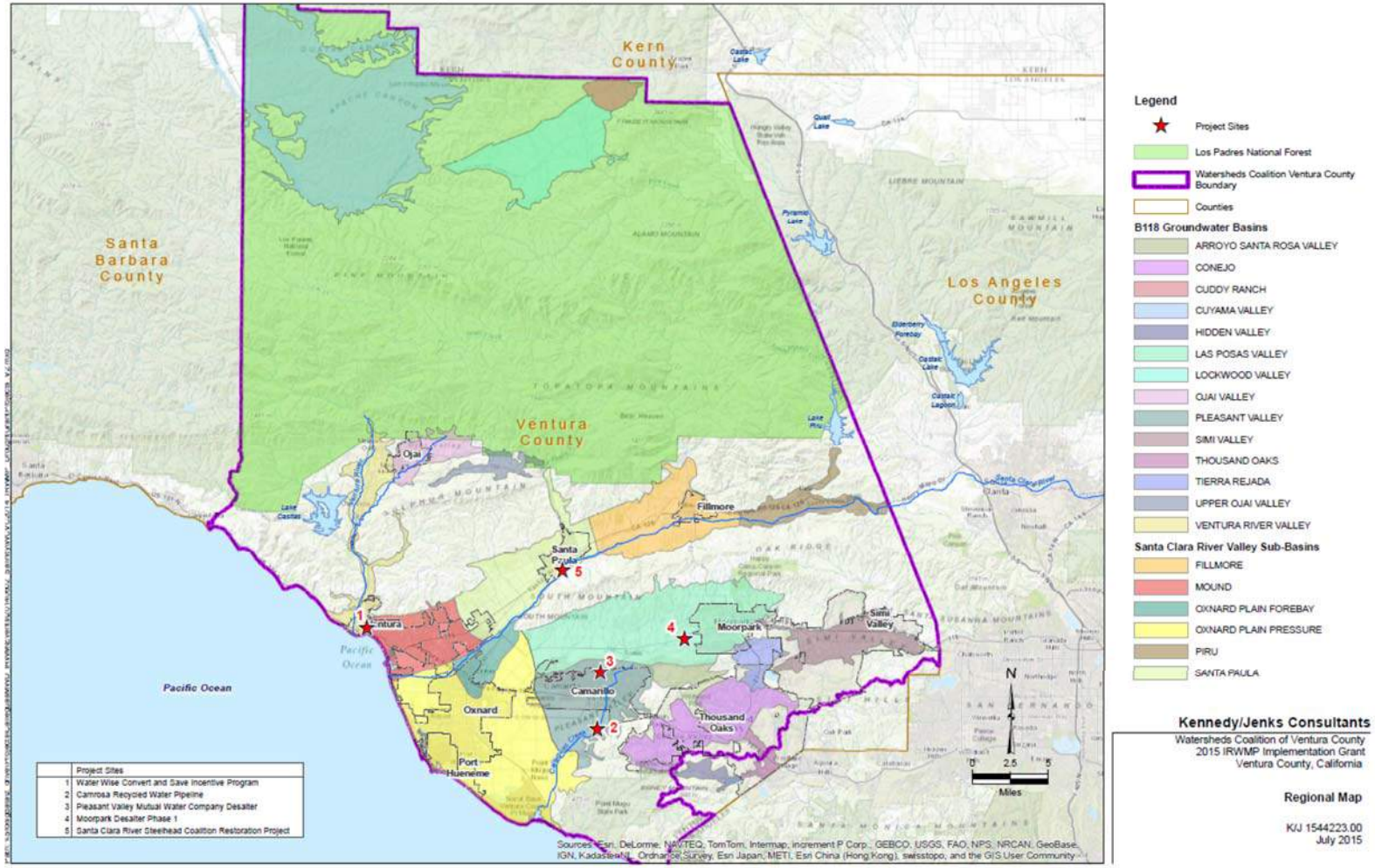
These projects were reviewed by stakeholders in the three watershed committees, the Steering Committee and the General Membership. Subsequent to the selection and approval of the final suite of projects, the Administrative Addendum was prepared to add those projects that were not identified in the adopted 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

TABLE 2 – NEW PROJECTS ADDED TO THE IRWM PLAN

Project Name	Project Proponent	Project Description	Grant Request/ Cost Share
Proposition 84 – Implementation Grant			
Water Wise Convert and Save Incentive Program (*Regional Project*)	City of Ventura	A rebate program designed to incentivize outdoor water savings by removing water-intensive grass lawns and installing low water-use/drought tolerant plants in their place. The program is open to both residential and commercial property owners. Rebates will pay up to $2 per square foot for turf replacement and up to $800 per property owner for parcels less than 1 acre and up to $1600 for parcels greater than 1 acre.	**$1,875,000** *Cost Share $625,000*
Camrosa/CamSan Recycled Water Interconnection	Camrosa Water District	A 3,000 foot 16-inch pipe will tee off of the effluent pipeline that CamSan is running to the salinity management pipeline (SMP). This line will traverse exclusively agricultural land, tunnel under Calleguas Creek and discharge into Pond 4 of Camrosa's storage ponds. As the wastewater is treated to tertiary at CamSan, no other treatment will be necessary.	**$ 600,000** *Cost Share $200,000*
Pleasant Valley Desalter	Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company	The Pleasant Valley Mutual Water desalter will consist of a reverse osmosis treatment and chemical feed system that will be installed downstream of the existing iron and manganese treatment plant. Construction will include an approximate 1600 square foot pre-engineered building, in which the RO equipment will be located, as well as piping, permeate storage tank, water pumps, chemical tanks and chemical feed system, remote monitoring and control, and a brine discharge pipeline. The proposed desalter is anticipated to produce a total of approximately 1500 AFY of drinking water, resulting in the avoidance of approximately 1000 AFY of imported water.	**$ 2,400,000** *Cost Share $980,283*

Project Name	Project Proponent	Project Description	Grant Request/ Cost Share
Moorpark Desalter	Ventura County Waterworks District #1	The Moorpark Desalter project will extract high salinity groundwater from a shallow aquifer at a newly constructed well field and then treat the water at a state-of-the-art desalination plant using membrane filtration technology for the removal of salts including chloride, total dissolved solids (TDS), boron, and sulfate. The well field consists of constructing approximately 20, 200-foot-deep wells, and the pumped well water will be treated at the desalination plant through a membrane process to remove the salts and TDS. Treated was will meet Title 22 potable water quality standards and be distributed to District customers and potentially to other adjacent water agencies. Brine generated from the plant will be discharged into the SMP.	**$7,000,000** *Cost Share $50,788,125*
Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition Restoration Project	Cal Trout	The project will remove Arundo and restore habitat in the Santa Clara River floodplain in an identified critical wildlife zone. The project is part of a large-scale effort by the California Coastal Conservancy to eliminate Arundo from the watershed to improve water resources in the region.	**$421,380** *Cost Share $140,460*
Advanced Water Purification Facility – Capacity Expansion	City of Oxnard	The City of Oxnard proposes to double the production capacity of the Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) from 6.25 to 12.5 MGD. This will require additional pumps and equipment, and expansion of the innovative wetland system, which treats effluent from the recycled water process. The recycled water can be used for agriculture, landscaping, manufacturing and industry, indirect potable reuse and potentially direct potable reuse.	$5,000,000 *Cost Share $1,250,000*
TOTAL			

Figure 3 – Regional Map of Proposed Projects



d. Consistency with IRWM Plan Goals

The projects included in this Addendum have been reviewed for consistency with the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan Objectives. Please see Table 3 for a checklist of projects and their consistency with IRWM Plan Objectives. Objective #1 was divided into two columns in order to emphasize projects that reduce dependence on imported state water.

Section 4 of the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan identified five major objectives, listed and summarized in the excerpt below, to provide guidance in selecting and prioritizing implementation projects.

WCVC IRWM Plan Goals:

IRWM PLAN GOAL 1: Reduce dependence on imported water and protect, conserve and augment water supplies

Objectives

- Implement projects and programs that increase and enhance the beneficial uses of local water supplies, including stormwater. Improve water supply reliability.
- Enhance understanding about local watersheds by gathering and synthesizing more data and information regarding water supply (capacity, safe yield, flows) and water demand.
- Ensure secure water supplies by helping local water agencies address the impacts of future droughts and other water shortages.
- Document efforts being made by local water districts, environmental interest groups and other agencies to improve the management of local water supplies and to identify ways to build on these efforts for greater future success.
- Protect groundwater supplies through groundwater recharge projects and protection of recharge areas.
- Develop watershed management plans to enhance understanding of watershed characteristics and appropriate actions.
- Assure critical water supply needs of disadvantaged communities are met.

IRWM PLAN GOAL 2: Protect and improve water quality

Objectives

- Implement projects and programs that improve and protect water quality.
- Meet State and Federal water quality standards.
- Manage and remove salts in the watersheds and help establish and comply with TMDL requirements.
- Assure critical water quality needs of disadvantaged communities are met.

IRWM PLAN GOAL 3: Protect people, property and the environment from adverse flooding impacts

Objectives

- Explore use of incentives for avoiding construction of physical structures in the floodplain.
- Explore use of incentives for use of non-structural floodplain protection methods.
- Implement projects and programs which will result in reduced damage due to flooding.
- Develop and implement land use measures that will help mitigate the impacts of new development in floodplains.

IRWM PLAN GOAL 4: Protect and restore habitat and ecosystems

Objectives

- Implement projects and programs to protect, improve and restore habitats.

- Integrate and coordinate ecosystem restoration efforts.
- Research and implement projects to remove invasive species.
- Develop a master permit for removal of invasive plant species.

IRWM PLAN GOAL 5: Provide water-related recreational, public access, stewardship, engagement and educational opportunities

Objectives

- Develop programs which enhance the public's knowledge and awareness of water issues and engage them in the integrated regional water management process and stewardship of the watershed.
- Improve public access and recreation opportunities when implementing new projects and programs.

IRWM PLAN GOAL 6: Prepare for and adapt to climate change

Objectives

- Assess vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change.
- Implement projects and programs which help the region adapt to climate change.

Table 3 Consistency with WCVC IRWM Plan Objectives

IRWM Plan Objective	PROPOSAL PROJECTS				
	Water Wise Convert N' Save Incentive Program	Camrosa-CamSan Recycled Water Interconnection	Pleasant Valley Mutual Company Desalter	Moorpark Desalter Phase 1	Invasive Plant Removal, Ecosystem Restoration, and Habitat Protection Project
Reduce dependence on imported water and protect, conserve, and augment water supplies	●	●	●	●	●
Protect and improve water quality	●		●	●	●
Protect people, property and the environment from adverse flooding impacts	●				●
Protect and restore habitat and ecosystems in watersheds	●				●
Provide water-related recreational, public access and educational opportunities				●	●
Prepare for and adapt to climate change	●	●	●	●	●

e. Projects Included in Proposition 84 Implementation Grant Proposal

This section contains further detail regarding the projects included in the 2015 IRWM Implementation Grant proposal approved by WCVC stakeholders for inclusion in this Addendum.

