Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)

2015 Agricultural Water Management Plan

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2015
Agricultural
Water Management Plan

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 – Moorpark

County of Ventura
Public Works Agency
Water and Sanitation Department
6767 Spring Rd.
Moorpark, CA 93021

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Glossary of Abbreviations and Terms

Agencies

AWWA	America Water Works Association
Calleguas	Calleguas Municipal Water District
DDW	State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
District	Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (VCWWD1)
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
VCRCD	Ventura County Resource Conservation District
VCWPD	Ventura County Watershed Protection District

Facilities and Locations

CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
LAS	Lower Aquifer System
MWTP	Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant or Moorpark Water Reclamation Facility
SWP	State Water Project
UAS	Upper Aquifer System

Measurements

AF	Acre feet
AF/AC	Acre feet per acre
AF/AC/YR	Acre feet per acre per year
AFY or AF/Y	Acre feet per year
gpcd	Gallons per capita (person) per day
gpd	Gallons per day
gpm	Gallon per minute
HCF	Hundred cubic feet
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MG	Million gallons
mg/L	Milligram Per Liter (10-3 gram per liter)
mgd	Million gallons per day
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter (A unit of measure of levels of radon gas)
µg/L	Microgram Per Liter (10-6 gram per liter) or parts per billion

Water Quality

CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
DBPs	Disinfection Byproducts
PPCPs	Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

Other

Act	Agricultural Water Management Planning Act of 2009
Ag	Agricultural
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
AWMP	Agricultural Water Management Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
Board	Board of Directors
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand

CAC	Citizens' Advisory Committee
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
ET or ETo	Evapotranspiration
EWMP	Efficient Water Management Practices
IAWP	Interim Agricultural Water Program
IRP	Regional Integrated Resources Plan
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
RO	Reverse Osmosis
R&Rs	Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 Rules and Regulations
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
TEA	Temporary Extraction Allocation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSC	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management

Section I: Introduction

I-A Description of Previous Water Management Activities

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 - Moorpark (District) has prepared this Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP or Plan) in compliance with the requirements of the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.8 (*Appendix A*). In direct response to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) emergency regulations enacted on May 18, 2015, the District has increased its efforts to conserve water usage throughout the District. The District currently provides 22% of the District's water to agricultural customers whose irrigated acres total approximately 3,600 acres. The District does not meet the definition of an "agricultural water supplier" as defined in Water Code section 10608.12, as it does not service 10,000 or more irrigated acres. However, in order to meet the District's conservation reduction of 32%, the District intends to request the exclusion of commercial agricultural deliveries from total potable water production. Therefore, the District is voluntarily submitting this Plan so that it may comply with the SWRCB's requirement to prepare and submit to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) that includes a detailed drought management plan describing the actions and measures the District will take to manage water demand during this drought.

I-B Coordination Activities

Development of the 2015 AWMP was performed by District staff. The District is dependent on three (3) sources for its long-term water supply; groundwater received through the East Las Posas Basin managed by Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA); imported State Water Project (SWP) water and Colorado River water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) through Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas); and recycled water supplied by the District. All of the District's water supply planning relates to the policies, rules, and regulations of these agencies.

The District has coordinated with multiple agencies to obtain, discuss, and utilize information in the development of the 2015 AWMP. Those agencies and other entities were provided the opportunity to comment on this draft Plan. *Table I-B-1* below shows the agencies and the level of participation.

Table I-B-1
Agency Coordination in Preparation of the 2015 AWMP

Agency	Notified Preparing 2015 AWMP	Participated in Plan Development	Commented on Draft Plan	Attended Public Meetings	Contacted for Assistance	Sent Copy of Adopted Plan
Calleguas	X		X		X	X
City of Moorpark	X					X
FCGMA	X		X			X
Metropolitan	X					X
VCRCD	X					X
VCWPD	X		X			X
Citizen's Advisory Committee	X		X			X

This Plan details the specifics as they relate to the District and its service area and will refer to Metropolitan, Calleguas, and FCGMA throughout.

The 2015 AWMP incorporates water use efficiency efforts the District has implemented and reported in its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Best Management Practices (BMPs). It is intended to serve as a general, flexible, and open-ended document that

periodically can be updated to reflect changes in the regional water supply trends and constraints, and conservation and water use efficiency policies.

DWR has provided detailed guidance to water suppliers in developing the 2015 AWMP. The suggested checklist entitled *Agricultural Water Management Plan Preparation Checklist* is provided in Section VIII.

