

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



DECEMBER 2005



Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8
City of Simi Valley

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DECEMBER 2005



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I INTRODUCTION

A. Urban Water Management Planning Act

1. Law

10620. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area-wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

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

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

10621. (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

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

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

2. Background

Each urban water supplier is required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) to update their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) review, amend, and submit a complete plan to Department of Water Resources every five years (years ending in five and zero). An UWMP is required in order for a water supplier to be eligible for California Department of Water Resources (DWR) administered state grants and loans and drought assistance. All urban water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet annually are required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan.

The Ventura County Waterworks District No.8 (VCWWD No.8) UWMP was prepared in response to the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The Act is based on Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656, which were added by statute 1983, Chapter 1009, and became effective on January 1, 1984, as amended by AB 2661, SB553 and other amendments. The Act was also known as Assembly Bill (AB) 797. A complete copy of the Act is included in Appendix A.

3. Purpose

The UWMP is a general planning guideline for both the continuation of existing management programs and the implementation of new programs during the next five years. The majority of the issues in this plan concern water conservation measures.

The UWMP is not a rigid directive for continuing or implementing water management measures. Rather, it is a document designed with flexibility to ensure responsiveness to the changing needs of the community. In addition, this 2005 UWMP incorporates the new requirement of the Senate Bills 610 and 221 legislation, which will in turn serve as a basis for future Water Supply Assessment and Written Verifications. A comprehensive UWMP also serves as:

- A long-range planning document for water supply
- A data base for development of regional water plans and General Plans
- A component to Integrated Regional Water Management Plans

The purpose of this plan is to update past, present and future water supply and conservation efforts by the Ventura County Waterworks District No.8 (hereafter referred to as VCWWD No. 8). This report represents the 2005 update to the VCWWD No. 8's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan. Other previous plans adopted by the VCWWD No. 8 included the 1985, 1990, and 1995 plans.

B. Development Process of the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan

1. Law

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

2. Methodology and Key Assumptions

The UWMP considers continuation of existing programs and new programs for implementation over the next five years. The benefits of implementing these programs, however, often extend beyond five years. A minimum twenty-year profile is used to estimate population growth and water supply outlook, as well as to incorporate the net benefits of programs that are implemented over the next five years.

3. Plan Preparation and Adoption

The VCWWD No. 8 acquired the services of RBF Consulting for updating the 2000 UWMP. The update (2005 UWMP) was prepared in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and January 2002 legislation associated with SB 610 and SB 221. This plan is also consistent with other countywide and citywide programs and studies that are already in place. These include the Simi Valley General Plan Update (February 1986), City of Simi Valley West End Area Master Plan Update, Calleguas Municipal Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, the Ventura County Water Management Plan Annual Report 1994-1995, and the Facilities Plan for Wastewater Reclamation in Simi Valley (August 1992).

Adoption of 2005 UWMP took place at the VCWWD No. 8's Board of Directors Meeting on December 12, 2005 and will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of approval.

4. Public Participation and Hearing

VCWWD No. 8 has actively encouraged community participation in its Urban Water Management Planning efforts since development of its first UWMP in 1985. Prior to adopting the UWMP, VCWWD No. 8 made the Plan available for public inspection and review. A public hearing for the 2005 Plan was held on December 12, 2005. Prior notice of this hearing was published within the jurisdiction of VCWWD No. 8 pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code and posted in the District's Secretary's Office. A copy of the hearing notice is included as Appendix B.

C. Agency Coordination

1. Law

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

2. Planning Coordination

VCWWD No. 8 is a constituent agency of the Calleguas Municipal Water District (hereafter referred to as CMWD). CMWD is a wholesale importer of water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). In order to address the interest of other constituent agencies in the area, VCWWD No. 8 coordinated the development of the UWMP with Ventura County, CMWD and MWDSC.

D. Service Area

1. Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

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

2. Background

Incorporated in October 10, 1969, the City of Simi Valley is located in the southeastern corner of Ventura County adjacent to Los Angeles County. It is situated equidistant between the civic centers of the City of Ventura and the City of Los Angeles. The City is located in a valley, which is approximately nine miles along its east-west axis and varies in width from one to three miles. (See Exhibit I-1 for Vicinity Map)

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors originally formed Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (VCWWD No. 8) during the 1960's, in order to provide water service to the Simi Valley area. The responsibility for administering this function was transferred to the City of Simi Valley from the County of Ventura on July 1, 1977. The remainder of Simi Valley not served by VCWWD No. 8 is served by the

Golden State Water Company (GSWC), formerly known as the Southern California Water Company. Approximately 66 percent of the developed portion of Simi Valley is served by the VCWWD No. 8. Although VCWWD No. 8 is a distinct unit of government from the City of Simi Valley, the City Council, as board of directors, serves as the governing body and has continuing responsibility for its operations and financial management. The Golden State Water Company is a private company, which provides water service to the other 34 percent of the area¹. Unincorporated areas located southeast and north of the City Boundary are served by VCWWD No. 8. Exhibit I-2 depicts the service areas of GSWC and VCWWD No. 8.

Currently, the VCWWD No. 8 delivers over 23,500 acre-feet annually to almost 24,000 service connections. The distribution system includes 39 storage facilities, 2,600 fire hydrants and 17 pump stations. The main source of water for the VCWWD No. 8 is through Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD). The VCWWD No. 8 also owns two wells in the Tapo Canyon area.

3. Population

The City of Simi Valley experienced continued steady growth in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors during the 1990's, and currently (year 2005) has an estimated population of 121,427. Population increases in the City over the last twenty years have averaged approximately two percent per year. Between 1980 and 1990 the City population increased three percent a year. Recent data indicates the population growth rate declined in the 1990's, with the population increasing at a steady one percent per year. This rate is similar to the population growth rate of Ventura County, which fluctuated from approximately 2.6 percent a year between 1980 and 1990 to approximately one percent a year from 1990 to 1999.

The 1986 Water Master Plan projected a population of approximately 150,000 persons in the City of Simi Valley by the year 2015. This estimate of population is greater than that presented in the 1993 Simi Valley General Plan Update. The 1993 General Plan Update projects that by 2015, the City of Simi Valley will reach an ultimate population of 140,450. According to the City's Planning Division, ultimate conditions for the City's Planning Area are anticipated to occur approximately by year 2030, instead of the previously estimated year 2015. The City anticipates additional 7,304 units in the area, which translates to a population of approximately 143,000 by year 2030. However, a more conservative population projection presented by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) will be used in this document. Tables I-1A and I-1B present current and projected populations for the City of Simi Valley and for the VCWWD No. 8 service area. The population estimates shown in Table I-1B are based on the assumption that 66 percent of the City's customers are currently being served by VCWWD No. 8. This assumption was made by comparing the number of customers each of the agencies serve at present day. All additional demands associated with future population increases are also assumed to be met by VCWWD No. 8 water. The residents living in the neighboring unincorporated areas, which are served by VCWWD No. 8, are not included in the population estimates shown in Table I-1B.

Table I-1A
City of Simi Valley Population - Current and Projected

	2005 ^[1]	2010 ^[2]	2015 ^[2]	2020 ^[2]	2025 ^[2]	2030 ^[2]
City Population	121,427	131,198	136,093	140,902	145,465	149,701

^[1] Source: California Department of Finance

^[2] Based on Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) population projections

¹ Source: City Website: www.ci.simi-valley.ca.us/html/pwww.htm

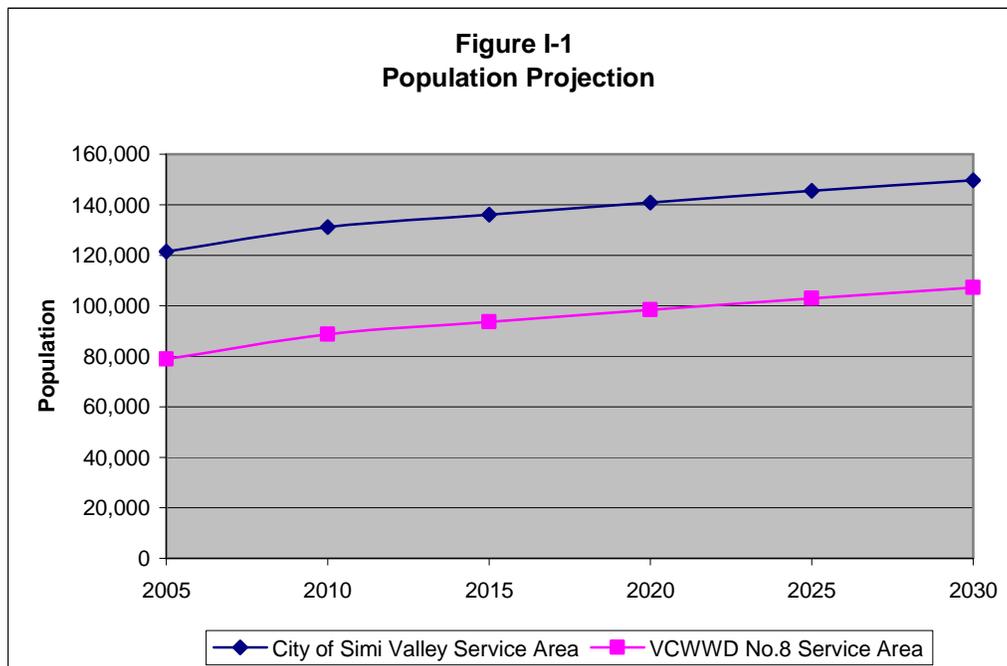
Table I-1B
VCWWD No.8 Service Area Population - Current and Projected

	2005 ^[1]	2010 ^[2]	2015 ^[2]	2020 ^[2]	2025 ^[2]	2030 ^[2]
VCWWD No.8 Population^[3]	80,142	89,913	94,808	99,617	104,180	108,416

^[1] Assuming VCWWD No.8 currently serves approximately 66% of Simi Valley population. (12,500 GSWC connections Vs 24,000 VCWWD No.8 connections)

^[2] Assuming all future City growth will be served by the VCWWD No.8

^[3] Does not include approximately 2,000 residents living in the neighboring unincorporated areas of Las Virgines and VCWWD No.17



4. Climate

Climatic conditions are characterized by meager rainfall, low humidity, high summer temperatures, abundant sunshine, and relatively mild winters. The average temperature throughout the year is 63.5°F. Precipitation occurs primarily during the winter (November through March). Annual rainfall is approximately 18.1 inches on average. Table I-2 presents the monthly climate characteristics of the City of Simi Valley.

Table I-2
Simi Valley Average Weather^[1]

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average Eto^[2]	1.8	2.2	3.4	4.5	5.25	5.7	5.9	5.6	4.5	3.4	2.4	1.8	46.43
Average temp. (°F)	55	56	58	61	63.8	69	73	74	72	66	60	55	63.5
High temperature (°F)	67	68	69	74	75.8	82	87	88	85	80	73	68	76.3
Low temperature (°F)	43	45	46	48	51.8	56	59	60	58	53	46	43	50.6
Precipitation (in)	4	4.5	3.6	0.9	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.4	18.1

^[1] Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Simi-Valley-California.html>

^[1] Based on data reported by over 4,000 weather stations

^[2] Source: <http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/data.jsp>. Evapotranspiration (ETo) data represents Camarillo Station (Nearest to Simi Valley)



E. Land Use

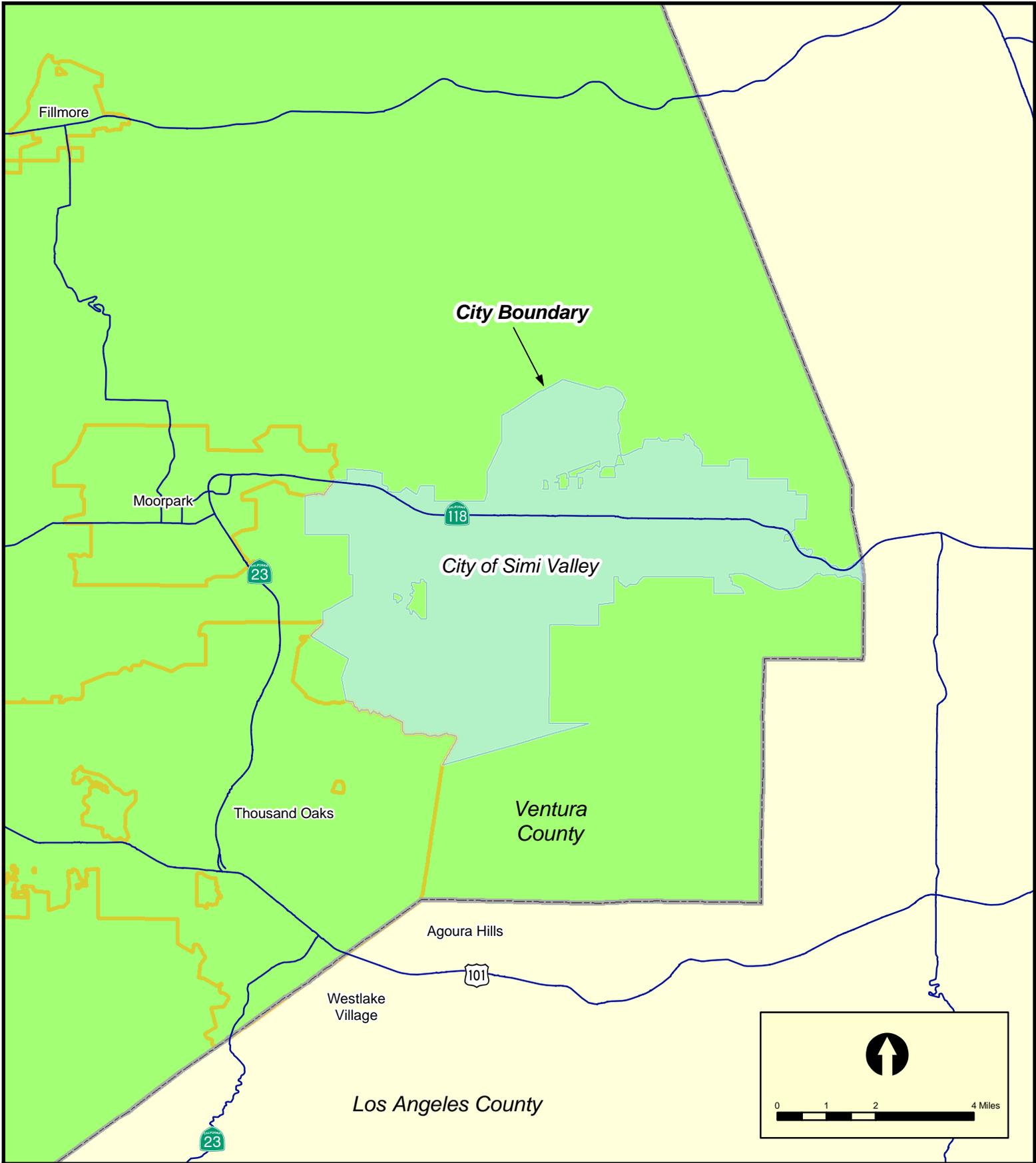
Demographic factors affecting water management include housing density, future commercial and industrial development, and projected income levels. The assigned land use within the Service Area plays a key part in estimating the effects of these factors, and projecting future water demands.