City of San Buenaventura (Ventura Water)
Water Wise Convert N' Save Incentive Program

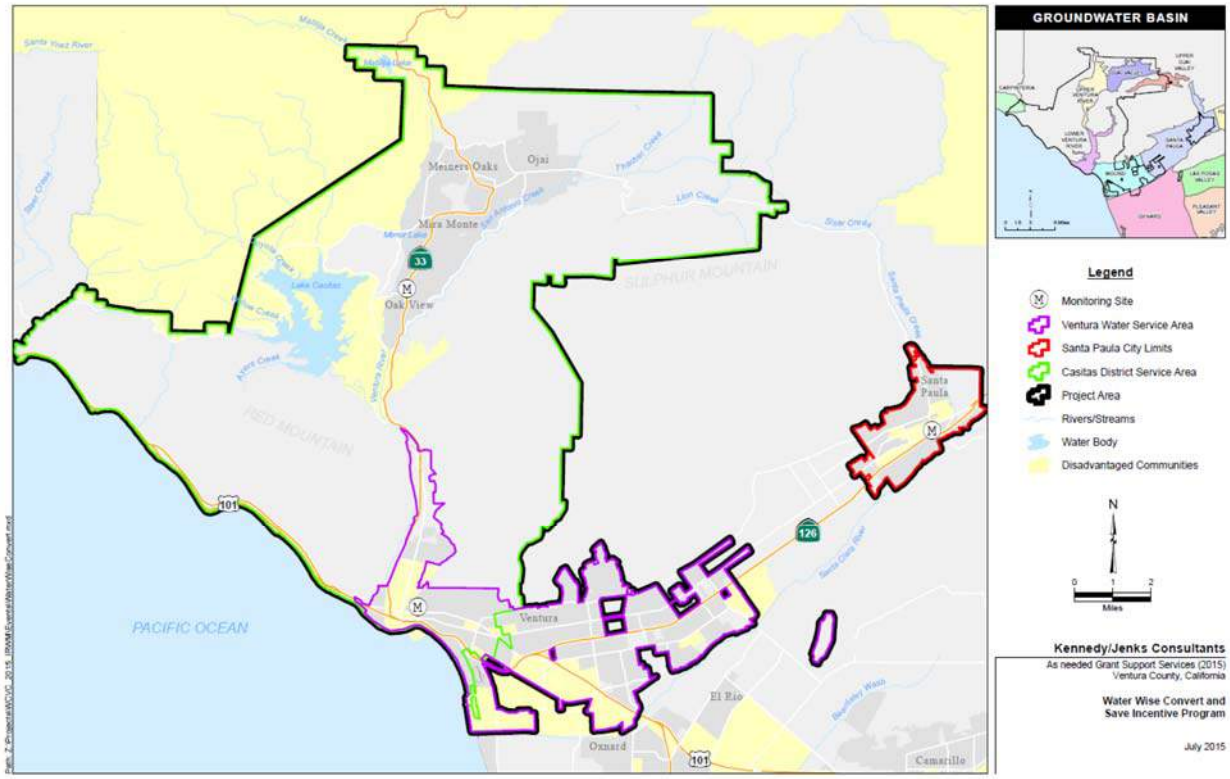
Project Description
This project will be a new water conservation program that focuses on providing outdoor water use efficiency incentives to customers of Ventura Water as well as the City of Santa Paula and Casitas Water District, and potentially other future community partners. The program is anticipated to result in water savings of up to nearly 4,000 acre feet over the life of the project.

The program proposes converting at least 1,000,000 square feet (sf) (and up to 2,000,000 sf) of turf to ocean friendly gardens. Residential customers will be able to purchase discounted smart controllers or soil moisture sensors to reduce total irrigation demands. Up to 25 free high efficiency nozzles will be provided to residential customers and the program will also distribute 250 rain barrel rebates. Water use audits will first be conducted to identify the appropriate combination of landscape water efficiency measures or devices per property and to verify pre and post turf replacement (if applicable). Customers will be required to submit the rebates and complete installations within 120 calendar days. The rebates will be offered for up to 18 months or until the funding has been exhausted, followed by a period of evaluation and final report preparation.

Project Cost: **$** 2.5 M
Grant Request: **$**1,875,000
Cost Share: **$** 625,0000 (25%)

Project Benefits:
- Water savings of nearly 4,000 acre feet
- Incentives to encourage water use efficiency and help meet water conservation targets
- Multi-benefit project: stormwater pollution prevention, reduced runoff, water savings
- Increased water supply reliability through demand reductions

Figure 4


GROUNDWATER BASIN
Legend
Monitoring Site
Ventura Water Service Area
Santa Paula City Limits
Casitas District Service Area
Project Area
Rivers/Streams
Water Body
Disadvantaged Communities
N
Miles
Kennedy/Jenks Consultants
As needed Grant Support Services (2015)
Ventura County, California
Water Wise Convert and Save Incentive Program
July 2015
PACIFIC OCEAN
Meiners Oaks
Ojai
Mira Monte
Oak View
Ventura
Santa Paula
El Rio
Oxnard
Camarillo
SULPHUR MOUNTAIN
RED MOUNTAIN
Lake Casitas
33
101
126

Camrosa Water
Camrosa Recycled Water Pipeline

Project Description

The Camrosa Recycled Water Pipeline will consist of a 3,000 feet, 16-inch pipe that will tee off of the City of Camarillo Sanitary District (CamSan) Recycled Water Interconnection. (The Recycled Water Interconnection is a project funded under Proposition 84, Round 1.) The Pipeline will allow Camrosa to intercept up to 500 AFY of CamSan's highly treated recycled water for beneficial uses before it gets discharged to the Salinity Management Pipeline. The intercepted water will be delivered primarily to PVCWD to help offset groundwater pumping in the southern portion of the Pleasant Valley Basin.

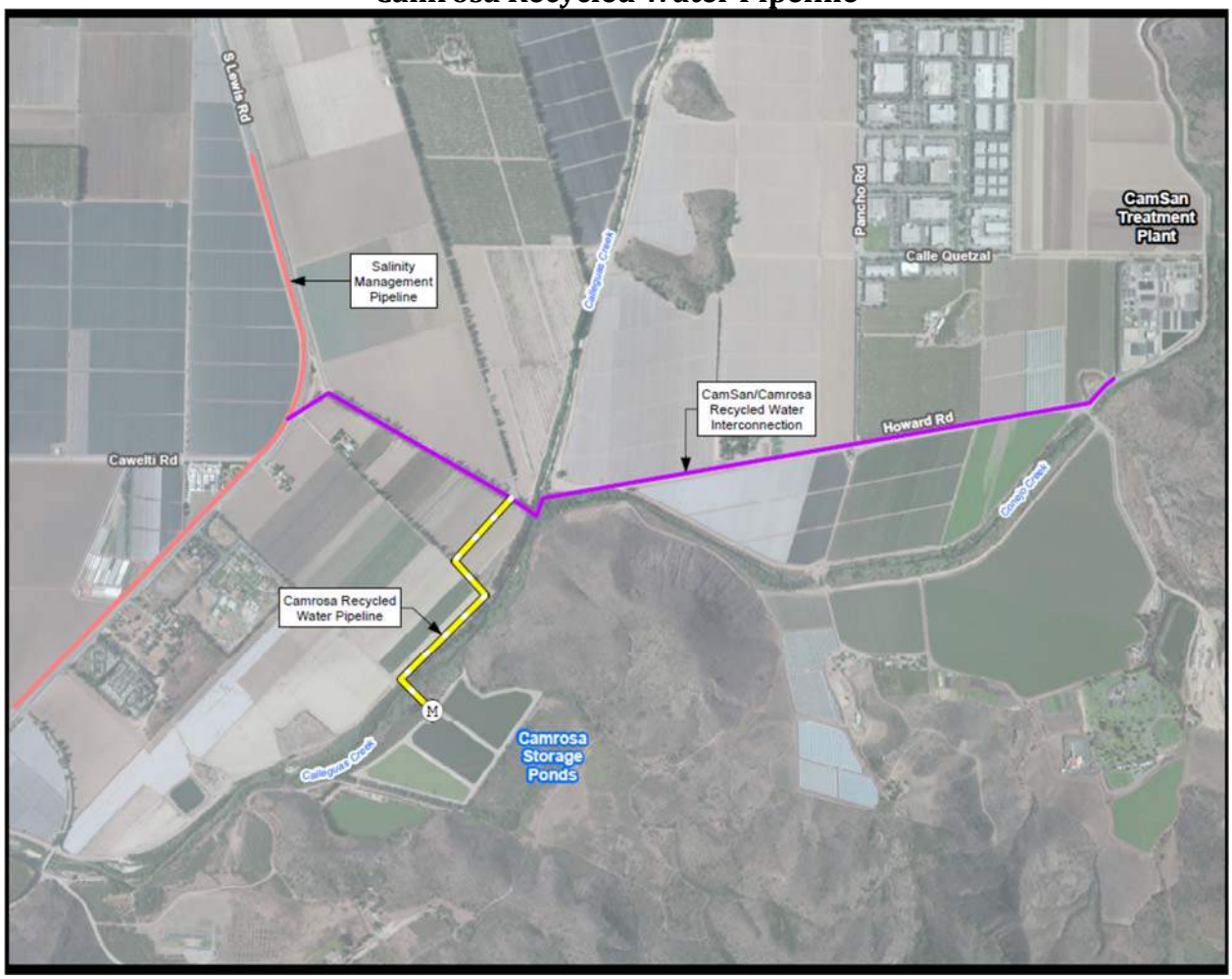
The Recycled Water Pipeline will run across agricultural fields through which Camrosa already has easements for other pipelines, tunnel under the Conejo Creek, and connect with Camrosa's Storage Ponds that currently retain recycled water produced at the CWRF and nonpotable water diverted from Conejo Creek. The water would be delivered to PVCWD via Camrosa's existing pipelines leading from the Ponds to PVCWD.

Project Cost: $ 800,000
Grant Request: $600,000
Cost Share: $ 200,000 (25%)

Project Benefits:

- Provides up to 500 AFY recycled water to offset groundwater pumping
- Enables beneficial use of recycled water that would otherwise be disposed of
- Helps alleviate declining groundwater levels in the southern portion of the Pleasant Valley Basin
- Increased water supply reliability in the Calleguas Creek Watershed

Figure 5
Camrosa Recycled Water Pipeline



Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company
Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company Desalter