I-C AWMP Adoption and Submittal

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors (Board) are the Board of Directors of the District. All proposed policy changes are reviewed by the District's Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) prior to Board action. The CAC members are appointed by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors.

In compliance with Water Code section 1084, et seq., the 2015 AWMP was adopted by resolution of the Board on February 2, 2016, following a public hearing. The Plan was submitted to DWR and the State Library within 30 days of Board approval. Copies of the Notice of Public Hearing and the Resolution of Plan Adoption are included in *Appendix B*. Copies of the adopted Plan were made available to the public within 30 days after the Board approval and a copy was provided to the city of Moorpark and County of Ventura within the same time period. A draft copy of the Plan was posted on the District's website prior to the public hearing where it was available to the public as well as the city of Moorpark, Calleguas, Metropolitan, FCGMA, and any other interest parties.

I-D AWMP Implementation Schedule

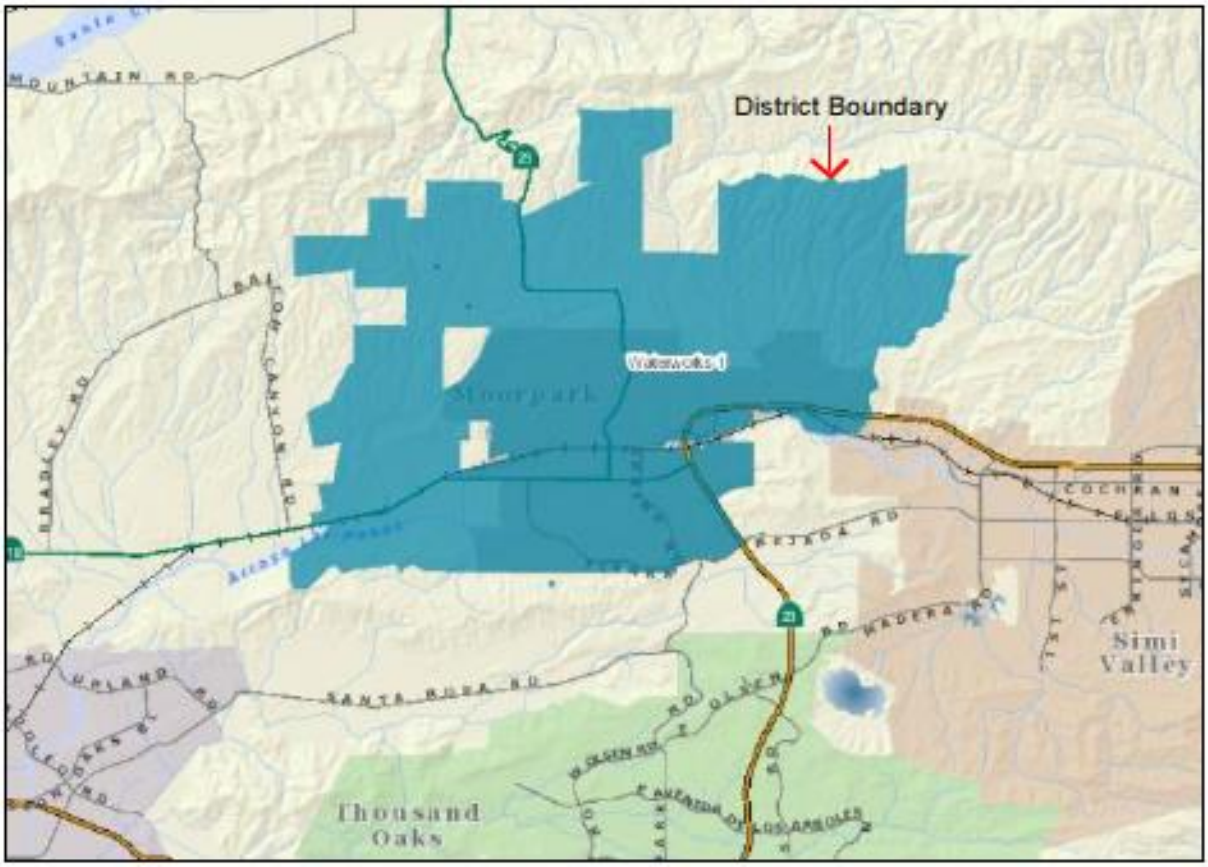
The AWMP is intended to serve as a general, flexible, and open-ended document that periodically can be updated to reflect changes in the regional water supply trends and constraints, and conservation and water use efficiency policies. This Plan, along with the District's UWMP, Water System Master Plan, District planning documents, mandates from the State, actions taken by the District's water supplier and groundwater management agency, will all be used by District staff to guide the District's water use and management efforts.

