



Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

Final

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

June 2011



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The Water Division of ARCADIS

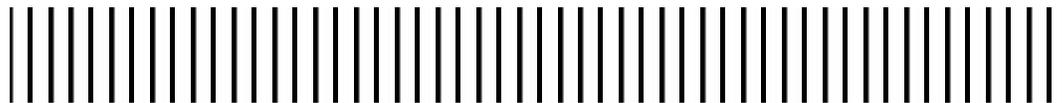


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583 East Sacramento Street • Altadena, CA 91001

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Acronyms Used in the Report

Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
BDCP	Bay Delta Conservation Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
Board	Metropolitan's Board of Directors
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CII	Commercial Industrial Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
COG	Council of Governments
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ET _o	Evapotranspiration
FMWD	Foothill Municipal Water District
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
HECW	High Efficiency Clothes Washer
HET	High Efficiency Toilet
IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
IWA	International Water Association
JWPCP	Joint Water Pollution Control Plant
LACSD	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
LRWSP	Local, Reliable Water Supply Program
MAF	million acre-feet
MBR	membrane bioreactor
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine
PPCPs	Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
RCLWA	Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SBx7-7	Senate Bill x7-7
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SDP	Seawater Desalination Program
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
ULFT	Ultra-Low-Flow Toilet

UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WBIC	weather-base irrigation controller
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus Drought Management Plan

Executive Summary

This report serves as the 2010 update of the Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association's (RCLWA) Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), which were added by Statute 1983, Chapter 1009, and became effective on January 1, 1984. The Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AF of water annually" to prepare, adopt, and file an UWMP with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years. 2010 UWMP updates are to be adopted by August 1, 2011.

Since its passage in 1983, several amendments have been added to the Act. The most recent changes affecting the 2010 UWMP include Senate Bill 7 as part of the Seventh Extraordinary Session (SBx7-7) and SB 1087. Water Conservation Act of 2009 or SBx7-7 enacted in 2009 is the water conservation component of the Delta package. It stemmed from the Governor's goal to achieve a 20% statewide reduction in per capita water use by 2020 (20x2020). SBx7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20% goal by 2020 and an interim 10% goal by 2015.

Service Area and Facilities

RCLWA provides water to a population of 9,600 throughout its service area. RCLWA receives its water from three main sources, the Raymond Groundwater basin, surface water from Rubio Canyon, and imported water from the Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD). RCLWA provides potable drinking water from groundwater wells, a conventional treatment plant that treats canyon water, and an imported source.

Water Demand

Currently, the total water demand for customers served by RCLWA is approximately 2,055 acre-feet annually of potable water. RCLWA is projecting an 8% increase in demand in the next 25 years accompanying a projected 13% population growth.

RCLWA has selected to comply with **Option 1** of the SBx7-7 compliance options. Under Compliance Option 1, RCLWA's 2015 interim water use target is 205.6 GPCD and the 2020 final water use target is **182.8 GPCD**.

Water Sources and Supply Reliability

RCLWA's primary source of supply is groundwater extracted from the Monk Hill Subbasin of the adjudicated Raymond Basin. RCLWA also obtains surface water from the Rubio Canyon. The balance of its supply is imported water, supplied by FMWD. RCLWA has connections with the City of Pasadena and Las Flores Water Company. These connections present opportunities for transfers, wheeling, and emergency supply. The RCLWA distribution system is gravity fed, with pump fed reservoirs at the upper elevation of a pressure zone. A one-day to three-day interruption due to power or water supply failure can easily be handled. There never has been supply interruption either within recent memory or documented in the RCLWA archives. The sources of imported water supplies include the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP). Metropolitan's 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core water resource strategy that will be used to meet full-service demands (non-interruptible agricultural and replenishment supplies) at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2015 through 2035.

It is required that every urban water supplier assess the reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. Metropolitan's 2010 RUWMP finds that Metropolitan is able to meet full service demands of its member agencies with existing supplies from 2015 through 2035 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years. RCLWA is therefore capable of meeting the water demands of its customers in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years between 2015 and 2035, as illustrated in Table 3-13, Table 3-14, and Table 3-15, respectively.

Future Water Supply Projects

RCLWA is conducting a feasibility study for increasing the flow of water from the Canyon by installing a new collection well at the treatment plant, outside the Raymond Basin. The possibility that this flow can be enhanced without disturbing the Canyon ecosystem is a possibility since the depth to water is 40 feet below the streambed.

Working with FMWD and other water agencies in this area, RCLWA is in the closing stages of placing into operation a new Conjunctive Use Program. This program will enable the storage of 9,000 AF of Metropolitan's supplied surplus water in the Monk Hill sub unit of the Raymond Basin. Upon Metropolitan's call, up to 3,000 AF per year of this stored water can be extracted when needed.

RCLWA participates in this program as a member of the Raymond Basin Management Board. The overall goals are to enhance local recharge and bring a secondary source of untreated replenishment water into the basin. Planning, design, and construction of this program are estimated at \$30 million over a span of ten years.

1. Introduction

1.1. Urban Water Management Plan Requirements

Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) require "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AF of water annually" to prepare, adopt, and file an UWMP with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years. 2010 UWMP updates are due to DWR by August 1, 2011.

This UWMP reviews present and future water supplies and demands and provides an assessment of the RCLWA water resource needs. Specifically, this document will provide water supply planning for a 25-year planning period in 5-year increments. The plan identifies water supplies for existing and projected demands, quantifies water demands during normal year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years, and identifies supply reliability under the three hydrologic conditions. This document includes the following analysis:

- Water Service Area and Facilities
- Water Sources and Supplies
- Water Use by Customer Type
- Demand Management Measures
- Water Supply Reliability
- Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Recycled Water

Since its passage in 1983, several amendments have been added to the Act. The most recent changes affecting the 2010 UWMP included Senate Bill 7 as part of the Seventh Extraordinary Session (SBx7-7) and SB 1087. Water Conservation Act of 2009 or SBx7-7 enacted in 2009 is the water conservation component of the Delta package. The Delta package is a legislative plan comprising four policy bills which establishes a Delta Stewardship Council, sets an ambitious water conservation policy, ensures better groundwater monitoring, and provides funds for the State Water Resources Control Board for increased enforcement of illegal water diversions. It stemmed from the Governor's vision to achieve a 20 percent statewide reduction in per capita water use by 2020. SBx7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20 percent goal by 2020 and an interim 10 percent goal by 2015. Urban retail water suppliers must include in their 2010 UWMPs the following information from its target-setting process:

- Baseline daily per capita water use
- 2020 Urban water use target
- 2015 Interim water use target
- Compliance method being used along with calculation method and support data

Wholesale water suppliers are required to include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies that would help achieve the 20 by 2020 goal.

The other recent amendment made to the UWMP Act to be included in the 2010 UWMP is set forth by SB 1087, Water and Sewer Service Priority for Housing Affordable to Low-Income Households. SB 1087 requires water and sewer providers to grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include low income housing. SB 1087 also requires UWMPs to include projected water use for single- and multi-family housing needed for low-income households.

The sections in this Plan correspond to the outline of the Act, specifically, Article 2, Contents of Plans, Sections 10631, 10632, and 10633. The sequence used for the required information, however, differs slightly in order to present information in a manner reflecting the unique characteristics of RCLWA's water system. The UWMP Checklist has been completed, which identifies the location of Act requirements in this Plan and is included as Appendix A.

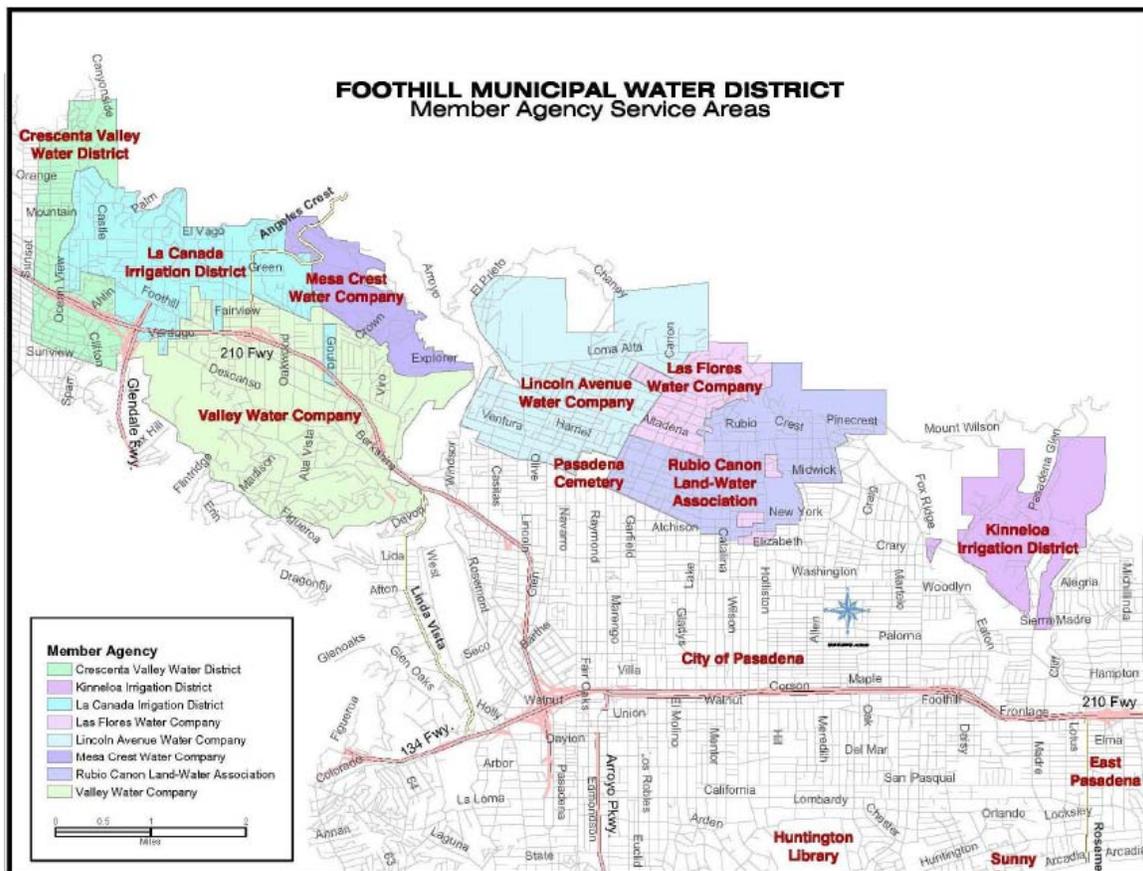


Figure 1-1: Regional Location of Urban Water Supplier

1.2. Agency Overview

The RCLWA is a mutual water company, a non-profit association chartered under the appropriate Sections of the California Corporation Code. Its sole purpose is to provide water service to its shareholders. Each property owner within its service area must own one or more shares of stock in the association. It was founded by the early settlers in 1886 to take water from the San Gabriel Mountains and supply it to Altadena, an unincorporated area in Los Angeles County north of Pasadena.

The RCLWA now serves central and eastern Altadena with 3,140 meters (serving a population of approximately 9,600). RCLWA has 7 employees and a 5-person Board of Directors who participate in the management of the Association. The current members of the Board of Directors are:

- Dr. Janet Fahey – Board President
- James W. Graunke – Vice President
- Austin Weston – Secretary-Treasurer
- John Vrsalovich – Board Director
- Wallace Weaver – Board Director

RCLWA receives its water from three main sources, the Raymond Groundwater basin, surface water from Rubio Canyon, and imported water from the Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD). FMWD is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan).

1.3. Service Area and Facilities

1.3.1. RCLWA's Service Area

RCLWA's service area is located within the service area of Metropolitan, a regional water wholesaler, and the FMWD, the member agency of Metropolitan that distributes imported water to RCLWA, Altadena, and the surrounding foothill areas. RCLWA serves central and eastern Altadena. It is bounded on the south and east by the City of Pasadena, on the west by the Lincoln Avenue Water Company, on the northwest by the Las Flores Water Company, and on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains.

Most of RCLWA's shareholders/customers services are single-family residential or small apartments/condos. Its local water sources are production from wells in the adjudicated Monk Hill Groundwater Basin and treated runoff from Rubio Canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains. These supplies are supplemented with imported water from Metropolitan through FMWD, the regional wholesaler. RCLWA's service area is built out.

1.3.2. RCLWA's Water Facilities

RCLWA provides potable drinking water from groundwater wells, a conventional treatment plant that treats canyon water, and an imported source. Imported water is obtained from the FMWD, a member agency of Metropolitan. During the months of November through April, RCLWA does not operate its wells and, therefore, imports water almost exclusively during this period. During the remaining months of the year, RCLWA operates its wells as the primary source of water. RCLWA also acquires surface water from Rubio Canyon. The canyon water is supplied through a shallow shaft well (Well #3), the Rubio stream and a tunnel called Carter Tunnel. This water is then treated at RCLWA's treatment plant to produce a potable supply.

2. Water Demand

2.1. Overview

Currently, the total water demand for the 9,600 people served by RCLWA is approximately 2,055 AF annually, consisting of 2,055 AF of potable water. With its diligence in the promotion of water conservation as well as financial incentives to customers to retrofit their homes and businesses with water efficient devices and appliances, RCLWA is projecting an 8 percent demand increase in the next 25 years despite a projected 13 percent population growth.

The passage of SBx7-7 will increase efforts to reduce the use of potable supplies in the future. This new law requires all of California's retail urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 AFY or 3,000 service connections to achieve a 20 percent reduction in demands (from a historical baseline) by 2020. Due to water conservation efforts in the past decade, RCLWA is on its way to meeting this requirement on its own.

This section will explore in detail RCLWA's current water demands by customer type and the factors which influence those demands as well as provide a perspective of its expected future water demands for the next 25 years. In addition to satisfying SBx7-7 requirements, this section will provide details of RCLWA's SBx7-7 compliance method selection, baseline water use calculation, and its 2015 and 2020 water use targets.

2.2. Factors Affecting Demand

Water consumption is influenced by many factors, including climate characteristics of that hydrologic region, demographics, land use characteristics, and economics. The key factors affecting water demand in RCLWA's service area are discussed below.

2.2.1. Climate Characteristics

RCLWA has a Mediterranean-like climate, with mild year-round temperatures, sunny days, and cool evenings. Summers are mild and dry, but can also be hot. Winters are cool. Annual average precipitation is 22 inches with wide variations. The average evapotranspiration (ET_o) is 54 inches per year, which exceeds twice the annual average rainfall. This translates to a high demand for supplemental water for landscape irrigation. Moreover, a region with low rainfall like Southern California is also more prone to droughts. Average annual ET_o, temperatures and rainfall are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Climate Characteristics

	Standard Monthly Average ETo (inches) [1]	Annual Rainfall (inches) [2]	Average Temperature (°F) [3]
Jan	1.90	4.60	53.3
Feb	2.33	4.79	54.2
Mar	3.65	3.57	55.7
Apr	4.91	1.80	56.3
May	6.07	0.43	62.6
Jun	6.93	0.17	66.0
Jul	7.71	0.04	71.7
Aug	7.24	0.11	73.0
Sep	5.34	0.43	71.5
Oct	3.99	0.81	64.3
Nov	2.43	2.02	60.7
Dec	1.95	3.15	55.2
Annual	54.44	21.91	74.1

[1] Average Evapotranspiration is an average value taken from station #133 (Glendale) and station #159 (Monrovia) provided by CIMIS.

[2] Data provided by Western Regional Climate Center from station 040144 (Altadena). Average from 1922-2010.

[3] Data provided by Western Regional Climate Center from station 040144 (Altadena). Average from 1922-2010.

The sources of RCLWA’s imported water supplies, the State Water Project (SWP) and the Metropolitan Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), are influenced by weather conditions in Northern California and along the Colorado River. Both regions have recently been suffering from multi-year drought conditions and record low rainfalls which directly impact demands and supplies to Southern California.

2.2.2. Demographics

RCLWA serves a population of 9,600. The population within RCLWA’s service area is expected to increase by 13 percent in the next 25 years, or 0.5 percent annually. Table 2-2 shows the population projections for the next 25 years based on the RCLWA’s analysis of the number of service connections and persons per household within the service area. Due to proactive water conservation efforts, future water demands are expected to increase at a lower rate than the population growth. In fact, RCLWA’s demands are expected to stabilize after the year 2020 as discussed later in Section 2.5.

Table 2-2: Population – Current and Projected

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
Service Area Population	9,600	9,842	10,091	10,346	10,607	10,875

RCLWA is located within an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County known as Altadena. The median age of Altadena residents is 38 years, and the median household income is estimated at about \$85,249 per year¹. The average household population is 2.8 persons per dwelling unit.

2.2.3. Land Use

Undeveloped land suitable for future building is nearly non-existent in the RCLWA service area. There have been no developments which have significantly changed the population density and/or water use and currently none are proposed.

2.3. Water Use by Customer Type

The knowledge of a water company’s consumption by type of use or by customer class is key to developing a water use profile which identifies when, where, how, and how much water is used, and by whom within the water company’s service area. A comprehensive water use profile is critical to the assessment of impacts of prior water conservation efforts as well as to the development of future conservation programs.

This section provides an overview of RCLWA’s water consumption by customer type in 2005 and 2010, as well as projections for 2015 to 2035. The customer classes are categorized as follows: single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial/industrial/institutional (CII), dedicated landscape, and agriculture. Other water uses, including sales to other agencies and non-revenue water, are also discussed in this section.

2.3.1. Overview

Water use by type of customer has not changed significantly since the 2005 UWMP. Approximately 90 percent of RCLWA's customers are single family residences and apartments. The balance is commercial and small business users. All users have been and continue to be metered. RCLWA does not supply water for industrial, institutional and governmental or landscape users, except as incidental to residential use. It does not sell water to other agencies, agricultural users or for use in saline water intrusion barriers.

¹ 2007 American Community Survey

RCLWA has added only 5 customers to its 3,140 customer connections in its potable water distribution system since 2005. RCLWA is expected to maintain approximately the same number of connections through 2035.

An 8 percent increase in water demand between 2010 and 2035 is anticipated for RCLWA’s service area, while population is projected to increase by 13 percent over the same period.

Tables 2-3 and 2-4 provide a summary of the past, current, and projected number of water service customers and water use in 5-year increments from 2005 through 2035. RCLWA does not maintain a breakdown of accounts or demands by customer class. Since the service area is built out with no plans for redevelopment, the distribution of demands is expected to remain constant through 2035.

Table 2-3: Past, Current and Projected Service Accounts by Water Use Sector

Fiscal Year Ending	Number of Accounts by Water Use Sector					
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Industrial/Institutional	Landscape	Total Accounts
2005		3,140		0	0	3,140
2010		3,145		0	0	3,145
2015		3,145		0	0	3,145
2020		3,150		0	0	3,150
2025		3,150		0	0	3,150
2030		3,150		0	0	3,150
2035		3,150		0	0	3,150

Table 2-4: Past, Current and Projected Water Demand by Water Use Sector

Fiscal Year Ending	Water Demand by Water Use Sector (AFY)					
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Industrial/Institutional	Landscape	Total Demand
2005		2,292		0	0	2,292
2010		2,055		0	0	2,055
2015		2,271		0	0	2,271
2020		2,069		0	0	2,069
2025		2,121		0	0	2,121
2030		2,174		0	0	2,174
2035		2,229		0	0	2,229

2.3.2. Residential

Residential water use accounts for 90 percent of RCLWA’s water demands. The single family residential sector accounts for the majority of demands. Water consumption by the residential sector is projected to remain at about 90 percent through the 25-year planning horizon.

2.3.3. Non-Residential

RCLWA’s only non-residential customers are commercial and small business users. RCLWA does not supply water for industrial, institutional and governmental or landscape users, except as incidental to residential use. In 2010, non-residential demand was approximately 10 percent of the overall demand and is expected to remain so through 2035.

2.3.4. Other Water Uses

2.3.4.1. Sales to Other Agencies

RCLWA does not sell water to other agencies except in case of emergencies.

2.3.4.2. Non-Revenue Water

Non-revenue water is defined by the International Water Association (IWA) as the difference between distribution systems input volume (i.e. production) and billed authorized consumption. Non-revenue water consists of three components: unbilled authorized consumption (e.g. hydrant flushing, fire fighting, and blow-off water from well start-ups), real losses (e.g. leakage in mains and service lines), and apparent losses (unauthorized consumption and metering inaccuracies).

RCLWA’s non-revenue water accounts for about 2 percent of RCLWA’s total demand (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5: Additional Water Uses and Losses (AFY)

Water Use	Fiscal Year Ending						
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Saline Barriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundwater Recharge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctive Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unaccounted-for System Losses [1]	46	41	45	41	42	43	45
Total	46	41	45	41	42	43	45

[1] Now referred to as “Non-Revenue Water”

2.4. SBx7-7 Requirements

2.4.1. Overview

SBx7-7 which became effective on February 3, 2010, is the water conservation component to the Delta legislative package. It seeks to implement Governor Schwarzenegger's 2008 water use reduction goals to achieve a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. As discussed above, the bill requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20 percent goal by 2020 and an interim 10 percent goal by 2015. The bill establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets to help achieve water use reduction. The retail water supplier must select one of the four target-setting methods (i.e. compliance options). The retail agency may choose to comply with SBx7-7 as an individual or as a region in collaboration with other water suppliers. Under the regional compliance option, the retail water supplier still has to report the water use target for its individual service area. The bill also includes reporting requirements for the 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs. An agency that does not comply with SBx7-7 requirement will not be eligible for water related grant, or loan, from the state on and after July 16, 2016. However, if an agency that is not in compliance documents a plan and obtains funding approval to come into compliance then could become eligible for grants or loans.