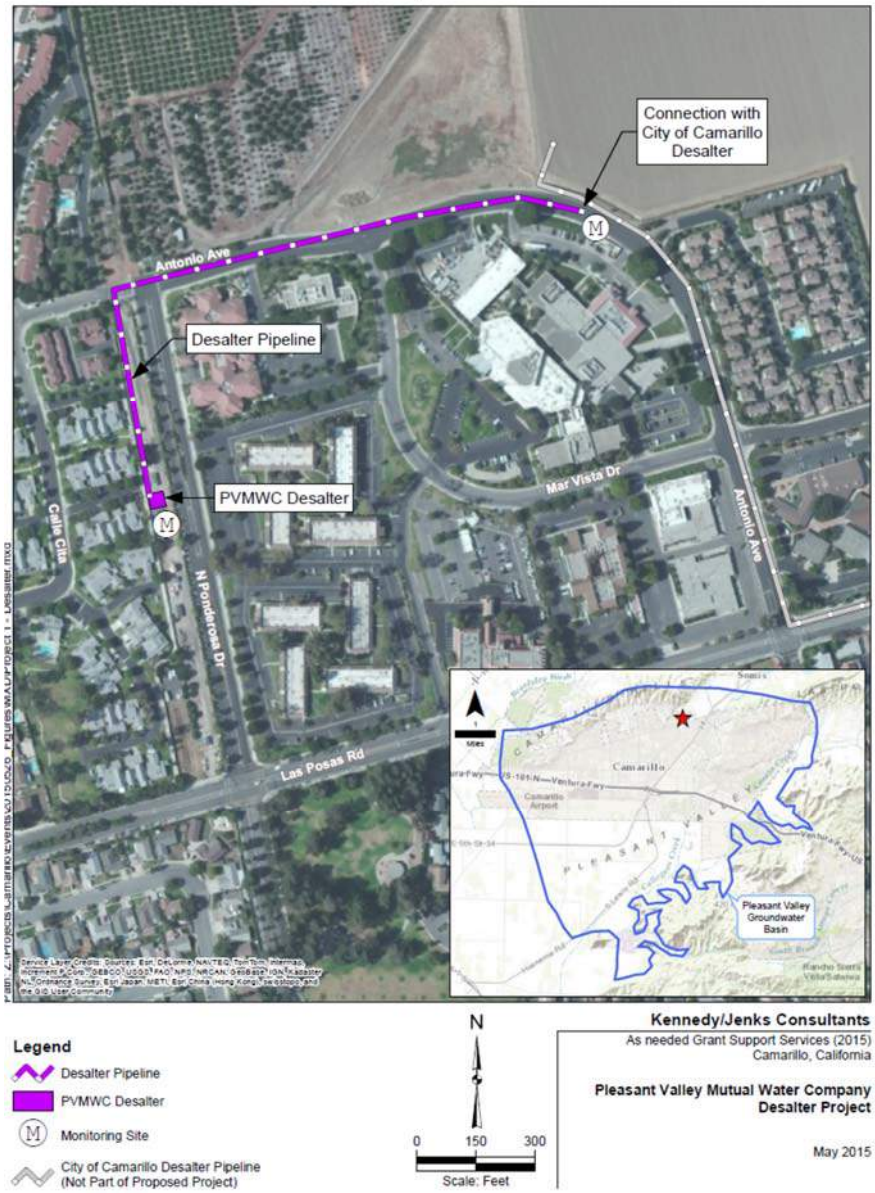
Project Description
Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company (PVMWC) is proposing to construct a reverse osmosis (RO) desalter to treat its groundwater that currently exceeds secondary drinking water standards for TDS and sulfate. The Desalter will be constructed downstream from PVMWC's existing iron and manganese treatment plant, on an approximately 1,600 square foot pre-engineered building. Brine from the PVMWC Desalter will be discharged to the regional Salinity Management Pipeline via the City of Camarillo's brine discharge line.

The Desalter will provide treatment for PVMWC's full groundwater allocation with a design capacity of 1,200 gallons per minute, which will help PVMWC avoid using imported water to comply with secondary drinking water standards.

Project Cost: **$** 3.3 M
Grant Request: **$** 2.4M
Cost Share: **$** 900,000 (27%)

Project Benefits:
- Improved water quality and compliance with secondary drinking water standards
- Enables continued use of at least 673 AFY local groundwater supplies
- Reduced need of imported water to meet drinking water standards
- Increased local water supply reliability
- Improved salt management in the Calleguas Creek Watershed through brine disposal via the SMP
- Increased water supply reliability in the Calleguas Creek Watershed

Figure 6
Pleasant Valley Mutual Desalter



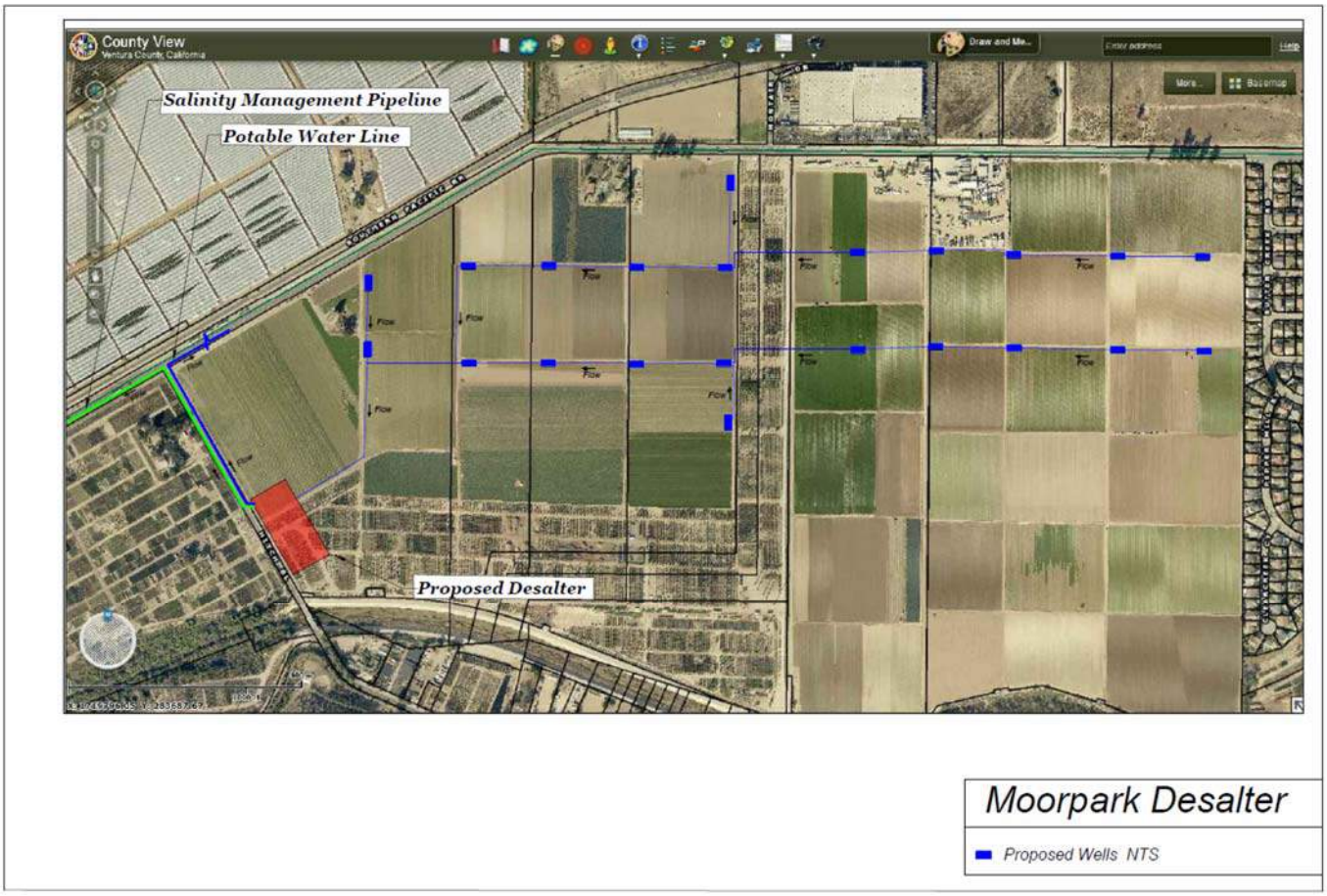
Ventura County Waterworks District 1
Moorpark Desalter Phase 1

Project Description:
The project would extract high salinity groundwater from the shallow aquifer of the South Las Posas Basin at a newly constructed well field and then treat the water at a state-of-the-art desalter plant using membrane filtration technology for the removal of salts including chloride, total dissolved solids, boron, and sulfate. The new well field will consist of approximately twenty 200-foot-deep wells. The treated water will meet potable water quality standards and will be distributed to the District's customers including the Disadvantaged Community in the downtown Moorpark and potentially to other adjacent water agencies. The brine generated from the desalter will be discharged into the Salinity Management Pipeline being built by the Calleguas Municipal Water District. This project will be the first phase of a three-phase project. Phase 1 will be designed and constructed to be capable of producing 2,500 AFY of potable water. Subsequent phases, not part of this proposal, will increase facility capacity to 5,000 AFY and include a one-megawatt solar photovoltaic facility to produce and provide electrical power to the desalination facility.

Project Cost: $57 M (All phases)
Grant Request: $ 7M
Cost Share: $50 M (88%) (At least 25% will be provided as cost share. Additional phases may be funded through other grants)

Project Benefits:
- Enhanced use of local, currently unusable, brackish groundwater supplies - production of 2,500 AFY in Phase 1 (up to 5,000 in final phase)
- Reduced dependence on energy-intensive imported water supplies
- Improved salt management in the Calleguas Creek Watershed through brine disposal via the SMP
- Facilitated basin replenishment with higher quality runoff through freed-up storage space
- Increased water supply reliability in the Calleguas Creek Watershed

Figure 7
Moorpark Desalter – Phase 1



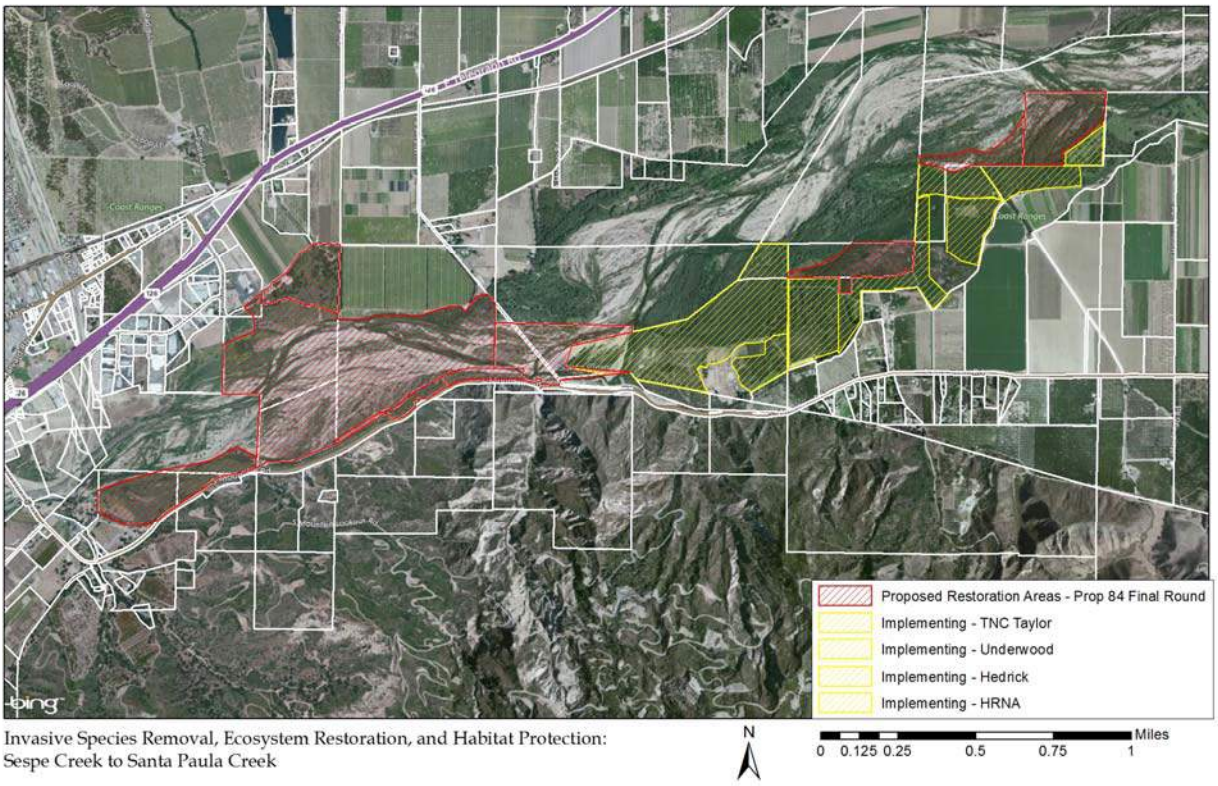
California Trout, Inc.
Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition: Invasive Plant Removal, Ecosystem Restoration and Habitat Protection

Project Description:
This project consists of an Arundo (giant reed) control and habitat restoration program in the Santa Clara River (SCR) floodplain on properties between Sespe Creek and Santa Paula Creek (Ventura County). This project will restore between 30 and 50 acres of riparian habitat by removing Arundo and other invasive plant species, re-establish native riparian habitats, and monitor environmental and wildlife responses to track the progress and benefits of the project. The project is anticipated to conserve approximately 800 AFY of water, reduce flood and fire risk, and improve riparian habitat for California sensitive species and federally listed species. This project is intended to benefit watershed water resources and recovery of habitats and wildlife that have been impacted by human actions.