Based on the 1986 water Master Plan Update, the VCWWD No. 8's service area encompassed approximately 6,300 acres. Currently, the service area encompasses approximately 26,000 acres. The City at buildout condition is estimated to cover approximately 55,000 acres, as indicated in Table III-1.

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

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

Land use and development is further discussed in Section III of this report.

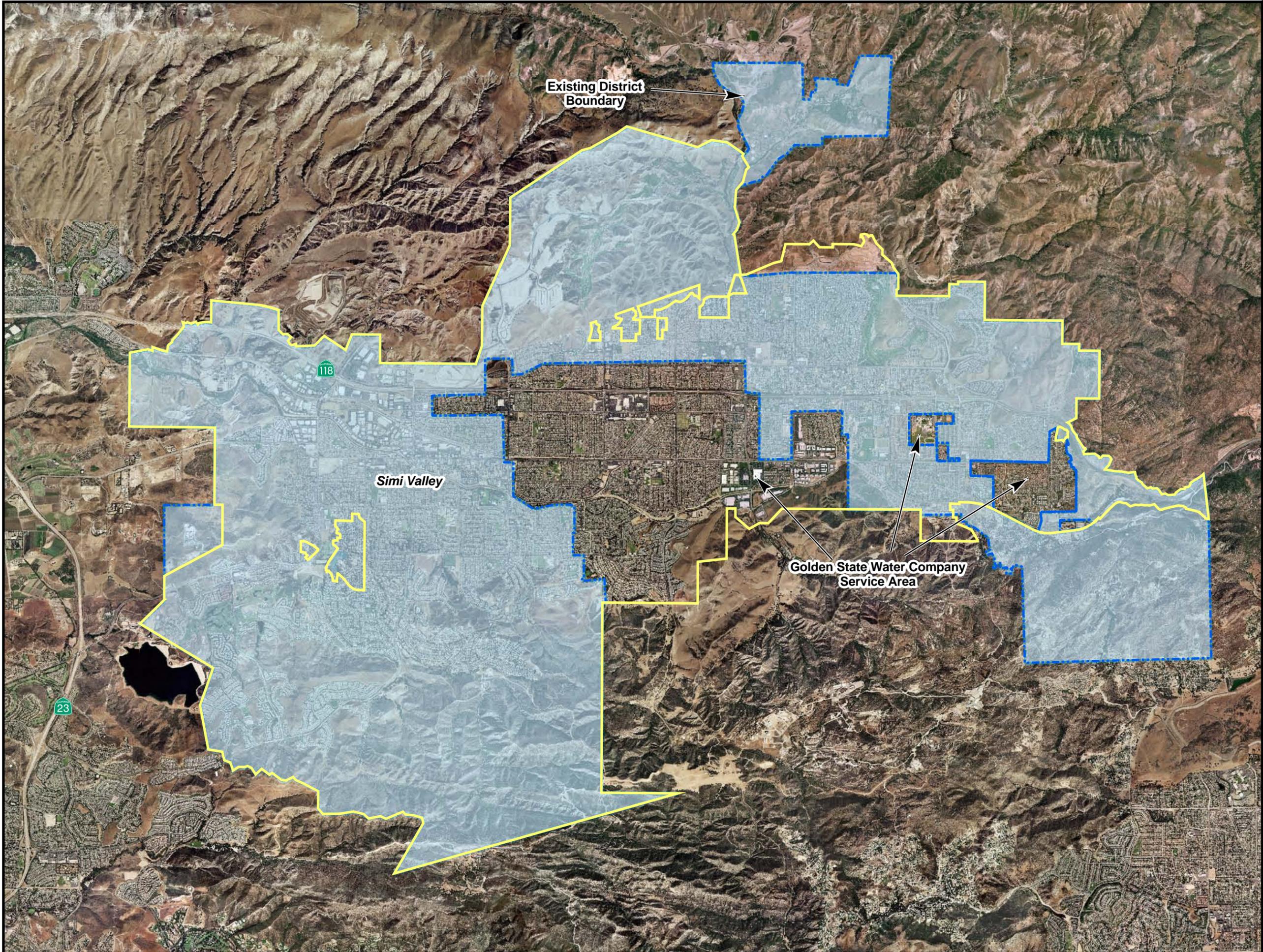


**CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
VICINITY MAP**

EXHIBIT I-1



WATER SERVICE BOUNDARIES



Legend

- City Boundary
- Water Service Boundary



SCALE IN FEET



EXHIBIT I-2

II WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY

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

A. Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

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

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

B. Imported Water Sources

1. Imported Water Supply

VCWWD No. 8 currently delivers local and imported water to its consumers. Local raw water is extracted from two wells. According to recent water production estimates (1999-2004), more than 96% of water consumed in the VCWWD No. 8 service area is imported water. Imported water comes from the State Water Project (the California Aqueduct) and supplied to VCWWD No. 8 by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) via Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD). A 10-year long-term purchase order contract between VCWWD No. 8 and CMWD was entered on November 18, 2002, and was effective commencing January 1, 2003. The contract, shown in Appendix C, calls for the delivery of 100 percent of the water requested by VCWWD No. 8 'based upon availability'. CMWD also has a long-term purchase order contract with MWDSC, effective January 1, 2003, with a term of 10 years.

Currently, twelve (12) of the thirteen (13) metered turnout stations for VCWWD No. 8 are actively receiving water from CMWD. The location of each turnout is shown in Exhibit II-1. The capacities and present status of the turnouts are given in Table II-1.

Table II-1
CMWD Turnouts

Tunrout Station	Capacity (gpm)	Status
First Street	6,000	Active
Easy Street	6,000	Active
North Erringer	5,000	Active
South Erringer	3,100	Active
Sinaloa #1	1,000	Not in Service
Sinaloa #2	1,000	Active
Smith Rd. No.1	3,100	Active
Smith Rd. No.2	2,500	Active
Stearns Street	5,000	Active
Tapo Canyon	8,500	Active
Wincastle	5,000	Active
Wood Ranch	5,000	Active
Yosemite	5,000	Active

2. Imported Water Quality

As previously mentioned, VCWWD No. 8's drinking water originates in northern California. This water is conveyed over five hundred miles through the State Water Project's (SWP) network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. The imported water is filtered and disinfected at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to CMWD's mile long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The quality of SWP water is generally high. As part of its operations and maintenance program, each month the Department of Water Resources (DWR) generates a water quality summary report for the State Water contractors monthly board meeting. The September 2005 summary showed total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations remaining below Article 19 Ten Year average Objective of 220 milligrams per liter (mg/l), except at Banks Pumping Plant (BPP) where tests showed a TDS concentration of 227 mg/l. TDS at all locations generally ranged from 140 to 227 mg/l¹. According to CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, TDS levels in SWP average 325 mg/l.

3. Reliability of Supply

In the event service is disrupted from the California Aqueduct System, facilities exist to deliver Colorado River water. In addition, over 40 million gallons of potable water are also kept in storage tanks within the VCWWD No. 8's service area for operational purposes, fire protection, and emergency services. Bard Reservoir, which has a total storage capacity of 8,000 acre-feet of water (2,607 million gallons²), is also intended to be an emergency supply for this area. In addition, both MWDSC and CMWD are undertaking massive storage projects in order to provide the region with a reliable source of water in the event of drought or transmission system disruption. MWDSC is currently filling Diamond Valley Lake, which will provide an additional 800,000 acre-feet (260,663 million gallons) of storage. CMWD, in conjunction with MWDSC, is developing the Las Posas Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project (ASR). It includes dual-purpose extraction and injection wells in three well fields in the Las Posas groundwater basin. This

¹ Source: SWP Water Quality Summary, September 12, 2005

² Source: CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan

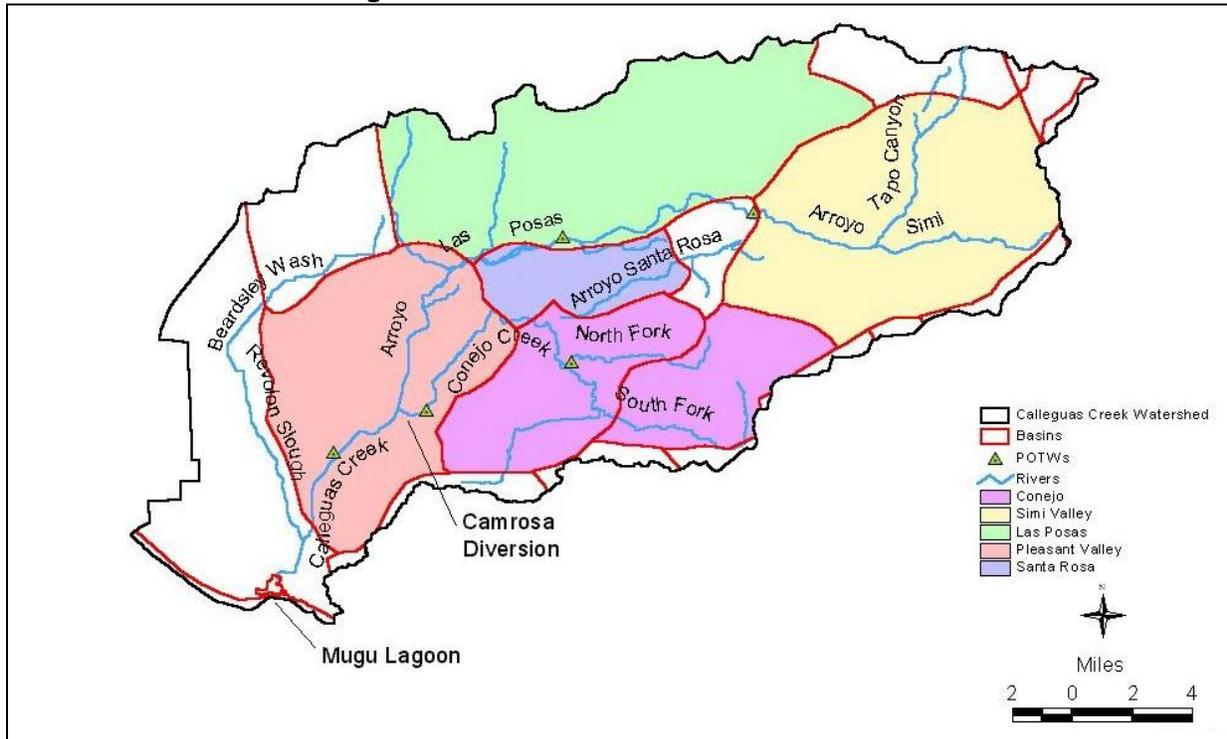
project when completed will bring an additional 300,000 acre-feet (97,755 million gallons) of water storage to the region.

C. Groundwater Sources

1. Groundwater Basin Description

The Simi Valley Groundwater Basin, bounded on the north and northeast by the Santa Susana Mountains and the Simi fault and on the south and southwest by the Simi Hills, underlies the southeastern portion of Ventura County, including the City (See Figure II-1). With a surface area of about 12,100 acres, an average thickness of about 175 feet, and an average specific yield of 8.6 percent, the storage capacity of the basin is estimated at approximately 180,000 acre-feet. In 1999, the basin was estimated at 95 percent full with about 172,000 acre-feet in storage³.

Figure II-1⁴
Calleguas Creek Water Shed – Groundwater Basins



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

³ Source: California’s Groundwater Bulletin 118, Simi Valley Groundwater Basin, 2/27/2004

⁴ Source: Calleguas Creek Basin Plan Amendment-Draft Staff Report, December 2001

2. Groundwater Quality

The quality of groundwater has had some challenges with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in shallower portions of the basin. With a total dissolved Solids (TDS) concentration of 1,580 mg/l, the quality of the groundwater is considered unsuitable for many municipal uses. Further groundwater quality information can be found in the updated California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 prepared by the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

3. Groundwater Rights & Supply

VCWWD No. 8 owns two wells in the Tapo Canyon area, which were originally drilled as part of the supply for the old Tapo Mutual Water District (Tapo Mutual). The Ventura County Waterworks District No.14, which was later consolidated into VCWWD No. 8, took over Tapo Mutual in April 4, 1969, and subsequently included the Tapo Canyon Aquifer under current VCWWD No. 8 boundaries. Therefore, the District has overlying rights to the amount currently pumped from this aquifer. (See Exhibit II-1 for location of wells). The capacities of the wells are as follows:

- Well No. 31: 1,300 gpm
- Well No. 32: 900 gpm

Water produced by the wells is currently used to serve the Lost Canyons golf course and American Wholesale Nursery. This water accounts for over 3% of the water consumed in the VCWWD No. 8 service area. VCWWD No. 8 is designing a nano-filtration plant to treat water produced by these wells. The nano-filtration plant is being designed to treat one million gallons of water per day, however the brine discharge must be resolved before the plant can be built. One million gallons per day is approximately 5% of current average consumption.