2.4.2. SBx7-7 Compliance Options

DWR has established four compliance options for urban retail water suppliers to choose from. Each supplier is required to adopt one of the four SBx7-7 requirement options. The four options are:

- *Option 1* requires a simple 20 percent reduction from the baseline by 2020 and 10 percent by 2015.
- *Option 2* employs a budget-based approach by requiring an agency to achieve a performance standard based on three metrics:
 - Residential indoor water use of 55 gallons per capita per day (GPCD)
 - Landscape water use commiserate with a Model Landscape Ordinance
 - 10 percent reduction in baseline CII water use
- *Option 3* requires achievement of 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan.
- *Option 4* requires the subtraction of Total Savings from the Base GPCD:
 - Total Savings includes indoor residential savings, meter savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings.

RCLWA's Compliance Option Selection

RCLWA has selected **Compliance Option 1**.

While each retail agency is required to choose a compliance option in 2010, DWR allows for the agency to change its compliance option in 2015. This will allow RCLWA to determine its water use targets for Compliance Options 2 and 4 since it anticipates more data to be available for target calculation in the future.

2.4.3. Baseline Water Use

The first step to calculating an agency's water use target is to determine its base daily per capita water use (baseline water use). This baseline water use is essentially the agency's gross water use divided by its service area population, reported in GPCD. The baseline water use is calculated as a continuous 10-year average during a period which ends no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010. Agencies for which recycled water made up 10 percent or more of its 2008 retail water delivery can use up to a 15-year average for the calculation.

RCLWA's retail delivery in 2008 was composed of no recycled water; therefore, a 10-year instead of a 15-year rolling average was calculated. RCLWA's baseline water use is **228.5 GPCD**, which was obtained from the 10-year period July 1, 1998 to June 30, 2008.

Tables 2-6 and 2-7 provide the base period ranges used to calculate the baseline water use for RCLWA as well as the service area population and annual water use data from which the base daily per capita water use was derived. Data provided in Table 2-6 was used to calculate the continuous 10-year average baseline GPCD. Moreover, regardless of the compliance method adopted by RCLWA, it will need to meet the minimum water use target of 5 percent reduction from a five-year baseline as calculated in Table 2-7.

Table 2-6: Base Daily per Capita Water Use – 10-year range

Highest Available Baseline [1]		Beginning	Ending
10 Year Avg		July 1, 1998	June 30, 2008
Fiscal Year Ending	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (gallons per day)	Daily Per Capita Water Use
1999	9,600	2,199,807	229
2000	9,600	2,256,919	235
2001	9,600	2,161,330	225
2002	9,600	2,296,044	239
2003	9,600	2,139,993	223
2004	9,600	2,228,785	232
2005	9,600	2,045,809	213
2006	9,600	2,176,685	227
2007	9,600	2,293,455	239
2008	9,600	2,134,146	222
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use:			228.5

[1] The most recent year in base period must end no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010. The base period cannot exceed 10 years unless at least 10 percent of 2008 retail deliveries were met with recycled water.

Table 2-7: Base Daily per Capita Water Use – 5-year range

Highest Available Baseline [2]		Beginning	Ending
5 Year Avg		July 1, 2003	June 30, 2008
Fiscal Year Ending	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (gallons per day)	Daily Per Capita Water Use
2004	9,600	2,228,785	232
2005	9,600	2,045,809	213
2006	9,600	2,176,685	227
2007	9,600	2,293,455	239
2008	9,600	2,134,146	222
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use:			226.6

[2] The base period must end no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

2.4.4. SBx7-7 Water Use Targets

Under Compliance Option 1, the simple 20 percent reduction from the baseline, RCLWA’s 2015 interim water use target is 205.6 GPCD, and the 2020 final water use target is **182.8 GPCD** as summarized in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8: Preferred Compliance Option and Water Use Targets

	Baseline	2015 Target	2020 Target
Option 1 - Simple 20% Reduction	228.5	205.6	182.8

2.4.5. Water Use Reduction Plan

In order to meet the SBx7-7 targets, RCLWA will continue to implement the water use efficiency measures described in Section 4 of this UWMP and continue to participate in water use efficiency programs offered by its regional wholesaler, FWMD and Metropolitan. FMWD’s conservation measures are detailed in FMWD’s UWMP Section 4, and Metropolitan’s conservation measures detailed in Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP Section 3.4.

Additionally, Metropolitan in collaboration with its member agencies is in the process of developing a Long Term Conservation Plan,² which seeks an aggressive water use efficiency target in order to achieve a 20% reduction in per capita water use by 2020 for the entire Metropolitan service area.

Metropolitan Long Term Conservation Plan

Metropolitan’s Long Term Conservation Plan will build on Metropolitan’s traditional programs of incentives, education and broad outreach while developing a new vision of water use efficiency by altering the public’s perspective on water through market transformation. The overarching goals of the Long Term Conservation Plan are as follows:

- Achieve the 2010 IRP conservation target – The target for new water savings through conservation is a regional per capita use of 159 gallons per day in 2015 and 141 gallons per day in 2020.
- Pursue innovation that will advance water conservation
- Transform the public’s value of water within this region – A higher value on water within this region can lead to a conservation ethic that results in permanent change in water use behavior, earlier adoption of new water saving technologies, and transition towards climate-appropriate landscapes.

Achieving these goals requires the use of integrated strategies that leverage the opportunities within this region. It requires regional collaboration and sustained support for a comprehensive, multi-year program. It requires a commitment to pursue behavioral

² Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Long Term Conservation Plan Working Draft Version 6 (November 30, 2010)

changes and innovation in technologies that evolve the market for water efficient devices and services. It requires strategic, focused implementation approaches that build from broad-based traditional programs. It requires that research be conducted to provide the basis for decisions. Lastly, it requires the support of local leaders to communicate a new value standard for water within this region. Metropolitan and its member agencies will implement the five strategies through a traditional program, a market acceleration program, and legislation and regulation. The five strategies include:

- **Use catalysts for market transformation.** Metropolitan and member agencies will pursue market transformation to affect the market and consumer choices for water efficient devices and services.
- **Encourage action through outreach and education.** Metropolitan and member agencies will provide outreach, educational workshops, and training classes through a range of media and formats which are essential to changing public perceptions of the value of water.
- **Develop regional technical capability.** Metropolitan and member agencies will conduct research, facilitate information sharing, and/or provide technical assistance to member agencies and retail agencies to develop technical capabilities within the region for water budgeting, advanced metering infrastructure, ordinances, retail rate structures, and other conservation measures.
- **Build strategic alliances.** Metropolitan and member agencies will form strategic alliances with partners to leverage resources, opportunities and existing momentum that support market transformation.
- **Advance water efficiency standards.** Metropolitan and member agencies will work to advance water efficiency codes and standards to increase efficiency and reduce water waste.

Successful market transformation requires the integrated use of all five strategies. It is implemented through three complementary programs: traditional and market acceleration programs, and legislation and regulation. When used together, these approaches can be catalytic and transform markets.

Traditional Program: A traditional program of incentives, outreach, education, and training will be used to provide a foundation of water savings, establish baseline conditions, provide market data, and help determine devices and services that are primed for market acceleration. Implementation may include regional incentive programs, pilot programs, regional outreach, and research for a variety of devices and services.

Market Acceleration Program: A portion of Metropolitan's resources will be used for market acceleration of devices and services that have potential for market change. Metropolitan will use a strategic focus for a specified time period to affect the market for a particular device or service. Tactics may include strategic outreach to manufacturers,

retailers, contractors, and consumers; enhanced incentives; and collaboration on implementation.

Legislation and Regulation: Are important tools and often the primary means for ensuring future water savings from devices and services. Regulation, ordinances and codes establish conditions that will ensure a minimum level of water efficiency for a particular device or service in the future. Markets are dynamic, and the influences on manufactures, retailers, and consumers are constantly changing. Progress made on changing consumer preferences a market share of efficient products is protected through legislation and regulations requiring a minimum efficiency standard. This benefits both water agencies and manufactures who invest in bringing water-efficiency technologies to the market. Legislation and regulation are also effective exit strategies to discontinue traditional incentive programs so that resources can be redirected to new technologies and approaches.

Implementation of the combined programs, Traditional - Market Acceleration – Legislation and Regulation, will be closely coordinated between Metropolitan, member agencies and sub-agencies to maximize synergies. An adaptive management approach will be employed using research, implementation and evaluation to guide decisions on program activities and intensity.

Periodic Review

A periodic review of conservation actions to measure progress towards the water savings goals will be an integral component of the effort. The review will include work that is completed or in progress. It will consider factors that have affected the results as well as the opportunities to improve cost effectiveness and water savings.

2.5. Demand Projections

2.5.1. 25-Year Projections

One of the main objectives of this UWMP is to provide RCLWA's future water demand outlook. Currently, RCLWA's total annual water demand is 2,055 AF comprised of 68 percent local water and 32 percent imported water.

As illustrated in Table 2-9, RCLWA's water demand is expected to increase by only 8 percent in the next 25 years, while population within RCLWA's service area is expected to increase by 13 percent. Demand is projected to remain near 2010 levels at 2,069 AFY in 2020 as a result of water conservation efforts to comply with SBx7-7.

Table 2-9: Current and Projected Water Demands (AFY)

Water Supply Sources	Fiscal Year Ending					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
FMWD (Imported Treated Full Service (non-interruptible))	650	772	569	621	675	730
Raymond Basin GW	1,238	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332	1,332
Surface Water	167	167	167	167	167	167
Total	2,055	2,271	2,069	2,121	2,174	2,229

Table 2-10 shows the projected demands for imported water RCLWA has provided to FMWD, its wholesale agency, illustrating the amount of water RCLWA wishes to purchase from FMWD for the next 25 years.

Table 2-10: RCLWA’s Demand Projections Provided to Wholesale Suppliers (AFY)

Wholesaler	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
FMWD	772	569	621	675	730

2.5.2. Low Income Household Projections

One significant change to the UWMP Act since 2005 is the requirement that retail water suppliers develop water use projections for “low-income” households at the single-family and multifamily level. These projections assist retail suppliers with compliance with Section 65589.7 of the Government Code, which requires suppliers to grant a priority for the provision of service to low income households. Consistent with this Code section, a low-income household is defined as a household earning 80% of the County of Los Angeles’ median income or less.

In order to identify the low income housing projections within its service area, DWR³ recommends that retail suppliers rely on the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) or Regional Housing Needs Plan information developed by the local council of governments (COG), in coordination with the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

³ California Department of Water Resources, Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 UWMP, Final (March 2011)

The RHNA process quantifies the need for housing by income group within each jurisdiction during specific planning period and is used in Housing Element and General Plan updates. COGs are required by the State Housing Law to determine the existing and projected regional housing needs for persons at all income levels. The RHNA is to prioritize local resource allocation and to help decide how to address existing and future housing needs.

Existing and projected housing needs for Los Angeles County were incorporated into the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) 2007 Final Regional Housing Need Allocation Plan (2007 RHNA Plan)⁴. This plan covers the planning period January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2014. The next RHNA process is not expected to be completed until fall of 2012; therefore, the 2007 RHNA Plan will be used for the purpose of this 2010 UWMP.

RCLWA serves central and eastern Altadena, an unincorporated area in Los Angeles County. Based on the 2007 Final Regional Housing Need Allocation Plan⁵, the projected housing need for low and very low income households (hereafter referred to as low-income) in unincorporated area of Los Angeles County are 15.9% and 25.2%, respectively or 41.1% combined.

Therefore, from inference, it is estimated that approximately 41.1% of the projected residential water demands within RCLWA's service area will be for housing needed for low income households as shown in Table 2-11. RCLWA's service area is essentially built out.

Table 2-11: Projected Water Demands for Housing Needed for Low Income Households (AFY)

Water Use Sector	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total Retail Demand	2,271	2,069	2,121	2,174	2,229
Total Residential Demand	2,044	1,862	1,909	1,957	2,006
Total Low Income Households Demand	840	765	785	804	825

*Residential water demand represents approximately 90% of total water demand

⁴ Southern California Association Governments, Final Regional Housing Need Allocation Plan for Jurisdictions within the Six County SCAG Region (July 2007)

⁵ Southern California Association Governments, Final Regional Housing Need Allocation Plan for Jurisdictions within the Six County SCAG Region (July 2007)

3. Water Sources and Supply Reliability

3.1. Overview

RCLWA's primary source of supply is groundwater extracted from the Monk Hill Subbasin of the adjudicated Raymond Basin. RCLWA also obtains surface water from the Rubio Canyon. The balance of its supply is imported water, supplied by FMWD. RCLWA has connections with the City of Pasadena and Las Flores Water Company. These connections present opportunities for transfers, wheeling, and emergency supply. The RCLWA distribution system is gravity fed, with pump fed reservoirs at the upper elevation of a pressure zone. A one-day to three-day interruption due to power or water supply failure can easily be handled. There never has been supply interruption either within recent memory or documented in the RCLWA archives.

RCLWA works together with two primary agencies – Metropolitan and FMWD, to insure a safe and high quality water supply, which will continue to serve the community in periods of drought and shortage. The sources of imported water supplies include the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP). Metropolitan's 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core water resource strategy that will be used to meet full-service demands (non-interruptible agricultural and replenishment supplies) at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2015 through 2035. The imported water supply numbers shown here represent only the amount of supplies projected to meet demands and not the full supply capacity.

Figure 3-1 depicts RCLWA's current and projected water supplies through 2035.

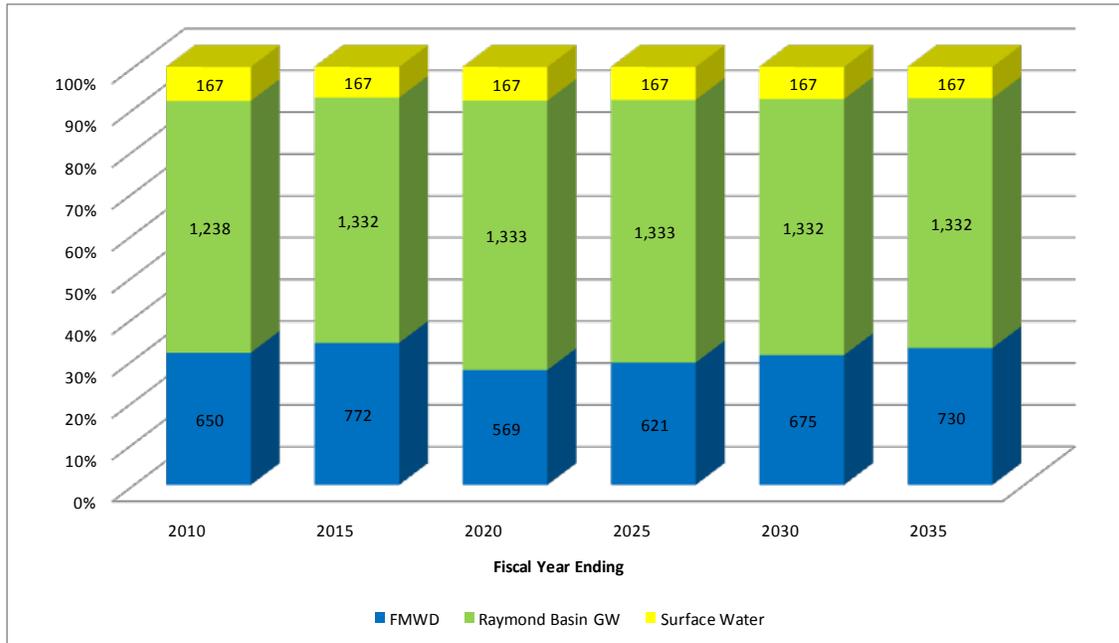


Figure 3-1: Current and Projected Water Supplies (AFY)

3.2. Imported Water

RCLWA currently relies on average of 650 AFY of imported water wholesaled by Metropolitan through FMWD to supplement local groundwater and surface water supplies. Imported water represents approximately 32 percent of RCLWA’s total water supply. Metropolitan’s principal sources of water originate from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Lake Oroville watershed in Northern California through the State Water Project (SWP). This water is treated at Metropolitan’s Weymouth Treatment Plant. In 2009, the Weymouth Treatment Plant received a blend of 25 percent Colorado River and 75 percent SWP water.

Metropolitan’s Upper Feeder is tapped by FMWD in the vicinity of Seco Street and Rosemont Avenue in the City of Pasadena. Water flows from Metropolitan’s system into FMWD’s Arroyo Seco Gravity Main which traverses in a northerly direction in the vicinity of Rosemont Avenue and terminates at FMWD’s Main Pumping Plant located near Rosemont Avenue and Washington Boulevard in the City of Pasadena.

3.2.1. Metropolitan’s 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan

Metropolitan’s 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) reports on its water reliability and identifies projected supplies to meet the long-term demand within its

service area. It presents Metropolitan's supply capacities from 2015 through 2035 under the three hydrologic conditions specified in the Act: single dry-year, multiple dry-years, and average year.

Colorado River Supplies

Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) supplies include supplies that would result from existing and committed programs and from implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) and related agreements to transfer water from agricultural agencies to urban uses. Colorado River transactions are potentially available to supply additional water up to the CRA capacity of 1.25 MAF on an as-needed basis.

State Water Project Supplies

Metropolitan's SWP supplies have been impacted in recent years by restrictions on SWP operations in accordance with the biological opinions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fishery Service issued on December 15, 2008 and June 4, 2009, respectively. In dry, below-normal conditions, Metropolitan has increased the supplies received from the California Aqueduct by developing flexible Central Valley/SWP storage and transfer programs. The goal of the storage/transfer programs is to develop additional dry-year supplies that can be conveyed through the available Banks pumping capacity to maximize deliveries through the California Aqueduct during dry hydrologic conditions and regulatory restrictions.

In June 2007, Metropolitan's Board approved a Delta Action Plan that provides a framework for staff to pursue actions with other agencies and stakeholders to build a sustainable Delta and reduce conflicts between water supply conveyance and the environment. The Delta action plan aims to prioritize immediate short-term actions to stabilize the Delta while an ultimate solution is selected, and mid-term steps to maintain the Bay-Delta while the long-term solution is implemented.

State and federal resource agencies and various environmental and water user entities are currently engaged in the development of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), which is aimed at addressing the basic elements that include the Delta ecosystem restoration, water supply conveyance, and flood control protection and storage development. In evaluating the supply capabilities for the 2010 RUWMP, Metropolitan assumed a new Delta conveyance is fully operational by 2022 and will return supply reliability similar to 2005 condition, prior to supply restrictions imposed due to the Biological Opinions.

Storage

Storage is a major component of Metropolitan’s dry year resource management strategy. Metropolitan’s likelihood of having adequate supply capability to meet projected demands, without implementing its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), is dependent on its storage resources. In developing the supply capabilities for the 2010 RUWMP, Metropolitan assumed a simulated median storage level going into each of 5-year increments based on the balances of supplies and demands.

Supply Reliability

Metropolitan evaluated supply reliability by projecting supply and demand conditions for the single- and multi-year drought cases based on conditions affecting the SWP (Metropolitan’s largest and most variable supply). For this supply source, the single driest-year was 1977 and the three-year dry period was 1990-1992. Metropolitan’s analyses are illustrated in Tables 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3, which correspond to Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP’s Tables 2-11, 2-9 and 2-10, respectively. These tables show that the region can provide reliable water supplies not only under normal conditions but also under both the single driest year and the multiple dry year hydrologies.

Table 3-1: Metropolitan Average Year Projected Supply Capability and Demands for 2015 to 2035

Forecast Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Average Year Supply Capability¹ and Projected Demands Average of 1922-2004 Hydrologies (acre-feet per year)					
Current Programs					
In-Region Storage and Programs	685,000	931,000	1,076,000	964,000	830,000
California Aqueduct ²	1,550,000	1,629,000	1,763,000	1,733,000	1,734,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply ³	1,507,000	1,529,000	1,472,000	1,432,000	1,429,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit ⁴	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	3,485,000	3,810,000	4,089,000	3,947,000	3,814,000
Demands					
Firm Demands of Metropolitan	1,826,000	1,660,000	1,705,000	1,769,000	1,826,000
IID-SDCWA Transfers and Canal Linings	180,000	273,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total Demands on Metropolitan⁵	2,006,000	1,933,000	1,985,000	2,049,000	2,106,000
Surplus	1,479,000	1,877,000	2,104,000	1,898,000	1,708,000
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Storage and Programs	206,000	306,000	336,000	336,000	336,000
California Aqueduct	382,000	383,000	715,000	715,000	715,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply ³	187,000	187,000	187,000	182,000	182,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit ⁴	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	588,000	689,000	1,051,000	1,051,000	1,051,000
Potential Surplus	2,067,000	2,566,000	3,155,000	2,949,000	2,759,000

¹ Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

² California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

³ Colorado River Aqueduct includes water management programs, IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings conveyed by the aqueduct.

⁴ Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings.

⁵ Firm demands are adjusted to include IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings. These supplies are calculated as local supply, but need to be shown for the purposes of CRA capacity limit calculations without double counting.