Project Cost: $ 560,000
Grant Request: $ 421,380
Cost Share: $140,000 (25%)

Project Benefits:
- Restoration of up to 50 acres of arundo-infested riparian habitat
- Water savings of up to 800 AFY
- Reduced flood and fire risk
- Improved riparian habitat for California sensitive species and federally listed species

Figure 8
Santa Clara River: Invasive Plant Removal, Ecosystem Restoration and Habitat Protection



Invasive Species Removal, Ecosystem Restoration, and Habitat Protection:
Sespe Creek to Santa Paula Creek

APPENDIX C

Ventura River Watershed Management Plan - 2015 Executive Summary

Executive Summary

www.venturawatershed.org

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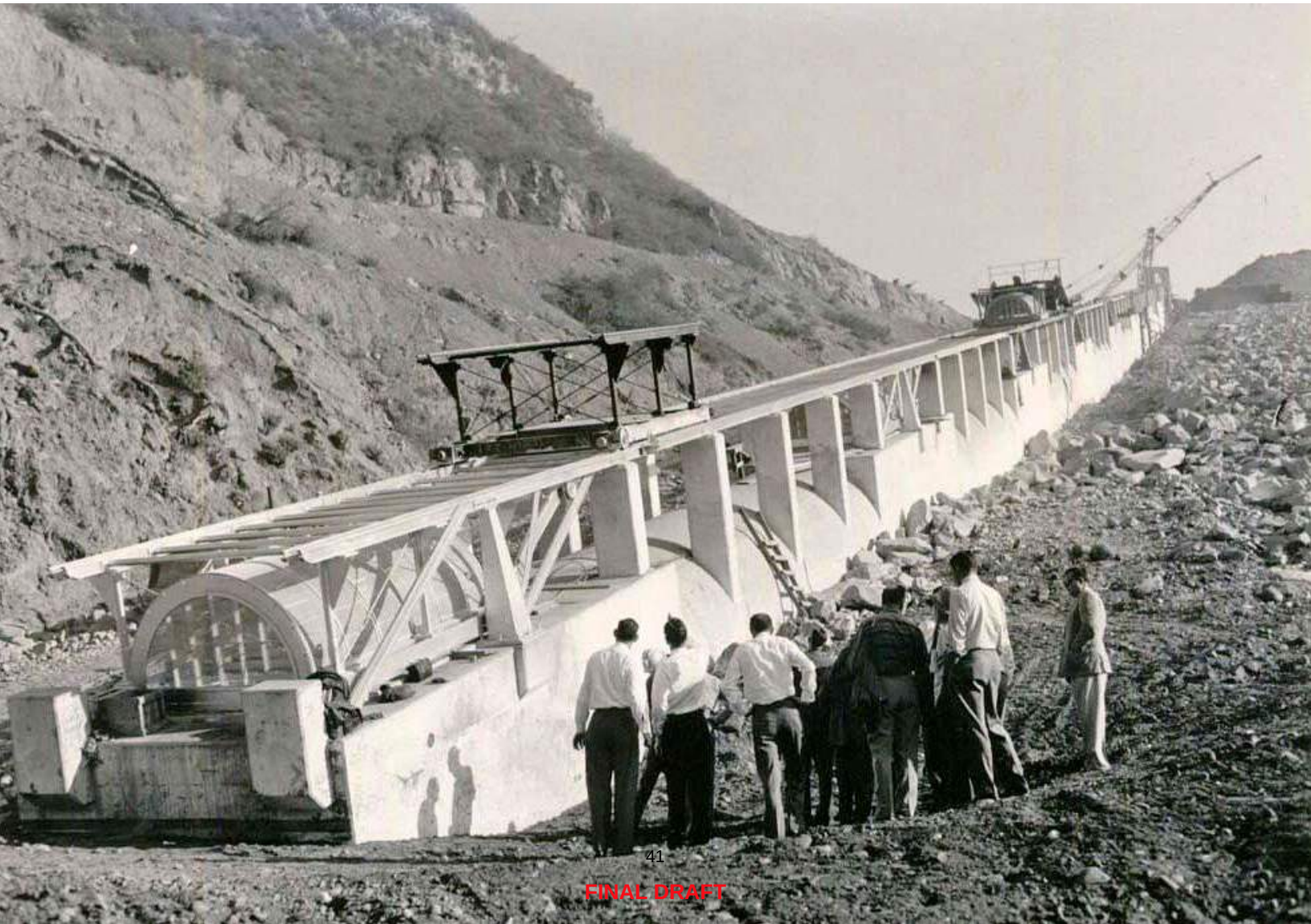
Lake Casitas Intake Structure Under Construction, 1958

Photo courtesy of Casitas Municipal Water District



FINAL DRAFT

Executive Summary

The Watershed's Story

The Ventura River watershed is a rare and remarkable coastal southern California treasure; it is water-self-reliant, providing clean water to many farms and residents both within and outside its boundaries.

The Ventura River watershed is a rare and remarkable coastal southern California treasure; it is water-self-reliant, providing clean water to many farms and residents both within and outside its boundaries. Stream networks in surrounding watersheds are often channelized and hard to recognize as streams; in the Ventura River watershed river and streams are largely unchannelized. Urban development dominates much of the landscape of southern California; yet cities comprise only three percent of the Ventura River watershed, and developed land only 13%. A unique set of circumstances has left this small watershed with a relatively healthy ecosystem, containing over 100 special status plant and animal species.

At 226 square miles (144,833 acres), the Ventura River watershed is the smallest of Ventura County's three major watersheds. The watershed extends from its Matilija Creek headwaters in the steep Transverse Ranges of the Matilija Wilderness to the Pacific Ocean, 33.5-miles downstream. The beginning of the Ventura River itself is marked by the confluence of Matilija Creek with North Fork Matilija Creek, 16.2 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The river flows south along the western edge of the Ojai Valley; past the City of Ojai and the communities of Meiners Oaks, Mira Monte, Oak View, Casitas Springs, and through the edge of the City of Ventura. In its final stretch, the river flows through the Ventura River estuary, and if the sandbar is breached, proceeds to the ocean. Along the river's route it picks up water from tributaries, the most significant being San Antonio Creek.

What is a watershed?

A watershed is a basin that catches rain and snow and drains into a central waterbody—in this case, the Ventura River. Every area of land is part of a watershed. Watersheds come in all shapes and sizes and often contain smaller "subwatersheds." There are complex interrelationships among the streams, aquifers, lakes, habitats, people and economies that make up a watershed system, such that changes or impacts to one part of a watershed can ripple through and affect other parts.

FINAL DRAFT

Watershed Overview Map

FINAL DRAFT

The watershed is comprised of five subwatersheds: Matilija Creek, North Fork Matilija Creek, San Antonio Creek, Cañada Larga Creek, and Coyote Creek.

Cycles of drought and flood are the norm. Since 1906, 67% of the years have had less than average rainfall.

Steep mountains and foothills comprise most of the land area, with altitudes ranging from 6,010 feet to sea level. Valley floors are home to communities and farms.

Rainfall varies geographically, seasonally, and from year to year. Cycles of drought and flood are the norm. Since 1906, 67% of the years have had less than average rainfall. Many parts of the stream network are typically dry during much of the year. Surface water readily disappears underground in some stream reaches (segments); in others, groundwater regularly feeds streamflow.

Major or moderate floods have occurred once every five years on average since 1933.

Rainfall in the Matilija Wilderness, the river's headwaters, is the highest in Ventura County, averaging 35.17 inches a year, which is over twice that of rainfall at the coast where the yearly average is 15.46 inches. This rain sometimes comes in large storms, which, when combined with the steep topography, can produce fast-moving floodwaters. Major or moderate floods have occurred once every five years on average since 1933.

Agriculture is the dominant land use: including grazing, it comprises 18.5% of the watershed's land area. About half of the water supply goes to agricultural users. The agricultural economy and the watershed's water supply system grew up together, and have a long history of interdependence. Fifty-four percent of the watershed is federally managed.

Agriculture is the dominant land use: including grazing, it comprises 18.5% of the land area.

Limited land development and large areas of protected habitat help support water that is relatively clean; however, surface waters are still considered "impaired" for a number of factors, including trash, algae, water diversion/pumping, eutrophic conditions, low dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, fish barriers, coliform, bacteria, mercury, and total dissolved solids.

Cities comprise only 3.17% of the watershed.

Cities comprise only 3.17% of the watershed. Residental land uses occupy 4% of the land area. 44,140 people live in the watershed. The population is 58% white, 37% Hispanic or Latino, 2% Asian, and 3% other races. Income varies widely, and several areas qualify as disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged communities. The strength of the community's existing stewardship is one the watershed's greatest assets.

Part 3 of this plan, the "Watershed Characterization," offers a much more detailed story of the watershed. In mostly nontechnical language, and with many photos and illustrations, the various factors influencing the watershed—from geology and climate to local policies and infrastructure—are described. The Watershed Characterization provides a reference for anyone wanting to know more about the watershed.

FINAL DRAFT

Chapter 2.3, "Campaigns," also tells the watershed's story—in this case the story of the work already underway to improve conditions in the watershed, the people doing it, the ways they are working together, and some of the key proposed projects and programs that would further advance this work.

Quick Facts

Main Tributaries & Subwatersheds	Matilija Creek, North Fork Matilija Creek, San Antonio Creek, Cañada Larga Creek, Coyote Creek
Jurisdictions	Of the watershed area in Ventura County: County of Ventura (49.1%), US Forest Service (47.7%), City of Ojai (1.9%), City of Ventura (1.2%). A small corner of the watershed is in Santa Barbara County (3.9% of the entire watershed).
Population	44,140
Headwaters	Transverse Ranges
Mouth	Pacific Ocean (Santa Barbara Channel)
Length	33.5 miles (16.2 miles of main stem, plus 17.3 miles of Matilija Creek headwaters)
Area	226 sq. mi., 144,833 acres
Average Annual Precipitation	15.46" (lower watershed) 21.31" (middle watershed) 35.17" (upper watershed)
Median Annual Precipitation	14.12" (lower watershed) 19.20" (middle watershed) 28.74" (upper watershed)
Discharge	Average – 65 cubic feet per second (cfs); Maximum – 63,600 cfs (1978)
Elevation	Highest: 6,010 ft. Lowest: sea level

Ventura River Estuary Looking out to the Santa Barbara Channel

Photo courtesy of Santa Barbara Channelkeeper

A Collective Management Strategy

Chapter 2.3, "Campaigns," outlines a strategy to collectively solve shared watershed problems and manage shared resources. As an alternative to focusing on separate individual priority projects or programs, the Council chose to widen the perspective and focus on a short list of six priority regional "campaigns." The campaigns build upon work already underway, and illustrate specific watershed interrelationships and why collaboration is so important at the watershed scale.