Section II: Description of District and Service Area

II-A Physical Characteristics

The District was formed on November 22, 1921, and serves approximately 39,000 residents through 10,385 service connections, including 10,216 residential and commercial service connections and 169 agricultural service connections. The District encompasses approximately 21,567 acres (33.7 square miles) and includes the city of Moorpark and contiguous unincorporated areas in eastern Ventura County. The city of Moorpark is approximately five (5) miles west of the city of Simi Valley and five (5) miles north of the city of Thousand Oaks. A vicinity map of the District service area is shown in *Figure II-A-1* below.

Figure II-A-1
District Location Area



Source: GIS CountyView at http://maps/countyview/

Climate

The District generally encompasses the city of Moorpark and the surrounding agricultural lands in the valley area of the Arroyo Las Posas and State Highway 118. This area lies between the cities of Camarillo and Thousand Oaks to the south, and the Santa Clara River Valley to the north. The area is characterized by a “Mediterranean” climate: a semi-arid environment with mild winters, warm summers, and light to moderate rainfall. The climate for the District is consistent with coastal Southern California. The general region lies in the semi-permanent, high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. As a result, the climate is mild, tempered by cool breezes. The usually mild climatological pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana winds.

The average annual temperatures in the District service area are mild, ranging from an average high of 69.9 degrees and low of 45.3 degrees. January is usually the coolest month while August is the warmest month of the year. The historical average annual rainfall in the region is 14.1 inches.[1] More recent precipitation averages 10.4 inches per year with most of the rain occurring in December through March. Average temperature, precipitation, and evapotranspiration rate information for the District area are summarized in *Table II-A-1*.

Table II-A-1
Climate and Evapotranspiration

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average or Total
Avg. Max Temp (°F)	69	69	71	74	75	77	81	83	82	79	74	69	75.25
Avg. Min Temp (°F)	41	43	44	46	50	53	57	56	55	50	44	41	48.33
Avg. Rainfall (in.)[1]	1.65	1.61	1.89	0.64	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.59	0.84	2.72	10.44
Std. Monthly ETo (in.)	2.17	2.80	4.03	5.10	5.89	6.60	7.44	6.82	5.70	4.03	2.70	1.86	55.14

[1] Average rainfall based on average of 2010-2015 data collected at Stations 126A and 508 located in Moorpark, CA.

Source: Temperatures: http://www.weather.com/weather/monthly/l/USCA0728:1:US
Precipitation for Moorpark Station 126A: http://vcwatershed.net/hydrodata/php/getstation.php?siteid=126A#top
Precipitation for Moorpark Station 508: http://vcwatershed.net/hydrodata/php/getstation.php?siteid=508#top
Evapotranspiration: CIMIS Reference Evapotranspiration Zones – Zone 9 for Moorpark area: http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov/App_Themes/images/etozonemap.jpg

Terrain and Soil

The District is within the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD). This area of the watershed encompasses approximately 21,567 acres (33.7 square miles) and includes the city of Moorpark and contiguous unincorporated areas to the north and west.

The area has hills to the north and south and increases in elevation from 500 feet to 1,000 feet, with a four-mile-wide valley in between. The District encompasses a portion of the hills to the north, yet the southern boarder only runs up to the base of the southern hills.

The soils in the area are mainly silty and sandy loam, which were formed from weathered alluvium, derived primarily from weathered sedimentary bedrock deposited as alluvial fans.

Local soil characteristics are identified in *Table II-A-2*.

[1] Fox Canyon Ground Water Management Agency, Cumulative Departure from Average Rainfall at combined Stations 126, 141A, and 126A (Hydrological Years October 1943 to September 2015), can be viewed on their website at: http://vcwatershed.net/hydrodata/php/getstations.php?dataset=rain_day

Table II-A-2
Local Soil Characteristics

Soil	Characteristics	Surface	Subsoil	Substratum	% of the District
Rincon	well-drained, very slow permeability	silty clay loam	sandy clay and sandy clay loam that becomes more calcareous with depth	calcareous, very fine sandy loam	35%
Huerhuero	moderately well-drained, slow to very slow permeability, very high runoff	sandy loam underlain by a thin layer of very fine sandy loam	sandy clay and sandy clay loam	sandy clay loam	30%
Azule	well-drained to moderately well drained, slow to very slow permeability	loam	sandy clay	sandy clay loam	20%
Chesterton	well-drained, very slow permeability, medium runoff	*unavailable*	*unavailable*	*unavailable*	15%
Soper	well-drained, moderately slow permeability, rapid runoff	*unavailable*	*unavailable*	*unavailable*	