Table 3-2: Metropolitan Single Dry Year Projected Supply Capability and Demands for 2015 to 2035

**Single Dry-Year
Supply Capability¹ and Projected Demands
Repeat of 1977 Hydrology
(acre-feet per year)**

Forecast Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Current Programs					
In-Region Storage and Programs	685,000	931,000	1,076,000	964,000	830,000
California Aqueduct ²	522,000	601,000	651,000	609,000	610,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply ³	1,416,000	1,824,000	1,669,000	1,419,000	1,419,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit ⁴	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	2,457,000	2,782,000	2,977,000	2,823,000	2,690,000
Demands					
Firm Demands of Metropolitan	1,991,000	1,889,000	1,921,000	1,974,000	2,039,000
IID-SDCWA Transfers and Canal Linings	180,000	273,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total Demands on Metropolitan⁵	2,171,000	2,162,000	2,201,000	2,254,000	2,319,000
Surplus	286,000	620,000	776,000	569,000	371,000
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Storage and Programs	206,000	306,000	336,000	336,000	336,000
California Aqueduct	556,000	556,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply ³	187,000	187,000	187,000	182,000	182,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit ⁴	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	762,000	862,000	1,036,000	1,036,000	1,036,000
Potential Surplus	1,048,000	1,482,000	1,812,000	1,605,000	1,407,000

¹ Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

² California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

³ Colorado River Aqueduct includes water management programs, IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings conveyed by the aqueduct.

⁴ Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings.

⁵ Firm demands are adjusted to include IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings. These supplies are calculated as local supply, but need to be shown for the purposes of CRA capacity limit calculations without double counting.

Table 3-3: Metropolitan Multiple Dry Year Projected Supply Capability and Demands for 2015 to 2035

**Multiple Dry-Year
Supply Capability¹ and Projected Demands
Repeat of 1990-1992 Hydrology
(acre-feet per year)**

Forecast Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Current Programs					
In-Region Storage and Programs	246,000	373,000	435,000	398,000	353,000
California Aqueduct ²	752,000	794,000	835,000	811,000	812,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply ³	1,318,000	1,600,000	1,417,000	1,416,000	1,416,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit ⁴	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	2,248,000	2,417,000	2,520,000	2,459,000	2,415,000
Demands					
Firm Demands of Metropolitan	2,056,000	1,947,000	2,003,000	2,059,000	2,119,000
IID-SDCWA Transfers and Canal Linings	180,000	241,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total Demands on Metropolitan⁵	2,236,000	2,188,000	2,283,000	2,339,000	2,399,000
Surplus	12,000	229,000	237,000	120,000	16,000
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Storage and Programs	162,000	280,000	314,000	336,000	336,000
California Aqueduct	242,000	273,000	419,000	419,000	419,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply ³	187,000	187,000	187,000	182,000	182,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit ⁴	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	404,000	553,000	733,000	755,000	755,000
Potential Surplus	416,000	782,000	970,000	875,000	771,000

¹ Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

² California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

³ Colorado River Aqueduct includes water management programs, IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings conveyed by the aqueduct.

⁴ Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings.

⁵ Firm demands are adjusted to include IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings. These supplies are calculated as local supply, but need to be shown for the purposes of CRA capacity limit calculations without double counting.

3.2.2. RCLWA’s Imported Water Supply Projections

Based on Metropolitan’s supply projections that it will be able to meet full service demands under all three hydrologic scenarios, FMWD, RCLWA’s wholesale supplier, projects that it would also be able to meet the demands of its retail agencies under these conditions.

California Water Code section 10631 (k) requires the wholesale agency to provide information to the urban retail water supplier for inclusion in its UWMP that identifies and quantifies the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale agency. Table 3-4 indicates the wholesaler’s water availability projections by source for the next 25 years as provided to RCLWA by FMWD. The water supply projections shown in Table 3-4 represent the amount of supplies projected to meet demands. They do not represent the full supply capacity.

Table 3-4: Wholesaler Identified & Quantified Existing and Planned Sources of Water (AFY)

Wholesaler Sources	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
FMWD	772	569	621	675	730

3.3. Local Supplies

Local potable water is produced from wells and treated runoff from the mountains. RCLWA is fortunate in that it has a relatively large allowable amount of groundwater that it may pump from its adjudicated source, the Raymond Basin, representing about 60 percent of its total demand.

3.3.1. Raymond Groundwater Basin

The Raymond Basin is located in the northwest part of the San Gabriel Valley, in eastern Los Angeles County, and was considered a part of the San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (4-13) in DWR Bulletin 118-75 and Bulletin 118-80. The Raymond Basin includes the water-bearing sediments bounded by the contact with consolidated basement rocks of the San Gabriel Mountains on the north and the San Rafael Hills on the southwest. The west boundary is delineated by a drainage divide at Pickens Canyon Wash, and the southeast boundary is the Raymond fault. Annual precipitation averages in the basin range from about 19 inches in the valley to 25 inches in upland areas. The average precipitation over the basin is about 21 inches.

Natural recharge to the basin is mainly from direct percolation of precipitation and percolation of ephemeral streamflow from the San Gabriel Mountains in the north. The

principal streams bringing surface inflow are the Arroyo Seco, Eaton Creek and Santa Anita Creek. Some stream runoff is diverted into spreading grounds, and some is impounded behind small dams allowing the water to infiltrate and contribute to groundwater recharge of the basin. An unknown amount of underflow enters the basin from the San Gabriel Mountains through fracture systems.

Water levels in the Raymond Basin have varied through time but are managed to stay within limits of a long-time mean elevation. Hydrographs show the range of fluctuation in water level over the last 20 years to be about 50 to 60 feet in the northwest, 80 feet in the central, 30 feet in the south, and 140 feet in the northeast portions of the basin. Most hydrographs show 1999 water levels within about 30 feet of their long-time mean elevations.

The total storage capacity of the basin was calculated at 1,450,000 AF⁶ applying specific yield values ranging from 3 to 35 percent to all aquifer material from 20 feet below the surface to the base of sediments. This value is based on a surface area of 26,200 acres, an average thickness of about 550 feet, and an average specific yield of about 10 percent. No estimates of available storage have been made recently in the basin, although a 1971 DWR study estimated the available stored water to be 1 million AF in 1970, leaving about 450,000 AF of storage space available (DWR, 1971).

3.3.2. Basin Adjudication

The Raymond Basin was adjudicated in 1944. This adjudication established a management that utilizes a fixed safe-yield operation.

RCLWA’s groundwater allocation is 1,221 AFY as shown in Table 3-5. This is supplemented, under the judgment, by a spread credit of 80 percent of the measured water that is not input to the Ames Treatment Plant and flows into the spreading basins.

Table 3-5: Groundwater Pump Rights (AFY)

Basin Name	Pumping Right (AFY)
Raymond Basin	1,221
Total	1,221

Table 3-6 shows RCLWA’s groundwater production from the Basin in the past 5 years from 2005 to 2009.

⁶ Hydrologic Region South Coast Raymond Groundwater Basin, Bulletin 118, updated 2004.

Table 3-6: Amount of Groundwater RCLWA Pumped in the Past 5 Years (AFY)

Basin Name(s)	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Raymond Basin	1,313	1,377	1,302	1,389	1,239
% of Total Water Supply	57%	56%	50%	57%	56%

Table 3-7 shows the amount of groundwater projected to be pumped from the Basin by RCLWA in the next 25 years.

Table 3-7: Amount of Groundwater Projected to be Pumped by RCLWA (AFY)

Basin Name(s)	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
Raymond Basin GW	1,238	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332
% of Total Water Supply	60%	59%	64%	63%	61%

3.4. Surface Runoff

RCLWA has rights to all water supplies from Rubio Canyon. The canyon water is supplied through a shallow shaft well (Well #3), the Rubio stream, and the Carter Tunnel. This water is collected and treated at the RCLWA’s Ames Treatment Plant (via conventional water treatment units) to remove contaminants and produce potable drinking water. From the treatment plant, the treated water is delivered to the Canyon Reservoir and then goes directly to the gravity-fed distribution system to RCLWA’s shareholders (water customers).

Table 3-8 below presents the amount of surface water supplied by RCLWA to its customers for the past 5 years.

Table 3-8: Amount of Surface Water Delivered in the Past 5 Years (AFY)

Source Name(s)	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rubio Canyon	145	204	153	188	145

3.5. Supply Reliability

3.5.1. Overview

It is required that every urban water supplier assess the reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. RCLWA depends on a combination of imported and local supplies to meet its water demands and has taken numerous steps to ensure it has adequate supplies. There are various factors that may impact reliability of supplies, such as legal, environmental, water quality and climatic, which are discussed below. The water supplies are projected to meet full service demands. Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP finds that Metropolitan is able to meet with existing supplies, full service demands of its member agencies starting 2015 through 2035 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years.

Metropolitan’s 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core water resource strategy that will be used to meet full service demands at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2015 through 2035. The foundation of Metropolitan’s resource strategy for achieving regional water supply reliability has been to develop and implement water resources programs and activities through its IRP preferred resource mix. This preferred resource mix includes conservation, local resources such as water recycling and groundwater recovery, Colorado River supplies and transfers, SWP supplies and transfers, in-region surface reservoir storage, in-region groundwater storage, out-of-region banking, treatment, conveyance and infrastructure improvements. FMWD, RCLWA’s wholesale supplier, is reliant on Metropolitan for all of its imported water. With the addition of planned supplies under development, Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP finds that Metropolitan will be able to meet full-service demands from 2015 through 2035, even under a repeat of the worst drought. Table 3-9 shows the reliability of the wholesaler’s supply for single dry year and multiple dry year scenarios.

Table 3-9: Wholesaler Supply Reliability - % of Normal AFY

Wholesaler Sources	Single Dry	Multiple Dry Water Years		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
FMWD	100%	100%	100%	100%

In addition to meeting full-service demands from 2015 through 2035, Metropolitan projects reserve and replenishment supplies to refill system storage. FMWD’s 2010 UWMP states that it will meet full service demands to its customers from 2015 through 2035. Table 3-10 shows the basis of water year data used to predict drought supply availability.

Table 3-10: Basis of Water Year Data

Water Year Type	Base Year	Base Year	Base Year
Normal Water Year	Average 1922-2004		
Single-Dry Water Year	1977		
Multiple-Dry Water Years	1990	1991	1992

3.5.2. Factors Contributing to Reliability

The UWMP Act requires a description of the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage. RCLWA relies on imported supplies provided by Metropolitan through FMWD. The following are some of the factors identified by Metropolitan that may have an impact on the reliability of Metropolitan supplies.

Environment – Endangered species protection needs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta have resulted in operational constraints to the SWP system. The Bay-Delta’s declining ecosystem caused by agricultural runoff, operation of water pumps and other factors has led to historical restrictions in SWP supply deliveries. SWP delivery restrictions due to the biological opinions resulted in the loss of about one-third of the available SWP supplies in 2008.

Legal – Listings of additional species under the Endangered Species Act and new regulatory requirements could impact SWP operations by requiring additional export reductions, releases of additional water from storage or other operational changes impacting water supply operations. Additionally, the QSA has been challenged in courts and may have impacts on the Imperial Irrigation District and San Diego County Water Authority transfer. If there are negative impacts, San Diego could become more dependent on the Metropolitan supplies.

Water Quality –Water imported from the CRA contains a high level of salts. The operational constraint is that this water needs to be blended with SWP supplies to meet the target salinity of 500 mg/L of total dissolved solids (TDS) secondary drinking water standard. Another water quality concern is related to the quagga mussel. Controlling the spread and impacts of quagga mussels within the CRA requires extensive maintenance and results in reduced operational flexibility.

Climate Change – Changing climate patterns are expected to shift precipitation patterns and affect water supply. Unpredictable weather patterns will make water supply planning even more challenging. The areas of concern for California include the reduction in Sierra Nevada snowpack, increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, and rising sea levels causing increased risk of levee failure in the Delta.

Legal, environmental, and water quality issues may have impacts on Metropolitan supplies. It is believed, however, that some climatic factors would have more of an impact than others. Climatic conditions have been projected based on historical patterns; however severe pattern changes may occur in the future. Table 3-11 shows the factors potentially affecting inconsistency of supply.

Table 3-11: Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply

Name of Supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic
State Water Project	X	X		
Colorado River			X	X

These and other factors are addressed in greater detail in Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP.

3.5.2.1. Water Quality

Imported Water - Metropolitan is responsible for providing water of a high quality throughout its service area. The water that Metropolitan delivers is tested both for currently regulated contaminants and for additional contaminants of concern. Over 300,000 water quality tests are conducted each year to regulate the safety of its waters. Metropolitan’s supplies originate primarily from the CRA and from the SWP. A blend of these two sources, proportional to availability of the source each year, is then treated and delivered throughout Metropolitan’s service area.

Metropolitan’s primary sources face individual water quality issues. The CRA water source contains a higher level of TDS and a lower level of organic material, while the SWP contains a lower TDS level and higher level of organic materials, leading to the formation of disinfection byproducts with chlorination. To remediate the CRA’s high level of salinity and the SWP’s high level of organic materials, Metropolitan has been blending CRA water with SWP supplies as well as implementing updated treatment processes to decrease the formation of disinfection byproducts. In addition, Metropolitan has been engaged in efforts to protect its Colorado River supplies from threats of uranium, perchlorate, and chromium VI while also investigating the potential water quality impact of emerging contaminants, N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) and pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs). Metropolitan has assured its ability to overcome the above-mentioned water quality concerns through its protection of source waters, implementation of renovated treatment processes, and blending of its two sources. While unforeseeable water quality issues could alter reliability, Metropolitan’s current strategies ensure the deliverability of high quality water.

Groundwater – RCLWA’s water system is and has been in compliance with all CDPH water quality standards. Groundwater quality does not impact water supply.

Table 3-12 shows the impact in AFY that water quality would have on supply.

Table 3-12: Water Quality – Current and Projected Water Supply Impacts (AFY)

Water Source	Fiscal Year Ending					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.5.3. Normal-Year Reliability Comparison

RCLWA has entitlements and/or written contracts to receive imported water from Metropolitan via the regional distribution system. Although pipeline capacity rights do not guarantee the availability of water, per se, they do guarantee the ability to convey water when it is available to the Metropolitan distribution system. All imported water supplies assumed in this section are available to the RCLWA from existing water transmission facilities. Table 3-13 shows supply and demand under normal year conditions. Water supplies are projected to be available from Metropolitan; however, it is not included here since projected supplies meet projected demands.

Table 3-13: Projected RCLWA Normal Water Supply and Demand (AFY)

	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total Demand	2,271	2,069	2,121	2,174	2,229
Raymond Basin GW	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332	1,332
Surface Water	167	167	167	167	167
Imported Water	772	569	621	675	730
Total Supply	2,271	2,069	2,121	2,174	2,229

3.5.4. Single Dry-Year Reliability Comparison

RCLWA has documented that its available supplies are 100 percent reliable under single dry year demands from 2015 through 2035 with a demand increase of 10.4 percent using FY 2006-07 as the single dry year. Table 3-14 compiles supply and demand projections for a single dry water year. The available imported supply is greater than shown; however, it is not included because all demands are met.

Table 3-14: Projected RCLWA Single-Dry Year Water Supply and Demand (AFY)

	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total Demand	2,507	2,284	2,342	2,400	2,461
Raymond Basin GW	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332	1,332
Surface Water	167	167	167	167	167
Imported Water	1,008	784	842	901	962
Total Supply	2,507	2,284	2,342	2,400	2,461

3.5.5. Multiple Dry-Year Reliability Comparison

RCLWA is capable of meeting all customer demands with significant reserves in multiple dry years from 2015 through 2035 with a demand increase of 10.4 percent using FY 1998-99 as the first multiple dry year, 8.3 percent using FY 1999-00 as the second multiple dry year, and 0 percent using FY 2000-01 as the third multiple dry year. This is true even if the demand projections are increased by a large margin. Table 3-15 shows supply and demand projections under multiple dry year conditions.

Table 3-15: Projected RCLWA Multiple Dry Year Period Supply and Demand (AFY)

		Fiscal Year Ending				
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
First Year Supply	Total Demand	2,507	2,284	2,342	2,400	2,461
	Raymond Basin GW	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332	1,332
	Surface Water	167	167	167	167	167
	Imported Water	1,008	784	842	901	962
	Total Supply	2,507	2,284	2,342	2,400	2,461
Second Year Supply	Total Demand	2,459	2,241	2,297	2,354	2,414
	Raymond Basin GW	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332	1,332
	Surface Water	167	167	167	167	167
	Imported Water	960	741	797	855	915
	Total Supply	2,459	2,241	2,297	2,354	2,414
Third Year Supply	Total Demand	2,271	2,069	2,121	2,174	2,229
	Raymond Basin GW	1,332	1,333	1,333	1,332	1,332
	Surface Water	167	167	167	167	167
	Imported Water	772	569	621	675	730
	Total Supply	2,271	2,069	2,121	2,174	2,229

4. Demand Management Measures

4.1. Overview

Water conservation, often called demand-side management, can be defined as practices, techniques, and technologies that improve the efficiency of water use. Such practices are referred to as demand management measures (DMM). Increased efficiency expands the use of the water resource, freeing up water supplies for other uses, such as population growth, new industry, and environmental conservation.

The increasing efforts in water conservation are spurred by a number of factors: growing competition for limited supplies, increasing costs and difficulties in developing new supplies, optimization of existing facilities, delay of capital investments in capacity expansion, and growing public support for the conservation of limited natural resources and adequate water supplies to preserve environmental integrity.

RCLWA recognizes the importance of water conservation and has made water use efficiency an integral part of water use planning. Demand Management Measures as defined by the Act correspond to the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC's) Best Management Practices (BMPs). RCLWA is currently implementing all 14 DMMs described in the Act.

This section of the UWMP satisfies the requirements of § 10631 (f) & (j). It describes how each DMM is being implemented by RCLWA and how RCLWA evaluates the effectiveness of the DMMs implemented. This section also provides an estimate of existing conservation savings where information is available.

Metropolitan and FMWD continue to supply water conservation brochures and kits (containing low flow shower heads, toilet dams and the like). RCLWA also participates in their rebate programs for low flow toilets and high efficiency clothes washers as well as their school education and landscape water conservation programs. These items are promoted in RCLWA monthly bills and given to customers on request. Additional details on these demand management measures are found in the Metropolitan and FMWD reports.

4.2. Water Use Efficiency Programs

As a member agency of FMWD, RCLWA participates in various Metropolitan residential and CII rebate programs, as well as school and public education and outreach programs,

and other programs administered by FMWD. FMWD implements many of the urban water conservation BMPs on behalf of its member agencies. RCLWA works cooperatively with FMWD for technical and financial support needed to implement the DMMs.

Table 4-1 provides an overview of RCLWA’s DMM program status.

Table 4-1: Urban Supplier’s Demand Management Measures Overview

Demand Management Measure (DMM)	DMM Status		
	Past	Current	Future
Residential Water Surveys		X	X
Residential Plumbing Retrofits		X	X
System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair		X	X
Metering with Commodity Rates		X	X
Large Landscape Conservation Programs		X	X
High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebates		X	X
Public Information Programs		X	X
School Education Programs		X	X
Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Programs		X	X
Wholesale Agency Assistance		N/A	N/A
Conservation Pricing		X	X
Conservation Coordinator		X	X
Water Waste Prohibition		X	X
Residential ULFT Replacement Programs	X		

4.2.1. DMM 1: Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential Customers

RCLWA does not have a formal residential survey program. However, RCLWA proactively targets customers with high consumption and suspected leaks. During meter reading, a tag is hung on the customer’s door if there is a high consumption. Also if the meter reader notices the meter dial is turning, he will make note on the door hanger that there is a suspected leak. A door hanger will also be left for residences that water their lawn during the daytime or waste water in some way.

RCLWA participates in various FMWD/Metropolitan programs aimed at increasing landscape water use efficiency for residential customers, including rebate programs which provide financial incentives for residential customers to purchase weather-base irrigation controllers (WBIC), rotating nozzles, and replace turf grass with synthetic turf.

These devices have the potential to save 37 gallons per day per residence for WBIC, 3.6 gallons per day per rotating nozzle, and 0.125 gallons per day per square foot of turf grass replaced.

4.2.2. DMM 2: Residential Plumbing Retrofit

RCLWA participates in the ongoing regional distribution of showerheads, aerators, and toilet tank leak detection tablets administered by FMWD. Additionally, RCLWA participated in FMWD/Metropolitan's regional ultra low flow toilet (ULFT) rebate program which ended in 2009. Between 2004 and 2009, a total of 10 ULFTs were distributed under this program to single-family and multi-family homes within RCLWA's service area representing a cumulative water savings of 1.6 AF. The high efficiency toilet rebate program has since replaced the ULFT program as discussed under DMM 14.

4.2.3. DMM 3: System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair

RCLWA's distribution system is monitored daily and if any leaks are found, they are repaired immediately.

4.2.4. DMM 4: Metering with Commodity Rates

All service connections with RCLWA's service area are metered and all customers are billed by volume of use. A new three-tiered water rate structure became effective on January 1, 2011 replacing the old two-tier structure. The new rate structure includes a monthly standby charge which depends on meter size and a monthly usage charge (three-tier increasing block rate).

4.2.5. DMM 5: Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

RCLWA supports large landscape conservation through FMWD/Metropolitan's regional programs including:

Save Water Save A Buck Rebate Program – As a member agency of FMWD, RCLWA takes part in the Save Water Save a Buck Rebate Program which offers financial incentives to CII customers who purchase approved WBIC and rotating nozzles.

Synthetic Turf Rebate Program – On behalf of its member agencies, FMWD provides matching incentives for customers to install synthetic turf.

California Friendly Landscape Training – On behalf of its member agencies, FMWD support Metropolitan's California Friendly Landscape Training, which provides education to residential homeowners and professional landscape contractors on a variety of landscape water efficiency practices they can employ.