Advancing these priority campaigns depends upon implementation of a variety of different types of projects and programs, involving many different stakeholders at many different levels of effort. By presenting the Council's priority projects and programs in this broader perspective, the campaigns offer a realistic framework for collectively achieving improvements.

Matilija Creek

The Council's six implementation campaigns are:

- **River Connections Campaign.** Seeks to increase understanding, appreciation, and stewardship of the Ventura River and its watershed by connecting people with the river, with information about its history and issues, and with the community working to keep it vital.
- **Resiliency through Infrastructure Campaign.** Seeks to strengthen both infrastructure and local policy in order to reduce the vulnerability of the watershed and its residents to extended droughts, major floods, seismic hazards, and water supply contamination.
- **Extreme Efficiency Campaign.** Seeks to maximize the conservation of water by all water users by continually realizing greater water use efficiency from equipment, technology, and people; pursuing more opportunities to reuse water; and rewarding conservation.
- **Water Smart Landscapes and Farms Campaign.** Seeks to improve and innovate residential and commercial landscape and farm management practices in order to protect, supplement, and extend water supplies, and protect the long-term viability of farms.
- **Arundo-Free Watershed Campaign.** Seeks to remove, and keep at bay, the invasive non-native plant Arundo donax, which consumes excessive amounts of water, poses a major fire hazard, clogs flood control channels, and destroys native habitat.
- **Healthy San Antonio Creek Campaign.** Seeks to increase the flow of clean water in San Antonio Creek, increase recharge of the interconnected Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin, and improve the creek's riparian and instream habitats.

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Going Forward

Implementation of this plan through the six campaigns will be achieved by individuals and organizations working both independently and collectively. The extent of implementation will depend upon the availability of grant funds and the priorities and budget conditions of dozens of different organizations, as well as landowners and businesses.

The Council is committed to continuing its work on integrated watershed planning, and building upon the momentum and assets it has established thus far.

Goals and Core Findings

The Council developed and approved seven goals for the watershed management plan. All the goals put together form the Council's "vision" and big-picture priorities for the watershed. Each goal is supported by key findings, which describe the key factors that underlie that goal.

These goals are:

Sufficient Local Water Supplies. Sufficient local water supplies to allow continued independence from imported water and reliably support ecosystem and human (including urban and agricultural) needs in the watershed now and in the future, through wise water management.

Clean Water. Water of sufficient quality to meet regulatory requirements and safeguard public and ecosystem health.

Integrated Flood Management. An integrated approach to flood management that improves flood protection, restores natural river processes, enhances floodplain ecosystems, increases water infiltration and storage, and balances sediment input and transport.

Healthy Ecosystems. Healthy aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem structures, functions, and processes that support a diversity of native habitats.

Access to Nature. Ample and appropriate opportunities for the public to enjoy the watershed's natural areas and open spaces associated with aquatic habitats, to provide educational opportunities, and to gain appreciation of the need to protect the watershed and its ecosystems.

Responsible Land and Resource Management. Land and resources managed in a manner that supports social and economic goals and is compatible with healthy ecosystem goals.

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Coordinated Watershed Planning. A Watershed Council that fairly represents stakeholders; collaborates on developing an integrated watershed management plan to guide watershed priorities; facilitates communication between public, private, and nonprofit stakeholders; educates and engages stakeholders; provides a forum for collecting, sharing, and analyzing information about, and creatively and proactively responding to, watershed issues; and maximizes grant funding opportunities.

Each of the seven goals has a set of objectives that identify the assumptions about what needs to be accomplished in order to achieve the goal. Section "2.1.2 Goals, Objectives, and Findings" lists each set of objectives.

Core Findings

A set of findings was developed for each goal. These findings are the backstory of each goal; they describe the current watershed characteristics, strengths, challenges, and other factors that give rise to the goal and its objectives. Section 2.1.2 contains the detailed list of findings; the core findings, a subset of the full list, are provided below.

Lake Casitas
Photo courtesy of Michael McFadden

Sufficient Local Water Supplies

- The Ventura River watershed is 100% dependent upon local water sources. Groundwater comprises almost half of the total water produced. The Lake Casitas reservoir is the watershed's main source of surface water and was designed to maintain supplies during a multi-year dry period.
- Surface water and groundwater are closely connected. Subsurface conditions influence instream surface water levels and flows. Groundwater basins can be quickly recharged.
- There are currently 182 active wells in the Ojai Valley Groundwater basin, 64 of which have been drilled since 2000; in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin, there are currently 149 active wells, 44 of which have been drilled since 2000.
- Wastewater is being beneficially reused. There is potential for and stakeholder interest in pursuing opportunities to expand its use.
- There are opportunities and widespread stakeholder support for supplementing water supplies by capturing additional rainwater and surface flows.
- Many large and small water suppliers serve the watershed, most of whom have some dependency on Lake Casitas.

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- Because water supplies are 100% local and the amount of rainfall received annually is highly variable, supplies must be managed with caution.
- Water originating in the Ventura River watershed is used both inside and outside of the watershed, and use is divided roughly equally between the agricultural and urban sectors. Data on groundwater use are incomplete.
- State and federal requirements regulating the amount of surface water that must be available for endangered species affect management of the watershed's water resources. Potential requirements to provide increased instream flows could further reduce water available for municipal, agricultural, and other uses.
- Groundwater is estimated to provide almost half of the local water supply; however, the locations and volumes of groundwater extracted and the effects on streamflow are not accurately known. This data gap inhibits analysis and planning. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, signed into law in September, 2014, should result in more groundwater management plans with additional data gathering that will help fill this gap.
- The invasive exotic riparian plant *Arundo donax,* which can be found throughout the watershed, removes scarce water from stream channels at a rate three times that of native riparian plants.
- Increased demand for water has been relatively low; changes in this trend would present management challenges.
- While considerable improvements in conservation and efficiency have been made, significant potential for reducing water demand remains.

Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant

Clean Water

- Surface water quality is good compared with more developed watersheds in the region and has improved notably in recent decades.
- Despite relatively good water quality, all of the watershed's major waterbodies are on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies. Between these waterbodies there are 14 different types of impairments.
- Further efforts are required in order to improve instream water quality conditions and meet water quality regulations.
- The effort and resources devoted to compliance with water quality regulations are considerable and could benefit from better efficiencies, integration, and new funding sources.

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- Groundwater quality is generally good enough for drinking and irrigating, though a few parameters exceed standards with some regularity and are monitored and managed accordingly.
- Casitas Municipal Water District and the Bureau of Reclamation maintain proactive programs to maintain good water quality in Lake Casitas.

East Ojai Flooding
Photo courtesy of David Magney

Integrated Flood Management

- Major or moderate floods have occurred once every five years on average since 1933.
- The steep terrain of the Ventura River watershed, coupled with intense downpours that can occur in the upper watershed, result in flash flood conditions where floodwaters rise and fall in a matter of hours.
- Besides riverine flooding, the watershed also experiences alluvial fan, coastal, and urban drainage flooding, and related hazards.
- Flood protection infrastructure, including all three levees, is in need of improvement. Important water and sewer facilities are vulnerable to flood damage because of their location.
- High sediment loads carried and deposited by local streams are a very significant factor in local riverine flood risk and present major challenges to flood management.
- Alterations in natural sediment transport regimes have exacerbated coastal erosion and increased coastal flooding risk.
- Restoring natural floodplain functions where feasible is favored by stakeholders as a least cost/greatest gain strategy for long-term flood management.

Red-Legged Frog
Photo courtesy of Chris Brown

Healthy Ecosystems

- The Ventura River watershed supports a remarkable array of healthy and biodiverse southern California natural habitats.
- The watershed's river and stream network remains largely unchannelized and is supportive of considerable wetland and riparian habitats. These riparian habitats are especially critical in dry southern California.
- The Ventura River estuary, a place where river water and ocean water converge, is an exceptionally valuable wetland habitat and ecological resource.
- Streamflow and pools support aquatic systems in some reaches; other reaches are typically too dry to sustain aquatic habitats.

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- The watershed is home to numerous protected species and habitats, including 137 plants and animals protected at either the federal, state, or local level. The watershed is also challenged by invasive, non-native species.
- The federally endangered southern California steelhead is of particular significance. The streamflow and pools, and associated food chain, required for its survival are indicators of healthy aquatic ecosystems. Allocating that "environmental water," given the watershed's often dry and always variable climate, is challenging and a continuing source of stakeholder controversy.
- Controlling *Arundo donax* (giant reed) is a priority for habitat restoration, as well as fire prevention, flood protection, and water supply enhancement.
- Removing Matilija Dam is a priority restoration project with widespread stakeholder support. A coalition of stakeholders has been working to remove Matilija Dam since 1999.
- Local land conservancies have proven to be very effective at acquiring, protecting, and restoring strategic habitats for the benefit of the watershed.
- Facilitating the recovery of the steelhead is important to many stakeholders.
- Lack of funding is preventing the US Forest Service from effectively addressing important management issues of concern, including fish passage barriers, illegal and destructive marijuana farms, and the spread of invasive species.
- A changing climate could modify the biological diversity and viability of the watershed's ecosystems.

Teens Relocating Crawdads, Lower Ventura River

Access to Nature

- Residents and visitors are more likely to gain appreciation of the need to protect the watershed when given the opportunity to visit and learn about the diverse ecosystem processes and services provided by its aquatic habitats. Access to nature is available, though educational opportunities could be substantially improved.
- The watershed is fortunate to have many organizations committed to providing the public with safe access to nature and nature-based recreation opportunities.
- The availability and ease of public access to nature-based activities varies in different parts of the watershed and for different user types.

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- The vision of a "Ventura River Parkway"—a network of trails, vista points, and natural areas along the river—is being actively pursued by a coalition of stakeholders.

Ojai Valley's East End

Responsible Land and Resource Management

- Developed land comprises only about 13% of the total land area in the watershed.
- Local policies and physical constraints have effectively limited development on the watershed's privately owned land.
- Agriculture is the dominant land use and is a critical factor in the management and stewardship of the land and water.
- Agriculture plays a critical role in maintaining many services supportive of a healthy watershed.
- The viability of agriculture is seriously threatened by water supply issues, high land costs, continued threats from exotic pests, and the challenges of competing in the modern industrial-scale farming business.
- Residential land use makes up about 4% of the area of watershed, and much of this is rural and low density.
- Oil extraction is a significant commercial land use, making up about 3.5% of the area of the watershed.
- Wildfires can threaten local water quality and supply. Moderate wildfires occur once every 10 years on average, and extreme wildfires once every 20 years.
- The population of the watershed is relatively small and the rate of growth low.
- Employment opportunities are diverse. Leisure and hospitality jobs, which rely on the natural beauty and recreational assets of the watershed to attract visitors, dominate the employment landscape.

