

## 2.0 WATER SUPPLY

The District purchases the majority of its water supply from the West Basin MWD. The District also purchases imported water from the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District through emergency interconnections. Table 2.1 displays the current and projected water supply available to the District from West Basin MWD. Because the District relies on treated imported water supplies, the reliability of the District’s supply is completely dependent on the availability of water from West Basin MWD. Appendix H includes a copy of West Basin Municipal Water District’s 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (Final Draft). Table 3-1 of West Basin MWD’s UWMP shows their projected water supplies through 2030.

**Table 2.1 Current and Projected Water Supply**

Projected Wholesale Water Supply							
Purchases from wholesaler (Acre-feet per year)							
Water Supply Sources	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
West Basin MWD	9,450	10,300	11,867	12,803	13,765	14,697	15,557
City of Los Angeles DWP	Emergency Interconnections Only						
Las Virgenes MWD	Emergency Interconnections Only						
Recycled Water	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Total	9,590	10,440	12,007	12,943	13,905	14,837	15,697

### 2.1 Imported Water

West Basin MWD receives its imported water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The District has an interconnection with West Basin MWD in Culver City. A 35-mile transmission watermain along Pacific Coast Highway conveys water from the interconnection with West Basin MWD to the western boundary of the District. The water is pumped from the transmission watermain into various gravity storage tanks in Malibu and Topanga. The District also has four emergency interconnections: two with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) and two with the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

The District’s major system facilities include approximately 200 miles of watermain (approximately 5% or 53,600 linear feet are above ground), 32 pump stations and 52 tanks with a storage capacity of approximately 20 million gallons.

Currently, the District has storage capacity for approximately three days. The District’s original water system facilities were acquired from various small mutual water companies. The transmission watermain was built during the 1960s. Therefore, the condition of the water system, coupled with the unique topography of region, results in higher maintenance and operation costs than other water districts.

In 1998, the District conducted a review of its system deficiencies that identified \$108.5 million of improvements. However, repetitive failures in the existing system have diverted funds to immediate repairs without significant progress on capital improvements.

The Marina del Rey Water System is served by the District and accounts for 17 percent of the water supplied to the District from West Basin MWD. This is served directly off the transmission watermain delivering water to the District. There are no pump stations or storage tanks within the Marina del Rey Water System. The Marina del Rey Water System also has two emergency interconnections with LADWP.

## **2.2 Recycled Water**

Production and use of recycled water is limited in the District because the community is predominately on individual septic systems. A portion of the wastewater generated in the area is collected and treated by small private and publicly owned package wastewater treatment plants serving individual developments. DPW operates and maintains the collection and treatment systems of three publicly owned treatment plants (Malibu Mesa Water Reclamation Plant, Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant and Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant). The total treatment capacity of these plants is approximately 312,500 gallons per day (gpd). Of these plants, only the Malibu Mesa Plant generates recycled water for irrigation use.

The Malibu Mesa Plant treats wastewater for an estimated population of 3,360 persons at Pepperdine University and the Malibu Country Estates. The plant treats wastewater to Title 22 standards for landscape irrigation. The treated wastewater is used by Pepperdine University for landscape irrigation of approximately 113 acres. DPW does not expect the use of recycled water to increase in the future because significant growth is not projected for the plant's service area.

The District is also within the service area of the West Basin MWD's Recycled Water Program. Under this program, the West Basin MWD serves recycled water in 13 Southern California cities. At this time, the District does not receive recycled water from the West Basin MWD because conveyance and transmission facilities do not exist to serve the District. Although the program does not service the District with recycled water, it does provide an indirect benefit. The Recycled Program reduces demand for potable water and, therefore, increases the availability of imported water for all the West Basin MWD's customers including the District.

## **2.3 Groundwater**

The District's service area does not overlie a groundwater basin capable of producing an adequate supply of groundwater. Therefore, no supply from groundwater sources will be used for future water supply within the District.