RCLWA takes advantage of regional and local efforts led by FMWD which target and market to large landscape properties including bill inserts, direct marketing efforts, ads in various publications, educational seminars/symposiums for property owners, and presentations at homeowner association board meetings.

4.2.6. DMM 6: High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

RCLWA participates in the SoCal Water Smart residential rebate program offered by FMWD/Metropolitan. This program offers financial incentives to single-family and multifamily residential customers through the form of a rebate. Residents in the FMWD service area are eligible to receive a \$135 rebate when they purchase a new High Efficiency Clothes Washer (HECW). Rebates are available on a first-come, first-served basis, while funds last. Participants must be willing to allow an inspection of the installed machine for verification of program compliance. Machines must have a water factor of 4.0 or less. Depending on use, these machines can save 10,000 gallons of water per year. Participants are encouraged to contact their local gas and/or electric utility since additional rebates may be available. Between 2004 and 2010, RCLWA has given out 39 high-efficiency washing machine rebates to its customers. This equates to a water savings of 2.7 AF to date.

4.2.7. DMM 7: Public Information Programs

FMWD implements this DMM on the behalf of its member agencies. FMWD promotes water conservation and other resource efficiencies in coordination with Metropolitan. FMWD distributes public information directly to the public or through retailing agencies providing literature, brochures, posters, videos, etc. FMWD also maintains a library of water resource education conservation films and videos for loan to local organizations. It also provides speakers to various groups upon request. FMWD will continue to provide public information services and materials to remind the public about water and other resource issues. FMWD has co-sponsored fairs for education on water supplies and conservation. It has also participated in various events to inform the public about water supplies and conservation. Table 4-2 shows FMWD's past, current, and planned public information programs from 2006-2015.

Table 4-2: FMWD Public Information Programs

Actual	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Paid Advertising	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Public Service Announcement	No	No	No	No	No
Bill Inserts/Newsletters/Brochures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bill Showing Water Usage in Comparison to Previous Year's Usage	No	No	No	No	No
Demonstration Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Events, Media Events	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Speaker's Bureau	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Program to Coordinate with Other Government Agencies, Industry and Public Interest Groups and Media	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Actual Expenditures (\$)	\$850	\$1,640	\$4,340	\$19,248	\$26,711

Planned	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Paid Advertising	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Service Announcement	No	No	No	No	No
Bill Inserts/Newsletters/Brochures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bill Showing Water Usage in Comparison to Previous Year's Usage	No	No	No	No	No
Demonstration Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Events, Media Events	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Speaker's Bureau	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Program to Coordinate with Other Government Agencies, Industry and Public Interest Groups and Media	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Planned Expenditures (\$)	\$25,000 ⁷	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000

⁷ \$24,950 budget is inclusive of all outreach programs

4.2.8. DMM 8: School Education Programs

FMWD implements this DMM on the behalf of its member agencies. FMWD makes information/literature available to local school districts for utilization in local curriculum. FMWD also supports Metropolitan's extensive in-class education program for specific grade levels. FMWD has spoken and is available to speak at local schools. FMWD has also sponsored a local high school in the annual Solar Cup competition held by Metropolitan, where students build water crafts operated by solar power and have competitions at one of Metropolitan's reservoirs.

4.2.9. DMM 9: Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Accounts

RCLWA's service area and FMWD's service area as a whole is mainly residential with only very light commercial and no industrial water use within its boundaries. Institutional accounts consist of predominantly local schools and churches. In 1999, FMWD and its distributing member agencies implemented an agreement with Metropolitan for participation in a CII retrofit incentive project.

Currently, FMWD and its member agencies including RCLWA participate in Metropolitan's Save Water Save A Buck Rebate Program. This program offers rebates for various water efficient devices to CII customers as described below.

Save Water Save a Buck – This program began in 2002 and offers rebates to assist commercial, industrial, and institutional customers in replacing high-flow plumbing fixtures with low-flow fixtures. Rebates are available only on those devices listed in Table 4-3 below and must replace higher water use devices. Installation of devices is the responsibility of each participant. Participants may purchase and install as many of the water saving devices as are applicable to their site.

Table 4-3: Retrofit Devices and Rebate Amounts Available Under Save Water Save a Buck Program

Retrofit Device	Rebate Amount
High Efficiency Toilet	\$50
Ultra-Low-Water or Zero Water Urinal	\$200
Connectionless Food Steamers	\$485 per compartment
Air-Cooled Ice Machines (Tier III)	\$300
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller	\$625
pH / Conductivity Controller	\$1,750
Dry Vacuum Pumps	\$125 per horsepower (HP)
Water Pressurized Broom	\$110

4.2.10. DMM 10: Wholesale Agency Programs

RCLWA is a retail water company. Therefore, the DMM does not apply. RCLWA is a member of FMWD. FMWD provides financial incentives or equivalent resources, as appropriate and beneficial to distributing retail entities, to advance water conservation efforts and effectiveness.

4.2.11. DMM 11: Conservation Pricing

A new three-tiered water rate structure became effective on January 1, 2011 replacing the old two-tiered structure. The new rate structure includes a monthly standby charge which depends on meter size and a monthly usage charge (three-tiered increasing block rate).

4.2.12. DMM 12: Water Conservation Coordinator

FMWD implements this DMM on behalf of RCLWA. FMWD has designated the administrative manager as FMWD’s water conservation coordinator. This is not a full-time position, but time is devoted to coordination and oversight of conservation programs. RCLWA uses its website, water bills, and special mailings to inform customers of conservation issues.

4.2.13. DMM 13: Water Waste Prohibition

RCLWA has adopted a mandatory water conservation program (Resolution No. 2009.07 MWC) pursuant to Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 2008-00052U. The resolution directs its customers to:

- a. Adjust sprinklers and irrigation systems to avoid overspray, runoff, and waste;
- b. Not water lawns between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.;
- c. Shut off decorative fountains, ponds, or other similar aesthetic features, unless a water recycling system is used;
- d. Not hose down driveways, sidewalks and other paved surfaces, except when necessary for health or sanitary reasons;
- e. Not allow the hose to run while washing any vehicle and to use a bucket or a hose with an automatic cutoff valves;
- f. Check faucets, toilets and pipes, both indoor and outdoor for leaks and repair them immediate, or upon demand of RCLWA.

4.2.14. DMM 14: Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Replacement Programs

FMWD (and thus its member agencies) and Metropolitan had an agreement for participation in a Residential ULFT Retrofit and a CII Retrofit Incentive Project that lasted through May 2010. FMWD, through Metropolitan, currently offers rebates for high efficiency toilets (1.28 gallons per flush) for both residential and CII customers. The ULFT portion of this program concluded in June 2009.

Between 2004 and 2010, 10 ULFTs and 8 HETs have been installed representing a combined water savings of 2.3 AF.

5. Water Supplies Contingency Plan

5.1. Overview

Recent water supply challenges throughout the American Southwest and the State of California have resulted in the development of a number of policy actions that water agencies would implement in the event of a water shortage. In Southern California, the development of such policies has occurred at both the wholesale and retail level. This section describes new and existing policies that Metropolitan and RCLWA have in place to respond to water supply shortages, including a catastrophic interruption and up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

5.2. Shortage Actions

Metropolitan

As an importer of water from multiple sources, including both the Colorado River and Sierra Nevada Mountain runoff, a number of water supply challenges have impacted the reliability of Metropolitan's imported supplies. In response to these challenges, Metropolitan has implemented existing policies as well as developed new ones.

The first action that Metropolitan implements in the event of a water shortage is the suspension and/or reduction of its interruptible supplies, which are supplies sold at a discount in return for the buyers agreeing to be the first to be cutback in the event of a shortage. Metropolitan currently has two interruptible programs for agricultural users and groundwater replenishment, under which supplies were either suspended or reduced in 2007.

In addition, in preparation for the possibility of being unable to meet "firm demands" (non-interruptible supplies) of its member agencies, in February 2008, Metropolitan's Board of Directors (Board) adopted the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), which was subsequently updated in June 2009.

Metropolitan's plan includes the specific formula for calculating member agency supply allocations and the key implementation elements needed for administering an allocation. Metropolitan's WSAP is the foundation for the urban water shortage contingency analysis required under Water Code Section 10632 and is part of Metropolitan's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP).

Metropolitan's WSAP was developed in consideration of the principles and guidelines described in Metropolitan's 1999 Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM), with the objective of creating an equitable needs-based allocation. The plan's formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level for shortages of Metropolitan supplies of up to 50 percent. The formula takes into account: impact on retail customers and the economy; growth and population; changes in supply conditions; investments in local resources; demand hardening aspects of non-potable recycled water use; implementation of conservation savings program; participation in Metropolitan's interruptible programs; and investments in facilities.

The formula is calculated in three steps: base period calculations, allocation year calculations, and supply allocation calculations. The first two steps involve standard computations, while the third step contains specific methodology developed for the WSAP.

Step 1: Base Period Calculations – The first step in calculating a water supply allocation is to estimate water supply and demand using a historical-based period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of demand and supply is calculated using data from the three most recent non-shortage years, 2004-2006.

Step 2: Allocation Year Calculations – The next step in calculating the water supply allocation is estimating water needs in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates of retail demand for population or economic growth and changes in local supplies.

Step 3: Supply Allocation Calculations – The final step is calculating the water supply allocation for each member agency based on the allocation year water needs identified in Step 2. Each element and its application in the allocation formula are discussed in detail in Metropolitan's WSAP.

In order to implement the WSAP, the Metropolitan Board makes a determination on the level of the regional shortage, based on specific criteria, in April each year. If it is determined allocations are necessary, they go into effect in July for that year and remain for a 12-month period, although the schedule is at the discretion of Metropolitan's Board.

Metropolitan's 2010 RUWMP forecasts that Metropolitan will be able to meet projected firm demands throughout the forecast period from 2015 to 2035. However, these projections do not mean that Metropolitan would not implement its WSAP during this period.

Foothill Municipal Water District

The FMWD plan mirrors Metropolitan's plan with three exceptions. The first exception is that since FMWD does not take delivery of any Interim Agricultural Program water, reference to those deliveries has been deleted.

The second exception is the adjustment for conservation credits. In Metropolitan's plan, an adjustment is made for demand hardening due to both active conservation and plumbing-code based conservation. This adjustment is calculated through an accounting model using estimates of various conservation factors. Metropolitan is unable to calculate this adjustment to the sub-agency level. FMWD does not have this type of model, and it would be expensive to create one. As a solution, the rebates that FMWD has provided to agencies in 2004, 2005 and 2006 are used as the basis for the adjustment. FMWD's conservation credit is allocated to agencies based on the proportion of conservation credits each agency received in comparison to the total in 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The third exception is because of the way the water is allocated, without a further adjustment, total water allocated to FMWD's member agencies will never match the total water allocated to FMWD. Thus, an adjustment has been added to prorate the difference between the amount allocated to FMWD by Metropolitan and the initial allocation by FMWD.

Additionally, FMWD will reconcile over use and under use of member agency allocations at the same time that Metropolitan does, typically at the end of every 12 months. Any allocation that is under used by agencies will be pooled together in one pot to be distributed to those agencies that over use their allocation. The agencies taking any of that pooled water will be charged the regular FMWD Tier 1 or Tier 2 rate for having taken the water plus 50 percent of Metropolitan's penalty rate. Any penalties assessed would go into the Water Resource and Conservation Fund. Once the pooled water is used, agencies will pay the FMWD Tier 1 or Tier 2 rate for taking the water plus 100 percent of the Metropolitan penalty rate.

Supply Allocation Formula Elements

The following are the elements of the allocation formula:

Base Period – A three-year average of historical water use utilizing calendar years 2004, 2005 and 2006 will be used. Water use is divided into three components: total retail demand, locally produced water and imported water.

Growth Adjustment – Retail demands are adjusted for growth between the base period and the time of allocation based on county level estimates of average annual growth in

population. Agencies have an option to use weighted average population and job growth instead based on an appeal process to Metropolitan.

Local Supply Adjustment – Gains and losses in local supply from the base period used and the time of allocation would be made if approved by Metropolitan.

Extraordinary Increases in Local Supply – These increases are previously unscheduled water transfers or groundwater overproduction. Only a portion of these increases would count in the base period local production. This portion would be tied to the Regional Shortage Level and is calculated in such a manner to ensure that agencies are not discouraged from producing or developing these extraordinary increases.

Conservation Savings – An adjustment is made for demand hardening due to active conservation based on rebates provided by FMWD in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The conservation credit FMWD receives is allocated to agencies based on the proportion of conservation credits each agency received in comparison to the total in 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Conservation Rate Structure – This plan defines a conservation rate structure as one in which there is at least two tiers of volumetric water rates with a price differential between the top and bottom tiers of at least 10 percent. Agencies may receive 0.5 percent of an adjustment on the appropriate portion of the base period retail demand by submitting documentation showing proof of this rate structure and the amount of retail demand covered by the rate structure. FMWD will submit the documentation to Metropolitan. Once Metropolitan approves the adjustment, FMWD will pass it through to the appropriate retail agency.

Regional Shortage Percentage – This is the percentage of shortage between supplies and demands and will be declared by Metropolitan’s Board.

Wholesale Minimum Allocation – This is the first step in the formula and provides the minimum imported water allocation. It is set at one and a half times the Regional Shortage Percentage, meaning no agency can be allocated imported water deeper than one and a half times the Regional Shortage Percentage. For example, if the Regional Shortage Percentage is 20 percent, then no agency would receive an imported water allocation greater than a 30 percent reduction in imported water demands.

Retail Impact Adjustment Maximum – This adjustment occurs when a Regional Shortage is greater than 10 percent. It is the maximum additional allocation an agency may receive based on impacts to retail customers. Those agencies with less local supplies would receive a higher adjustment than those agencies with more local supplies. This adjustment’s maximum percentage is one-half of the Regional Shortage Percentage.

For example, if the Regional Shortage Percentage is 20 percent, then no agency would receive an adjustment greater than 10 percent of its dependence of imported water.

Total FMWD Allocation – A preliminary allocation is provided to agencies based on calculations that mirror Metropolitan’s plan (except for conservation as described above). Without a further adjustment, total water allocated to FMWD’s member agencies will never match the total water allocated to FMWD. Thus, an adjustment has been added to prorate the difference between the amount allocated to FMWD by Metropolitan and the initial allocation by FMWD.

Penalty Rates - Member agency allocations would be enforced through a penalty rate structure. It is recommended that this penalty rate structure mirror Metropolitan’s ascending penalty rate block structure. This structure provides a lower penalty for minor over use of allocations, and a higher penalty for major over use of allocations.

Conservation Plan Ordinance

The FMWD Board of Directors adopted Water Conservation Plan Ordinance No. 772-0409 on April 2009. Ordinance No. 772-0409 establishes a comprehensive staged water conservation program that will encourage reduced water consumption within the FMWD through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the FMWD. Along with permanent water conservation requirements, the FMWD’s Water Conservation Plan consists of the following five stages found in Table 5-1 to respond to a reduction in potable water available to the FMWD for distribution to its customers. Stage 1 conservation requirements are in effect at all times unless a mandatory conservation stage (2 or above) has been implemented by the Board of Directors.

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

On July 28, 2009, the RCLWA Board of Directors adopted a mandatory Conservation Program Ordinance No. 2009.07 MWC pursuant to Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 2008-0052U with a goal of reducing water use by 20 percent or more as shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: RCLWA Water Supply Shortage Stages and Conditions – Rationing Stages

Stage No.	Water Supply Conditions	% Shortage
1 – Normal Water Conservation	FMWD can meet all Member Agency Demands. Voluntary water conservation applies.	0%
2 – Increased Voluntary Conservation	Some supplies have been impacted, and consumers should increase efforts to conserve.	0%
3 – Extraordinary Conservation	Extraordinary Conservation. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is withdrawing water from most of its storage programs to meet demands. Extraordinary conservation is called for from consumers.	0%
4 - Allocation	Metropolitan has implemented its allocation plan to its member agencies. Thus supplies are limited.	Up to 50%
5 - Critical	Water supplies are only available for health and safety needs.	50% or greater

5.3. Three-Year Minimum Water Supply

As a matter of practice, Metropolitan does not provide annual estimates of the minimum supplies available to its member agencies. As such, Metropolitan member agencies must develop their own estimates for the purposes of meeting the requirements of the Act.

Section 135 of the Metropolitan Water District Act declares that a member agency has the right to invoke its “preferential right” to water, which grants each member agency a preferential right to purchase a percentage of Metropolitan’s available supplies based on specified, cumulative financial contributions to Metropolitan. Each year, Metropolitan calculates and distributes each member agency’s percentage of preferential rights. However, since Metropolitan’s creation in 1927, no member agency has ever invoked these rights as a means of acquiring limited supplies from Metropolitan.

As an alternative to preferential rights, Metropolitan adopted the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) in February 2008. Under the WSAP, member agencies are allowed to purchase a specified level of supplies without the imposition of penalty rates. The WSAP uses a combination of estimated total retail demands and historical local supply production within the member agency service area to estimate the firm demands on Metropolitan from each member agency in a given year. Based on a number of factors, including storage and supply conditions, Metropolitan then determines whether it

has the ability to meet these firm demands or will need to allocate its limited supplies among its member agencies. Thus, implicit in Metropolitan's decision not to implement an allocation of its supplies is that at a minimum Metropolitan will be able to meet the firm demands identified for each of the member agencies.

In order to estimate the minimum available supplies from Metropolitan for the period 2011-2013, an analysis was performed to assess the likelihood that Metropolitan would re-implement mandatory water use restrictions in the event of a 1990-92 hydrologic conditions over this period. Specific water management actions during times of water shortage are governed by Metropolitan's Water Shortage and Drought Management Plan (WSDM Plan). Adopted by the Metropolitan Board in 1999, the WSDM Plan provides a general framework for potential storage actions during shortages, but recognizes that storage withdrawals are not isolated actions but part of a set of resource management actions along with water transfers and conservation. As such, there is no specific criterion for which water management actions are to be taken at specific levels of storage. The implementation of mandatory restrictions is solely at the discretion of the Metropolitan Board and there are no set criteria that require the Board to implement restrictions. Given these conditions, the analysis relies upon a review of recent water operations and transactions that Metropolitan has implemented during recent drought.

The first step in the analysis was a review of projected SWP allocations to Metropolitan, based on historical hydrologies. As with the recent drought, potential impacts to SWP supplies from further drought and the recently implemented biological opinions are anticipated to be the biggest challenges facing Metropolitan in the coming three years.

A review of projected SWP allocations from the DWR's State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report 2009 (2009 SWP Reliability Report) was made to estimate a range of conservative supply assumptions regarding the availability of SWP supplies. The 2009 SWP Reliability Report provides estimates of the current (2009) and future (2029) SWP delivery reliability and incorporates regulatory requirements for SWP and CVP operations in accordance with USFWS and NMFS biological opinions. Estimates of future reliability also reflect potential impacts of climate change and sea level rise.

The analysis assumes a maximum SWP allocation available to Metropolitan of 2,011,500 AF and a Metropolitan storage level of 1,700,000 AF at 2010 year-end. The analysis also assumes a stable water supply from the Colorado River in the amount of 1,150,000 AF through 2015. Although the Colorado River watershed has also experienced drought in recent years, Metropolitan has implemented a number of supply programs that should ensure that supplies from this source are relatively steady for the next three years. Based on estimated "firm" demands on Metropolitan of 2.12 MAF, the annual surplus or deficit was calculated for each year of the three-year period.

A review of recent Metropolitan water management actions under shortage conditions was then undertaken to estimate the level of storage withdrawals and water transfers that Metropolitan may exercise under the 1990-92 hydrologic conditions were identified. For this analysis, it was assumed that, if Metropolitan storage levels were greater than 2 MAF at the beginning of any year, Metropolitan would be willing to take up to 600 TAF out of storage in that year. Where Metropolitan storage supplies were between 1.2 MAF and 2 MAF at the beginning of the year, it was assumed that Metropolitan would be willing to take up to 400 TAF in that year. At storage levels below 1.2 MAF, it was assumed that Metropolitan would take up to 200 TAF in a given year.

It was also assumed that Metropolitan would be willing to purchase up to 300 TAF of water transfer in any given year. For years where demands still exceeded supplies after accounting for storage withdrawals, transfer purchases were estimated and compared against the 300 TAF limit.

Table 5-2: Metropolitan Shortage Conditions

Study Year	Actual Year	SWP Allocation (%)	SWP (AF)	CRA (AF)	Total (AF)	Demand (AF)	Surplus/ Shortage (AF)	Storage at YE (AF)	Transfers (AF)
2011	1990	30%	603,450	1,108,000	1,711,450	2,124,000	(400,000)	1,300,000	(12,550)
2012	1991	27%	542,820	1,108,000	1,650,820	2,123,000	(200,000)	1,100,000	(272,180)
2013	1992	26%	522,990	1,108,000	1,630,990	2,123,000	(200,000)	900,000	(292,010)

Based on the analysis above, Metropolitan would be able to meet firm demands under the driest three-year hydrologic scenario using the recent water management actions described above without re-implementing mandatory water use restrictions on its member agencies. Given the assumed absence of mandatory restrictions, the estimated minimum imported water supplies available to FMWD from Metropolitan is assumed to be equal to Metropolitan’s estimate of demand for firm supplies for FMWD, which Metropolitan uses when considering whether to impose mandatory restrictions. Thus, the estimate of the minimum imported supplies available to FMWD is 10,090 AF.