Coordinated Watershed Planning

- Coordinated watershed planning offers a wide range of fiscal and management benefits.
- Through their participation, Watershed Council members have demonstrated a commitment to the value of a collective approach.
- While participants clearly value the Watershed Council and understand the benefits of integrated watershed planning, process problems challenge the implementation of such planning.

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The Plan and the Process

Watershed-level planning has taken hold across the globe as understanding grows that water is not bound by arbitrary jurisdictional authorities; water is bound by the watershed.

The Ventura River Watershed Management Plan was developed over the course of three years, from 2012 to 2015.

The Ventura River Watershed Council, a large and diverse group of stakeholders, put considerable effort into developing the plan: they met regularly as a group and in subcommittees; conversed in emails and on phone calls; faced disagreements; worked out compromises; edited and re-edited draft language.

This management plan is not mandatory and it has no regulatory teeth. It crosses multiple jurisdictions and authorities. Its implementation success depends upon the priorities and budget conditions of dozens of different organizations, as well as landowners and businesses.

Even so, watershed-level planning has taken hold across the globe as understanding grows that water is not bound by arbitrary jurisdictional authorities; water is bound by the watershed. The interconnected biological, chemical, and physical parts and processes that comprise watersheds do not correspond to the fragmented patchwork of land and water regulatory jurisdictions.

Ventura River near Meiners Oaks

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The Ventura River, Looking Upstream from Main Street Bridge

Photo courtesy of Santa Barbara Channelkeeper

In California, watershed-level planning is not yet mandatory, but is "highly encouraged," (for example with preferential access to grant funding) and there is a growing move to institutionalize the watershed-level view. Some water quality regulations are now issued by watershed.

This plan was developed to serve as a guiding document for the Council and to inform the public about the watershed and the factors that influence its conditions. The plan outlines the Council's priorities for maintaining and improving the watershed's health and sustainability for the benefit of the people and ecosystems that depend upon it. The plan initiates the integration of the many parts and processes of the watershed through recommendations for projects and programs developed with the complexity of the Ventura River watershed in mind.

The Ventura River Watershed Council was formed in 2006 to work on watershed planning. Twenty-one different organizations now serve on the Council's Leadership Committee (voting members), representing a balance of perspectives and interests, including government, water and sanitary districts, land management and recreation organizations, environmental nonprofits, agricultural organizations, and businesses.

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The Ventura River Watershed Council

Between 2011 and 2014, the Council established its Leadership Committee; developed a mission statement, a logo, and a governance charter; tripled stakeholder involvement and grew member diversity; developed a useful, content-rich website; compiled and inventoried over 500 documents, plans, and policies relevant to the watershed; professionally mapped 36 different aspects of the watershed and posted a Map Atlas online; and developed this plan. Over $400,000 in local support and grant funding has been invested in building the Council's capacity as an organization—and it shows. The Council has built capability; it has built confidence; and it has a plan.

The Council cultivates relationships and facilitates partnerships and collaboration.

The strengthening of the Watershed Council for the purposes of producing this plan is in itself an important achievement. The Council now provides a structure for continued input from and dialogue between stakeholders. The Council's meetings, website resources, e-newsletters, and other services offer opportunities for improved community understanding, interest, and leadership in watershed issues. Compiled data and information help reduce duplicative work efforts and efficiently advance new research and analysis. The Council cultivates relationships and facilitates partnerships and collaboration.

The Council identified four primary purposes of the plan:

1. To tell the story of the watershed and its many interdependencies.
2. To identify and prioritize water-related concerns in the watershed.
3. To outline a strategy to collectively solve our shared watershed problems and collectively manage our shared resources.
4. To better position ourselves for funding.

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APPENDIX H

Lower Santa Clara River Watershed
Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

Las Posas Conjunctive Use Study, Phase 2
Final Report

Funded in Part by Proposition 84 Round Two Planning Grant, Administered by California Department of Water Resources

See Link Below for Copy of Full Study Results

http://vcportal.ventura.org/WCVC/IRWMP/2014/Appendix_H.pdf

APPENDIX I

Adoption Resolutions and Letters of Support
(As of June 26, 2015)

- Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County
- Camrosa Water District
- City of Camarillo
- City of Oxnard
- City of Port Hueneme
- City of San Buenaventura (Ventura)
- City of Simi Valley/Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8
- City of Thousand Oaks
- Conejo Recreation and Park District
- Calleguas Municipal Water District
- Casitas Municipal Water District
- United Water Conservation District
- Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company
- Ventura County Board of Supervisors
- Ventura County Watershed Protection District Board of Supervisors
- Ventura County Waterworks District #1 (Moorpark)
- Camarillo Sanitary District
- Cal Trout
- Friends of the Santa Clara River
- Ojai Valley Sanitary District
- Ventura County Resource Conservation District
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Ojai Valley Land Conservancy

WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY
INTEGRATED REGIONAL
WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP

RESOLUTION NO. 14-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (2014 WCVC IRWM PLAN)

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) adopted the first WCVC Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the IRWMP for the WCVC was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, iterative, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the WCVC IRWM Group consists of more than three public agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply, water quality, flood control and storm water; and

WHEREAS, the WCVC IRWM Group published a Notice of Intention to adopt the WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with Section 6066 of the Government Code; and

WHEREAS, the Ventura County Executive Office has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the County of Ventura will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County hereby adopts the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

Passed and adopted at a meeting of the WCVC IRWM Group on June 19, 2014.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 14-01 was duly adopted by the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Group by the following vote:

Ayes: 15
Noes: 0

Susan Hughes

Susan Hughes, Chair
WCVC

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board of Directors
Al E. Fox
Division 1
Jeffrey C. Brown
Division 2
Timothy H. Hoag
Division 3
Eugene F. West
Division 4
Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Tony L. Stafford

Resolution No: 14-06
A Resolution of the Board of Directors of Camrosa Water District

Adopting the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Finding that the Plan Is Exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act

Whereas, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, et seq.); and

Whereas, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 et seq.) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

Whereas, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

Whereas, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

Whereas, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

Whereas, District Staff has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Camrosa Water District Board of Directors that the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is adopted and found to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

Adopted, Signed and Approved this 9th day of July, 2014.

For - Jeffrey Brown

Eugene F. West, President
Board of Directors
Camrosa Water District

ATTEST:

Tony Stafford

Tony L. Stafford, Secretary
Board of Directors
Camrosa Water District

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-100

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CAMARILLO ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City Council of the City of Camarillo resolves as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Camarillo finds and declares as follows:

A. In 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water code Section 79500, *et seq.*).

B. In November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan.

C. Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds.

D. The 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process.

E. The widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region.

SECTION 2: NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Camarillo hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

A. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

B. The City of Camarillo hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED September 24, 2014.

Kevin Kildee
Mayor

Attested to on 9/25/14.

jamadland
City Clerk

I, Jeffrie Madland, City Clerk of the City of Camarillo, certify Resolution No. 2014-100 was adopted by the City Council of the City of Camarillo at a regular meeting held September 24, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Craven, McDonald, Morgan, Mayor Kildee
NOES: Councilmembers: None
ABSENT: Councilmembers: Little

jamadland
City Clerk

CITY OF CAMARILLO INCORPORATED OCTOBER 22, 1964 CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OXNARD

RESOLUTION NO. 14,680

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OXNARD ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, OR DESIGNEE, TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et. seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et* seq.) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the City of Oxnard has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager, or designee, will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the City's procedures for the implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Oxnard hereby resolves as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The City of Oxnard hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirement of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 22 day of July, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Flynn, Ramirez, MacDonald, Padilla and Perello.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

Tim Flynn, Mayor

ATTEST:

Daniel Martinez, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stephen M. Fischer, Interim City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 4105

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA), AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, OR DESIGNEE, TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, et seq.); and

WHEREAS, in November 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 et seq.), which included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Community Development Director has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Community Development Director, or designee, will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Port Hueneme hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The City of Port Hueneme hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of March, 2015.

SYLVIA MUÑOZ-SCHNOPP
MAYOR

ATTEST:

MICHELLE ASCENCION
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

MARK D. HENSLEY
CITY ATTORNEY

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

CYNTHIA HAAS
CITY MANAGER

City of Port Hueneme

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) SS:
CITY OF PORT HUENEME)

I, Michelle Ascencion, duly appointed and qualified City Clerk of the City of Port Hueneme, do hereby certify that the foregoing **Resolution No. 4105** is a true and correct copy passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Port Hueneme at its Regular Meeting of March 2, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES: Council Members Tom Figg, Jim Hensley, Jonathan Sharkey; Mayor Pro Tem Douglas A. Breeze; Mayor Sylvia Muñoz Schnopp.

NOES: None.

ABSTAINING: None.

ABSENT: None.

Michelle Ascencion, CMC, City Clerk of the City of Port Hueneme and ex-officio Clerk of the Council

Dated: March 3, 2015

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 -016

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, In 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors and the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura, along with other members of the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC), adopted the first WCVC Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and,

WHEREAS, In November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and,

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and,

WHEREAS, The 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and,

WHEREAS, The widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region per California Department of Water Resources Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Draft Guidelines.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

B. The City Council of the City of San Buenaventura hereby adopts the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

SECTION 2: This Resolution will take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 27 day of April, 2015.

Cynthia M. Rodriguez, MMC
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Gregory G. Diaz 4/9/2015
Gregory G. Diaz Date
City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) ss
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA)

I, Roxanne Fiorillo, Deputy City Clerk of the City of San Buenaventura, California, certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura at a regular meeting on April 27, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Morehouse, Weir, Tracy, Andrews, Monahan, Deputy Mayor Nasarenko, and Mayor Heitmann.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of San Buenaventura on April 28, 2015.

Roxanne Fiorillo
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
1866
EUREKA
1905
CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-64
RESOLUTION NO. WWD-247

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 ADOPTING THE INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARED BY THE WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY

WHEREAS, in 2006, the City Council of the City of Simi Valley and Board of Directors of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Ouality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, City/District staff has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because: 1) the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and 2) meets the provisions of Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 DO HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The City Council and the Board of Directors of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 hereby adopt the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

SECTION 3. Based on a review of the Notice of Exemption prepared by the City of Simi Valley, the adoption of the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County IRWMP is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk/District Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

SECTION 5. The City Clerk/District Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause a certified resolution to be filed in the Office of the City Clerk/District Secretary.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 20th day of October 2014.

Attest:

Ky Spangler, Assistant City Clerk/
District Secretary

Robert O. Huber, Mayor of the City of
Simi Valley, California and Chair of
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8

Approved as to Form:

Lonnie J. Eldridge, City Attorney/
District Counsel

Approved as to Content:

Eric J. Levitt, City Manager/
District Manager

Ronald K. Fuchiwaki, Director
Department of Public Works

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original
Date 10/24/14

Office of the City Clerk

I, Assistant City Clerk/District Secretary of the City of Simi Valley, California/Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, do hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution No. 2014-64/WWD-247 was regularly introduced and adopted by the City Council/Board of Directors of the City of Simi Valley, California/Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 20th day of October 2014, by the following vote of the City Council/Board of Directors:

AYES:	Council Members/Directors Mashburn, Judge, Sojka, Mayor Pro Tem/Vice-Chair Becerra and Mayor/Chair Huber
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 23rd day of October 2014.