Although the Tapo Canyon Aquifer is non-adjudicated, and DWR does not project it to be overdrafted under current extraction conditions, the VCWWD No. 8 intends to characterize the basin and analyze the basin's safe yield prior to any increase in pumping beyond the current demands and the proposed 1.0 MGD increase due to the plant's operations.

C. Recycled Water Sources

In 2004, total recycled water production from the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant was estimated at 43.1 acre-feet. A portion of the recycled water was used by the local landfill. As projected in the CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, anticipated future recycled water supply is shown in the following table:

Table II-2^[1]
Current, and Projected Recycled Water Supply

Simi Valley Water Treatment Plant Wastewater Flow	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Annual Average Wastewater Flows (acre-feet)	10,190	10,300	11,790	13,270	14,760	16,240
Available Recycled Wastewater (acre-feet)	30	60	110	110	110	110

^[1] Based on CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan

The City of Simi Valley's Sanitation Division completed its Wastewater Reclamation Facilities Plan Update in 1992. The plan outlined a water reclamation program (Simi Valley Regional Recycled Water System),

which would involve the construction of new reclaimed water distribution facilities including pipelines and two new reservoirs that would serve users within VCWWD No. 8’s service area. The proposed facilities would ultimately deliver almost 2,000 acre-feet per year of tertiary effluent from the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant. Project implementation and completion date is currently not available; therefore this water resource is not included in the projected future recycled water supply estimate.

The VCWWD No. 8’s recycled water program is further discussed in Section VI of this report.

The following table presents current and anticipated future sources of water through 2025. These projections are based on the assumption that groundwater supply will continue to account for approximately 3.37 percent of water consumed, with a maximum of 1,120 acre-feet per year.

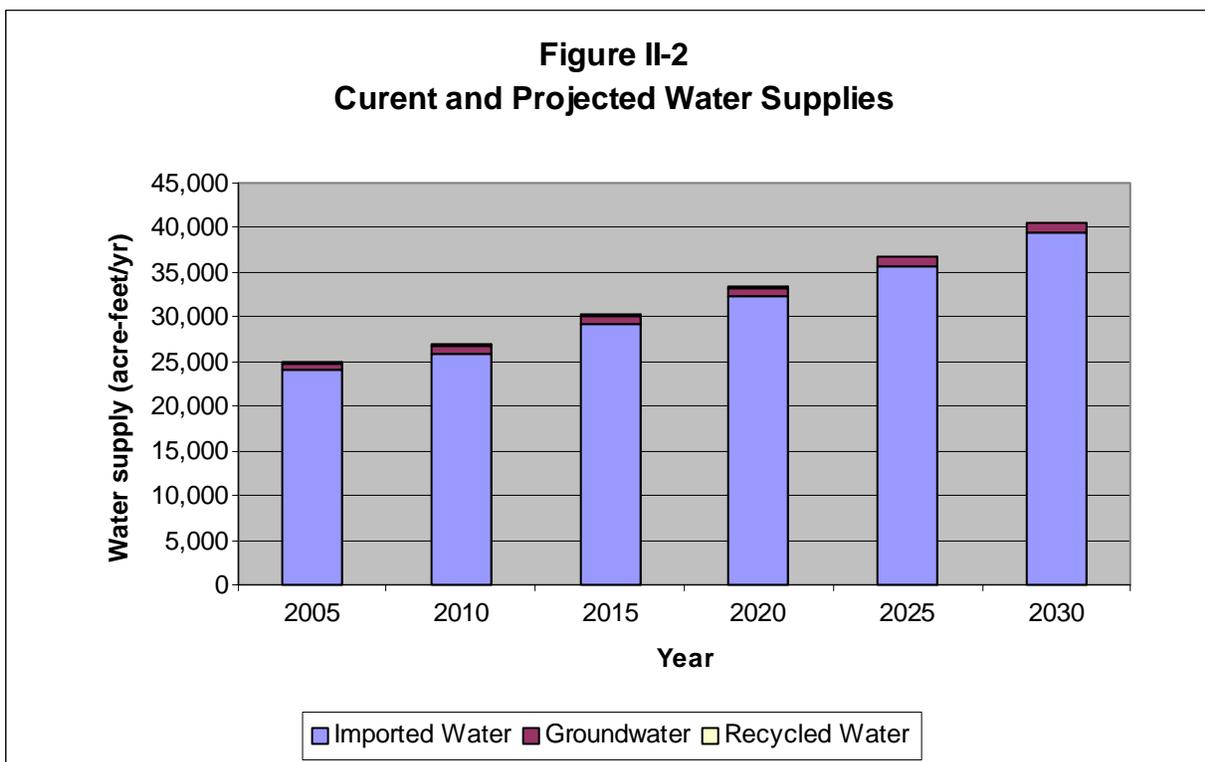
**Table II-3
Current and Projected Water Supplies (acre-feet)**

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Imported Water Supply^[1] (CMWD)	23,990	25,946	29,245	32,289	35,649	39,362
Groundwater Supply^[2] (Wells No.s 31 & 32)	806	888	937	985	1,030	1,073
Recycled Water Supply^[3] (Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant)	60	110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL	24,856	26,944	30,292	33,384	36,789	40,545

^[1] Based on projected demands for VCWWD No.8 per CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan

^[2] Average groundwater production between 1999 to 2004, equals 3.37% of anticipated total water usage

^[3] Anticipated available recycled water per CMWD Draft 2005 Urban Water Management Plan



E. Water Exchanges and Transfers

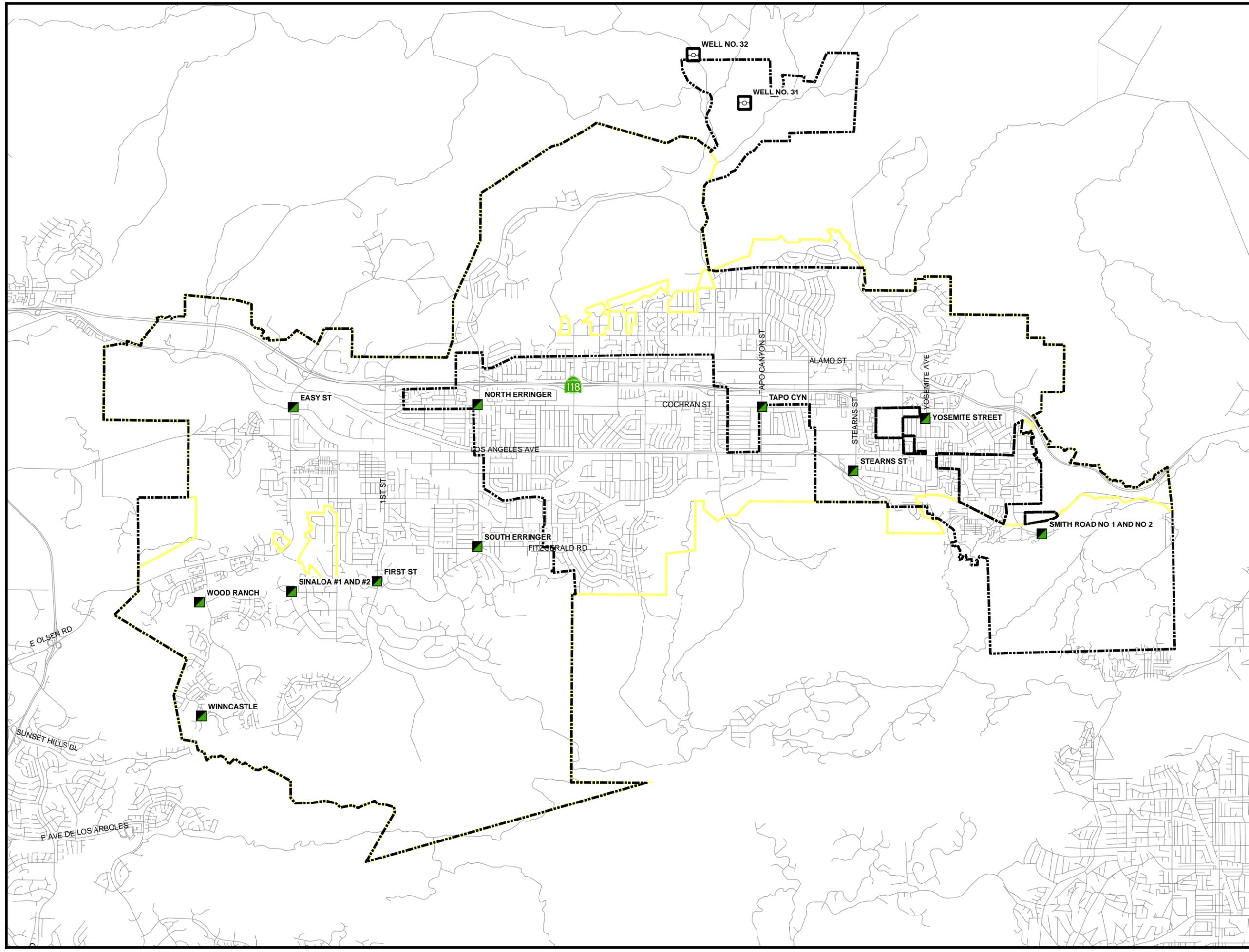
1. Law

10631. (d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

2. Water Exchange & Transfer Opportunities

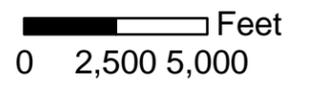
There are no identifiable opportunities for the VCWWD No. 8 to participate in potable water exchanges or transfers on either a short-term or long-term basis at this time. However, the North Lake Feasibility Study, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants in October 2002, recommends the supply of recycled water from VCWWD No. 8 to serve the North Park Nature Preserve and Village development project. Recycled water demands for this project are estimated at approximately 1,780 acre-feet/year, which includes both phases of the project, Moorpark City College recycled water demands, and Rustic Canyon Golf Course irrigation demands.

**VCWWD NO. 8
TURNOUTS &
WELL LOCATIONS**



Legend

-  City Boundary
-  Water Service Boundary
-  CMWD Turnouts
-  Active Wells



III WATER USE

A. Law

10631. (e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

- (A) Single-family residential.
 - (B) Multifamily.
 - (C) Commercial.
 - (D) Industrial.
 - (E) Institutional and governmental.
 - (F) Landscape.
 - (G) Sales to other agencies.
 - (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.
- (1) Agricultural.
- (2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

B. Land Development

According to the General Plan land use designations and vacant land within the City, there are undeveloped or underdeveloped lands that provide new housing opportunities. Although much of this land is located at the periphery of the valley floor and within the outlying canyon and hillside areas, vacant land and/or underutilized parcels are also available on the valley floor as indicated in the updated Housing Element Chapter of the General Plan. A sufficient amount of vacant residentially zoned land, including high density residential, is available for development throughout the City, and is expected to be the reason behind the major future increase in water consumption.

According to the City's Planning Division staff, buildout of the City's planning area is anticipated approximately by year 2030. The City's land use information at existing and buildout conditions is summarized in Table III-1. Some of the large-scale projects planned for construction within the VCWWD No. 8 service area in the next 5 years are listed in Table III-2.

C. Past, Current and Planned Water Use

Fluctuations in water demand (i.e. average daily demand versus maximum daily "peak" demand) are important factors in the determination of production, storage, and distribution system requirements. The VCWWD No. 8 system is designed to handle these fluctuations, and as part of the 1986 Water Master Plan Update, it is being expanded through a planned phased program to meet the projected new demands over time. In addition to meeting the "peak" demand requirements, the system is designed to handle the annual cyclic fluctuations; an example being that water use during the summer is greater than water use during the winter.

Buildout conditions of the City's planning area were the basis of calculating ultimate water demands to be supplied by the VCWWD No. 8. Table III-1 shows the additional average water demands required by the VCWWD No. 8 to serve at buildout conditions. No future additional demands are expected from unincorporated areas VCWWD No. 8 currently serves, and therefore is not included in the calculation shown in Table III-1. Overall annual increase in demands is expected to range between 1.3 percent in 2006 to 1 percent in 2030.