FMWD has also adopted a shortage allocation plan and accompanying allocation model that estimates firm demands on FMWD. Assuming FMWD would not be imposing mandatory restrictions if Metropolitan is not, the estimate of firms demands in FMWD’s allocation model has been used to estimate the minimum imported supplies available to each of FMWD’s member agencies for 2011-13. Thus, the estimate of the minimum imported supplies available to RCLWA is 1,054 AF⁸.

As captured in its 2010 RUWMP, Metropolitan believes that the water supply and demand management actions it is undertaking will increase its reliability throughout the

⁸ FMWD Water Shortage Allocation model (2009)

25-year period addressed in its plan. Thus for purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that Metropolitan and FMWD will be able to maintain the identified supply amounts throughout the three-year period.

Metropolitan projects reliability for full service demands through the year 2035. Based on the FMWD Water Supply Allocation Plan, the RCLWA is expected to fully meet demands for the next three years assuming Metropolitan and FMWD are not in shortage, and zero allocations are imposed for Imported Supplies. Normal year supplies are based on the Base Period supply in the FMWD Water Supply Allocation Plan, which is the average of the last three non-shortage calendar years 2004, 2005, and 2006. The Three-Year Estimated Minimum Water Supply is listed in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Three-Year Estimated Minimum Water Supply (AFY)

Source	Normal (2011)	2012	2013	2014
Imported Supply	882	1,054	1,054	1,054
Local Supplies	1,526	1,404	1,404	1,404
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>2,458</i>

5.4. Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Given the great distances that imported supplies travel to reach the FMWD service area, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles aqueducts, pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, this water is distributed to customers through an intricate network of pipes and water mains that are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters.

Metropolitan

Metropolitan has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP Plans. Metropolitan also developed an Emergency Storage Requirement to mitigate against potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the Southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas fault. In addition, Metropolitan is working with the State to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences that could occur outside of the Southern California region, such as a maximum probable seismic event in the Delta that would cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries. For greater detail on Metropolitan’s planned responses to catastrophic interruption, please refer to Metropolitan’s RUWMP.

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

In the event of a power outage, RCLWA has emergency generators at all of its key wells and booster locations. If the normal water supply is interrupted, water can be supplied to RCLWA from emergency interconnections with the City of Pasadena or Las Flores Mutual Water Company. RCLWA is currently planning a further interconnection with nearby Lincoln Avenue Water Company.

RCLWA’s distribution system is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It ranges in elevation from 1100’ to 1800’ above mean sea level. As a result, with major reservoirs at the top of this system, water can be fed by gravity to all users. It is RCLWA’s policy to keep these reservoirs as full as possible at all times. This means that users can usually be supplied with water for 2 to 3 days in the case of either a power or supply outage.

In addition, the Foothill Conjunctive Use Program is currently being implemented. This program provides for groundwater storage of up to 9,000 AF, with up to 3,000 AF to be produced for each of three consecutive dry years, thus decreasing dependence on imported surface water supply. Additionally, there are current considerations to implement the Raymond Basin Conjunctive Use Program, which would generate grant funding for the construction of a nitrate removal plant. This plant would further lessen RCLWA’s dependence on imported water supply. An implementation schedule is not yet available for the Raymond Basin Conjunctive Use Program.

Preparation actions for possible catastrophes are listed in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: RCLWA Preparation Actions for Catastrophe

Possible Catastrophe	Preparation Actions
Regional Power Outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Generators • Emergency Interconnections • Gravity Fed Distribution System • Reservoir Level Maintenance • Conjunctive Use Program • Emergency Response Fund
Earthquake	
Supply Contamination	
Terrorist Act which Interrupts Service	
Other(s)	

5.5. Prohibitions, Penalties and Consumption Reduction Methods

Prohibitions

The RCLWA Conservation Program Ordinance No. 2009.07 MWC and FMWD Water Conservation Plan Ordinance No. 772-0409 list water conservation requirements which shall take effect upon implementation by the RCLWA and FMWD Board of Directors. These prohibitions shall promote the efficient use of water, reduce or eliminate water waste, complement the RCLWA’s water quality regulations and urban runoff reduction efforts, and enable implementation of the RCLWA’s Water Shortage Contingency Measures. Prohibitions include but are not limited to the following restricted activities: outdoor watering, washing of vehicles, washing of hard or paved surfaces, filling or refilling swimming pools and decorative water features, and using potable water in construction activities. Additionally, RCLWA requires any leaks to be repaired in a time frame specific to each stage’s conservation requirements. The prohibitions and the stages at which they take effect can be found in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: RCLWA Mandatory Prohibitions

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
Leaks from any facility both inside and outside of a customer’s premises must be repaired within 72 hours after the customer is notified of, or discovers the leak.	At All Times
All new plumbing fixtures installed within the RCLWA service area must conform to the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets shall use less than 1.6 gallons per flush. • Showerheads shall flow at less than 2.5 gallons per minute. • Non-residential lavatory faucets shall be metering or self-closing. • Urinals shall use not more than 1.5 gallons per flush. 	At All Times
No irrigation of new or existing parks, median strips, landscaped public areas or landscaped areas, lawns, or gardens surrounding single-family homes, condominiums, townhouses, apartments, and industrial parks shall occur in such a way as to waste water. The rate and extent of application of water shall be controlled by the consumer so as to eliminate	At All Times

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
runoff or overspray from the irrigated areas.	
Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.	At All Times
Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device not continuously attended is limited to no more than ten (10) minutes watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using only very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standard.	At All Times
Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.	At All Times
Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.	At All Times
Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device. This subsection does not apply to any commercial car washing facility or commercial service station; where health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleaning, such as garbage trucks and vehicles which transport food and	At All Times

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
perishables.	
Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.	At All Times
Commercial lodging establishments are requested to post notices informing their guests about the FMWD's water conservation policy and urging guests to conserve water.	At All Times
Hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.	At All Times
Food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are prohibited from using non-water conserving dish wash spray valves.	At All Times
No watering, sprinkling or irrigating shall take place in any landscaped or vegetated areas on days when the wind is blowing causing overspray, and on days when it is raining.	At All Times
The use of potable water from fire hydrants shall be limited to firefighting related activities or other activities immediately necessary to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the RCLWA.	At All Times
Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.	Stage 2
Installation of non-re-circulating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash and new commercial laundry systems.	Stage 2
All commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational re-circulating water systems, or must have secured a waiver of this requirement from RCLWA.	Stage 2
Outdoor water use is limited to odd or even days, based on ending number of customer address.	Stage 2
Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three days per week on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. During the months of November through March,	Stage 3

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than two days per week on Tuesdays and Saturdays. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.	
Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two days per week on Tuesdays and Saturdays. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.	Stage 4
All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by the local water purveyor unless other arrangements are made with RCLWA.	Stage 4
Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this plan.	Stage 4
Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to, any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, by high pressure/low volume wash systems, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.	Stage 4

Examples of Prohibitions	Stage When Prohibition Becomes Mandatory
<p>No new potable water service will be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will-serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability) will be issued, except under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or • The project is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; or • The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the local water purveyor 	Stage 5
<p>RCLWA will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area. This subsection does not apply to boundary corrections and annexations that will not result in any increased use of water.</p>	Stage 5
<p>Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. Any waivers to this restriction must be obtained from the RCLWA.</p>	Stage 5
<p>All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user’s plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within twenty four (24) hours of notification by the local water purveyor unless other arrangements are made with the RCLWA.</p>	Stage 5

Consumption Reduction Methods

Methods to reduce the use of potable water exist in all Water Shortage Levels are listed in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Consumption Reduction Methods

Consumption Reduction Methods	Stage When Method Takes Effect	Projected Reduction (%)
Stage 1 Conservation Measures	1	0%
Stage 2 Conservation Measures	2	0%
Stage 3 Conservation Measures	3	0%
Stage 4 Conservation Measures	4	Up to 50%
Stage 5 Conservation Measures	4	50% or greater

Penalties

Any customer who violates provisions of the Water Conservation Plan Ordinance by either excess use of water or by specific violation of one or more of the applicable water use restrictions for a particular mandatory conservation stage may be cited by the RCLWA and may be subject to written notices, surcharges, fines, flow restrictions, service disconnection, and/or service termination, which are detailed in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7: Penalties and Charges

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Written Notice	First Violation
Penalty equal to 25% of previous water bill	Second Violation
Penalty equal to 50% of previous water bill and termination of water service for a period not to exceed 48 hours.	Third Violation
Possible installation of flow restrictors or discontinue water service.	Any Violation

5.6. Impacts to Revenue

RCLWA has a long-established emergency reserve fund for use in earthquakes, a water shortage, or drought situations. Its rate structure is designed to allow for operations, capital improvements, and the maintenance of this reserve. In addition, RCLWA can institute additional levels of its existing tiered rate structure to offset the loss of revenue that might occur. Such measures taken by RCLWA are listed in Tables 5-8 and 5-9.

Table 5-8: Proposed RCLWA Measures to Overcome Revenue Impacts

Name of Measures
Emergency Reserve Fund
Rate Structure Adjustment
Tiered Rate Structure Implementation

Table 5-9: Proposed Measures to Overcome Expenditure Impacts

Name of Measures
Obtain Alternative Sources of Funding
Defer certain expenditures

5.7. Reduction Measuring Mechanism

A daily water use recording and monitoring system is in use under normal water supply conditions. During a declared water shortage emergency, the RCLWA management staff will compare daily water production with targeted goals and take appropriate action as outlined in this plan.

Reduction Monitoring Mechanisms are listed in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10: Water Use Monitoring Mechanisms

Mechanisms for Determining Actual Reductions	Type of Data Expected
Recording and Monitoring System	Daily Water Use

6. Recycled Water

6.1. Agency Coordination

Cost-effective opportunities for using recycled water in the RCLWA service area are limited due to the lack of large users and large irrigated areas. In addition, there is presently no nearby source of recycled water supply. This potential is continually assessed by FMWD and Metropolitan.

Table 6-1: Participating Agencies

Participating Agencies	Participated
Water Agencies	FMWD, Metropolitan
Wastewater Agencies	LACSD

6.2. Wastewater Description and Disposal

RCLWA does not provide wastewater services. Rather, the areas it serves rely on the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) for wastewater treatment and disposal at the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WRP). The County Sanitation Districts, which provide wastewater services within the FMWD service area, are Districts 16 (Pasadena), 17 (Altadena), 28 (the area of La Cañada Flintridge surrounding the La Cañada Country Club), and 34 (the majority remainder of La Cañada Flintridge).

In fiscal year 2007-08, the LACSD operated 11 wastewater treatment facilities, 10 of which are classified as water reclamation plants (WRPs). These facilities serve approximately 5 million people in 78 cities and unincorporated county areas within Los Angeles County. Effluent quality from the WRPs ranges from undisinfected secondary to coagulated, filtered, disinfected tertiary. During the fiscal year, LACSD facilities produced an average of 478.59 million gallons per day (MGD), or 536,278 AFY of effluent. Of the total effluent produced, 172.22 MGD (192,983 AFY) were recycled water suitable for reuse. The amount recycled is 36 percent of the total amount of effluent produced, a decrease of 1.6 percent from the preceding fiscal year. Water reclamation capacity at the 10 Districts' facilities is now 251.8 MGD (282,154 AFY). The remaining

306.36 MGD (343,296 AFY) was effluent discharged to the ocean from LACSD’s Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in the City of Carson.⁹

6.3. Current Recycled Water Uses

There are currently no recycled water uses within RCLWA’s service area.

6.4. Potential Recycled Water Uses

FMWD, RCLWA’s wholesale provider, has initiated a Local, Reliable Water Supply Program (LRWSP) to reduce dependence on imported water supplies through development of recycled water as well as increased storm water capture and recharge and water conservation throughout the service area. Recycled water supplies currently comprise 1 percent of the total water supply within the FMWD service area. FMWD plans to develop recycled water through the construction of up to three satellite membrane bioreactor (MBR) plants as part of a Regional Water Recycling Project. Alternative means of bringing recycled water to the area are also being reviewed. Recycled water produced by these plants will be used to replace demands on potable supplies for use in greenbelt irrigation and groundwater recharge. Future recycled water development is in the planning stages currently, and the amount of additional local production is not known.

Table 6-4 compares the recycled water use projections from RCWLA’s 2005 UWMP with the actual 2010 recycled water use. Both figures are zero.

Table 6-2: Recycled Water Uses – 2005 Projections compared with 2010 Actual (AFY)

User Type	2005 Projection for 2010	2010 Actual Use
Agriculture		
Landscape		
Wildlife Habitat		
Wetlands		
Industrial		
Groundwater Recharge		
Total	0	0

⁹ Source: http://www.lacsd.org/info/water_reuse/refy0708/refy0708.asp.

6.4.1. Direct Non-Potable Reuse

RCLWA does not have the potential for direct non-potable reuse within its service area due to no existing recycled water system.

6.4.2. Indirect Potable Reuse

RCLWA does not have the potential for indirect potable reuse within its service area.

6.5. Optimization Plan

Because RCLWA is not using recycled water at this time, it is not practicable to provide a recycled water optimization plan.

To determine if a recycled water project is cost-effective, cost/benefit analyses must be conducted for each potential project. This raises the issue of technical and economic feasibility of a recycled water project requiring a relative comparison to alternative water supply options. Analyses indicate that capital costs of water recycling in RCLWA exceed the cost of purchasing additional imported water from Metropolitan.

7. Future Water Supply Projects and Programs

7.1. Water Management Tools

Resource optimization, such as recycled feasibility studies to minimize the needs for imported water is led by the regional agencies in collaboration with local agencies.

With the eventual replacement of older wells with new more efficient wells and the continued efforts in reducing water waste, RCLWA can meet projected demands with existing facilities and distribution system.

7.2. Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

RCLWA relies on the efforts of FMWD and Metropolitan to pursue transfer or exchange opportunities. RCLWA is not currently involved in any transfer or exchange opportunities.

7.3. Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

Modification of Rubio Cañon Water Collection System – RCLWA is conducting a feasibility study for increasing the flow of water from the Canyon by installing a new collection well at the treatment plant, outside the Raymond Basin. The possibility that this flow can be enhanced without disturbing the Canyon ecosystem is a possibility since the depth to water is 40 feet below the streambed.

Groundwater Storage Program – Working with FMWD and other water agencies in this area, RCLWA is in the closing stages of placing into operation a new Conjunctive Use Program. This program will enable the storage of 9,000 AF of Metropolitan’s supplied surplus water in the Monk Hill sub unit of the Raymond Basin. Upon Metropolitan’s call, up to 3,000 AF per year of this stored water can be extracted when needed. Basin conditions will be maintained or improved with enhanced water levels and known contaminant plumes contained. These contaminant plumes do not impact RCLWA at this point, but could in the future.

Raymond Basin Groundwater Restoration – RCLWA participates in this program as a member of the Raymond Basin Management Board. The overall goals are to enhance local recharge and bring a secondary source of untreated replenishment water into the basin. Groundwater levels are declining and the area’s population continues to grow.

Planning, design, and construction of this program are estimated at \$30 million over a span of ten years.

Three specific projects are contemplated: conversion of existing flood control debris basins into water spreading facilities; constructing an untreated water transmission line into the basin; and constructing 4 new monitoring wells at key locations to better determine actual water quality conditions and groundwater levels.

7.4. Desalination Opportunities

RCLWA does not have opportunities to directly develop desalinated supplies. It does not border the ocean and cannot participate directly in ocean desalination. However, RCLWA supports Metropolitan's Seawater Desalination Program (SDP), which provides incentives to Metropolitan's member agencies of up to \$250 per AF for the production of desalinated ocean water. Although RCLWA is not able to directly participate in seawater desalination, it participates indirectly by supporting Metropolitan's program.

7.4.1. Groundwater

There are currently no brackish groundwater opportunities within RCLWA's service area.

7.4.2. Ocean Water

RCLWA does not border the ocean and cannot participate directly in ocean desalination opportunities.

8. UWMP Adoption Process

8.1. Overview

Recognizing that close coordination among other relevant public agencies and water companies is the key to the success of its UWMP, RCLWA worked closely with other entities (especially FMWD) to develop and update this planning document. RCLWA also encouraged public involvement through a holding of a public hearing to learn and ask questions about their water supply.

This section provides the information required in Article 3 of the Water Code related to adoption and implementation of the UWMP. Table 8-1 summarizes external coordination and outreach activities carried out by RCLWA and their corresponding dates. The UWMP checklist to confirm compliance with the Water Code is provided in Appendix A.

Table 8-1: External Coordination and Outreach

External Coordination and Outreach	Date	Reference
Encouraged public involvement (Public Hearing)	June 2, 2011 & June 9, 2011	Appendix E
Notified city or county within supplier's service area that water supplier is preparing an updated UWMP (at least 60 days prior to public hearing)	April 20, 2011	Appendix D
Held public hearing	June 21, 2011	Appendix E
Adopted UWMP	June 21, 2011	Appendix F
Submitted UWMP to DWR (no later than 30 days after adoption)	July 21, 2011	
Submitted UWMP to the California State Library and city or county within the supplier's service area (no later than 30 days after adoption)	July 21, 2011	
Made UWMP available for public review (no later than 30 days after filing with DWR)	August 20, 2011	

This UWMP was adopted by the Board of Directors on June 21, 2011. A copy of the adopted resolution is provided in Appendix F.

A change from the 2004 legislative session to the 2009 legislative session required RCLWA to notify any city or county within its service area at least 60 days prior to the

public hearing. RCLWA sent a Letter of Notification to the City of Altadena Town Council and the County of Los Angeles on April 20, 2011 that it is in the process of preparing an updated UWMP (Appendix D).

8.2. Public Participation

It has been the custom with previous reports that the Annual Meeting of the Association's shareholders review, approve, and adopt the updated plan. Due to the delay in DWR UWMP Guidebook release, the public hearing will be held on June 21, 2011. Significant additions/revisions to the plan, if any, will be submitted as an amendment to the plan.

8.3. Agency Coordination

RCLWA involved these water providers in the development of its 2010 UWMP at various levels of contribution as summarized in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Coordination with Appropriate Agencies

	Participated in Plan Development	Commented on Draft	Attended Public Meetings	Contacted for Assistance	Sent Copy of Draft Plan	Sent Notice of Intention to Adopt	Not Involved/No Information
FMWD	X		X	X	X	X	
Metropolitan							
County of Los Angeles						X	
Altadena Town Council						X	

8.4. UWMP Submittal

8.4.1. Review of Implementation of 2010 UWMP

As required by California Water Code, RCLWA summarizes the implementation of the Water Conservation Programs to date, and compares the implementation to those as planned in its 2005 UWMP.

Comparison of 2005 Planned Water Conservation Programs with 2010 Actual Programs

RCLWA recognizes the importance of water conservation and has made water use efficiency an integral part of water use planning. RCLWA is not a California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) signatory; however, it is currently implementing all 14 DMMs described in the Act. DMMs as defined by the Act correspond to the CUWCC's Best Management Practices (BMPs). For RCLWA's specific achievements in the area of conservation, please see Section 4 of this Plan.

8.4.2. Filing of 2010 UWMP

The Board of Directors reviewed the Final Draft Plan on June 21, 2011. The five-person Board of Directors approved the 2010 UWMP on June 21, 2011. See Appendix F for the resolution approving the Plan.

By July 21, 2011, RCLWA's Adopted 2010 UWMP was filed with DWR, California State Library, the County of Los Angeles and any cities within its service area.