Ky Spangler
Assistant City Clerk/
District Secretary

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-013

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS ADOPTING THE 2014 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE FILING OF A CEOA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the City of Thousand Oaks adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Ouality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, City staff have reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Ouality Act (CEOA) pursuant to CEOA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan will be prepared in accordance with CEOA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEOA.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Thousand Oaks City Council hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The City Council hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEOA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEOA Guidelines.

4. The Public Works Director, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 24th day of March, 2015.

Al Adam, Mayor
City of Thousand Oaks, California

ATTEST:

Linda D. Lawrence, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Office of the City Attorney

Felicia Liberman, Assistant City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO ADMINISTRATION:

Scott Mitnick, City Manager

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) SS.
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS)

I, LINDA D. LAWRENCE, City Clerk of the City of Thousand Oaks, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of Resolution No. 2015-013 which was duly and regularly passed and adopted by said City Council at a regular meeting held March 24, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Fox, Bill-de la Peña, Price, and Mayor Adam

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Thousand Oaks, California.

Linda Lawrence
Linda D. Lawrence, City Clerk
City of Thousand Oaks, California

3/25/15
Date Attested

RESOLUTION 110614-A

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONEJO RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, in January 2007, the Conejo Recreation and Park District adopted the first WCVC IRWM Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the County of Ventura has prepared a Notice of Exemption for the WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Conejo Recreation and Park District hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

Passed and adopted November 6, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: GIBSON, JONES, HOLT, LANGE, HUFFER
NOES: Ø
ABSTAIN: Ø
ABSENT: Ø

Joe Gibson, Chair

ATTEST:

Aline Reynders, Executive Assistant

RESOLUTION NO. 1844

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, in June 2005, the Board of Directors of the Calleguas Municipal Water District Board of Directors adopted Ventura County's first Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*), for the Calleguas Creek watershed, and

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan incorporating the Calleguas Creek Watershed IRWM Plan, and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan, and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds, and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process, and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region, and

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Calleguas Municipal Water District as follows:

SECTION 1. That the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is hereby adopted.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED this second day of July, 2014.

Scott H. Ouady, President
Board of Directors

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Calleguas Municipal Water District held on July 2, 2014.

ATTEST:

Andres Santamaria, Secretary
Board of Directors

(SEAL)

CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 14-18

A RESOLUTION OF THE CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER, OR DESIGNEE, TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, staff has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the General Manager, or designee, will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Casitas Municipal Water District hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The Casitas Municipal Water District hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The General Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

ADOPTED this 13th day of August, 2014.

Bill Hicks, President
Casitas Municipal Water District

Attest:

Pete Kaiser, Secretary
Casitas Municipal Water District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF VENTURA)

I, Rebekah Vieira, Clerk of the Board of Directors of Casitas Municipal Water District, certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 14-18 is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted at a meeting of said Board of Directors held on the 13th day of August, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES:	Directors:	Word, Baggerly, Kaiser, Hicks
NOES:	Directors:	None
ABSENT:	Directors:	Bergen

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed my name and affixed the official seal of the Casitas Municipal Water District this 18th day of September, 2014.

Rebekah Vieira

Rebekah Vieira, Clerk of the Board of Directors
Casitas Municipal Water District

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND INSTRUCTING STAFF TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the region; and

WHEREAS, United Water Conservation District has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the District will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the county's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of the Directors of the United Water Conservation District as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. United Water Conservation District hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. District staff is authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2014

ATTEST: Lynn E. Maulhardt
Lynn E. Maulhardt, Board President

ATTEST: Robert Eranio
Robert Eranio, Board Secretary/Treasurer

PLEASANT VALLEY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

1863 Las Posas Road, Camarillo, CA 93010 · (805) 482-5061
Fax (805) 482-5771 · Website: pvmwc.com · Email: office@pvmwc.com

A Resolution of the Board of Directors of Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company Adopting the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resources Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM Implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company that the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is hereby adopted.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED on May 19,2015

Warren Manzer, President
Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company

BOARD MINUTES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF VENTURA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUPERVISORS STEVE BENNETT, LINDA PARKS,
KATHY I. LONG, PETER C. FOY AND JOHN ZARAGOZA
June 17, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE - Adoption of a Resolution Adopting the 2014 Watershed Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP); Find that the 2014 WCVC IRWMP is Exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); Authorization for the County Executive Officer, or His Designee, to File a Notice of Exemption In Accordance with Provisions of CEQA; All Supervisorial Districts.

(X) All Board members are present.

(X) The following persons are heard: Sue Hughes and Henry Granmlich.

(X) Upon motion of Supervisor Long, seconded by Supervisor Parks, and duly carried, the Board hereby approves staff recommendations as stated in the Board letter.

By: _____
Brian Palmer
Chief Deputy Clerk of the Board

Item #44
6/17/14

14055

EXHIBIT 1

A RESOLUTION OF THE VENTURA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER, OR DESIGNEE, TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Ventura County Executive Office has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the County Executive Officer, or designee, will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ventura County Board of Supervisors hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The Ventura County Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The County Executive Officer, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Upon motion of Supervisor Long, seconded by Supervisor Parks, and duly carried, the Board hereby adopts this resolution on June 17, 2014.

Steve Bennett, Chair
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:
MICHAEL POWERS,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura, State of California.

By: Richelle Balf
Deputy Clerk of the Board

BOARD MINUTES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF VENTURA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUPERVISORS STEVE BENNETT, LINDA PARKS,
KATHY I. LONG, PETER C. FOY AND JOHN ZARAGOZA
June 17, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY - Watershed Protection District - Adoption of a Resolution Adopting the 2014 Watershed Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP); Find that the 2014 WCVC IRWMP is Exempt from California Environmental Quality Act; All Watershed Protection District Zones; All Supervisorial Districts.

(X) All Board members are present.

(X) The following person is heard: Sue Hughes.

(X) Upon motion of Supervisor Long, seconded by Supervisor Parks, and duly carried, the Board hereby approves staff recommendations as stated in the Board letter.

By: _____
Brian Palmer
Chief Deputy Clerk of the Board

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument is a true and correct copy of the document which is on file in this office.
Dated: MICHAEL POWERS
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura, State of California

By: _____
Deputy Clerk of the Board

Item #45
6/17/14

Resolution No. 14056

A RESOLUTION OF THE VENTURA COUNTY WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA.

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Menagement (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standerds that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stekeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water manegement planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the Californie Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plen is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future ections; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data end informetion collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the District Director will prepere a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District Board of Supervisors hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The Ventura County Watershed Protection District Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Upon motion of Supervisor Long, seconded by Supervisor Parks, and duly carried, the Board hereby adopts this resolution on June 17, 2014.

Chair, Board of Supervisors, Ventura County Watershed Protection District

ATTEST:
MICHAEL POWERS,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura, State of California.

By: Richelle Beth
Deputy Clerk of the Board

BOARD MINUTES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF VENTURA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUPERVISORS STEVE BENNETT, LINDA PARKS,
KATHY I. LONG, PETER C. FOY AND JOHN ZARAGOZA
June 17, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.

PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY - Waterworks Districts - Adoption of a Resolution Adopting the 2014 Watershed Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP); Find that the 2014 WCVC IRWMP is Exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and Authorization for the Water and Sanitation Department Director to File a CEQA Notice of Exemption; Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, 17, and 19; Supervisorial District Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

(X) All Board members are present.

(X) The following person is heard: Sue Hughes.

(X) Upon motion of Supervisor Long, seconded by Supervisor Parks, and duly carried, the Board hereby approves staff recommendations as stated in the Board letter.

By: _____
Brian Palmer
Chief Deputy Clerk of the Board

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument is a true and correct copy of the document which is on file in this office.
Dated: MICHAEL POWERS
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura, State of California

By: _____
Deputy Clerk of the Board

Item #46
6/17/14

14057

EXHIBIT 1

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NOS. 1, 16, 17 AND 19 TO ADOPT THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FIND THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZE THE DIRECTOR OF WATER AND SANITATION TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Board of Supervisors for the Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, 17, and 19 adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quelity and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; end

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementetion, and evaluetion through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, 17, and 19 have reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and have determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuent to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Water and Sanitation will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's guidelines; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, 17, and 19 hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is adopted.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The Director of Water and Sanitation is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Upon motion of Supervisor Long, seconded by Supervisor Parks, and duly carried, the Board hereby adopts this resolution on June 17, 2014.

Steve Bennett, Chair
Board of Ventura County Waterworks
District Nos. 1, 16, 17, and 19

ATTEST:
MICHAEL POWERS,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Waterworks District, State of California.

By: Richelle Beltz
Deputy Clerk of the Board

CSD RESOLUTION NO. 2014-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Board of Directors of the Camarillo Sanitary District resolves as follows:

SECTION 1: The Board of Directors of the Camarillo Sanitary District finds and declares as follows:

A. In 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*).

B. In November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan.

C. Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds.

D. The 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process.

E. The widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region.

SECTION 2: NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Camarillo Sanitary District hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

A. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

B. The Camarillo Sanitary District hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED September, 24, 2014.

Charlotte Craven
Chairman

Attested to on 9/25/14.

Jamadland
Assistant Secretary

I, Jeffrie Madland, Assistant Secretary of the Camarillo Sanitary District, certify CSD Resolution No. 2014-10 was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Camarillo Sanitary District at a regular meeting held September 24, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors: Kildee, McDonald, Morgan, Chairman Craven
NOES: Directors: None
ABSENT: Directors: Little

jamadland
Assistant Secretary

CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT
APRIL 19, 1955
CALIFORNIA

360 Pine Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 392-8887

June 15, 2015

Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County
c/o Susan Hughes, Chair WCVC
County of Ventura
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009-1940

RE: Adoption of the updated Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) 2014

Dear Ms. Hughes,

I am writing to express California Trout's (CalTrout) support for the adoption of the Watershed Coalition of Ventura County's (WCVC) 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. We are pleased to have been given the opportunity to participate as a stakeholder in the preparation of this plan update. We acknowledge that the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long term, community based process. We also support widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan to ensure multi-agency participation and future integrated water management planning effort s in the region.

CalTrout is a Round Thee project proponent within the current Department of Water Resources Proposal, for their Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition – Invasive Plant Removal, Habitat Restoration, and Water Enhancement Project. As such, CalTrout demonstrates full support for the WCVC IRWMP and will participate in active implementation of a project that is consistent with WCVC IRWMP.

CalTrout has also successfully secured funding for projects that address IRWM Plan objectives outside of the current Round Three Project suite, as chair of the Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition.

CALIFORNIA TROUT

The Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition's mission is to protect and restore wild southern California steelhead and its habitat in the Santa Clara River watershed. To that end, coalition members are currently addressing estuary restoration design, *Arundo donax* removal and habitat restoration projects, multi-benefit fish passage remediation projects on Santa Paula Creek at Harvey Diversion, as well as on the main stem of the Santa Clara River at the 12th Street/South Mountain Road bridge.

We appreciate your consideration of our joint Proposal and look forward to the opportunity to work with DWR in promoting ecological reconciliation through multi-benefit projects that will sustain working landscapes that underpin the socio-economics of Ventura County.