Table III-1
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8
Projected Future Water Demands Per Land Use^[1]

Land Use ^[2]	Typical Density per General Plan	Area in Acres ^[8]			Dwelling Units ^[8]			Actual Density (Existing)	Actual Density (Buildout)	Actual Density (Remaining to Buildout)	Master Plan Demand Factor ^[3] (gpd/unit)	Future Average Water Demand (acre-feet)
		Existing	General Plan Buildout	Remaining to Buildout	Existing	General Plan Buildout	Remaining to Buildout					
[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H] = [G] - [F]	[I] = [F] / [C]	[J] = [G] / [D]	[K] = [H] / [E]	[L]	[M] = [L] x [H] x Conversion ^[19]
Open Space	0.025 du/ac	7,337.2	31,174.9	23,837.7	211	1,017	806	0.029 du/ac	0.033 du/ac	0.034 du/ac	609	549.8
Residential Estate	1.00 du/ac	381.2	1,473.3	1,092.1	345	1,001	656	0.91 du/ac	0.68 du/ac	0.601 du/ac	609	447.5
Very Low	2.00 du/ac	1,420.4	1,651.3	230.9	1,847	2,266	419	1.30 du/ac	1.37 du/ac	1.815 du/ac	609	285.8
Low	2.60 du/ac	1,544.5	2,001.4	456.9	2,078	2,982	904	1.35 du/ac	1.49 du/ac	1.979 du/ac	609	616.6
Medium	3.70 du/ac	5,945.2	6,580.4	635.2	21,415	23,115	1,700	3.60 du/ac	3.51 du/ac	2.676 du/ac	545	1,037.7
Moderate	7.00 du/ac	923.3	1,168.5	245.2	5,731	6,763	1,032	6.21 du/ac	5.79 du/ac	4.209 du/ac	545	630.0
High	15.00 du/ac	208.4	314.3	105.9	2,906	4,376	1,470	13.94 du/ac	13.92 du/ac	13.881 du/ac	547	900.6
Very High	25.00 du/ac	179.0	183.3	4.3	3,708	3,888	180	20.72 du/ac	21.21 du/ac	41.860 du/ac	547	110.3
Mobile Home	8.00 du/ac	94.0	111.3	17.3	807	944	137	8.59 du/ac	8.48 du/ac	7.919 du/ac	545	83.6
Total Residential		18,033.2	44,658.7	26,625.5	39,048	46,352	7,304					4,662.0

Commercial	Typical FAR per General Plan FAR ^[10]	Area in Acres ^[8]			Floor Area ^[8] (KSF)			Actual FAR (Existing)	Actual FAR (Buildout)	Actual FAR (Remaining to Buildout)	Duty Factor ^[3] (gpm/ac)	Average Water Demand (acre-feet)
		[P]	[Q]	[R]	[S]	[T]	[U] = [T] - [S]					
[N]	[O]	[P]	[Q]	[R]	[S]	[T]	[U] = [T] - [S]	[V] = [S] / [P]	[W] = [T] / [Q]	[X] = [U] / [R]	[Y]	[Z] = [Y] x [U] x Conversion ^[20]
Neighborhood	20%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%	0%	1.75	0.0
Recreational	10%	9.6	41.1	31.5	61.2	243.0	181.8	15%	14%	13%	1.75	11.8
Office	50%	64.0	92.0	28.0	701.2	1,150.6	449.4	25%	29%	37%	2.00	33.3
General	20%	264.0	324.2	60.2	2,636.3	3,228.5	592.2	23%	23%	23%	2.35	51.5
District	25%	333.6	373.2	39.6	3,517.6	3,884.3	366.7	24%	24%	21%	2.35	31.9
Regional	25%	0.0	109.8	109.8	0.0	1,324.5	1,324.5	0%	28%	28%	2.35	115.2
Total Commercial		671.2	940.3	269.1	6,916.3	9,830.9	2,914.6					243.7

Industrial	Average FAR ^[10]	Area in Acres ^[8]			Floor Area ^[8] (KSF)			Actual FAR (Existing)	Actual FAR (Buildout)	Actual FAR (Remaining to Buildout)	Duty Factor ^[3] (gpm/ac)	Average Water Demand (acre-feet)
		[P]	[Q]	[R]	[S]	[T]	[U] = [T] - [S]					
Light Industrial	32%	3,101.6	4,024.9	923.3	8,415.7	20,187.6	11,771.9	6%	12%	29%	1.95	850.0
Business Park	32%	113.6	226.7	113.1	1,404.1	3,052.7	1,648.6	28%	31%	33%	2.00	122.1
Total Industrial		3,215.2	4,251.6	1,036.4	9,819.8	23,240.3	13,420.5					972.1

Public ^[9]	Average FAR ^[10]	Area in Acres ^[8]			Floor Area ^{[4][8]} (KSF)			Actual FAR (Existing)	Actual FAR (Buildout)	Actual FAR (Remaining to Buildout)	Duty Factor ^[3] (gpm/ac)	Average Water Demand (acre-feet)
		[P]	[Q]	[R]	[S]	[T]	[U] = [T] - [S]					
Civic Center ^[12]	15%	47.1	53.4	6.3	246.0	278.9	32.9	12%	12%	12%	1.35	1.6
Public Services Center ^[12]	10%	62.3	89.3	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.35	58.8
Fire Station ^[12]	40%	2.9	2.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.35	0.0
Law Enforcement ^[12]	40%	10.2	10.2	0.0	43.2	43.2	...	10%	10%	...	1.35	0.0
Hospital ^[12]	40%	9.9	9.9	0.0	145 ^[5]	145 ^[5]	...	...	...	...	1.85	0.0
Elementary School ^[12]	10%	224.0	224.0	0.0	11,582 ^[6]	11,582 ^[6]	...	...	...	...	1.20	0.0
Middle School ^[12]	10%	80.4	80.4	0.0	3,760 ^[6]	3,760 ^[6]	...	...	...	...	1.20	0.0
High School ^[12]	10%	112.7	112.7	0.0	5,655 ^[6]	5,655 ^[6]	...	...	...	...	1.20	0.0
Special Education ^[12]	10%	24.7	24.7	0.0	1,291 ^[6]	1,291 ^[6]	...	...	...	...	1.20	0.0
Regional Park ^[13]	0.1%	264.1	264.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	0.0
Commercial Park ^[13]	0.0%	677.3	943.4	266.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	472.2
Neighborhood Park ^[13]	0.1%	82.2	200.3	118.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	209.5
Cemetery ^[13]	0.5%	25.3	245.9	220.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	391.4
Brandeis/ Bardin Inst. ^[12]	0.5%	2,819.3	2,819.3	0.0	50 ^[7]	50 ^[7]	...	...	...	...	1.20	0.0
Landfill ^[12]	0.0%	230.0	230.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	0.0
RR Depot ^[14]	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public		4,672.3	5,310.5	638.2	289.2	322.1	32.9					1,133.6

Additional Landscape Irrigation Demands (Medians, Parkways, ...etc) ^[15]												217.9
Additional Other Demands (Pipe Breaks, Construction, Fire fighting, Unaccounted for Water,...etc) ^[15]												477.0
Agricultural Demand ^[16]												169
Wholesale Demands (Sales to Las Virgines and Ventura County Waterworks District No.17) ^[17]												50
Total Non-Residential		8,558.7	10,502.4	1,943.7	17,025.3	33,393.3	16,368.0					3,263.3
TOTAL ALL USES		26,591.9	55,161.1	28,569.2								7,925

^[1] Actual existing (2002) and Buildout information per land use, were obtained from the City of Simi Valley Planning Division
^[2] Land use breakdown per Planning Division, City of Simi Valley
^[3] Duty factors are based on City of Simi Valley - West End Area Master Plan Update
 High Density Residential Demand = (5.7 gpm/ac) / (15 du/ac) = 547 gpd/unit
 Medium Density Residential Demand (1.4 gpm/ac) / (3.7 du/ac) = 545 gpd/unit
 Low Density Residential Demand (1.1 gpm/ac) / (2.6 du/ac) = 609 gpd/unit
^[4] Numbers indicate floor areas (KSF : Thousand Square Feet), unless otherwise specified
^[5] Number of Beds
^[6] Pupils
^[7] Employees
^[8] Per planning division year 2002 " General Plan Buildout" estimates
^[9] Includes Institutional, Landscape Irrigation, and Other Demands
^[10] Typical Floor to Area Ratio (FAR) as indicated in General Plan
^[11] Adjusted Demand Factor = Master Plan Factor x (Actual Density / General Plan Density)
^[12] Institutional Demand
^[13] Landscape Irrigation Demand
^[14] Other Demand

^[15] Assume 1-percent annual increase in usage per City staff
^[16] Buildout agricultural demand equals 270 acre-feet per 2000 UWMP
^[17] Assume an average annual increase of 2 acre-feet/year in usage per 2000 UWMP
^[18] Buildout conditions assumed to be reached by year 2030
^[19] Conversion = (365 Day/ Year) x (1 ft³/ 7.481 Gal) x (1 acre / 43,560 ft²)
^[20] Conversion = (1000 ft² / KSF) x (1 acre/ 43,560 ft²) x (1440 gpd / gpm) x (365 Day/ Year) x (1 ft³/ 7.481 Gal) x (1 acre / 43,560 ft²)



**Table III-2
Anticipated Large Scale Projects**

Project ^[1]	Area (acres)	Units	Floor Area (KSF)	Duty Factor ^[2] (gpm/ac)	Avg. Water Demand (acre-feet)	Approximate Year of Completion ^[3]
Simi Valley Town Center Specific Plan						
Multi-family Residential	23	500		5.7	211	2007
Shopping Center/ Business			1085	2.35	94	
Commercial Office			245	2	18	
Hotel	87.5			1.85	261	
Total^[5]					585	
First Adventist						
Single Family Residential		200		1.1	136	2010

^[1] Per City's Planning Division

^[2] Duty factors are based on VCWWD No. 8 - West End Area Master Plan Update

Multi-Family Residential Demand (15 du/ac) = 547 gpd/unit

Single Family Residential Demand (2.6 du/ac) = 609 gpd/unit

^[3] Per Planning Division Staff at the City of Simi Valley

^[4] Hotel demand assumed same as Hospital

^[5] WSA prepared in September 2003, indicated a total demand of 400 acre-feet. 83 acre-feet additional than of existing land use demand.

Table III-3 provides a summary of present and projected water demand by water use sector. Currently, single-family residential accounts for approximately 57% of the water use within the VCWWD No. 8 service area. The next largest use of water is for landscape irrigation, which represents approximately 20% of overall water use. These two uses account for over 70% of the water demand in the VCWWD No. 8 service area.

**Table III-3
Past, Current and Projected Water Usage (acre-feet)**

Land Use	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030 ^[2]
Single Family Residential	9,270	10,575	12,806 ^[1]	14,068	14,700	15,321	15,910	16,457 ^[3]
Multi Family Residential	883	986	1,166 ^[1]	1,516	1,691	1,862	2,026	2,177 ^[3]
Commercial/ Institutional	2,498	2,380	1,887 ^[1]	1,992	2,045	2,097	2,146	2,191 ^[3]
Industrial	91	125	151 ^[1]	487	655	821	978	1,123 ^[3]
Landscape Irrigation ^[4]	2,839	3,380	4,574	4,807	5,052	5,310	5,581	5,865
Other ^[4]	0	500	1,688	1,774	1,865	1,960	2,060	2,165
Agricultural ^[5]	249	260	101	155	236	270	270	270
Wholesale ^[6]	1,225	1,286	1,550	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,600
TOTAL	17,055	19,492	23,924	26,359	27,814	29,220	30,559	31,848

^[1] Based on 2004 consumption rates per land use

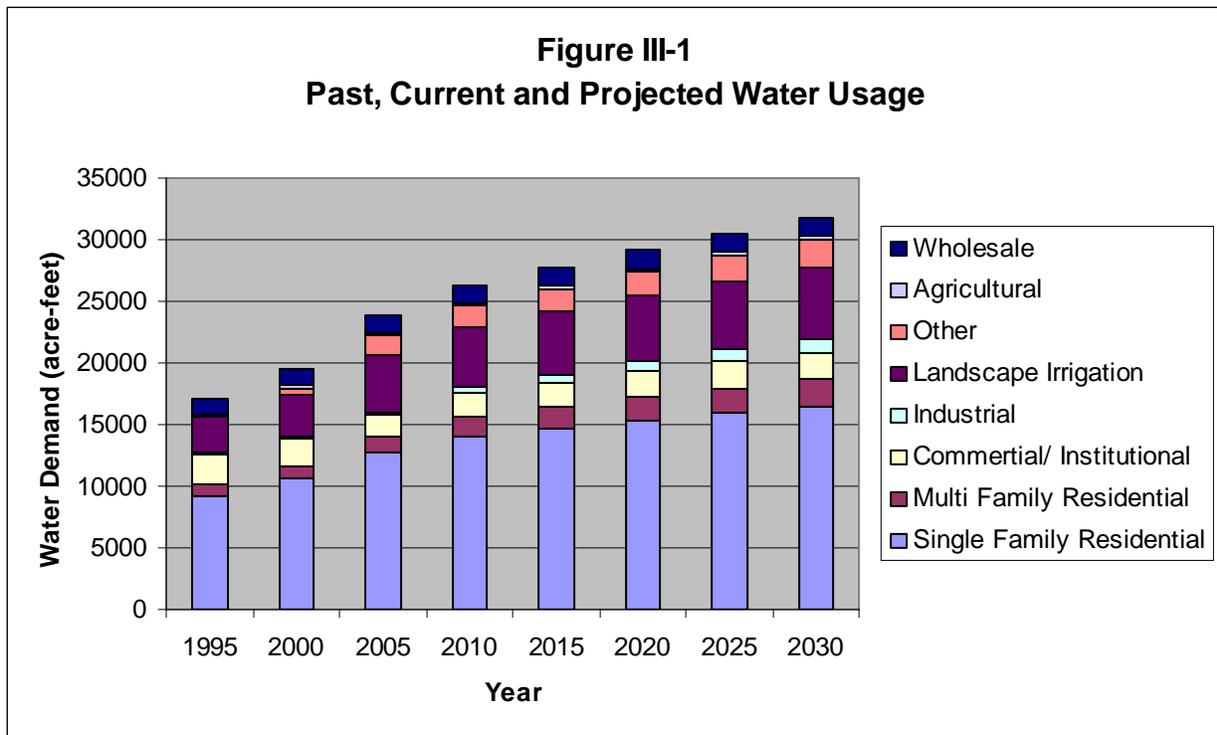
^[2] Assume buildout of City's planning area by 2030

^[3] Based on buildout conditions calculated in Table III-1

^[4] Assume 1-percent annual increase in usage per City staff

^[5] Assume 8.87-percent annual increase in usage per 2002 to 2004 average annual increase

^[6] Includes sales to Las Virgines and VCWWD No.17. Assume an average annual increase of 2 acre-feet/year in usage per 2000 UWMP



IV WATER CONSERVATION

This section describes the Best Management Practices currently implemented by VCWWD No. 8, and provides an analysis of the Best Management Practices not scheduled for implementation.

A. Law

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

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

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

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

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

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

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public information programs.

(H) School education programs.

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

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Background

On September 28, 2000, former Governor Davis signed SB 553 into law. This bill revises the Urban Water Management Planning Act by replacing the 16 Demand Management Measures with the 14 Best Management Practices currently being implemented by Group 1 signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California. This bill took effect immediately.

C. Water Demand Management Measures Not Scheduled for Implementation

VCWWD No. 8 and/or its water wholesalers are currently implementing 12 of the 14 Best Management Practices (BMP) called for by SB 533. The reasons that two of the BMPs are not being implemented in the VCWWD No. 8 service area are discussed in this subsection.