Sources:
http://ceventura.ucanr.edu/Com_Ag/Soils/The_environamental_characteristics_of_Ventura_County_and_its_soils_/General_Soil_Map/
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/california/cnmCA2013/cnmCA2013.pdf
http://www.simivalley.org/gcsearch.aspx?q=+Simi+Valley+General+Plan+Update+Technical+Background+Report

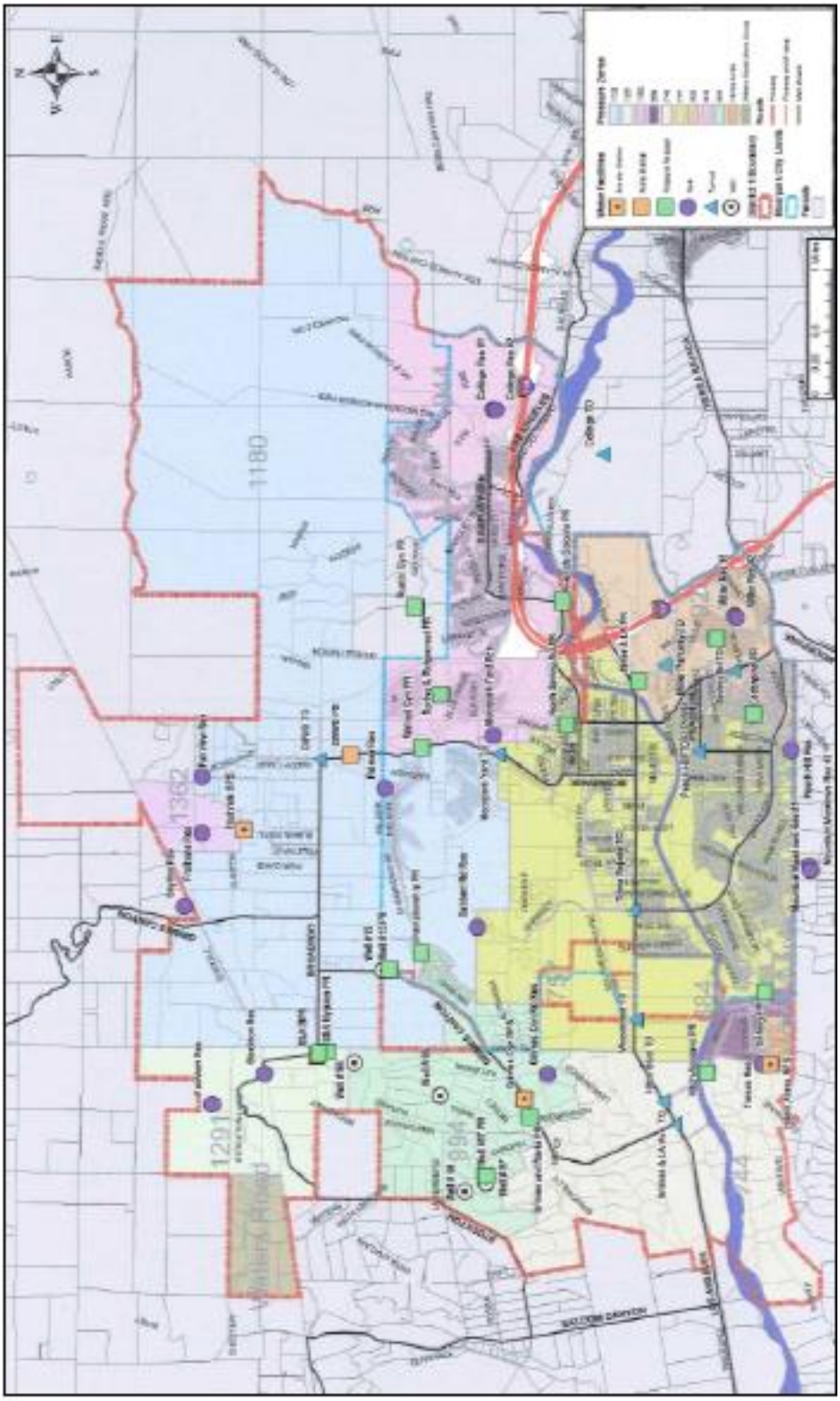
II-B Operational Characteristics

The District's water distribution system consists of approximately 138 miles of water lines, ten (10) booster pump stations, 20 pressure-reducing stations, five (5) active production wells, nine (9) imported water turnouts, and 18 reservoirs. In fiscal year 2015, the District supplied a total of approximately 10,223.9 acre feet (AF) of potable water, 16% of it from groundwater (1,602.3 AF) and 84% of it imported (8,621.6 AF) from Calleguas. Domestic, commercial, industrial, and fire protection customers consumed approximately 78% of the total potable water supplied. Agricultural customers consumed the remaining 22%.

Local water is supplied from five (5) groundwater wells owned and operated by the District. Imported water comes from the SWP through Metropolitan/Calleguas. Water from the SWP originates in Northern California. This water is captured in reservoirs north of Sacramento and released through the natural rivers and streams into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The 444 mile long California Aqueduct then carries water from south of the Delta to SWP contractors, including Metropolitan. Metropolitan treats the water at the Joseph Jensen Treatment Plant located in Granada Hills. Calleguas purchases water from Metropolitan and purveys it to 26 water suppliers within Ventura County, including the District.

The District's service area and major supply and distribution facilities are shown on *Figure II-B-1*. The District's Water System Master Plan Update dated August 2008 details the District's major facilities, and is referenced for more detailed information. Since 2008, minor changes have been made. This illustration is in the process of being updated for the District's 2015 UWMP.

Figure II-B-1
District Service Area and Major Facilities



Recycled water is provided by the District, which owns, operates, and maintains the Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWTP), located at 9550 Los Angeles Avenue, just west of Moorpark city limits, south of State Highway 118. The original MWTP was completed in 1965 as an interim treatment facility with a capacity of one (1) million gallons per day (mgd). MWTP has since undergone several upgrades, the latest of which was completed in February 2010 and increased capacity to five (5) mgd. In August 2003, the MWTP began supplying recycled water for golf course irrigation. Since 2003, the MWTP has increased the number of customers to seven (7) active customers and served 632.1 AF of recycled water during fiscal year 2015.