Sincerely,

Candice Meneghin
Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition Chair
Conservation Manager, Southern California Region

CALIFORNIA TROUT

BOARD RESOLUTION

Board of Governors Resolution No: 15-01

In the matter of: a resolution to adopt the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County's (WCVC) 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. By adopting the Plan, CalTrout will be eligible to propose their Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition - Invasive Plant Removal, Habitat Restoration, and Water Enhancement Project (Project.) The Project will remove 30-100 acres of invasive non-native plant species, restore contiguous riparian habitat, and conserve water that will recharge groundwater basins.

This project will promote recovery of endangered southern California steelhead (*O. mykiss*) by enhancing: a) in-stream flows, and b) fish passage.

The following resolution was duly passed by the Board of Governors of California Trout by ballot on June 11, 2015 by the following vote:

Ayes: 16

Noes: 0

Abstentions: 0

Absent: 4

Signed and approved by:

Doug Ballinger
Chair, Board of Governors

Friends of the Santa Clara River
660 Randy Drive Newbury Park, California 91320 (805) 498-4323

Board of Directors

Ron Bottorff
Chair
Barbara Wampole
Vice Chair
Ginnie Bottorff
Secretary

Affiliated Organizations

California Native Plant Society

Environmental Coalition of Ventura

Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment (SCOPE)

Sierra Club, Angeles Chapter

Sierra Club, Los Padres Chapter

Surfrider Foundation

Ventura Audubon Society

Environmental Defense Center

June 15, 2015

County Executive Office
c/o Sue Hughes, Chair of Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County
County of Ventura
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009-1940

Dear Ms. Hughes:

We are writing to express our support for the adoption of the 2014 Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County's Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

This updated version follows the 2006 IRWMP which has proven to be a vital resource in bringing together multiple stakeholders in cooperative efforts to understand and address the many issues and problems in our watersheds. The updated plan continues to address the establishment of project goals and priorities by watershed stakeholder groups having broad representation within the community. It further provides structure for floodplain management that protects the resource values of the watershed.

Friends have especially appreciated the very successful efforts of Ventura County Executive Office, on behalf of Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County, in the implementation of the 2006 IRWM plan as well as the development of the 2014 plan. We look forward to working with other stakeholders in the eventual creation of an overall plan for the Santa Clara River Watershed.

Sincerely,

Ron Bottorff

Ron Bottorff, Chair

ORIGINAL

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-03

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Ojai Valley Sanitary District has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Ojai Valley Sanitary District will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ojai Valley Sanitary District hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The Ojai Valley Sanitary District hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The Ojai Valley Sanitary District staff is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

PASSED ON ADOPTION this 26th day of January, 2015, upon the following vote:

AYES: BAGGERLY, GREENE, CURTIS, MURPHY, STONE, KAISER

NAYES: NONE

ABSENT: BURG

ABSTAIN: NONE

William C. Murphy, Chairman

CERTIFICATION:

I, William M. Stone, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Ojai Valley Sanitary District, do certify that the above is a true and accurate copy of Resolution No. 2015-03, adopted by the Board of Directors on January 26, 2015.

William M. Stone, Assistant Secretary
Ojai Valley Sanitary District

A RESOLUTION OF THE VENTURA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE VENTURA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT, OR DESIGNEE, TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Resolution # 680-14

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Ventura County Resource Conservation District has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Ventura County Resource Conservation District or designee, will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the **Ventura County Resource Conservation District** hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The **Ventura County Resource Conservation District** hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The **Ventura County Resource Conservation District**, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Adopted this 19 day of November, 2014:

Ayes: MOBLEY, MOORING, SLOAN, MURATA, CANNON, RICHARDSON, NELSON

Noes: None

Absent: DEVAN

Attest:

Marty Melvin, Executive Officer

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

Ventura Office
532 E. Main Street, Suite 200
Ventura, CA 93001

tel 805- 642-0345
fax 805- 642-3421
nature.org

Sender's Direct Line 626-403-9755

September 4, 2014

Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County
c/o Sue Hughes, Co-Chair WCVC
County of Ventura
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009-1940

RE: Integrated Watershed Management Plan

Dear Ms. Hughes:

I am writing to express The Nature Conservancy's support for the adoption of the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County's 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. We are pleased to have been given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of this plan.

The Nature Conservancy was a successful Round One project proponent and we found the local project vetting process to be fair and balanced. The broad based stakeholder planning participation process has ensured thoughtful prioritization and selection of projects and a truly integrated approach to addressing our water issues. I believe the plan will help promote even greater project integration in the future.

The key to the success of this project lies in participation of the broad range of stakeholders interested in water management. The County of Ventura is to be commended for seeking them out and encouraging their participation. Furthermore, the County is a neutral party and has expertise in preparing complicated plans and implementation strategies needed to address our water management needs. I hope they will continue to be the IRWMP facilitators in the future.

Sincerely,

E.J. Remson
Senior Program Manager

OJAI VALLEY
LAND CONSERVANCY
Protecting your views, trails, water and wildlife.

CERTIFIED COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
Ojai Valley Land Conservancy
A California non-profit corporation
ADOPTING THE 2014 WATERSHEDS COALITION OF VENTURA COUNTY INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, FINDING THAT THE PLAN IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA, AND AUTHORIZING THE OJAI VALLEY LAND CONSERVANCY, OR DESIGNEE, TO FILE A CEQA NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

I, the undersigned officer of Ojai Valley Land Conservancy, a California non-profit corporation (the "Corporation"), hereby certify that I hold the office set forth under my name and that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, which was duly held on June 24, 2014 in accordance with all of the requirements of the Corporation's bylaws and law, the Corporation's Board of Directors adopted the following Resolution, which resolution has not been revoked:

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the first Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan per the requirements of Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79500, *et seq.*); and

WHEREAS, in November of 2006, the California electorate approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*) that included funding for projects that were part of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 84 included new IRWM Plan Standards that necessitated updating the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan in order to be eligible to receive IRWM implementation grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan was developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process and provides for ongoing data gathering, planning, design, implementation, and evaluation through a long-term, dynamic, community-based process; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan ensures multi-agency participation and future water management planning efforts in the Region; and

WHEREAS, the Corporation has reviewed the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan and has determined that the Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15262 because the Plan is a planning study which identifies potential projects, programs, and policies for possible future actions; and Sections 15306, 15307, and 15308 because the Plan consists of basic data and information collection and includes possible actions, subject to future adoption and approval, which would protect natural resources and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Corporation, or designee, will prepare a Notice of Exemption for the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan in accordance with CEQA and the County's Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Ojai Valley Land Conservancy, at their regularly scheduled meeting of June 24, 2014, hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. All of the above recitals are true and correct.

2. The Corporation hereby adopts the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan.

3. The adoption of the 2014 WCVC IRWM Plan is hereby determined to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Sections 15262, 15306, 15307, and 15308 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

4. The Corporation, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Date: June 24, 2014

Name: Marion "Cricket" Twichell

Marion C. Twichell

Office: Secretary

APPENDIX J

WCVC General Membership
Summary of Meeting
April 29, 2015

General Membership Meeting #35

Wednesday, April 29, 2015
9:30 AM

Pacific Conference Room, Hall of Justice
County government center – 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura

MEETING SUMMARY

WCVC - Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County; IRWMP – Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

1. **Welcome**

2. **Self-Introductions and Public Comments**

3. **WCVC Governance**
   a. Sue reported that the watershed committees voted to maintain the current Steering Committee Composition – with two members representing each of the three watershed committees.

4. **IRWM Program – 2015-16 Work Plan and Funding Allocation**

   a. Lynn reported that each of the funding partners will receive a work plan and funding allocation table for Fiscal Year 2015-16. Payments will be due July 1, 2015.

5. **Proposition 84 IRWM Implementation Grant: 2015 Solicitation**
   a. Consider WCVC Steering Committee recommendation regarding Suite of Projects for application

Action: Following the recommendation of the WCVC Steering Committee, the General Membership unanimously approved a suite of 5 projects for inclusion in an application for up to $13.3 million in Proposition 84 Implementation Grant Funding (final round) – see attached table. WCVC staff will prepare the necessary IRWM Administrative Addendum and were authorized to apply for the grant on behalf of WCVC. **Motion**: Ron Merckling **Second**: Tony Morgan
Vote - Unanimous

6. **Proposition 1 – Water Bond**
   a. Lynn and Sue provided an overview of funding elements in Proposition 1. WCVC members will receive regular updates regarding opportunities to apply through e-mails and the website.

Adjourn – The meeting was adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

WCVC PROJECTS APPROVED FOR INCLUSION IN WCVC IRWM PLAN ADMNISTRATIVE ADDENDUM AND PROPOSAL FOR 2015 IRWM IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICATION			
Project Name	**Project Proponent**	**Project Description**	**Grant Request/ Cost Share**
Proposition 84 – Implementation Grant			
Water Wise Convert and Save Incentive Program (*Regional Project*)	City of Ventura	A rebate program designed to incentivize outdoor water savings by removing water-intensive grass lawns and installing low water-use/drought tolerant plants in their place. The program is open to both residential and commercial property owners. Rebates will pay up to $2 per square foot for turf replacement and up to $800 per property owner for parcels less than 1 acre and up to $1600 for parcels greater than 1 acre.	**$1,875,000** *Cost Share $625,000*
Camrosa/CamSan Recycled Water Interconnection	Camrosa Water District	A 3,000 foot 16-inch pipe will tee off of the effluent pipeline that CamSan is running to the salinity management pipeline (SMP). This line will traverse exclusively agricultural land, tunnel under Calleguas Creek and discharge into Pond 4 of Camrosa's storage ponds. As the wastewater is treated to tertiary at CamSan, no other treatment will be necessary.	**$ 600,000** *Cost Share $200,000*
Pleasant Valley Desalter	Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company	The Pleasant Valley Mutual Water desalter will consist of a reverse osmosis treatment and chemical feed system that will be installed downstream of the existing iron and manganese treatment plant. Construction will include an approximate 1600 square foot pre-engineered building, in which the RO equipment will be located, as well as piping, permeate storage tank, water pumps, chemical tanks and chemical feed system, remote monitoring and control, and a brine discharge pipeline. The proposed desalter is anticipated to produce a total of approximately 1500 AFY of drinking water, resulting in the avoidance of approximately 1000 AFY of imported water.	**$ 2,400,000** *Cost Share $980,283*
Moorpark Desalter	Ventura County Waterworks District #1	The Moorpark Desalter project will extract high salinity groundwater from a shallow aquifer at a newly constructed well field and then treat the water at a state-of-the-art desalination plant using membrane filtration technology for the removal of salts including chloride, total dissolved solids (TDS), boron, and sulfate. The well field consists of constructing approximately 20, 200-foot-deep wells, and the pumped well water will be treated at the	**$7,000,000** *Cost Share $50,788,125*

		desalination plant through a membrane process to remove the salts and TDS. Treated was will meet Title 22 potable water quality standards and be distributed to District customers and potentially to other adjacent water agencies. Brine generated from the plant will be discharged into the SMP.	
Santa Clara River Steelhead Coalition Restoration Project	Cal Trout	The project will remove arundo and restore habitat in the Santa Clara River floodplain in an identified critical wildlife zone. The project is part of a large-scale effort by the California Coastal Conservancy to eliminate arundo from the watershed to improve water resources in the region.	**$421,380** *Cost Share $140,460*
TOTAL			**$ 12,295,000**