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

Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers, are one of the BMPs not currently being implemented by VCWWD No. 8. This BMP overlaps with other conservation measures such as ultra-low flow toilets, low-flow showerheads, low-flow faucets, landscape measures, metering, pricing, public information, and in-school education. Based on a labor rate of \$40 per hour, and 2.3 hours to perform each survey, the cost per audit is estimated to be \$93. If it is assumed that all conservation measures recommended in an audit are followed by the consumer (low-flow shower head, faucet aerator, leak detection and repair, lawn irrigation, toilet tank displacement dam) there would be an annual water savings of 17.55 billing units per survey. Experience at other agencies has shown that the consumer acceptance rate of conservation measures would result in an average savings of 10.6 billing units per year per survey. VCWWD No. 8 currently purchases water from CMWD at a cost of \$1.26 per billing unit. The survey measures have an estimated life of 5 years with no residual value. The internal rate of return for residential water surveys is negative. A negative rate of return is unacceptable to VCWWD No. 8. If in the future, funds are available from some other source to offset some or all of the cost of this BMP, a new evaluation will be made.

This BMP is under review by the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) and may be removed in 2007 and replaced with another BMP focusing on residential landscape water use.

BMP 2: Residential plumbing retrofit

Residential plumbing retrofit is the other BMP not currently implemented by VCWWD No. 8. This BMP overlaps with ultra-low flush toilets, low-flow showerheads, low-flow faucets, landscape measures, metering, pricing, public information, and in-school education. The Retrofit Kit being analyzed includes two shower flow restrictors, one toilet tank displacement bag, and two toilet tank leak detection tablets, and installation information including leak detection and repair tips. These kits are intended for use in non-conserving showerheads and toilets, and would be mailed upon request. It is estimated that these kits have a material cost of \$17.45 each, and a mailing cost of \$1.25. It is estimated that administrative cost of the program would be \$2,000 per year. The goal would be to distribute 100 kits per year. Total cost per kit is estimated at \$38.70. It is estimated that the shower flow restrictors would have an 11% installation rate, the toilet tank displacement bags would have a 30% installation rate, and that the leak detection tablets would result in leak repairs in 10% of toilets tested. Average water savings per kit is estimated to be 2.01 billing units per year. The retrofit kit is estimated to have a useful life of 5 years with no residual value. The cost of water is \$1.26 per billing unit. The internal rate of return for residential plumbing retrofit kits is negative. A negative rate of

return is unacceptable to VCWWD No. 8. If in the future, funds are available from some other source to offset some or all of the cost of this BMP, a new evaluation will be made.

D. Water Demand Management Implementation

The following water demand reduction methods have been or are scheduled to be implemented in the VCWWD No. 8 service area:

BMP 3: System water audits, leak detection and repair

VCWWD No. 8 has implemented a number of measures to allow more accurate monitoring of water deliveries and reduce the percentage of unaccounted for water. These measures include:

- The installation of pump station master meters in each pressure zone.
- VCWWD No. 8 recognizes that if not properly maintained and calibrated, water meters can have slippage resulting in customers seeing artificially low usage and billing. For this reason, VCWWD No. 8 maintains an active program where meters, 2" and larger, are regularly field tested and repaired or replaced as necessary. This ensures that the consumer is aware of actual water usage, and in so doing, encourages conservation. This also reduces the quantity of unaccounted for water.
- A meter replacement program for 3/4" and 1" meters that are over 20-years old. This program is primarily directed toward residential services. In the past five years, approximately 5,000 meters have been replaced under this program.
- An improved computerized billing system and hand-held computerized data collection devices are utilized by VCWWD No. 8, to allow for frequent analysis of water delivery data.

These measures improve the VCWWD No. 8's ability to audit and account for all water deliveries. VCWWD No. 8 has a relatively new system, where the majority of the pipelines are less than 30 years old. Because of the newness of the system there have been minimal system leaks. In 2004, approximately 0.27 percent of the water delivered into the VCWWD No. 8 system was unaccounted for.

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

VCWWD No. 8 meters all services and charges commodity rates for the amount of water used. Single Family Residential Accounts are currently billed \$1.62 per billing unit (100 cubic feet) of water for use from zero to 55 billing units, and \$2.07 for all billing units in excess of 55 billing units per cycle. All other accounts are billed \$1.62 per billing unit for all water consumed. All modified portable and recycled water rates are presented in Resolution no. WWD-200 attached in Appendix D of this report.

BMP 5: Large landscape conservation programs and incentives

The City's Department of Environmental Services, and the Building and Safety Division have developed guidelines for water saving landscape for new construction. Pamphlets are available if customers request them concerning landscaping and other conservation ideas. These pamphlets have been available for approximately 10 years. VCWWD No. 8 has also adopted a landscape ordinance and developed a landscape maintenance manual outlining required irrigation methods for new construction.

In addition, CMWD, VCWWD No. 8's wholesaler, is engaged in a pilot program that uses moisture sensors in order to control landscape clocks on large landscaped areas. Over a period of one year, water usage on two similar areas, one with moisture sensors and one without, will be evaluated to assess potential savings. The results of this study will be made available, and may result in a formalized program encouraging the use of moisture sensors.

BMP 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), in partnership with Southern California Edison (SCE) has sponsored a rebate program for the purchase of new generation, high-efficiency clothes washers. This program was available to consumers in the VCWWD No. 8 service area. The rebate amounts that ranged between \$85 and \$150, are based on combined water and energy savings. This program was managed by MWDSC and SCE. This program was recently discontinued. However, MWDSC currently implements a similar program by providing a rebate of \$100 per high efficiency washing machine.

BMP 7: Public information programs

VCWWD No. 8 has maintained membership in the Ventura County Water Conservation Program. This organization actively pursues providing public information and educational programs throughout Ventura County to encourage water conservation.

VCWWD No. 8, in response to past drought, prepared a series of water conservation tips which were broadcast on the local community television channel in order to provide customers with techniques to reduce overall water consumption. These announcements will be rebroadcast should future drought conditions occur. VCWWD No. 8 has prepared a water conservation brochure, which is available upon request. VCWWD No. 8 has "water by request" cards available to any interested restaurants.

BMP 8: School Education Programs

VCWWD No. 8 personnel provide water conservation talks to area middle schools and Moorpark College classes upon request. In addition, VCWWD No. 8 is working with CMWD to address water conservation throughout their service areas. These Programs include:

- Teacher workshops to familiarize teachers with program materials and terminology.
- Kindergarten through 3rd Grade - All About Water is a book that contains water activities and experiments involving water conservation, water quality, water distribution, the water cycle, and fresh and salt water.
- 4th Grade - Admiral Splash:
This program teaches about the water cycle, the history of Southern California's water supply, the distribution system, water uses and conservation.
- 5th Grade - Waterways:
Waterways is an educational program that addresses the history of water in the United States.
- 6th Grade - California Smith, Water Investigator:
This program informs students about water supply and distribution in California, contemporary water issues, and water conservation.
- The H2O Shows
Three different assembly programs are offered:

- 1) For Grades K-2, a flannel board presentation of the water cycle, a water cycle song and a discussion about water conservation;
- 2) For Grades 3-4, a slide presentation of the use of California's water resources by early Native Americans to the present day, a water conservation game, The Water Tap Rap and a film; and,
- 3) For Grades 5-6, a slide presentation of how water is imported, a water conservation game, the Water Tap Rap and a film.

Four programs targeted at students in Grades 6 through 12, addressing water quality, water politics, and the positive and negative impacts of the State Water Project upon fisheries, wildlife, the land, the economy, and the people have been developed and are offered by CMWD.

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

VCWWD No. 8 has identified many of the large water users in commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sector and reported this information to CMWD. CMWD has made contact with some of these organizations and water surveys have been offered at no cost to the customer. Larger users have been offered more comprehensive surveys in order to identify conservation methods that can be implemented in the most cost effective manner.

In addition, MWDSC has established the following CII rebate programs available in the VCWWD No. 8 service area:

- Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller. A \$500 Rebate is offered for this installation. With proper management this device can reduce average water consumption by 800,000 gallons annually.
- Ultra low flow toilet/urinal retrofit. A \$60 rebate per fixture replaced. Average savings are 30-50 gallons of water per toilet per day.
- High Efficiency Washing Machine. A \$100 rebate per machine installed. Annual savings per washer are estimated at more than 150,000 gallons.
- Pre-rinse kitchen sprayer. A \$50 rebate per sprayer (which may cover the full cost of a new kitchen sprayer). Estimated annual savings of 75,000 gallons per sprayer.

MWDSC also offers industrial incentives for large water users. MWDSC will pay as much as \$154 for every acre-foot of water saved from a process change, for up to five years, if the change results in a savings of at least 10 acre-feet of water per year.

BMP 10: Wholesale agency programs

The VCWWD No. 8 is not implementing Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs. The District is not a water wholesaler, and so this BMP is not applicable. CMWD and MWDSC are the VCWWD No. 8's wholesalers and have implemented Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs.

BMP 11: Conservation pricing

VCWWD No. 8 currently bills for water service based on metered water use. This provides consumers with an economic incentive to monitor water use. In addition, the VCWWD No. 8 maintains a two-tiered increasing block rate structure for single-family residential accounts. VCWWD No. 8 is continuously reviewing current rate structures in response to any planned changes in delivery quantities by CMWD and to further promote water conservation.

BMP 12: Water Conservation Coordinator

VCWWD No. 8 does not have a Water Conservation Coordinator per se, but instead utilizes the services of Water Conservation Coordinators at CMWD and MWDSC.

BMP 13: Water Waste Prohibition

It has been the City/District's policy to enact mandatory water use prohibitions during drought emergencies. Mandatory water use prohibitions are usually enacted through the passage of an ordinance, which has the effect of law and is enforceable.

The last such ordinance was repealed at the end of the last drought. In place of the ordinance, the City of Simi Valley and the District adopted a joint resolution (City Resolution No. 93-15 and District Resolution No. WWD-125) which promotes the conservation of water. A copy of the resolution is provided in Appendix D of this report.

Section 2 of the joint resolution contains the following measures in order to conserve water supplies, and to avoid or minimize the effects of any future water shortage:

1. There should be no hosing or other washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as required for safety or sanitary purposes, as determined by police, fire, public health or environmental protection authorities.
2. Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobile equipment should be done only with a bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at a commercial car wash or with recycled water.
3. Water should not be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system (this provision shall not apply to swimming pools or to lakes used for irrigation purposes).
4. Restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, should serve drinking water to persons only when requested.
5. Leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures should be repaired promptly (within forty-eight [48] hours of discovery).
6. Lawns, landscaping or other turf areas should only be watered during the hours between 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. (Except that this provision shall not apply to agricultural water users, commercial nurseries, golf courses, parks, and similar water dependent industries).
7. Water should not be allowed to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or as a result of excessive watering, if such runoff can reasonably be prevented.

It is anticipated that mandatory prohibition, in the form of a joint ordinance, will be considered for implementation in the event of future drought emergencies.

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

VCWWD No. 8 has participated in an Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Replacement Program in cooperation with CMWD. In 1996, 785 high-water-using toilets were replaced under this program. In 1997, 250 high-water-using toilets were replaced. This program has reached market saturation in the VCWWD No. 8 service area and is not currently in effect at this time.

VCWWD No. 8's conservation activities and those of its water suppliers have benefited and continue to benefit water users within VCWWD No. 8's service area, and throughout the region. Locally water users are benefited by decreased water bills, decreased sewer service charges, and in some cases decreased energy consumption, from water conservation. The regional benefits of water conservation include continued economic and population growth without increasing overall imported water demand.

E. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1. Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

2. Summary of Water Shortage Contingency Plan

In March 1992, VCWWD No. 8 completed an update of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which serves as the primary plan to mitigate the numerous potential adverse impacts associated with a water shortage emergency. The following is a summary of programs implemented through the 1992 WSCP:

- Coordinate Planning Efforts: Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) is the wholesale water agency for a large portion of Ventura County. Since VCWWD No. 8 relies almost exclusively on imported water from CMWD, all shortage contingencies were coordinated and based upon CMWD's plan. CMWD adopted the provisions of MWDSC's Incremental Interruptible Conservation Plan (IICP) which was, in turn, adopted by VCWWD No. 8.
- Estimate Worst Case Supply: Worst-case supply estimates were based on the assumption that there would be a 50 percent reduction in CMWD sources. The Stage VI provisions of the IICP mitigate this condition. A 50 percent reduction in CMWD supplies would mean VCWWD No. 8

would only receive 12,580 AFY from CMWD, down from the base year (1989-90) amount of 18,100 AFY.

- Projected Water Demands: Demands expected during the next 36 months, including three percent growth and considering Stage VI reductions, would be met. Adjustments to the Water Conservation Inflection Point (WCIP) would be required to offset supply deficiencies.
- Determine Action Stages: VCWWD No. 8, being almost totally dependent on CMWD as a supply source, utilizes the action steps mandated by the IICP. VCWWD No. 8 modifies its water rates accordingly, depending on the reduction goal. These economic incentives have proven extremely successful by meeting or exceeding annual conservation goals.
- Determine Trigger Points: Trigger points listed in the IICP are used by CMWD. Upon modification by CMWD, VCWWD No. 8 implements reductions usually through a modification in the District's water rate structure as described above.
- Establish Consumption Limits: VCWWD No. 8 has established consumption limits for single-family residential use based upon historical per-household use. All other uses, non-SFR, are based on a straight reduction from past billing history. SFR limits have previously been reflected in the VCWWD No. 8's water rate structure. For example, the allocation for SFR use (to meet CMWD Stage V goals) is 44 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per Standard Billing Cycle (SBC), per connection. SFR users exceeding 44 HFC (called the Water Conservation Inflection Point or WCIP) were billed at a substantially higher rate, which is called the Water Conservation Factor (WCF). Similar WCF's are imposed for non-complying non-SFR users.
- Established Enforcement Methods: The economic incentives have proven highly successful in VCWWD No. 8 achieving its conservation goals. A punitive ordinance against water waste was adopted, and proven successful.
- Provide Revenue Impact Mitigating Measures: VCWWD No. 8 utilizes a water rate structure that ensures all overhead, operating and man-hour costs are covered by the base charge. The cost of water is paid through the commodity charges. Pumping costs are assessed based upon each customer's pressure zone. Because of this rate structure, District revenues are not affected by changes in water consumption.