Appendices

- A. Urban Water Management Plan Checklist
- B. Raymond Basin Water Rights Adjudication
- C. Resolution No. 2009.07 MWC, Resolution Establishing a Moratorium on New Water Connections, Resolution Water Supply Reliability Program
- D. 60 Day Notification Letters
- E. Public Hearing Notice
- F. Copy of Plan Adoption

Appendix A

Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

Urban Water Management Plan checklist, organized by subject

No.	UWMP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
PLAN PREPARATION				
4	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	10620(d)(2)		Section 8.3
6	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Any city or county receiving the notice may be consulted and provide comments.	10621(b)		Appendix D
7	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP or any amendments to, or changes in, have been adopted as described in Section 10640 et seq.	10621(c)		Section 8.4
54	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water management plan has been or will be provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of this urban water management plan.	10635(b)		Section 8.4
55	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	10642		Section 8.2
56	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection and held a public hearing about the plan. For public agencies, the hearing notice is to be provided pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water. Privately-owned water suppliers shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.	10642		Appendix E
57	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	10642		Appendix F
58	Provide supporting documentation as to how the water supplier plans to implement its plan.	10643		Section 8.4

No.	UWMP requirement a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
59	Provide supporting documentation that, in addition to submittal to DWR, the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. This also includes amendments or changes.	10644(a)		Section 8.4
60	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours	10645		Section 8.4
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION				
8	Describe the water supplier service area.	10631(a)		Section 1.3.1
9	Describe the climate and other demographic factors of the service area of the supplier	10631(a)		Section 2.2.1
10	Indicate the current population of the service area	10631(a)	Provide the most recent population data possible. Use the method described in "Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use." See Section M	Section 2.2.2
11	Provide population projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030, based on data from State, regional, or local service area population projections.	10631(a)	2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	Section 2.2.2
12	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	10631(a)		Section 2.2.3
SYSTEM DEMANDS				
1	Provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	10608.20(e)		Section 2.4.3 Section 2.4.4
2	Wholesalers: Include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions. Retailers: Conduct at least one public hearing that includes general discussion of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with the Water Conservation Bill of 2009.	10608.36 10608.26(a)	Retailers and wholesalers have slightly different requirements	Appendix E Section 2.4.5

No.	UWMP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
3	Report progress in meeting urban water use targets using the standardized form.	10608.40		Not applicable
25	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, for the following: (A) single-family residential, (B) multifamily, (C) commercial, (D) industrial, (E) institutional and governmental, (F) landscape, (G) sales to other agencies, (H) saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, and (I) agriculture.	10631(e)(1)	Consider 'past' to be 2005, present to be 2010, and projected to be 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Provide numbers for each category for each of these years.	Section 2.3
33	Provide documentation that either the retail agency provided the wholesale agency with water use projections for at least 20 years, if the UWMP agency is a retail agency, OR, if a wholesale agency, it provided its urban retail customers with future planned and existing water source available to it from the wholesale agency during the required water-year types	10631(k)	Average year, single dry year, multiple dry years for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	Section 2.5
34	Include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.	10631.1(a)		Section 2.5.2
SYSTEM SUPPLIES				
13	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	10631(b)	The 'existing' water sources should be for the same year as the "current population" in line 10. 2035 and 2040 can also be provided.	Section 3.1
14	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. If yes, then complete 15 through 21 of the UWMP Checklist. If no, then indicate "not applicable" in lines 15 through 21 under the UWMP location column.	10631(b)	Source classifications are: surface water, groundwater, recycled water, storm water, desalinated sea water, desalinated brackish groundwater, and other.	Section 3.3
15	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	10631(b)(1)		not applicable
16	Describe the groundwater basin.	10631(b)(2)		Section 3.3
17	Indicate whether the groundwater basin is adjudicated? Include a copy of the court order or decree.	10631(b)(2)		Section 3.3 Appendix B

No.	UWMP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
18	Describe the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. If the basin is not adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		Section 3.3
19	For groundwater basins that are not adjudicated, provide information as to whether DWR has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition. If the basin is adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		not applicable
20	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	10631(b)(3)		Section 3.3.2
21	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	10631(b)(4)	Provide projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	Section 3.3.2
24	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	10631(d)		Section 7.2
30	Include a detailed description of all water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, excluding demand management programs addressed in (f)(1). Include specific projects, describe water supply impacts, and provide a timeline for each project.	10631(h)		Section 7.3
31	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater.	10631(i)		Section 7.4
44	Provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. Coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	10633		Section 6.1
45	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	10633(a)		Section 6.2

No.	UWMP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
46	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	10633(b)		Section 6.2
47	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.	10633(c)		Section 6.3
48	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.	10633(d)		Section 6.4
49	The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	10633(e)		Section 6.4
50	Describe the actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	10633(f)		Section 6.5
51	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.	10633(g)		Section 6.5
WATER SHORTAGE RELIABILITY AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING ^b				
5	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	10620(f)		Section 3
22	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage and provide data for (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, and (C) multiple dry water years.	10631(c)(1)		Section 3.5.1
23	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use - given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors - describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.	10631(c)(2)		Section 3.5.2
35	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action, including up to a 50-percent water supply reduction, and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage	10632(a)		Section 5.2

No.	UWMP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
36	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.	10632(b)		Section 5.3
37	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.	10632(c)		Section 5.4
38	Identify additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.	10632(d)		Section 5.5
39	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.	10632(e)		Section 5.5
40	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	10632(f)		Section 5.5
41	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.	10632(g)		Section 5.6
42	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	10632(h)		Appendix C
43	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.	10632(i)		Section 5.7
52	Provide information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	10634	Four years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030	Section 3.5.2.1

No.	UWMP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
53	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. Base the assessment on the information compiled under Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.	10635(a)		Section 3.5.3 Section 3.5.4 Section 3.5.5
DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES				
26	Describe how each water demand management measure is being implemented or scheduled for implementation. Use the list provided.	10631(f)(1)	Discuss each DMM, even if it is not currently or planned for implementation. Provide any appropriate schedules.	Section 4
27	Describe the methods the supplier uses to evaluate the effectiveness of DMMs implemented or described in the UWMP.	10631(f)(3)		Section 4
28	Provide an estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the ability to further reduce demand.	10631(f)(4)		Section 4
29	Evaluate each water demand management measure that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. The evaluation should include economic and non-economic factors, cost-benefit analysis, available funding, and the water suppliers' legal authority to implement the work.	10631(g)	See 10631(g) for additional wording.	Not applicable
32	Include the annual reports submitted to meet the Section 6.2 requirements, if a member of the CUWCC and signer of the December 10, 2008 MOU.	10631(j)	Signers of the MOU that submit the annual reports are deemed compliant with Items 28 and 29.	Not applicable

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

b The Subject classification is provided for clarification only. It is aligned with the organization presented in Part I of this guidebook. A water supplier is free to address the UWMP Requirement anywhere with its UWMP, but is urged to provide clarification to DWR to facilitate review

Appendix B

Raymond Basin Water Rights Adjudication

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5
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7 Arthur L. Littleworth
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9 Riverside, California 92502
10 Telephone: (714) 686-1450
11 Special Counsel for Plaintiff

12 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

13 CITY OF PASADENA, a municipal) NO. Pasadena C-1323
14 corporation,)
15 Plaintiff,) JUDGMENT
16 vs.) (As Modified and Restated
17 CITY OF ALHAMBRA, a municipal)
18 corporation, et al.,)
19 Defendants.)
20

21 The above-entitled action was brought by plaintiff,
22 City of Pasadena, a municipal corporation, against City of
23 Alhambra, a municipal corporation, City of Monrovia, a municipal
24 corporation, City of Arcadia, a municipal corporation, City of
25 Sierra Madre, a municipal corporation, City of South Pasadena,
26 a municipal corporation, La Canada Irrigation District, San
27 Gabriel County Water District, Lincoln Avenue Water Company, a
28 corporation, The Las Flores Water Company, a corporation, Rubio
Canon Land and Water Association, a corporation, Valley Water
Company, a corporation, Flintridge Mutual Water Company, a
corporation, California-Michigan Land and Water Company, a cor-

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1 poration, Mira Loma Mutal Water Company, a corporation, El
2 Campo Mutual Water Company, a corporation, Sunnyslope Water
3 Company, a corporation, California Water and Telephone Company,
4 a corporation, Crown City Ice Company, a corporation, Rancho
5 Santa Anita, Inc., a corporation, Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning
6 Company, a corporation, Alice H. Graves, A. V. Wagner, Eugene E.
7 Bean, Fred M. Wilcox, and Charles Hueston Hastings, Defendants,
8 for the purpose of quieting the title of said plaintiff as
9 against said defendants to the alleged prior and paramount right
10 of said plaintiff to take, divert and use the waters within the
11 area involved in the issues of the action situate in the County
12 of Los Angeles, State of California, and to enjoin each defen-
13 dant found to own a right to take or divert water from the
14 Raymond Basin from taking therefrom, in any year, water in such
15 volume as, when added to the amount which the other parties
16 shall be adjudged and decreed to be entitled to take and divert,
17 would result in a total annual diversion from said basin in
18 excess of the average annual supply of water thereto; and on
19 July 13, 1939, the above-entitled Court having issued its order
20 directing said plaintiff to bring in and make parties to said
21 action Ross M. Lockhard, Pasadena Cemetery Association, a cor-
22 poration, Altadena Golf Club, a corporation, Henry E. Huntington
23 Library and Art Gallery, a corporation, Bradbury Estate Company,
24 a corporation, and East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd., a corpora-
25 tion, and said Court on the 8th day of November, 1939, having
26 made its order declaring void the order to bring in new parties
27 made July 13, 1939, insofar as East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd.,
28 is concerned, and said defendant having been dismissed from

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1 this action; and

2 All said parties defendant having been duly served
3 personally with summons and a copy of the complaint, and the
4 issues having been joined; defendant Ross M. Lockhard having
5 answered by his true name Ross M. Lockhart; and Robert A.
6 Millikan, Archer Milton Huntington, Herbert Hoover, William B.
7 Munro and Edwin P. Hubbell, Trustees of the Henry E. Huntington
8 Library and Art Gallery answering for defendant Henry E.
9 Huntington Library and Art Gallery, a corporation; defendants
10 Bradbury Estate Company, a corporation, and Eugene E. Bean
11 having disclaimed any right, title, interest or estate in and
12 to the properties involved in this action, Charles Heuston
13 Hastings, having answered by his true name Charles Heuston
14 Hastings, and since the commencement of this action said defen-
15 dant Charles Heuston Hastings having died and Ernest Crawford
16 May as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles
17 Heuston Hastings, deceased, having been substituted for said
18 decedent, and A. V. Wagner having answered and having asserted
19 and claimed a right to water on his own behalf and on behalf of
20 others claiming under and through him, and Canyon Mutual Water
21 Company, a corporation, sued herein as Doe Corporation No. 1,
22 having answered under its true name, and defendant Alice H.
23 Graves having died since the commencement of this action, and
24 Alice Graves Stewart and Katharine Graves Armstrong and
25 Francis P. Graves being the heirs at law of said Alice H.
26 Graves, deceased, and being the residuary legatees under the
27 Last Will and Testament of Alice H. Graves, deceased, and having
28 been substituted by stipulation as parties defendant for said

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1 Alice H. Graves, and plaintiff since the commencement of this
2 action having acquired the water rights owned and claimed by
3 Jacob Bean Securities Company, a corporation, Alice Graves
4 Stewart, Katharine Graves Armstrong and Francis P. Graves,
5 exclusive of the rights of the last named individuals which
6 are hereinafter set forth and defined, and plaintiff having
7 duly filed its supplemental complaint with respect thereto,
8 and the defendant City of Arcadia, since the commencement of
9 this action, having acquired all water rights involved herein
10 of the Rancho Santa Anita, Inc., a corporation, and said
11 defendants having duly filed their supplemental answer with
12 respect thereto, and First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena,
13 a corporation, answering as successor in interest to defendant
14 Altadena Golf Club, defendant Sunnyslope Water Company, a
15 corporation, having stipulated that its true name is Sunny
16 Slope Water Company, Chesley E. Osborn and Kathleen M. Osborn
17 having been substituted as parties defendant in the place and
18 stead of defendant Fred M. Wilcox, and Dell A. Schweitzer,
19 executor of the estate of Fred M. Wilcox, deceased; motion of
20 defendant City of South Pasadena for permission to file its
21 amended answer disclaiming any interest or estate in the
22 water and/or water rights in the Raymond Basin as described
23 in plaintiff's complaint, having been granted, and said
24 defendant, City of South Pasadena, having been dismissed from
25 this action, subject to the obligation of said defendant to
26 pay certain costs, plaintiff and certain defendants having
27 jointly filed herein their motion that reference should be
28 made to the Division of Water Resources, Department of Public

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1 Works, State of California, as referee; after hearing thereon,
2 following notice duly served on all defendants not parties to
3 said motion, said Division of Water Resources having been
4 appointed referee herein to investigate all of the physical
5 facts involved herein, and seasonably to report to the Court
6 thereon, and the said referee having filed its report herein
7 and the objections thereto filed with it, a stipulation in
8 writing having been entered into on the 29th day of September,
9 1943 by and between the attorneys for certain parties, to
10 wit: City of Alhambra, City of Arcadia, California Water and
11 Telephone Company, Canyon Mutual Water Company, Crown City
12 Ice Company, El Campo Mutual Water Company, First Trust and
13 Savings Bank of Pasadena, Flintridge Mutual Water Company,
14 Francis P. Graves, Alice Graves Stewart and Katharine Graves
15 Armstrong, being the heirs of Alice H. Graves, deceased, and
16 being the residuary legatees under the Last Will and Testament
17 of Alice H. Graves, deceased, Las Flores Water Company,
18 Lincoln Avenue Water Company, Ross M. Lockhart, Ernest Crawford
19 May, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles
20 Heuston Hastings, deceased, Robert A. Millikan, Archer Milton
21 Huntington, Herbert Hoover, William B. Munro and Edwin P.
22 Hubbell, Trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art
23 Gallery, Mira Loma Mutual Water Company, City of Monrovia,
24 Chesley E. Osborn and Kathleen M. Osborn, Pasadena Cemetery
25 Association, City of Pasadena, Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning
26 Company, Rubio Canon Land and Water Association, San Gabriel
27 County Water District, City of Sierra Madre, Sunny Slope
28 Water Company, Valley Water Company, A. V. Wagner and those

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1 claiming under and through him, and said stipulation having
2 been filed herein on the 24th day of November, 1943, requesting
3 that a certain judgment be entered herein as between said
4 parties, and stipulating that the amount of water pumped or
5 otherwise taken by non-parties to this action in the Western
6 Unit of the Raymond Basin Area as described in Paragraph I of
7 the proposed judgment attached to said stipulation was 340
8 acre feet per year and that the amount of water pumped or
9 otherwise taken by non-parties to this action in the Eastern
10 Unit of said Raymond Basin Area was 109 acre feet per year,
11 and the Court on November 24, 1943 having made its order
12 making each and all of the terms and provisions of said
13 proposed judgment immediately effective as to said stipulating
14 parties, and on April 5, 1944 the Court having made its order
15 appointing and authorizing the Division of Water Resources of
16 the Department of Public Works of the State of California to
17 act and serve herein as Watermaster in accordance with the
18 provisions of the proposed judgment attached thereto and made
19 a part thereof, and a stipulation between said stipulating
20 parties and the defendant La Canada Irrigation District
21 making the defendant La Canada Irrigation District a party to
22 said stipulation for said judgment and order having been
23 filed in this Court on April 28, 1944, and this Court on
24 April 28, 1944 having ordered that during the pendency of
25 this litigation or until further order of this Court the said
26 defendant La Canada Irrigation District be made a party to
27 the stipulation for judgment and order entered into on the
28 29th day of September, 1943 and filed on the 24th day of

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1 November, 1943, and all objections and exceptions to the
2 Report of Referee, except those of defendant California-
3 Michigan Land and Water Company, having been withdrawn, and
4 defendant Flintridge Mutual Water Company having assigned all
5 its water rights involved herein to defendant Valley Water
6 Company,

7 This cause came on regularly for hearing of the
8 objections and exceptions of defendant California-Michigan
9 Land and Water Company filed to the Report of Referee and the
10 further trial of the cause between said defendant and the
11 other parties on the 18th day of May, 1944 before the Honorable
12 Frank C. Collier, judge presiding in Department Pasadena A of
13 the above-entitled Court, the Court sitting without a jury;
14 said hearing and trial were held on the following dates in
15 the year 1944, to wit: May 18, May 19, May 23, May 24,
16 May 25, May 31, June 1, June 2, June 6, June 7, June 8,
17 July 20, August 7 and August 8. A. E. Chandler, Esq., Special
18 Counsel, and Harold P. Huls, Esq., City Attorney, appearing
19 as attorneys for plaintiff; Messrs. Goodspeed, McGuire,
20 Harris & Pfaff by Richard C. Goodspeed, Esq., J. Donald
21 McGuire, Esq., and Paul Vallee, Esq., appearing as attorneys
22 for defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company;
23 Emmett A. Tompkins, Esq., City Attorney, and Kenneth K.
24 Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant City of
25 Alhambra; Paul F. Garber, Esq., City Attorney, and Kenneth K.
26 Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant City of
27 Monrovia; Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorney for
28 defendant Ross M. Lockhart; Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing

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1 as attorney for defendant Flintridge Mutual Water Company;
2 Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant
3 Valley Water Company; John C. Packard, Esq. and Kenneth K.
4 Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant El Campo
5 Mutual Water Company; Messrs. Derthick, Cusack and Ganahl by
6 W. J. Cusack, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as
7 attorneys for defendant Crown City Ice Company; Messrs.
8 Dunn & Sturgeon by Walter F. Dunn, Esq., Messrs. Chandler &
9 Wright by Howard W. Wright, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright,
10 Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendants Francis Graves,
11 Alice Graves Stewart and Katharine Graves Armstrong; Messrs.
12 Bailie, Turner & Lake by Norman A. Bailie, Messrs. Cruickshank,
13 Brooke & Dunlap by Robert H. Dunlap, Esq., and Kenneth K.
14 Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Ernest
15 Crawford May, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of
16 Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased; Messrs. Gibson, Dunn &
17 Crutcher by Ira C. Powers, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq.,
18 appearing as attorneys for defendants Robert A. Millikan,
19 Archer Milton Huntington, Herbert Hoover, William B. Munro
20 and Edwin P. Hubbell, trustees of the Henry E. Huntington
21 Library and Art Gallery; Messrs. Anderson and Anderson by
22 Trent G. Anderson, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing
23 as attorneys for defendant Rubio Canon Land and Water Associa-
24 tion; Frank P. Doherty, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq.,
25 appearing as attorneys for defendant La Canada Irrigation
26 District; Messrs. Boyle, Holmes & Garrett by John W. Holmes,
27 Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for
28 defendant First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena; Walter F.

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1 Dunn, Esq., City Attorney, and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq.,
2 appearing as attorneys for defendant City of Sierra Madre;
3 Wilton W. Webster, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing
4 as attorneys for defendant Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning
5 Company; Messrs. Bacigalupi, Elkus & Salinger by Claude
6 Rosenberg, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as
7 attorneys for defendant California Water and Telephone Company;
8 Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant
9 San Gabriel Valley Water Company; Messrs. Merriam, Rinehart &
10 Merriam by Ralph T. Merriam, Esq., appearing as attorneys for
11 defendant Pasadena Cemetery Association; Frederick G. Stoehr,
12 Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant A. V. Wagner;
13 Messrs. Potter and Potter, by Bernard Potter, Esq., appearing
14 as attorneys for defendant Mira Loma Mutual Water Company;
15 Gerald E. Kerrin, Esq. and James C. Bone, Esq., City Attorney,
16 appearing as attorneys for defendant City of Arcadia; Laurence B.
17 Martin, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant Sunny Slope
18 Water Company; Robert E. Moore, Esq., appearing as attorney
19 for defendant Lincoln Avenue Water Company; Messrs. Hahn and
20 Hahn by Edwin F. Hahn, Esq., appearing as attorneys for
21 defendant The Las Flores Water Company; Messrs. Hahn and Hahn
22 by Edwin F. Hahn, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendants
23 Chesley E. Osborn and Kathleen M. Osborn; and Messrs. Hahn
24 and Hahn by Edwin F. Hahn, Esq., appearing as attorneys for
25 defendant Canyon Mutual Water Company, and

26 All objections and exceptions to the Report of
27 Referee filed by defendant California-Michigan Land and Water
28 Company having been overruled by the Court with the exception

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1 of objection 18 which was withdrawn by said defendant, and

2 Certain stipulations having been entered into by
3 and between the parties and evidence both oral and documentary
4 having been introduced and the cause having been submitted to
5 the Court for its decision upon briefs, and briefs for the
6 respective parties having been filed and considered, the
7 Court, being fully advised in the premises, and having made
8 its findings of fact and conclusions of law, and

9 The Court, by reason of the stipulation aforesaid
10 and the findings of fact and conclusions of law, having
11 rendered its Judgment on December 23, 1944, and such Judgment
12 having been entered in Book 1491, page 84, on December 26,
13 1944, and

14 Pursuant to its reservation of jurisdiction in this
15 case, and pursuant to appropriate motions, the Court having
16 modified the Judgment on April 29, 1955; on January 17, 1974;
17 and on June 24, 1974, and

18 Plaintiff having moved the Court for an order
19 further modifying and restating the Judgment as modified,
20 such motion having come on regularly for hearing on the 16th
21 day of March, 1984, in Department A of the Northeast District
22 of this Court, the Honorable Robert M. Olson, Judge, presiding;
23 and notice of such motion having been duly served on all
24 defendants and interested parties; and no objections to the
25 granting of the motion having been filed or made at the hearing;
26 and good cause having been shown, and the Court having therefore
27 granted the motion, pursuant to the continuing jurisdiction of
28 the Court,

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II

As to those parties hereto who are taking or diverting water for beneficial use from any source contributing to the supply of water in the ground in said Raymond Basin Area, each of said parties has the right as against all parties other than the defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company, no determination as to the existence of such right being made as against it, to continue to divert from such source for such use an amount of water measured by the maximum capacity of its diversion works and other facilities as the same existed at any time within five (5) years prior to October 1, 1937. That said maximum capacities of the said works and facilities of each of said parties in cubic feet per second are as follows:

La Canada Irrigation District (Snover Canyon)	1.20
Las Flores Water Company	0.50
Lincoln Avenue Water Company	6.59
Lockhart, Ross M.	1.20
May, Ernest Crawford, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased	0.26
Mira Loma Mutual Water company	0.81
Pasadena Cemetery Association	0.02
Pasadena, City of	
Arroyo Seco Including Millard Canyon	25.00
Eaton Canyon	8.90
Rubio Canon Land and Water Association	2.20
Sierra Madre, City of	6.00

Each of said parties, and each of their agents, employees, attorneys, and any and all persons acting by, through, or under them, or any of them, are and each of them is hereby forever enjoined and restrained from increasing its taking or diversion from such source beyond the amount of

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1 such taking or diversion as measured by said maximum capacity
2 of its diversion works and other facilities.

3 Each of the said parties, and their successors in
4 interest, having diversion rights as set forth above in the
5 Western Unit of the Raymond Basin Area shall have the right
6 in its discretion to spread the surface water diverted pursuant
7 to its respective right, and to recapture eighty percent
8 (80%) thereof by pumping, subject to and upon the following
9 terms and conditions.