The District is in the process of planning, permitting, and designing a desalter plant. The Moorpark Desalter facility is designed to treat 5,000 acre feet per year (AFY) of brackish groundwater. The desalter would be located outside the city of Moorpark and within the District service area. Reverse osmosis (RO) treatment technology would be used to produce potable quality water. Brine waste, containing concentrated salts from the RO process, will be discharged to the Calleguas Salinity Management Pipeline and exported out of the Calleguas Creek Watershed to the Pacific Ocean.

The District has more than 10,000 water meter services that are maintained by District staff. All water services in the District are measured by water meters, with the exception of load count services, and are read monthly. The points at which water is delivered from the District's delivery system to each of its agricultural customers consist of a variety of different water meter types including nutating disk, turbine, and magmeters. All of the meters are read automatically using Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) technology, which can be read remotely and as often as necessary. All agricultural points of connection are physically accessible to District staff, and are read, at minimum, on a monthly basis through the AMR process.

Each of the manufacturers who supply the water meters used by the District for delivering water to agricultural customers test their meters for accuracy under laboratory conditions and comply with the accuracy standards for water measurement regulations. The District's objective is to replace ¾" and 1" meters every 15 years, replace 1½" and 2" meters every 10 years, and replace 3" and 4" meters every five (5) years, in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards. High-low reports are generated as part of the meter reading process to identify possible stopped meters or low-registering meters so that maintenance, repairs, or replacements can be made as needed.

The District currently provides an agricultural tiered rate structure for customers who meet the following requirements: the parcel of land must contain not less than five acres and be used exclusively for agricultural purposes; and "agricultural purposes" shall be construed to mean: the growing of crops; or the raising of fowl or livestock for human consumption or market; or obtaining their products for human consumption or market. Water used for agricultural purposes shall be separately metered.

All water use in the District is billed monthly for quantity used. The District currently maintains a budget-based tiered rate structure that is designed to reduce water waste, promote efficient water use, and manage drought response and pass-through surcharges in an equitable manner. The tiered rate structure gives each customer a customized budget for efficient indoor and outdoor water use that represents an appropriate amount of water to meet individual customer needs.