V WATER SYSTEM RELIABILITY

This section describes reliability of the water system to provide for consumer water demand during periods of drought and catastrophe. VCWWD No. 8 is dependent upon imported water supplied by MWDSC via CMWD. These wholesale water providers are developing storage facilities to insulate agency members, such as VCWWD No. 8, from water shortages due to drought or catastrophic interruption. VCWWD No. 8 is also developing local water sources through its Tapo Canyon Water Filtration Project, and recycled water use to further guard against water shortages due to drought or catastrophic interruption of the water supply.

A. Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

(c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

- (1) An average water year.
- (2) A single dry water year.
- (3) Multiple dry water years.

For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

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

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis, which includes each of the following elements, which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

- (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.
- (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

B. Water Supply During Period of Drought

1. Imported Water Reliability

Imported water provided by MWDSC via CMWD accounts for greater than 90 percent of the VCWWD No. 8's projected near term water supply. Both MWDSC and CMWD are developing storage, which will insulate agency members from water shortages due to drought or catastrophic interruption. These projects include MWDSC's Diamond Valley Lake which provides an additional 800,000 acre-feet of

storage capacity and CMWD's Las Posas ASR which provides 300,000 acre-feet of storage capacity. When these storage facilities are filled, they will provide a reliable water supply during periods of multi-year drought. Based on studies conducted by MWDSC and CMWD, these storage facilities are able to provide a reliable water source during periods of drought, or in the event of some other catastrophic interruption of the water supply, through the year 2030. Programs implemented by the agencies mentioned herein, which are expected to improve the City's reliability on imported water, are summarized as follows:

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

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

1.2. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) Reliability:

1995 (and updated in 2003), MWDSC developed an Integrated Resources Program (IRP), which identified a resource mix of local water resources, imported supply and conservation measures. In addition, MWDSC also utilizes storage strategies to increase both SWP and Colorado River reliability. Such strategies include utilizing Diamond Valley Lake and shared portions of Lake Perris and Castaic Lake, and developing off-stream storage facilities along the SWP California Aqueduct and the Colorado River Aqueduct. As a result of investments made in conservation, water recycling, storage and supply, MWDSC expects to be 100 percent reliable over the next 20 years.

1.3. Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) Reliability:

CMWD has focused its planning efforts on more efficient use of existing supplies and maximization of local resources. As indicated in the CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, CMWD is in the midst of implementing a capital improvement program aimed at reducing the region's demand for imported water. The focus of their capital improvement program is to expand on recycled water systems and conjunctive-use facilities. Some of the major CMWD water projects in place or proposed to improve water reliability to the region include the following:

- Las Posas Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project – The Las Posas Basin ASR Project will allow for the delivery and storage of large volumes of State water to the CMWD service area during periods of availability. The stored water will later be recovered to meet seasonal, drought and emergency demands. The project will develop up to 300,000 acre-feet of storage in the Las Posas Basin to be injected and recovered by 30 wells. The project will greatly enhance water reliability in the region. The CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan indicates the project is approximately two-thirds complete and has an extraction capacity of approximately 70 cubic feet per second (cfs). It is anticipated that a maximum replenishment rate of 80 cfs and maximum extraction rate of 100 cfs will be available upon the completion of the project.
- Simi Valley Regional Recycled Water System – The purpose of this project is to develop approximately 2000 acre-feet per year of recycled water to be used by major water users within the VCWWD No. 8's service area.

- The Lake Bard Water Treatment Plant was recently expanded from 75 cfs to 100 cfs. The lake has a water storage capacity of approximately 8,000 acre-feet, which may be used during emergencies and peak demand.

These additional supplies and savings will be shared with CMWD's wholesale customers, including the VCWWD No. 8. Additional information on these projects is available from CMWD's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.

2. Groundwater and Recycled Water Reliability

The Tapo Canyon Water Filtration Plant is being designed and analyzed. This concept would be to use nano-filtration to allow for greater use of ground water to replace a portion of the water being imported to meet consumer needs. The 1 MGD (1,120 acre feet per year) Tapo Canyon Water Filtration Plant will not overdraft the ground water basin and will provide a safe, reliable yield even during periods of multiple dry water years. The groundwater basin's capacity will be studied before expanding the treatment plant. In addition, VCWWD No. 8 is pursuing to expand a recycled water pilot project. The use of water recycling for certain irrigation and industrial needs, will make potable water, currently being used to meet those irrigation and industrial needs, available for use by other water users. Recycled water is a generally reliable source of water that has historically been unaffected by drought and mandatory water reductions.

C. Minimum Water Supply (3-year Estimates)

Over the next three years VCWWD No. 8 will continue to receive water from CMWD. Sometime in 2007, it is expected that the Tapo Canyon Water Filtration Plant will begin to deliver potable water extracted from a local source. These sources are expected to meet VCWWD No. 8's projected demands.

CMWD will deliver as much water to VCWWD No. 8 as it is able, based on water availability and transmission line capacity. As previously mentioned, CMWD has embarked upon a massive ASR project in the Las Posas Basin to ensure that there is an adequate supply of water in the region in case climatic shortage or catastrophic event reduces the quantity of water MWDSC is able to provide CMWD.

A repeat of the 1990-1992 hydrologic condition, the three driest years on recent record, are expected to yield approximately 1.4 percent reduction in supplies available to CMWD. However, estimates shown in CMWD's 2005 UWMP indicate that this reduction should have no impact on supplies to VCWWD No. 8.

D. Inconsistent Sources

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that water providers discuss inconsistent sources of water. VCWWD No. 8 does not use, nor plan to use, any inconsistent water source.

E. Catastrophe Preparation

VCWWD No. 8 has over 40 million gallons of potable water in storage tanks within the Simi Valley area for use in case of a catastrophic event. Should there be a water emergency/shortage, VCWWD No. 8 has prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan. In addition, VCWWD No. 8 has coordinated with the

City of Simi Valley Police Department, Emergency Services Section in Emergency Planning, and Disaster Recovery Preparation.

F. Supply and Demand Comparisons

1. Law

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

2. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

During a normal rainfall year, the VCWWD No. 8 anticipates the normal average groundwater supply of over 3 percent of water consumption, with a maximum capacity of 1,120 acre-feet per year. Imported water supply estimates shown in Table V-1 are based on the CMWD 2005 UWMP.

Table V-1
Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Demand						
Residential	13,973	15,584	16,391	17,183	17,936	18,634
Non-Residential	8,300	9,060	9,617	10,187	10,763	11,344
Agricultural	101	155	236	270	270	270
Wholesale	1,550	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,600
Total Demand	23,924	26,359	27,814	29,220	30,559	31,848
Supply						
CMWD ^[1]	23,990	25,946	29,245	32,289	35,649	39,362
MWDSC Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater: (3.37% of Annual Consumption)	806	888	937	985	1,030	1,073
Groundwater: (Additional supply)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled Water	60	110	110	110	110	110
Total supply	24,856	26,944	30,292	33,384	36,789	40,545

^[1] Based on CMWD 2005 UWMP estimates

3. Single and Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparisons

The following comparisons are outlined to determine the impact to the VCWWD No. 8's water sources during single and multiple dry years. As previously mentioned, CMWD has made many investments in

projects to drought-proof its purveying customers like VCWWD No.8. This reliability is depicted in CMWD's 2005 UWMP where its supply to VCWWD No. 8' in dry weather water shortage scenarios are accounted for. In dry year hydrologic conditions, MWDSC reserves are anticipated to be between 14 percent and 50 percent. Therefore, sufficient supplies will be available to meet CMWD demands, and subsequently VCWWD No. 8 demands. This reserve capacity will be further enhanced with the proposed groundwater banking storage facilities that MWDSC will be constructing between 2005 and 2010. If extreme multi-year shortages occur beyond what MWDSC and CMWD envision, VCWWD No. 8 would invoke the water conservation ordinances and activities as described in later in this section and in section IV, in addition to increasing its reliability on groundwater and recycled water supplies.

The following possible shortage scenarios are outlined to determine the potential impacts to secondary sources of water during single and multiple dry years. The shortage scenarios assume a reduction of the primary source of water (CMWD) of up to 20 percent.

Table V-2A
Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison - 2005

Water Supply		Normal (acre- feet)	Dry Year (acre- feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2005	2006	2007
Imported Water	CMWD	23,058	18,446	18,446	18,446	18,446
	MWDSC & CMWD Reserves	0	4,611	4,611	5,069	5,247
Groundwater	Average supply ^[1]	806	806	806	823	839
	Additional supply ^[2]	0	0	0	0	281
Recycled Water		60	60	60	70	80
TOTAL SUPPLY		23,924	23,924	23,924	24,408	24,893
TOTAL DEMAND		23,924	23,924	23,924	24,408	24,893

Table V-2B
Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison - 2010

Water Supply		Normal (acre- feet)	Dry Year (acre- feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2010	2011	2012
Imported Water	CMWD	25,361	20,289	20,289	20,289	20,289
	MWDSC & CMWD Reserves	0	4,840	4,840	5,127	5,417
Groundwater	Average supply ^[1]	888	888	888	898	908
	Additional supply ^[2]	0	232	232	222	212
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		26,359	26,359	26,359	26,646	26,935
TOTAL DEMAND		26,359	26,359	26,359	26,646	26,935

^[1] Based on 3.37% of annual consumption

^[2] Assuming maximum groundwater supply equals 1,120 acre-feet

Table V-2C
Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison - 2015

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2015	2016	2017
Imported Water	CMWD	26,767	21,414	21,414	21,414	21,414
	MWDSC & CMWD Reserves	0	5,170	5,170	5,464	5,751
Groundwater	Average supply ^[1]	937	937	937	947	957
	Additional supply ^[2]	0	183	183	173	163
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		27,814	27,814	27,814	28,108	28,394
TOTAL DEMAND		27,814	27,814	27,814	28,108	28,395

Table V-2D
Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison - 2020

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2020	2021	2022
Imported Water	CMWD	28,125	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
	MWDSC & CMWD Reserves	0	5,490	5,490	5,756	6,024
Groundwater	Average supply ^[1]	985	985	985	994	1,003
	Additional supply ^[2]	0	135	135	126	117
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		29,220	29,220	29,220	29,486	29,754
TOTAL DEMAND		29,220	29,220	29,220	29,486	29,754

Table V-2E
Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison - 2025

Water Supply		Normal (acre-feet)	Dry Year (acre-feet)	Multiple Dry Years (acre-feet)		
				2025	2026	2027
Imported Water	CMWD	29,419	23,535	23,535	23,535	23,535
	MWDSC & CMWD Reserves	0	5,794	5,794	6,050	6,307
Groundwater	Average supply ^[1]	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,038	1,047
	Additional supply ^[2]	0	90	90	82	73
Recycled Water		110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL SUPPLY		30,559	30,559	30,559	30,815	31,072
TOTAL DEMAND		30,559	30,559	30,559	30,815	31,072

^[1] Based on 3.37% of annual consumption

^[2] Assuming maximum groundwater supply equals 1,120 acre-feet

G. Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

1. Law

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

2. Effect of Water Quality on System Reliability

The quality of SWP water is generally high. However, the CMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan does mention some water quality challenges. SWP drinking water source is affected by a number of factors, most notably by seawater intrusion and agricultural drainage from peat soil islands in the Bay Delta. The water quality parameters of most concern are total organic carbon (TOC), bromide, and salinity. Actions to protect SWP drinking water from increase of salt and pathogens at the Bay-Delta area are underway. MWDSC, in its effort to resolve potential impact from a decrease in water supply due to water quality, has instituted a 10 percent planning buffer, requires identifying supplies equal to 10 percent above that needed to meet 2025 demands.

During a severe drought condition, MWDSC may call upon CMWD to meet a significant portion of their demands through stored water in the Las Posas groundwater basin. Although water quality problems are highly unlikely in this basin, should they occur, they would likely be resolved with treatment upon extraction.

H. Action Steps

In order to encourage the efficient use of water and improve the reliability of the water system to provide for consumer water demand during periods of drought and catastrophe, VCWWD No. 8 will take the following actions:

1. Regarding public education, continue (and expand where appropriate) VCWWD No. 8 programs that supplement those offered by CMWD and the Ventura County Water Conservation Program. Activities include, but are not limited to, cable television announcements, mailing inserts, talks at schools, and restaurant water conservation cards.
2. Work directly with CMWD to address the various water conservation issues within VCWWD No. 8 and Ventura County. CMWD is actively developing and implementing educational programs throughout its service area to encourage water conservation. Education and conservation are key elements to ensure the most economic water supply in the future.
3. Analyze and expand the development of local sources to lessen dependency on imported water.
4. Analyze the recommendations made in the 1992 Facilities Plan for Wastewater Reclamation in Simi Valley and implement those measures that are appropriate.
5. Continue the existing water demand management activities particularly with regard to the meter calibration and maintenance program. Accurate measurement and billing encourages voluntary conservation by the consumers.

VCWWD No. 8 currently is in the process of conducting an update to the 1986 VCWWD No. 8 Water Master Plan. This comprehensive document will address many of the issues concerning water management with regard to proper facilities use and improvements. The update will also ensure that the Master Plan stay responsive to the changing needs of the community.

VI WATER RECYCLING

A. Law

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal

The Simi Valley Sanitation Division (Division) of the City's Department of Public Works manages wastewater collection and treatment within the City of Simi Valley. The Division operates the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) located in the Northwest corner of the City of Simi Valley. Table II-2 provides current and projected average day treatment plant flows.