10 (1) The water shall be spread for percolation into
11 the underground in the existing water conservation facilities
12 of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, or in such
13 additional spreading grounds as the parties may acquire or con-
14 struct, or in any natural stream channels leading to such
15 existing or future spreading grounds, provided that all such
16 spreading locations shall be located within the Monk Hill Basin
17 or Pasadena Subarea hydrologic subdivisions of the Western Unit
18 of the Raymond Basin Area.

19 (2) A metering device, or devices, shall be installed
20 and maintained by each diverting party at such party's expense
21 to measure all amounts of water diverted by such party for
22 spreading purposes. Such metering facilities, and the continued
23 accuracy thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the Water-
24 master and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and
25 all such measurements shall be available to them. The Water-
26 master, with such assistance as the Los Angeles County Flood
27 Control District may provide, shall determine and account for
28 all water diverted for spreading, the amount of water spread

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1 and available for recapture, and the amount so recaptured, and
2 shall include such determinations and accounting in its reports.

3 (3) In the event that the capacity of any of the
4 spreading grounds of the Los Angeles County Flood Control Dis-
5 trict is fully utilized for the conservation of natural flows,
6 and water diverted for spreading in such facilities cannot be
7 percolated into the Basin and escapes therefrom, such quantity
8 of water shall be subtracted from the amount diverted for
9 spreading to determine the amount available for recapture.
10 Such losses shall be divided among the parties diverting water
11 for such spreading in proportion to the amounts diverted at
12 the time the loss occurs.

13 (4) Each such party shall have the right to pump
14 from any wells in the Monk Hill Basin an amount of water equal
15 to eighty percent (80%) of the amount which it has diverted for
16 such spreading therein and which is available for recapture, and
17 the right to pump from any wells in the Pasadena Subarea an
18 amount of water equal to eighty percent (80%) of the amount which
19 it has diverted for such spreading therein and which is available
20 for recapture. Such amounts pumped shall be in addition to the
21 respective Decreed Rights of the parties as provided in the
22 Judgment herein, as modified on April 29, 1955, and in addition
23 to the amounts which can be pumped or otherwise taken under the
24 provisions of Paragraph V hereof. Any amounts recaptured under
25 the terms of this Paragraph shall be pumped in such a manner as
26 not to injure other parties having rights under this Judgment.
27 The effect of such pumping shall be monitored by the Watermaster,
28 and the Watermaster shall report any such injury to the Court

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1 for appropriate action.

2 (5) Any additional amounts allowed to be taken as
3 provided in subparagraph (4) above shall be pumped by the end
4 of the next accounting year utilized by the Watermaster follow-
5 ing such diversions for spreading. If such pumping does not
6 occur within this period of time, the right to take such amount
7 of water shall be lost.

8 (6) For accounting purposes, the first water taken
9 from the Western Unit of the Raymond Basin Area during any
10 accounting year, by any party having made diversions for spread-
11 ing purposes during the previous accounting year, shall be con-
12 sidered by the Watermaster as water pumped pursuant to subpara-
13 graph (4) above, unless such water was pumped during the same
14 accounting year in which it was diverted and spread.

15 (7) The rights provided in subparagraph (4) above
16 shall apply to all water diverted for spreading as required
17 herein after May 1, 1973.

18 (8) The right to divert for spreading and recapture
19 is an alternative, in whole or in part, to the right to make
20 direct use of such diversions, and does not preclude the direct
21 use of such water, provided that the total amount of water
22 diverted, either for spreading or direct use, does not exceed
23 the respective rights of the parties set forth above.

24 (9) These provisions concerning the right to spread
25 and recapture by pumping remain subject to the continuing
26 jurisdiction of the Court. Any additional costs incurred by
27 the Watermaster in making determinations, accountings, reports,
28 and monitoring of pumping as required in connection with such

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1 spreading and recapture of water shall be paid by the parties
2 diverting water for spreading in proportion to the amount of
3 water which each party diverts for such purpose. Such costs
4 shall be included as part "C" of the Watermaster's Annual
5 Budget.

6
7 III

8
9 Each and all of the rights of the parties hereto to
10 pump water from wells or otherwise take water from the ground
11 in said Raymond Basin Area are of equal priority and of the
12 same legal force and effect.

13
14 IV

15
16 Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs V, VI and
17 XXI hereof, each party hereto is the owner of the right to
18 pump water from wells or otherwise take water from the ground
19 in each of said units in the amount set forth opposite the
20 name of each party in the following table, which said right,
21 for convenience, is designated the "present unadjusted right":

22
23 PRESENT UNADJUSTED RIGHTS TO TAKE
24 WATER IN RAYMOND BASIN AREA

<u>Eastern Unit</u>	<u>Acre Feet Per Year</u>
Arcadia, City of	2,527
Sierra Madre, City of	1,264
/ / /	

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1	<u>Western Unit</u>	
2	Alhambra, City of	1,042
3	Arcadia, City of (including, as	2,141
4	successor, the rights of the	
	City of Monrovia)	
5	California American Water Company	2,324
6	(as successor to the California	
7	Water and Telephone Company, and	
	including, as successor, the rights	
	of the El Campo Mutual Water Company)	
8	Crown City Ice Company	0
9	East Pasadena Water Company (as	521
10	successor to the California-	
	Michigan Land and Water Company)	
11	Henry E. Huntington Library and Art	265
12	Gallery (as successor to Robert A.	
13	Millikan, et al., Trustees of the	
	Henry E. Huntington Library and Art	
	Gallery)	
14	Kinneloa Irrigation District (as	522
15	successor to the rights of Francis P.	
16	Graves, et al.; Ross M. Lockhart;	
	A. V. Wagner; Mira Loma Mutual Water	
17	Company; Canyon Mutual Water Company;	
	and Chesley E. and Kathleen M. Osborn)	
18	La Canada Irrigation District	101
19	Las Flores Water Company	252
20	Lincoln Avenue Water Company	573
21	May, Ernest Crawford, as Executor	0
	of the Last Will and Testament of	
22	Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased	
23	Milum Textile Services Company (as	111
	successor to Royal Laundry and Dry	
24	Cleaning Company)	
25	Pasadena Cemetery Association	92
26	Pasadena, City of (including, as	12,946
	successor, the rights of the First	
27	Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena)	
28	/ / /	

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1 each of their agents, employees, attorneys, and any and all
2 persons acting by, through, or under them, are and each of
3 them is, subject to the terms of Paragraph XXI hereof,
4 hereby forever enjoined and restrained on and after July 1,
5 1944, as to all parties other than California-Michigan Land
6 and Water Company, and on and after July 1, 1945 as to said
7 California-Michigan Land and Water Company, from pumping or
8 otherwise taking from the ground in said Western Unit more
9 water than its decreed right in this Paragraph determined;
10 provided that a party may exceed its decreed right to the
11 extent that it has acquired and exercises the decreed right
12 of any other party, or as may become necessary in the case of
13 an emergency or temporarily for other reasonable cause as
14 determined by the Watermaster, taking into account the basin
15 supply, quality conditions, the impact on other parties, and
16 subject to such conditions as the Watermaster may impose,
17 including whether or not such excess extractions must be made
18 up in future years; and provided, however, that any of the
19 parties to this action may take in any twelve-month period
20 beginning July 1 for its own beneficial use, and for the
21 release of water for use by other parties or persons pursuant
22 to and in accordance with the Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange
23 Agreement for 1943 and amendment thereto, hereinafter referred
24 to, attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof, an amount
25 not exceeding one hundred ten percent (110%) of its decreed
26 right as fixed herein, plus any amount of allowable underpumping
27 as hereinafter provided. Any such extractions in excess of a
28 party's decreed right (not including any emergency or temporary

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1 extractions authorized by the Watermaster) shall be made up
2 in the following year, and the amount of water which a party
3 may take under its decreed right in that year shall be reduced
4 by an equivalent amount. If a party in any twelve-month
5 period, beginning July 1, takes less than its decreed right,
6 or less than the amount allowed after reduction for any
7 excess extractions, the amount of such underpumping, but not
8 exceeding ten percent (10%) of its decreed right or such
9 additional amount as the Watermaster may allow for an emergency
10 or other reasonable cause, may be carried over and taken
11 during the next succeeding year. The yearly period from
12 July 1 to June 30 hereby is adopted and shall be used in the
13 administration and enforcement of this Judgment.
14

15 DECREED RIGHTS TO TAKE WATER FROM THE GROUND
16 IN SAID WESTERN UNIT IN ACRE FEET PER YEAR

	<u>Acre Feet Per Year</u>
17 Alhambra, City of	1,031
18 Arcadia, City of (including, as	2,118
19 successor, the rights of the	
20 City of Monrovia)	
21 California American Water Company	2,299
22 (as successor to the California	
23 Water and Telephone Company, and	
including, as successor, the rights	
of the El Campo Mutual Water Company)	
24 East Pasadena Water Company (as	515
25 successor to the California-	
Michigan Land and Water Company)	
26 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art	262
27 Gallery (as successor to Robert A.	
28 Millikan, et al., Trustees of the	
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art	
Gallery)	

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1	Kinneloa Irrigation District (as	516
2	successor to the rights of Francis P.	
3	Graves, et al.; Ross M. Lockhart;	
4	A. V. Wagner; Mira Loma Mutual Water	
	Company; Canyon Mutual Water Company;	
	and Chesley E. and Kathleen M. Osborn)	
5	La Canada Irrigation District	100
6	Las Flores Water Company	249
7	Lincoln Avenue Water Company	567
8	Milum Textile Services Company (as	110
9	successor to Royal Laundry and Dry	
	Cleaning Company)	
10	Pasadena Cemetery Association	91
11	Pasadena, City of (including, as	12,807
12	successor, the rights of the First	
	Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena)	
13	Rubio Canon Land and Water Association	1,221
14	San Gabriel County Water District	1,091
15	Sunny Slope Water Company	1,558
16	Valley Water Company (including, as	797
17	successor, the rights of the	
	Flintridge Mutual Water Company)	
18	Total Western Unit	25,332

VI

22 The decreed right of each party hereto in said
23 Eastern Unit is as follows:
24 City of Arcadia, 3,526 acre feet per year;
25 City of Sierra Madre, 1,764 acre feet per year.
26 Each of said parties, and each of their agents,
27 employees, attorneys and any and all persons acting by,
28 through, or under them, are and each of them is subject to

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1 the terms of Paragraph XXI hereof, hereby forever enjoined
2 and restrained on and after July 1, 1944, as follows:

3 (1) From pumping or otherwise taking from the
4 ground in said Eastern Unit more water than its decreed right
5 in this Paragraph determined; provided that a party may
6 exceed its decreed right to the extent that it has acquired
7 and exercises the decreed right of any other party, or as may
8 become necessary in the case of an emergency or temporarily
9 for other reasonable cause as determined by the Watermaster,
10 taking into account the basin supply, quality condition, the
11 impact on other parties, and subject to such conditions as
12 the Watermaster may impose, including whether or not such
13 excess extractions must be made up in future years; and
14 provided, however, that any of the parties to this action may
15 take in any twelve-month period beginning July 1 for its own
16 beneficial use, and for the release of water for use by other
17 parties or persons pursuant to and in accordance with the
18 Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement for 1943 and
19 amendment thereto, hereinafter referred to, attached hereto
20 and hereby made a part hereof, an amount not exceeding one
21 hundred ten percent (110%) of its decreed right as fixed
22 herein, plus any amount of allowable underpumping as herein-
23 after provided. Any such extractions in excess of a party's
24 decreed right (not including any emergency or temporary
25 extractions authorized by the Watermaster) shall be made up
26 in the following year, and the amount of water which a party
27 may take under its decreed right in that year shall be reduced
28 by an equivalent amount. If a party in any twelve-month

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1 period, beginning July 1, takes less than its decreed right,
2 or less than the amount allowed after reduction for any
3 excess extractions, the amount of such underpumping, but not
4 exceeding ten percent (10%) of its decreed right or such
5 additional amount as the Watermaster may allow for an
6 emergency or other reasonable cause, may be carried over
7 and taken during the next succeeding year.

8 (2) From pumping or otherwise taking water from
9 the ground in said Eastern Unit in any year within one-half
10 mile of its western boundary in an amount which, in addition
11 to other extractions, would be in excess of the average
12 amount pumped or taken in said one-half mile zone during the
13 period 1927-28 to 1937-38, to wit: 88 acre feet per annum,
14 the half mile being measured along a perpendicular erected on
15 the boundary between said unit and said Western Unit as shown
16 on the map attached hereto.

17 (3) From pumping or otherwise taking water from
18 the ground in said Eastern Unit in any year in excess of the
19 average amount pumped or taken therein during the period
20 1927-28 to 1937-38, to wit: 3,261 acre feet per annum,
21 during any year in which static groundwater level measurements,
22 made at the time of maximum high water table in the spring
23 season of each year, show that the average water table eleva-
24 tion in the area between Foothill Boulevard and Raymond Fault
25 and between a line 300 feet west of Rosemead Boulevard and a
26 line 100 feet east of Michillinde Avenue, less any increase
27 in such elevation that is attributable to any groundwater
28 storage program, is higher than that at the Arcadia group of

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1 wells designated as such on said map attached hereto and
2 located west of the intersection of Orange Grove and Santa
3 Anita Avenues in the City of Arcadia, this limitation to
4 apply only when the water table elevation at said group is
5 less than 500 feet above sea level, United States Geological
6 Survey datum.

7
8 VII

9
10 There is now and, so long as the requirements in sub-
11 paragraphs 2 and 3 of Paragraph VI hereof are fulfilled and
12 maintained, there will be no material movement of water across
13 the boundary between the Western Unit and the Eastern Unit.

14
15 VIII

16
17 Nothing in this Judgment contained shall be deemed
18 to modify the rights as between the defendants City of Sierra
19 Madre and City of Arcadia as set forth in that certain Judgment
20 entitled "The City of Sierra Madre, a municipal corporation, et
21 al., vs. The City of Arcadia, a municipal corporation," No.
22 209747 in the Superior Court of the State of California, in
23 and for the County of Los Angeles, entered on the 22nd day of
24 April, 1930, but in the exercise of such rights each of said
25 parties shall be subject to the express provisions of Para-
26 graph VI hereof.

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28 / / /

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IX

A Watermaster shall be appointed by this Court to serve at the pleasure of the Court to administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment, the Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement of 1943 and amendment thereto, attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the instructions and orders of this Court, and if any such provisions, instructions or orders of the Court, or any order, rule or direction of such Watermaster, made in accordance with and for the enforcement of this Judgment and said Agreement and amendment thereto, shall have been disobeyed or disregarded, said Watermaster hereby is empowered and authorized to report promptly to the Court such fact and the circumstances connected therewith and leading thereto.

A violation of any provision of this Judgment, or attached Agreement and amendment thereto, or order, instruction, rule or direction of the Court or of the Watermaster, shall be punished in such manner as the Court may direct.

The compensation of said Watermaster shall be fixed by an order or orders which the Court hereafter from time to time may make.

X

There is hereby established a Raymond Basin Management Board (sometimes hereafter called "Board") which shall be the Watermaster. The Board shall have all of the rights,

1 and shall carry out all of the responsibilities, of the
2 Watermaster as provided in this Judgment. In addition, in
3 order to implement sound water management practices within
4 the framework of the rights of the parties as determined
5 herein, the Board shall have the powers set forth in Para-
6 graph XII.

7
8 XI

9
10 The Board shall be organized and constituted as
11 follows:

12 (1) Each party holding a decreed right of 1,000
13 acre feet or more shall appoint one member to the Board.

14 (2) The parties within each subarea, namely, Monk
15 Hill Subarea, Pasadena Subarea, and the Eastern Unit, who
16 each hold decreed rights of less than 1,000 acre feet shall
17 together appoint a member from each respective subarea. The
18 appointment for each subarea shall be by majority vote, with
19 each such party having one vote.

20 (3) No party shall have the right to appoint, or
21 to participate in the appointment of, more than one member to
22 the Board.

23 (4) Board members shall have broad engineering or
24 management experience in the operation of a water utility or
25 groundwater basin.

26 (5) Each member shall be appointed for a term of
27 one year, or until replaced. Members shall serve at the
28 pleasure of the appointing party, parties or body. No member

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1 shall be appointed by or represent more than one party or
2 group of parties. The Board shall select its own officers.
3 A quorum of the Board shall consist of six members, and the
4 Board may act by a majority of those members present at a
5 meeting. The Board shall meet at least quarterly, and all
6 parties to the action may attend. Minutes of the Board
7 meetings shall be kept and sent to all parties in the action.
8 The Board shall have the power to adopt such by-laws, rules
9 and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this
10 Judgment, as may be necessary for its own organization and
11 operation.

12
13 XII
14

15 The powers and responsibilities of the Raymond
16 Basin Management Board, as Watermaster and otherwise, shall
17 be exercised with a view toward protecting the long-term
18 quantity and quality of the groundwater supply; utilizing the
19 groundwater storage capacity of the basin for the maximum
20 advantage of the parties, without however causing significant
21 adverse impact upon any party; integrating to the extent
22 feasible the use of surface and groundwater supplies so as to
23 reduce costs, improve reliability of supply, and to protect
24 against drought; and to encourage the parties to cooperate in
25 the utilization of their respective water rights and water
26 systems for the mutual good. The Board shall have power:

27 (1) To contract with the California Department of
28 Water Resources, or with any other competent person or firm,

1 to perform all or part of the Watermaster functions.

2 (2) To determine the amount of storage capacity that
3 is available in the basin from time to time for groundwater
4 storage programs.

5 (3) To allocate such storage capacity among the
6 parties, and to provide for its use and the recapture of
7 equivalent amounts of stored water. The Board may approve,
8 condition or disapprove proposed water storage programs, and
9 imported, nontributary water shall not be stored in the basin
10 without the Board's approval. Approved programs shall include
11 provisions for the duration of allowed storage of water, for
12 determination of losses, for the rates and places of recapture,
13 and for such other conditions as may be necessary to prevent
14 operational problems for other parties, including degradation
15 of water quality.

16 (4) To control the direct recharge into the basin
17 of imported, non-tributary water.

18 (5) To issue such rules and regulations as may be
19 necessary in order to account properly for sales, leases,
20 exchanges or other transfers among the parties of decreed
21 rights and the use of water. The Board shall attempt to
22 facilitate, not restrict, such transfers, including efforts
23 to develop agreements for the production and distribution of
24 water through facilities of other parties where such practices
25 promote efficiency and sound water management. This policy
26 shall extend to the use of stored water where consistent with
27 the policies of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern
28 California with respect to the use of supplemental water

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1 which it provides.

2 (6) To conduct studies or undertake other activities
3 for the common benefit of the parties in the operation of the
4 Raymond Basin Area; to obtain engineering, legal and other
5 professional services in such connection; and, in addition to
6 the Watermaster budget procedures, to assess the parties in
7 an equitable manner and as may be necessary to pay the costs
8 of the Board's operations, which assessments shall be paid by
9 the parties. Payment shall be enforced in the same manner as
10 provided in Paragraph XV for the annual budget, although the
11 actual apportionment of costs may differ from the method
12 provided in Paragraph XV. All actions of the Board, including
13 any assessments imposed, shall be subject to review by the
14 Court, pursuant to the procedures of Paragraph XVII.
15

16 XIII

17
18 Each party hereto at its own expense shall:

19 (1) Measure and keep records of all its diversions
20 from any source contributing to the supply of water in the
21 ground, of its importations of water, and of its production
22 of water from the ground in the Raymond Basin Area, subject
23 to the approval of the Watermaster as to equipment and methods;

24 (2) Measure and keep records of its production and
25 distribution in such manner as to show its use in, transfers
26 within, and exports of water from the Raymond Basin Area, or
27 any subdivision thereof, as required by the Watermaster;

28 / / /

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1 (3) Measure and record the depth to the water
2 table in all wells owned or operated by it within the Raymond
3 Basin Area once a month, or as required by the Watermaster.

4 Any party owning any facilities for the diversion
5 from any source contributing to the supply of the water in
6 the ground in the Raymond Basin Area, or for pumping or
7 otherwise taking water from the ground in said area, at its
8 own expense shall install and at all times maintain in good
9 working order reliable measuring devices and facilities for
10 testing said devices and shall keep records of its diversions
11 and production through the use of such devices and facilities
12 as may be required by the Watermaster; that upon failure of
13 any such party to install such devices and facilities on or
14 before such day as the Watermaster shall fix, after due
15 notice from the Watermaster so to do, the Watermaster shall
16 give the Court notice of such failure for proper action in
17 the premises.

18
19 XIV

20
21 In addition to other duties herein provided, the
22 Watermaster shall:

23 (1) Supervise the collection, assembly and presenta-
24 tion of the records and other data required of the parties;
25 such records and other data to be open to inspection by any
26 party or its representative during normal business hours.

27 (2) Require all parties hereto to operate their
28 respective wells in a manner which will accomplish the stated

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1 purposes of said Agreement and amendment thereto, and will
2 effectuate this Judgment without placing undue burden on any
3 party; study separately pumping patterns in the Monk Hill
4 Basin, Pasadena Subarea, and the Eastern Unit, and report
5 recommendations thereon not less than twice each year; such
6 report shall recognize the right of each party to pump its
7 decreed right, but shall include recommendations as to whether
8 more or less water should be pumped from individual wells;
9 such recommendations shall be calculated to minimize inter-
10 ference among parties, to conserve energy, expense and local
11 water supplies, and to provide for the most efficient and
12 equitable use of groundwater in the Raymond Basin Area; such
13 recommendations shall be advisory only, and shall not be
14 binding upon the parties unless confirmed by order of this
15 Court.