The effluent produced by the WQCP has been oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered, and disinfected. The majority of this tertiary treated effluent is discharged from the plant into the Arroyo Simi. During dry weather, the effluent percolates within a short distance. During rainy periods, the effluent may flow, via Calleguas Creek, to Mugu Lagoon. VCWWD No. 8, under an agreement with CMWD, has implemented a pilot recycled water project for the local landfill. A portion of the effluent is being used by the VCWWD No. 8 to irrigate landscaping in and around the WQCP, and to clean sewer lines throughout the city. These are currently the only uses of recycled water within the VCWWD No. 8 service area.

C. Potential Recycled Water Use

The Simi Valley County Sanitation District (now merged with the City of Simi Valley) commissioned the 1992 Facilities Plan Update for Wastewater Reclamation in Simi Valley. This plan identified 81 potential users of recycled water. Those 81 entities were contacted to determine their potential recycled water use at the time. Other potential recycled water users were identified by City staff, and their potential recycled water use was estimated. It was determined that the total demands of all potential users would be 7,130 acre-feet of water per year. This plan examined various recycled water distribution system alternatives and made recommendations concerning the apparent best alternative distribution system. The apparent best alternative distribution system would ultimately replace approximately 4,700 acre-feet of imported potable with recycled water annually. Although many of the previous, ongoing, and future large-scale projects are designed to be supplied by recycled water, they will temporarily get by potable water for landscape irrigation use. It is currently uncertain when the 1992 Plan will be fully implemented. Therefore, tables shown in Sections II and V do not take into consideration that recycled water could account for 4,700 acre-feet of water consumed in the VCWWD No. 8 service area. VCWWD No. 8 has recently completed a document addressing the design and construction standards, rules, and regulations for recycled water use, and is also currently preparing a Recycled Water Master Plan that will address the existing and future recycled water supplies and demands.

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

- Recycled water will be available on demand.
- Recycled water will be supplemented with water from other sources if demand for recycled water exceeds supply of recycled water.
- The public will continue to be educated about the safety and availability of recycled water.
- VCWWD No. 8 will provide ongoing technical assistance to recycled water consumers at no cost to the consumer.



VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX A

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT



14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

Established: AB 797, Klehs, 1983

Amended: AB 2661, Klehs, 1990

AB 11X, Filante, 1991

AB 1869, Speier, 1991

AB 892, Frazee, 1993

SB 1017, McCorquodale, 1994

AB 2853, Cortese, 1994

AB 1845, Cortese, 1995

SB 1011, Polanco, 1995

AB 2552, Bates, 2000

SB 553, Kelley, 2000

SB 610, Costa, 2001

AB 901, Daucher, 2001

SB 672, Machado, 2001

SB 1348, Brulte, 2002

SB 1384, Costa, 2002

SB 1518, Torlakson, 2002

AB 105, Wiggins, 2004

SB 318, Alpert, 2004

CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6 PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL DECLARATION AND POLICY

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

10610.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.
- (2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.
- (3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate.
- (4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in

its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.

- (5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.
- (6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.
- (7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.
- (8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.
- (9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

- (a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.
- (b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.
- (c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10611.5. "Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

10612. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

10613. "Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

10614. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

10616.5. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

CHAPTER 3. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Article 1. General Provisions

10620.

- (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

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

10621.

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

Article 2. Contents of Plans

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

- (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.
- (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:
 - (1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.
 - (2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

- (3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

- (4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
- (c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:
 - (1) An average water year.
 - (2) A single dry water year.
 - (3) Multiple dry water years.

For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

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

- (f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:
- (1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - (A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.
 - (B) Residential plumbing retrofit.
 - (C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.
 - (D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.
 - (E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.
 - (F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.
 - (G) Public information programs.
 - (H) School education programs.
 - (I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.
 - (J) Wholesale agency programs.
 - (K) Conservation pricing.
 - (L) Water conservation coordinator.
 - (M) Water waste prohibition.
 - (N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.
 - (2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.
 - (3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.

- (4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.
- (g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:
- (1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.
 - (2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.
 - (3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.
 - (4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.
- (h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.
- (i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.
- (j) Urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council and submit annual reports to that council

in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California," dated September 1991, may submit the annual reports identifying water demand management measures currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, to satisfy the requirements of subdivisions (f) and (g).

- (k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water, shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c), including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

10631.5. The department shall take into consideration whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduled for implementation, the water demand management activities that the urban water supplier identified in its urban water management plan, pursuant to Section 10631, in evaluating applications for grants and loans made available pursuant to Section 79163. The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities.

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

- (a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.
- (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.
- (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including,

but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

- (d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.
- (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.
- (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.
- (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.
- (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.
- (i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

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

- (a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.
- (b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.
- (c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

- (d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.
- (e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.
- (f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.
- (g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

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

Article 2.5 Water Service Reliability

10635.

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

- (b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.
- (c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.
- (d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Articl 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

10640. Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630).

The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

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

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

10644.

- (a) An urban water supplier shall file with the department and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the

plans shall be filed with the department and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

- (b) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in six and one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the outstanding elements of the individual plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has filed its plan with the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

10645. Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

CHAPTER 4. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

10650. Any actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

- (a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.
- (b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the State Water Resources Control Board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans or conservation plans; provided, that if the State Water Resources Control Board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan prepared to meet federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in the plan. Any best water management practice that is included in the plan that is identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California" is deemed to be reasonable for the purposes of this section.

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

10656. An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

10657.

- (a) The department shall take into consideration whether the urban water supplier has submitted an updated urban water management plan that is consistent with Section 10631, as amended by the act that adds this section, in determining whether the urban water supplier is eligible for funds made available pursuant to any program administered by the department.
- (b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2006, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2006, deletes or extends that date.



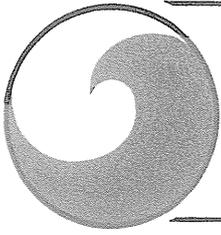
VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX B

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING



14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027



County Waterworks District No. 8 City of Simi Valley

2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, California 93063 (805) 583-6700

NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING
BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY
WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 TO CONSIDER A
PROPOSED RESOLUTION ADOPTING AN URBAN WATER
MANAGEMENT PLAN, DECEMBER 2005, AS REQUIRED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Hearing, as provided by law, will be held by the Board of Directors of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 to consider a proposed resolution adopting an Urban Water Management Plan, December 2005, which sets forth measures for the efficient use of the available water supply and meets the requirements of Assembly Bill No. 797, Assembly Bill No. 2261, and Senate Bill No. 553.

The proposed Urban Water Management Plan, December 2005, is a general planning guideline for both the continuation of existing management programs and the implementation of new programs during the next five years. The majority of the issues in this Plan concern water conservation measures. Copies of the proposed resolution and the Urban Water Management Plan, December 2005, will be available for public review on Friday, December 9, 2005, in the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, 2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, California. Prior to the hearing, the public may submit written comments on the proposed resolution to Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, attention: Joe Deakin, Assistant Director of Public Works/District Engineer, 2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063. Please refer to file: "2005 Urban Water Management Plan of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8."

The Public Hearing will be held in the City Council Chamber, 2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, California, on Monday, December 12, 2005, at 6:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard. At that time, any interested person is welcome to attend and be heard on this matter.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 2005

s/Alice K. Redondo, Deputy Director/City Clerk



VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX C

PURCHASE ORDER FOR IMPORTED WATER FROM CMWD



14725 Alton Parkway
Irvine, California 92618-2027

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

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

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

COMMITMENT TO PURCHASE

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

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

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

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

RENEWAL

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

WATER SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

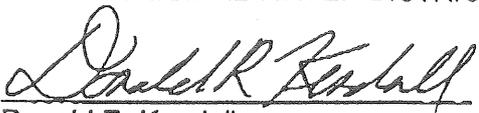
No assignment or transfer of the rights of the Purchaser under this Purchase Order will be valid and effective against Calleguas or the Purchaser without the prior written consent of Calleguas and the Purchaser. In the event that a Calleguas purveyor is acquired by another Calleguas purveyor, the Purchase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

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

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

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS
DISTRICT NO. 8

By: 
Donald R. Kendall
General Manager

By: 
Bill Davis, Chairman of the Board of
Directors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:

General Counsel

By: 
Douglas E. Kuper

Attachment 1
Purchase Order for Imported Water Supplies
DEFINITIONS

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

"Calleguas" means Calleguas Municipal Water District.

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

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

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

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

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

"Purchase Order" means this Purchase Order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

RATES AND CHARGES

Effective January 1, 2003

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

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



VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8

APPENDIX D

SOURCE DOCUMENTS

1. RESOLUTION NO. WWD-200: A RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO.8, REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. WWD-196 AND MODIFYING POTABLE AND RECYCLED WATER RATES
2. RESOLUTION NO. 93-65, RESOLUTION NO. WWD-125: 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 PROMOTING THE CONSERVATION OF WATER

RESOLUTION NO. WWD-200

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8,
REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. WWD-196 AND MODIFYING
POTABLE AND RECYCLED WATER RATES

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors established potable and recycled water rates by Resolution No. WWD-196 which became effective on February 1, 2004 and

WHEREAS, the rates to be modified are for the purpose of (1) meeting operating expenses, including employee wage rates and fringe benefits; (2) purchasing or leasing supplies, equipment, or materials; (3) meeting financial reserve needs and requirements; (4) promoting water conservation; and (5) obtaining funds for capital projects necessary to maintain service within existing service areas; modifications which are based upon the findings and conclusions contained in the "Cost of Service Study Update for the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8" dated November 27, 2002; and

WHEREAS, on December 10, 2004, the Board of Directors of Calleguas Municipal Water District (CALLEGUAS) modified its water rates to Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (District) effective January 1, 2005; and

WHEREAS, based upon these purposes and pursuant to Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code, the setting of these water rates are exempt from the preparation of an environmental impact report; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 13512 states that it is the intention of the Legislature that the state undertake all possible steps to encourage development of water recycling facilities so that recycled water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the state; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 13576 finds that the use of recycled water is a cost-effective, reliable method of helping to meet California's water supply needs; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 13580.7 requires that the rate for recycled water service shall reflect a reasonable relationship between the amount of the rate and the cost of obtaining or producing the recycled water, the cost of conveying the recycled water, and overhead expenses for providing the recycled water; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has received and filed the Recycled Water Rate Study dated May 1999.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Potable and recycled water rates set by Resolution No. WWD-196 is repealed upon implementation of Section 2.

SECTION 2. Potable and recycled water rates, as shown in Exhibit "A", shall become effective February 1, 2005, and will be implemented to coordinate with regular billing schedules immediately following the effective date as soon as administratively possible.

SECTION 3. The District Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause a certified resolution to be filed in the Office of the District Secretary.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 7th day of February 2005.

Attest:



Alice K. Redondo
District Secretary



Paul Miller, Chair of the Ventura
County Waterworks District No. 8

Approved as to Form:

Approved as to Content:



David H. Hirsch, District Counsel



Mike Sedell, District Manager



Timothy P. Nanson, Director
Department of Public Works

I, District Secretary of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. WWD-200, was regularly introduced and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 at a regular meeting thereof held on the 7th day of February 2005, by the following vote of the Board of Directors:

AYES:	Directors Foster, Sojka, Becerra, Vice Chair Williamson, and Chair Miller
NAYS:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAINED:	None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 this 8th day of February 2005.



Alice K. Redondo
District Secretary

EXHIBIT "A"

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8
CHARGES, RATES AND FEES

I. WATER SERVICE CHARGES FOR METERED ACCOUNTS

A. CHARGES FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL 5/8 THROUGH 1 INCH METERS

1. Service Charge:

The service charge per standard billing cycle (SBC)¹ shall be.....\$27.63

The service charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the cost of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon a comparison of the Construction Cost Index (CCI) for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on or about September 14 of the current year and the CCI of September of the previous year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year CCI} \times \text{Previous Year Service Charge}}{\text{Previous Year CCI}} = \text{Current Year Service Charge}$$

2. Commodity Charge:

For all water utilized per SBC an additional billing unit (BU)² charge shall be made at the following rate:

0 to 55 BU per BU	\$ 1.62
In excess thereof per BU	\$ 2.07

The BU charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon change in cost of Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) water purchased by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, lost water, and fixed cost recovery as adjusted by the Construction Cost Index (CCI) for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on or about September 14 of the current year and the Adjusted Base Year CCI³ (4890.26). The current commodity charge per BU will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Calleguas water cost per acre foot} \times (100 + \% \text{ Unbilled Water})}{404.67^4} + \text{Water Conservation Factor}^5 = \text{Current Commodity Charge}$$

B. CHARGES FOR MULTI-RESIDENTIAL METERS

1. Service Charge:

The service charge for multi-residential consumers per multiple residential unit per SBC shall be \$18.18

Multi-residential units are defined as all types of residential units that have more than one unit per meter. These units include but are not limited to town houses, condominiums, apartments, hotel or motel units, trailer spaces in mobile home parks, or more than one house on a single lot.

The service charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the cost of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon a comparison of the CCI for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on or about September 14 of the current year and the CCI of September of the previous year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year CCI} \times \text{Previous Year Service Charge}}{\text{Previous Year CCI}} = \text{Current Service Charge}$$

2. Commodity Charge:

For all water utilized per SBC, the per BU charge shall be \$1.62

The BU charged shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon the change in cost of Calleguas water purchased by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 and unbilled water. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Calleguas Water Cost/Acre Foot} \times (100 + \% \text{ Unbilled Water})}{404.67 \quad 100} = \text{Current Commodity Charge}$$

C. AGRICULTURE WATER RATE

For all Agricultural Water utilized, per SBC, the BU charge shall be \$1.40

The agricultural BU rate shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon the cost of Calleguas, agricultural water purchased by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 and unbilled water. The agricultural BU cost shall be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Calleguas Agricultural Water Cost} \times (100 + \% \text{ Unbilled Water})}{366.36^6/\text{Acre Foot} \quad 100} = \text{Agriculture Water Rate}$$

D. WELL WATER RATE (WELL NO. 31 AND WELL NO. 32)

The BU charge per SBC shall be \$0.81

Well water rate per BU shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon the change in cost of Calleguas water purchased by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 and unbilled water. The current commodity charge per BU will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Calleguas Water Cost/Acre Foot}}{404.67} \times \frac{(100 + \% \text{ Unbilled Water})}{100} \times 0.50 = \text{Current Well Water Rate}$$

E. CHARGES FOR ALL OTHER METERS

1. Service Charge:

The service charge for all other customers per equivalent meter size⁷ SBC shall be\$36.42

The service charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the cost of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon a comparison of the CCI for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on or about September 14, of the current year and the CCI of September of the previous year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year CCI} \times \text{Previous Year Service Charge}}{\text{Previous Year CCI}} = \text{Current Service Charge}$$

2. Commodity Charge:

For all water utilized per SBC, the per BU charge shall be \$1.62

The BU charged shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon the change in cost of Calleguas water purchased by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 and unbilled water. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Calleguas Water Cost/Acre Foot}}{404.67} \times \frac{(100 + \% \text{ Unbilled Water})}{100} = \text{Current Commodity Charge}$$

F. CHARGES TO CUSTOMERS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

Service and commodity charges shall be one and a half times the prevailing rate for water services provided to customers located outside the District boundary unless such rates have been otherwise established by written agreement approved by the Board of Directors.

G. LIFT CHARGE

The lift charge, per SBC, per BU, per lift shall be \$0.08

A lift charge is the energy cost required to transfer water from one pressure zone to a higher pressure zone for water delivery to a district meter. The lift charge is applicable to all metered account types.

II. UNMETERED CONSTRUCTION WATER SERVICE CHARGE

Charges for unmetered water for construction purposes shall be as follows:

A. BACKFILL

Each time trench is flooded per 100 cubic feet of trench \$1.08

\$0.3213 = Water Rate of Base Year⁸

B. SPRINKLING

Each application per 100 square feet \$0.21

\$0.0637 = Water Rate of Base Year⁸

C. TANK LOAD

Each 1000 gallons \$5.60

\$1.67 = Water Rate of Base Year⁸

D. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Water used for construction of residences shall be charged at a flat rate per month, per lot, billed on a bi-monthly basis \$12.93

\$3.8544 = Water Rate of Base Year⁸

The water service charge for unmetered construction water service shall be adjusted to reflect the increased cost of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon a comparison of the cost of Calleguas water per acre foot for the current year divided by the cost of Calleguas water (\$195.00 = Base Year rate) per acre foot for the Base Year (March 1983) times an adjustment for unbilled water times water rate for base year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year Calleguas Rate}}{195} \times \frac{(100 + \% \text{ Unbilled Water})}{100} \times \text{Water Rate of Base Year} = \text{Current Unmetered Construction Water Rate}$$

III. AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SERVICE/FIRE SERVICE

The SBC charge for water service for private fire lines exclusively used for fire protection, whether such lines are attached to automatic sprinkler systems, fire hydrants or hose attachments shall be as follows:

<u>Size of Service Connection</u>	<u>SBC Charge</u>
2-inch and smaller.....	\$ 20.85
3-inch	\$ 29.72
4-inch	\$ 40.02
6-inch	\$ 59.88
8-inch	\$ 79.65
10-inch	\$ 99.54

The SBC charge for automatic fire sprinkler service/fire service shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the increased cost of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon a comparison of the CCI for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on September of the current year and the CCI of September of the previous year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year CCI} \times \text{Previous Year SBC Charge}}{\text{Previous Year CCI}} = \text{Current Year SBC Charge}$$

IV. INTERCONNECTION CHARGES

The Waterworks District will supervise all interconnections between existing water system of the District and the new system as follows:

A. For interconnections done by the developer, the District will operate all valves and periodically monitor the work of the developer in making the connection between the existing system of the District and the system installed by the developer. The private contractor shall furnish all materials and other labor to make the interconnection including performing all resurfacing and other work necessary to produce the finished result. Charges for interconnections into the following sized mains, per interconnection, shall be as follows:

1. 6" and smaller water main \$115.48
2. 8" water main \$168.38
3. 10" water main..... \$190.47
4. 12" water main..... \$223.15
5. Larger than 12" size main, the charge will be determined by the District Engineer.

B. For interconnection performed by the District, at the District's option, the District will perform all work and furnish all materials to make the interconnection for a charge to be determined by the District Engineer. Such connections shall not be made final until all charges therefore have been paid.

The interconnection charges shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the adjusted cost of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 or based upon a comparison of the CCI for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on September of the current year and the CCI of September of the previous year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year CCI} \times \text{Previous Year Interconnection Charge}}{\text{Previous Year CCI}} = \text{Current Year Interconnection Charge}$$

V. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGES (CIC)

The charge for Capital Improvements shall be computed based on the scheduled listed below. When the charge is based on acreage, it shall be computed on the gross area of the parcel which includes streets that lie within the parcel.

A. RESIDENTIAL RATES⁹

- 1. Single family dwelling unit..... \$ 3,010
- 2. Two family dwelling unit..... \$ 6,020
- 3. Each additional dwelling per building (above the two initial dwelling units) \$ 2,108
- 4. Each house trailer space \$ 2,108
- 5. Charge per acre to be proportioned per acre⁹ \$ 7,054

B. INDUSTRIAL RATES

- 1. 3/4" meter \$ 3,010
- 2. 1" meter \$ 6,020
- 3. 1-1/2" meter \$12,040
- 4. 2" meter \$21,070
- 5. 3" meter \$45,150
- 6. 4" meter \$90,300
- 7. 6" meter \$180,600
- 8. Industrial development per acre to be proportioned per acre¹⁰ \$ 9,081

C. COMMERCIAL AND OTHER RATES

1. 3/4" meter	\$ 3,010
2. 1" meter	\$ 6,020
3. 1-1/2" meter	\$12,040
4. 2" meter	\$21,070
5. 3" meter	\$45,150
6. 4" meter	\$90,300
7. 6" meter	\$180,600
8. Commercial and other development per acre to be proportioned per acre ¹⁰ ..	\$ 8,408

The CIC shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the change in costs of fixed charges necessary for the operation and maintenance of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. This adjustment will be made based upon the financial requirements of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 and/or based upon a comparison of the CCI for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record for the Los Angeles Region from the Engineering News Record on September of the current year and the CCI of September of the previous year. Said calculation will be as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Year CCI} \times \text{previous CIC} + \text{Added District's Financial Requirements}}{\text{Previous Year CCI}} = \text{Current CIC}$$

D. FRONTAGE FEE

Where water mains and service connections have been provided by the District and the properties adjacent to such water mains and services have not fully participated in the cost of these facilities, a frontage fee equal to the current cost of providing water mains for like property, as estimated by the District Engineer, shall be collected. The frontage fee shall be paid at the time the Capital Improvement Charge is due.

E. CIC FOR PARCELS LARGER THAN ONE ACRE

In a case where an individual owns a parcel of land larger than one acre in size but desires water service for only a small portion thereof, and if the District is financially able to do so, it may, at its option, collect Capital Improvement Charges for only that portion of the parcel that is to be developed, as shown on a Subdivision, Planned Development, or Special Use Permit improvement plans. At such time as further development of the parcel occurs, the then applicable Capital Improvement Charge shall be paid for the remainder. Parcels of one acre or less containing one dwelling unit shall pay CIC in accordance with current residential rates.

VI. RECYCLED WATER RATES AND FEES

A. Charges for customers who do not participate in the cost of construction of any off-site or on-site recycled water infrastructure facilities:

1. Service Charge:

The service charge per equivalent meter size⁷ per SBC shall be \$30.96

No service charge shall be assessed if the existing water meter is retained for potable use. If the existing water meter is downsized for potable use (or removed) then the recycled water meter service charge shall apply.

The service charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect adjustment in the service charges for potable water. Said calculation shall be as follows:

Current potable water service charge (All Other Meters Category) x 0.85 = Current recycled water service charge.

2. Commodity Charge:

For all recycled water utilized per SBC, the per BU charges shall be \$1.38

The BU charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the adjustment in cost of Calleguas potable water purchases by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8. Said calculation shall be as follows:

Current potable water commodity change x 0.85 = Current recycled water commodity charge.

B. Charges for customers who pay the cost of construction of up to 1,000 feet of off-site and or on-site recycled water infrastructure facilities:

1. Service Charge:

The service charge per equivalent meter size per SBC shall be \$29.14

No service charge shall be assessed if the existing water meter is retained for potable use. If the existing water meter is downsized for potable use (or removed) then a recycled water meter service charge shall apply.

The service charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect adjustment in the service charges for potable water. Said calculation shall be as follows:

Current potable water service charge (All Other Meters Category) x 0.80 = Current recycled water service charge.

2. Commodity Charge:

For all recycled water utilized per SBC, the per BU charges shall be \$1.30
 The BU charge shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the adjustment in cost of Calleguas potable water purchases by Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 said calculation shall be as follows:

Current potable water commodity charge x 0.80 = current recycled water commodity charge.

C. Agricultural Recycled Water Rate:

For recycled water used in place of or replacing agricultural water use, the BU charge shall be \$1.19

The agricultural BU rate shall be adjusted to reflect the cost of agricultural water purchased by Ventura County Waterworks District #8 from Calleguas. The agricultural BU rate shall be calculated as follows:

Current agricultural potable water rate x 0.85 = Current agricultural recycled water rate.

¹The Standard Billing Cycle (SBC) varies from 56 to 64 days

²One billing unit (BU) equals 100 cubic feet or 748 gallons.

³The Adjusted Base Year CCI (4890.26) is the CCI as of March 14, 1985 (5264) adjusted by 7.1% per WWD - 185 of June 17, 2002.

⁴The Adjusted Base Year CMWD Water Cost per Acre Foot (404.67) = The CMWD Cost of Water per Acre Foot March 14, 1985 (435.6) as adjusted by 7.1% per WWD - 185 of June 17, 2002.

⁵Water Conservation Factor (WCF) = $\frac{0.27 \times \text{Current Year CCI}}{\text{Adjusted Base Year CCI}^3 (4890.26)}$

(This factor is only to be included in BU rate calculations for residential consumption in excess of 55 BU per SEC.

⁶The Adjusted CMWD Agricultural Water Cost per Acre Foot = 336.36 which is the CMWD Agricultural Water Rate as effectively modified under WWD-190 of June 17, 2002.

⁷Meter Size

<u>Actual</u>	<u>Equivalent</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Equivalent</u>
3/4"	1	2"	7
1"	2	3"	15
1 1/2"	4	4"	30
		6"	60

⁸ Water Rate of Base Year adjusted to reflect WWD-190 of June 17, 2002.

⁹ When the residential density is less than three (3) dwelling units per acre the acreage rate method shall be utilized.

¹⁰ For other than residential development fee calculation, when the charge based on meter size exceeds the charge based on acreage, the meter size rate shall apply, otherwise the acreage rate method shall apply.

RESOLUTION NO. 93-65
RESOLUTION NO. WWD-125

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 PROMOTING THE CONSERVATION OF
WATER

WHEREAS, years of drought have created water supply shortages in Southern California necessitating water conservation; and

WHEREAS, on February 25, 1991, the City Council of the City of Simi Valley and the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 adopted a joint ordinance prohibiting the wastage of water to promote water conservation; and

WHEREAS, on February 24, 1993, Governor Wilson declared an end to the seven-year drought in California; and

WHEREAS, Calleguas Municipal Water District and Metropolitan Water District have indicated that mandatory water use reduction will not be required to meet member agencies' normal water demands; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Simi Valley and the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 desire to promote water conservation by encouraging citizens to not waste or unreasonably use water.

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. It is the intent of this joint resolution to promote water conservation by the residents of the City of Simi Valley and customers of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8.

SECTION 2. The following water conservation measures are encouraged in order to conserve water supplies, and to avoid or minimize the effects of any future water shortage:

- (1) There should be no hose or other washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces, except as is required for safety or sanitary purposes, as determined by police, fire, public health or environmental protection authorities.

- (2) Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of mobil equipment should be done only with a bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done at a commercial car wash or with reclaimed wastewater.
- (3) Water should not be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water is part of a recycling system (this provision shall not apply to swimming pools or to lakes used for irrigation purposes).
- (4) Restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, should serve drinking water to persons only when requested.
- (5) Leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixtures should be repaired promptly (within forty-eight [48] hours of discovery).
- (6) Lawns, landscaping or other turf areas should only be watered during the hours between 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. (except that this provision shall not apply to agricultural water users, commercial nurseries, golf courses, parks, and similar water dependent industries).
- (7) Water should not be allowed to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or as a result of excessive watering, if such run off can reasonably be prevented.

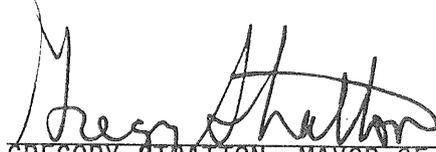
SECTION 3. The City Clerk/District Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause a certified resolution to be filed in the Office of the City Clerk/District Secretary.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 7th day of June, 1993.

ATTEST:



Alice K. Redondo
Assistant City Clerk/District Secretary



GREGORY STRATTON, MAYOR OF THE
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA



SANDI WEBB, CHAIR OF THE VENTURA
COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



John Torrance, City Attorney/
District Counsel

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:


M. L. Koester, City Manager/
District Manager


Ronald C. Coons, Director
Department of Public Works

I, Assistant City Clerk of the City of Simi Valley, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 93-65, was regularly introduced and adopted by the City Council of the City of Simi Valley, California, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 7th day of June, 1993 by the following vote of the City Council:

AYES: Council Members Williamson, Webb, Davis,
Mayor Pro Tem Mikels, and Mayor Stratton

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 8th day of June, 1993.


ASSISTANT CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF
SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

I, District Secretary of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. WWD-125, was regularly introduced and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 at a regular meeting thereof held on the 7th day of June, 1993 by the following vote of the Board of Directors:

AYES: Directors Williamson, Davis, Stratton,
Vice-Chair Mikels, and Chair Webb

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINED: None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 this 8th day of June, 1993.

Alvie H. Roberts
DISTRICT SECRETARY OF THE VENTURA
COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8