16 (3) Establish an ongoing program to monitor water
17 quality in the Raymond Basin Area.

18 (4) Prepare a tentative annual budget for the
19 fiscal year commencing July 1, separately stating the antici-
20 pated expense for administering the provisions of said Agree-
21 ment and amendment thereto for the release and receipt of
22 water, and the anticipated expense of the administration of
23 the other provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto
24 and of enforcing this Judgment. The Watermaster shall serve
25 said tentative budget upon each of the parties on or before
26 May 1 of each year. If any party has any objection to said
27 tentative budget, or any suggestions with respect thereto, it
28 shall present the same in writing within ten (10) days after

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1 service thereof upon it. Thereafter, the Watermaster shall
2 prepare a final budget and serve the same upon each party.
3 If any party objects to said final budget it may make written
4 objection thereto by filing its objection with this Court
5 within fifteen (15) days after service of the same upon it,
6 after first having served such objection upon each party
7 hereto, and shall bring such objection on for hearing before
8 this Court within fifteen (15) days after such filing, or at
9 such time as the Court may direct.

10 If no objection to said budget be made as herein
11 provided, it shall be the annual budget for the particular
12 year involved. If objection to such budget be filed with
13 this Court as herein provided, then the annual budget shall
14 be determined by the order of this Court.

15 (5) Make an annual report on or before September 1
16 of each year to the parties hereto of the scope of the Water-
17 master's work during the preceding fiscal year and a statement
18 of receipts and expenditures in appropriate detail, segregated
19 as to the items attributable to the administration of the
20 provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto respecting
21 the release and receipt of water, and as to the items attri-
22 butable to the administration of the other provisions of said
23 Agreement and amendment thereto and to the enforcement of
24 this Judgment.

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XV

1
2
3 The cost of enforcing this Judgment or any order or
4 direction of this Court or of the Watermaster (other than
5 those with respect to the release and receipt of water in
6 accordance with the provisions of said Agreement and amendment
7 thereto) shall be borne by the parties in proportion to their
8 respective decreed rights as determined in Paragraphs V
9 and VI of this Judgment, and the Watermaster shall assess
10 such cost to each party accordingly.

11 Payment thereof shall be made by each party within
12 thirty (30) days after the annual budget shall have become
13 final and the service on such party by the Watermaster of a
14 statement of the amount due. If payment be not made within
15 said thirty (30) days, such payment shall be delinquent and
16 the Watermaster shall add a penalty of ten percent (10%)
17 thereof to said statement, and the amount of said statement
18 plus said penalty thereupon shall be due and payable. Payment
19 required of any party hereunder or under the terms of said
20 Agreement and amendment thereto may be enforced by execution
21 issued out of this Court or as may be provided by any order
22 hereinafter made by this Court. All payments and penalties
23 received by the Watermaster, except payments received on
24 account of the release and receipt of water, shall be deposited
25 by the Watermaster in a fund which shall be designated "The
26 Watermaster Service Fund" and shall be expended for the
27 administration of the Agreement and amendment thereto and the
28 enforcement of this Judgment in accordance with the annual

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1 budgets herein provided for. Any money remaining at the end
2 of any year shall be available for use the following year for
3 such Watermaster service. Money collected or received by the
4 Watermaster in connection with the release and receipt of
5 water under the provisions of said Agreement and amendment
6 thereto shall be deposited by him in a special deposit fund
7 and paid out by him in accordance with the provisions of said
8 Agreement and amendment thereto.

9
10 XVI

11
12 Any Watermaster ceasing to perform Watermaster
13 service hereunder immediately upon such cessation shall
14 deposit with the clerk of this Court all funds in his posses-
15 sion collected from the parties in accordance with this
16 Judgment or said Agreement and amendment thereto, and forth-
17 with shall serve upon the parties hereto and file with this
18 Court his final account and report, and shall deliver to his
19 successor, or as the Court may direct, all property and all
20 records or certified copies thereof.

21
22 XVII

23
24 Any party having objection to any determination or
25 finding made by the Watermaster, other than as provided in
26 subparagraph (4) of Paragraph XIV hereof, may make the same
27 in writing to the Watermaster within thirty (30) days after
28 the making of such determination or finding after first

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1 having served a copy of such objection upon each party, and
2 within thirty (30) days thereafter the Watermaster shall
3 consider said objection and shall amend or affirm his finding
4 or determination; any party objecting thereto within thirty
5 (30) days thereafter may file its objections with this Court,
6 bringing the same on for hearing before said Court within
7 sixty (60) days thereafter, or at such time as the Court may
8 direct, after first having served said objection upon each
9 party. The Court may affirm, modify, amend or overrule any
10 such finding or determination of the Watermaster.
11

12 XVIII

13
14 Within thirty (30) days after the appointment of
15 the Watermaster, each of the parties shall file with the
16 Watermaster and serve on each party the name and address of
17 the person to whom any notice, demand, request, objection or
18 the submission of any budget and the annual report is to be
19 made or given, and each of said parties may change the name
20 and address of said person from time to time by filing said
21 changed name and address with the Watermaster and by serving
22 a copy thereof upon each of the parties hereto.

23 Any notice, demand, request, objection or the
24 submission of a budget and the annual report required or
25 authorized by this Judgment or said Agreement and amendment
26 thereto to be given or made to or served upon any party or
27 the Watermaster, shall be delivered or mailed by registered
28 mail postage prepaid to the person so designated at the

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1 address last filed with the Watermaster. Such service by
2 mailing shall be complete at the time of the deposit in the
3 United States mail.

4 Notice of any other motion or proceeding herein may
5 also be given by service upon the person and at the address
6 filed with the Watermaster, in the manner designated in this
7 Paragraph, provided that certified or registered mail may be
8 used. If any party or successor in interest has failed to
9 make such filing with the Watermaster, notice may be mailed
10 to the address which the Watermaster uses for such party or
11 successor.

12
13 XIX
14

15 The agreement entered into by certain parties,
16 entitled "Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement of 1943"
17 and amendment thereto, a copy of which is attached hereto,
18 and each and all of its terms and provisions be, and the same
19 is and are hereby fully approved, and said Agreement and
20 amendment thereto is hereby expressly made a part of this
21 Judgment to the same purpose and effect as though said Agree-
22 ment and amendment thereto were at this point fully herein
23 written and set forth at length; provided, however, that
24 California-Michigan Land and Water Company, Sunny Slope Water
25 Company, and Ernest Crawford May, as Executor of the Last
26 Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased, who
27 are not parties to said Agreement or amendment thereto, shall
28 not be bound by nor required to perform any of the provisions

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1 thereof, nor pay any part of the cost of administering or
2 enforcing said Agreement or amendment thereto; that the power
3 of the Court is hereby expressly made to underlie all of the
4 terms and provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto
5 and the enforcement thereof, and that the parties thereto,
6 and each thereof, are hereby ordered to perform fully said
7 Agreement and amendment thereto and all of its said terms and
8 provisions.

9 No taking of water by any party under the provisions
10 of said Agreement and amendment thereto concerning the release
11 and receipt of water in any amount in excess of its decreed
12 right to pump or otherwise take water from the ground in the
13 Raymond Basin Area shall constitute a taking adverse to any
14 other party; nor shall any party have the right to plead the
15 statute of limitations or an estoppel against any other party
16 by reason of its said taking of water in the Raymond Basin
17 Area pursuant to a request for the release of water; nor
18 shall such release of water by any party constitute a for-
19 feiture or abandonment by such party of any part of its
20 decreed right to water; nor shall such release in any wise
21 constitute a waiver of such right, although such water, when
22 released under the terms of said Agreement and amendment
23 thereto, may be devoted to the public use of others; nor shall
24 such release of water by any such party in any wise obligate
25 any party so releasing to continue to release or furnish water
26 to any other party or its successor in interest, or to the
27 public generally, or to any part thereof, otherwise than as
28 provided in Article IV of said Agreement and amendment thereto.

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XX

In the event any party shall serve upon the parties and file with the Watermaster and with the Court a declaration of forfeiture or abandonment of its decreed right, or any part thereof, said party shall be relieved of the payment of further costs of administering the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto and enforcing this Judgment applicable to the right so forfeited or abandoned; provided that said relief from said further costs shall not become effective until the beginning of the next fiscal year for which a budget has not become final; and provided that said party making such forfeiture or abandonment shall pay to the Watermaster its proportion of such costs to the effective date of such relief from costs. The amount of water so abandoned or forfeited shall be available immediately for use by the parties in the proportions set forth in Paragraphs V and VI hereof, pending the time that any review shall have been made as provided for in Paragraph XXI hereof.

XXI

The Court hereby reserves jurisdiction and authority upon application of any party hereto, or upon its own motion, to review (1) its determination of the safe yield of either or both of said units of the Raymond Basin Area, or (2) the rights, in the aggregate, of all of the parties in either or both of said units as affected by the abandonment or forfeiture

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1 of any right, in whole or in part, decreed herein, and by the
2 abandonment or forfeiture of any right by any other person or
3 entity, and, in the event material change be found or any
4 such abandonment or forfeiture be established, to adjudge
5 that the decreed right of each party to pump or otherwise
6 take water from the ground in the Raymond Basin Area shall be
7 changed proportionately in the same manner as originally
8 fixed herein; provided, however, that notice of such review
9 shall be served on all parties at least thirty (30) days
10 prior thereto and that the review of its determination of the
11 safe yield of either or both of said units of the Raymond
12 Basin Area shall be had not more frequently than at five (5)
13 year intervals after the date hereof. Except as provided
14 herein, and except as rights decreed herein may be abandoned
15 or forfeited by nonuser, in whole or in part, each and every
16 right decreed herein hereby is fixed as of the date hereof.
17

18 XXII
19

20 The Court hereby reserves jurisdiction and authority
21 at any time, upon application of any party, the Watermaster,
22 or upon its own motion, to make such modifications of, or
23 such additions to, the provisions of this Judgment, or to
24 make such further order or orders, as may be necessary or
25 desirable for the adequate enforcement, protection or preserva-
26 tion of the rights of the respective parties as declared in
27 this Judgment or as provided in said Agreement and amendment
28 thereto. The Court further reserves jurisdiction to make any

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1 other and/or additional orders of sufficient kind and nature
2 to protect the waters in said Raymond Basin Area or any
3 portion thereof from contamination of the groundwater supply
4 from cesspool effluent or surface waters.
5

6 XXIII
7

8 The defendant California-Michigan Land and Water
9 Company is entitled to become a party to the Raymond Basin
10 Area Water Exchange Agreement of 1934 and thereby become
11 entitled to receive water upon the same terms and conditions
12 provided in said Agreement with respect to the several parties
13 thereto.
14

15 XXIV
16

17 The defendant Bradbury Estate Company, a corporation,
18 and Eugene E. Bean be and they hereby are dismissed without
19 costs.
20

21 XXV
22

23 None of the parties is entitled to recover its
24 costs as against any other party.
25

26 DATED: March 26, 1984

27 /s/ Robert M. Olson
28 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Appendix C

Resolution No. 2009.07 MWC, Resolution Establishing a Moratorium on
New Water Connections, Resolution Water Supply Reliability Program

Resolution No. 2009.07 MWC

RESOLUTION NO. 2009.07 MWC

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
RUBIO CAÑON LAND & WATER ASSOCIATION ADOPTING A
MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, Rubio Cañon Land & Water Association (the "Association") is a mutual water company empowered to provide water service within its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, due to a prolonged drought condition and other issues affecting the deliveries of imported water to Southern California, the Association will likely face water shortages in the near future; and

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has adopted Ordinance No. 2008-00052U, establishing water conservation requirements for the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, including the area served by the Association; and

WHEREAS, in order to help implement the County's ordinance, the Association finds it necessary to adopt and implement a mandatory water conservation program,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Association hereby adopts a mandatory water conservation program pursuant to Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 2008-00052U, with a goal of reducing water use by twenty percent (20%) or more; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association directs its customers to:

- a. Adjust sprinklers and irrigation systems to avoid overspray, runoff and waste;
- b. Not water lawns between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.;
- c. Shut off decorative fountains, ponds, or other similar aesthetic features, unless a water recycling system is used;
- d. Not hose down driveways, sidewalks and other paved surfaces, except when necessary for health or sanitary reasons;
- e. Not allow the hose to run while washing any vehicle and to use a bucket or a hose with an automatic cutoff valve;
- f. Check faucets, toilets and pipes, both indoor and outdoor, including house service laterals and sprinkler piping, for leaks and repair them immediately, or upon demand of the Association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that restaurants and other public places where food is served are hereby directed to serve drinking water to customers only when specifically requested to do so by the customer.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rubio Cañon Land & Water Association held on July 28, 2009.

Janet Fahey, President Board of Directors

Resolution Establishing a Moratorium on New Water Connections

RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUBIO CANON LAND AND WATER ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHING A MORATORIUM ON NEW WATER CONNECTIONS

WHEREAS, Rubio Canon Land and Water Association (RCLWA) is a mutual water company empowered to provide water service within its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, RCLWA adopted a Voluntary Water Conservation Program on October 2, 2007, encouraging its customers to take steps to reduce consumption by 10%; and

WHEREAS, the prolonged drought condition currently affecting California and the Colorado River region has continued through this past winter and spring; and

WHEREAS, the runoff available to RCLWA from precipitation in the local watershed has steadily decreased during the drought; and

WHEREAS, on June 4, 2008, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger formally declared a condition of statewide drought, encouraging local water agencies to promote water conservation; and

WHEREAS, RCLWA's sole source of imported water, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, has declared a Water Supply Alert, urging local water purveyors to adopt and enforce drought regulations; and

WHEREAS, given the current drought conditions and the high likelihood of restricted water availability in the next 12 months, the Company finds it necessary to establish a temporary moratorium on new connections to RCLWA's distribution system.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that RCLWA hereby issues a water supply alert and declares a drought condition to exist in its service area; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCLWA finds that although a program of voluntary measures to reduce consumption has resulted in some reduction in water usage by its customers, further measures are necessary to avoid additional demands being placed on its system during the drought; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCLWA hereby establishes a temporary moratorium on new connections to RCLWA's water distribution system. Effective immediately, no Will-Serve Letters will be issued to developers seeking new meter connections, nor will any new meter connections for new construction be approved. Existing Will-Serve Letters will be honored according to their terms. The Board will review the continued necessity for this moratorium no later than December 1, 2008, and thereafter every 6 months until such time as drought conditions no longer exist and statewide water supply has improved.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCLWA continues to urge its customers to:

- a. Adjust sprinklers and irrigation systems to avoid overspray, runoff and waste;
- b. Avoid watering lawns in the hot part of the day (i.e., between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.) and on windy days;
- c. Install new drought tolerant landscaping, low-water-using trees and plants and efficient irrigation systems;
- d. Shut off decorative fountains, unless a water recycling system is used;
- e. Not hose down driveways, sidewalks and other paved surfaces, except when necessary for health or sanitary reasons;

- f. Install pool and spa covers to minimize water loss due to evaporation;
- g. Not allow the hose to run while washing any vehicle and to use a bucket or a hose with an automatic cutoff valve;
- h. Retrofit indoor plumbing fixtures with low-flow devices; and
- i. Check faucets, toilets and pipes, both indoor and outdoor, including house service laterals and sprinkler piping, for leaks and repair them immediately, or upon demand of RCLWA,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if critical water shortages occur and supplies of imported water are reduced, RCLWA will consider further action to curtail water use, including mandatory conservation measures to prevent water waste.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Rubio Canon Land and Water Association held on July 29, 2008.

Janet Fahey, President

Lillian Woods, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

Resolution Water Supply Reliability Program

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
RUBIO CAÑON LAND AND WATER ASSOCIATION
OF ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA, EXPRESSING ITS STRONG
SUPPORT OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOOTHILL
COMMUNITIES WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY PROGRAM**

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUBIO CAÑON LAND AND WATER ASSOCIATION DOES HEREBY DETERMINE, FIND AND RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers projects are authorized through the Water Resources Development Act ("WRDA"). WRDA is currently being reauthorized by the Congress. The House of Representatives has passed its version of WRDA. Action before the full Senate is expected in 2006. A House/Senate conference will then determine the final version of WRDA that is sent to the President;

WHEREAS, the continued assurance of water resources to meet our needs in the 21st century will depend upon regional solutions that focus on increasing the reliability of our water supply and the ability to store water in aquifers rather than surface reservoirs; and

WHEREAS, the \$50,000,000 proposed Southern California Foothill Communities Water Supply Reliability Program ("WSRP") will provide planning, design and construction of groundwater quality and supply projects throughout the San Gabriel Mountain Foothill region including the Six Basins, Chino, San Gabriel and Raymond groundwater basins.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUBIO CAÑON LAND AND WATER ASSOCIATION DOES HEREBY FIND, DETERMINE AND RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Asks our congressional delegation to do everything in its power to support and enact Section 5052 of H.R. 2884 and WRDA being reauthorized in the current congress.

SECTION 2. Asks our congressional delegation to ensure that section 5052 of the current house bill is made a part of the final version of the WRDA.

SECTION 3. Asks our congressional delegation to support FY 2007 appropriations funding in support of the WSRP as described in section 5052 of H.R. 2884.

SECTION 4. Asks our congressional delegation to support FY07 appropriation available October 2006 to begin the planning phase.

SECTION 5. The Secretary of the Association shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution

Passed, approved and adopted this 31st day of January 2006.

Janet L. Fahey, President

ATTEST:

Lillian Woods, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

Appendix D
60 Day Notification Letters



Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

583 E. SACRAMENTO STREET, ALTADENA, CA 91001-3023 (626) 797-0509 • FAX (626) 797-0520

April 20, 2011

Ms. Anne Russett
County of Los Angeles
Clerk-Recorder
320 W. Temple, 13th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADOPT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (UWMP)

Dear Ms. Russett:

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association is in the process of preparing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). UWMPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 plus connections is required to prepare an UWMP every five years.

A public hearing will be scheduled in June 2011. The draft plan will be available for review at the Rubio office, located at 583 E Sacramento Street, Altadena. The deadline for adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2011.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lillian Woods".

Lillian Woods
Director of Operations

Appendix E
Public Hearing Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
Urban Water Management Plan
Rubio Cañon Land & Water Association
PO Box 398
Altadena, CA 91003

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the Pasadena Weekly, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published weekly in the City of Pasadena, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of February 19, 1988, Case No. C 655 062; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type no smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

06/02/11, 06/09/11

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Pasadena, California,

This 10th day of June 2011



Signature

PASADENA
Weekly

50 South De Lacey Ave. Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91105
V: 626/584-1500 X101 f: 626/432-4544

Proof of Publication

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Draft Urban Water Management Plan

Rubio Canon Land and Water Association (RCLWA) is required to adopt its Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) and to submit the Plan to the State Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2011. Accordingly, RCLWA has prepared its Draft Plan and its Board of Directors will conduct a public hearing at 6 P.M. on Tuesday, June 21, 2011 and consider adoption of the Draft Plan at the next Board meeting. The public hearing will be held at RCLWA at 583 East Sacramento Street, Altadena, California. Copies of the Draft Plan are available for public inspection at the RCLWA office. Comments and/or questions regarding the Draft Plan should be directed to RCLWA at (626) 797-0509 or to www.rclwa.org.
Publish Pasadena Weekly 06/02/11, 06/09/11

Appendix F
Copy of Plan Adoption

Resolution of the Directors of
Rubio Canon Land & Water Association
Adopting the Urban Water Management Plan
2010

WHEREAS, the California Legislature in 1983 enacted the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code 10610 et seq.) which mandates that suppliers of water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan;

WHEREAS, since its passage in 1983, several amendments have been made to the Urban Water Management Plan Act, the most recent in 2010;

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Plan Act (10621 of the California Water Code) requires the Urban Water Management Plans be periodically updated at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero, in order to reflect changes in water supply, water quality, trends, conservative policies and the law;

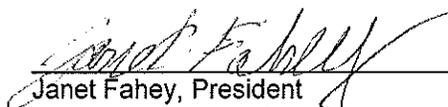
WHEREAS, Rubio Canon Land & Water Association has amended its Urban Water Management Plan on four previous occasions, the last of which (Fifth Amendment) was December 2005;

WHEREAS, Rubio Canon Land & Water Association adopted Supplement No. 1 to the fifth amendment to its Urban Water Management Plan at a properly noticed public hearing on March 20, 2006;

WHEREAS, Rubio Canon Land & Water Association has prepared and made available for public review, a Sixth Amendment to its Urban Water Management Plan. In furtherance of its adoption, a properly notified public hearing regarding the Plan was held by the Board of Directors on June 21, 2011;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Rubio Canon Land & Water Association hereby adopts the Sixth Amendment to its Urban Water Management Plan which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and by this reference is incorporated herein as though set forth in full.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED this 21st day of June, 2011.



Janet Fahey, President
Rubio Canon Land & Water Association and of the
Board of Directors thereof



Lillian Woods, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Rubio Canon Land & Water Association and of the
Board of Directors thereof

ATTEST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, Lillian Woods, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of Rubio Canon Land and Water Association, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true and correct copy of Sixth Amendment of the Urban Water Management Plan adopted by said Board, and that the same has not been amended or repealed.

DATED: June 21, 2011



Lillian Woods
Lillian Woods, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Rubio Canon Land & Water Association
Board of Directors thereof



8001 Irvine Center Drive, Suite 1100
Irvine, CA 92618
949.450.9901 Fax 949.450..9902

**MALCOLM
PIRNIE**

 **ARCADIS**

The Water Division of ARCADIS