The District has approximately 169 Agricultural accounts. This number has not changed significantly since the District ceased the establishment of new agricultural accounts in 2012, when Metropolitan phased out its Interim Agricultural Water Program (IAWP). Each agricultural customer is given an annual allocation based on irrigated acreage and the availability of well water or another source. Customers without wells or other sources of water are allocated 0.90

acre feet per irrigated acre per year (AF/AC/YR). Customers with wells or another source of water are allocated 0.25 AF/AC. That allocation is distributed equally on a monthly basis or based on customer preference and billed at the Ag Tier 1 rate. Water usage in excess of the monthly allocation is billed at the Ag Tier 2 rate. At the end of the year, all Ag accounts are reconciled to calculate the annual usage and adjustments are made to the Tier 2 charges if the cumulative usage does not exceed the annual allocation. *Table II-B-1* shows the current rate structure for Agricultural accounts, effective January 1, 2016.

Table II-B-1
Tiered Rate Structure for Agricultural Customers

Tiers	Current Rate
Tier 1	$1.798 / HCF $783.21 / AF
Tier 2	$3.104 / HCF $1,352.10 / AF
HCF = Hundred Cubic Feet; AF = Acre Feet	

Table II-B-2 shows the current rate for reclaimed water.

Table II-B-2
Reclaimed Water Rate

Tiers	Current Rate
Single	$1.974 / HCF $860.00 / AF
HCF = Hundred Cubic Feet; AF = Acre Feet	

The District does not currently have a formal Drought Management Plan. However, drought control measures are contained in Part 1, Section K of the District's Rules and Regulation (R&Rs). Emergency restrictions on water use are implemented in response to federal/state statutes, executive and/or judicial orders. The R&Rs support permanent conservation measures and provides for three (3) levels of water supply restrictions during times of drought. The provisions apply primarily to Municipal and Industrial (M&I) customers. However, agricultural water is an interruptible service and subject to allocation reductions due to supply shortages. Provisions of the R&Rs allow the District to reduce Ag allocations to align with reductions in groundwater and imported water, as well as meet to conservation goals.

The District Rules and Regulations regarding general conditions and rules, rate schedule, and service charges are included in Appendix C.

Section III: Description of Quantity of Water Uses

III-A Agricultural Water Use

In fiscal year 2015, the District supplied a total of approximately 10,223.9 AF of potable water; 16% local groundwater (1,602.3 AF) and 84% imported (8,621.6 AF) from Calleguas. The District currently provides approximately 22% of the District's water to agricultural customers whose irrigated acres total approximately 3,600 acres. Although, the District operates a blended system, approximately 23% of the groundwater is delivered to agricultural customers. The projected volume of local and imported water delivered to agricultural customers in 2015 is projected to be approximately 20% less than the 2014 volume. In fiscal year 2015, the District delivered 632.1 AF of recycled water to seven (7) customers; 78.0 AF of the recycled water, approximately 8.1% of the total, was delivered to three (3) agricultural customers. The volume of recycled water delivery in 2015 to agricultural customers is estimated to be similar to that of 2014, based on available 2015 data.

III-B Environmental Water Use

The District is not appropriating any water for environmental purposes.

III-C Recreational Water Uses

The District is not delivering any water for recreational purposes.

III-D Municipal and Industrial Use

In fiscal year 2015, the District supplied a total of approximately 10,223.9 AF of potable water, 16% of it from local groundwater (1,602.3 AF) and 84% of it was imported (8,621.6 AF) from Calleguas. Approximately 78% of District water serves M&I customers (including residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial services).

III-E Groundwater Recharge Use

The District is not currently appropriating any potable water for groundwater recharge purposes.

III-F Transfer and Exchange Use

The District is not appropriating any water for transfer or exchange purposes.

III-G Other Water Use

The District is not appropriating any water for other water uses.

Section IV: Description of Quantity and Quality of the District's Water Resources

IV-A Water Supply Quantity

The District utilizes a combination of water supplies to meet demands. The largest quantity of potable water is imported from Metropolitan through the local wholesale agency, Calleguas. Local groundwater is the next most prevalent source of water. The District also relies on recycled water to offset the potable water needs of M&I and agricultural customers. Historically, imported water has made up approximately 80% of the District's water supply. In times of drought or limited groundwater allocations, the District must rely almost completely on imported water from Metropolitan. Agricultural demands are generally met by the District or other private entities using groundwater from various basins underlying the area. With improvements to wastewater operations, recycled water has become more available to meet demands for irrigation, construction, and agricultural usage.

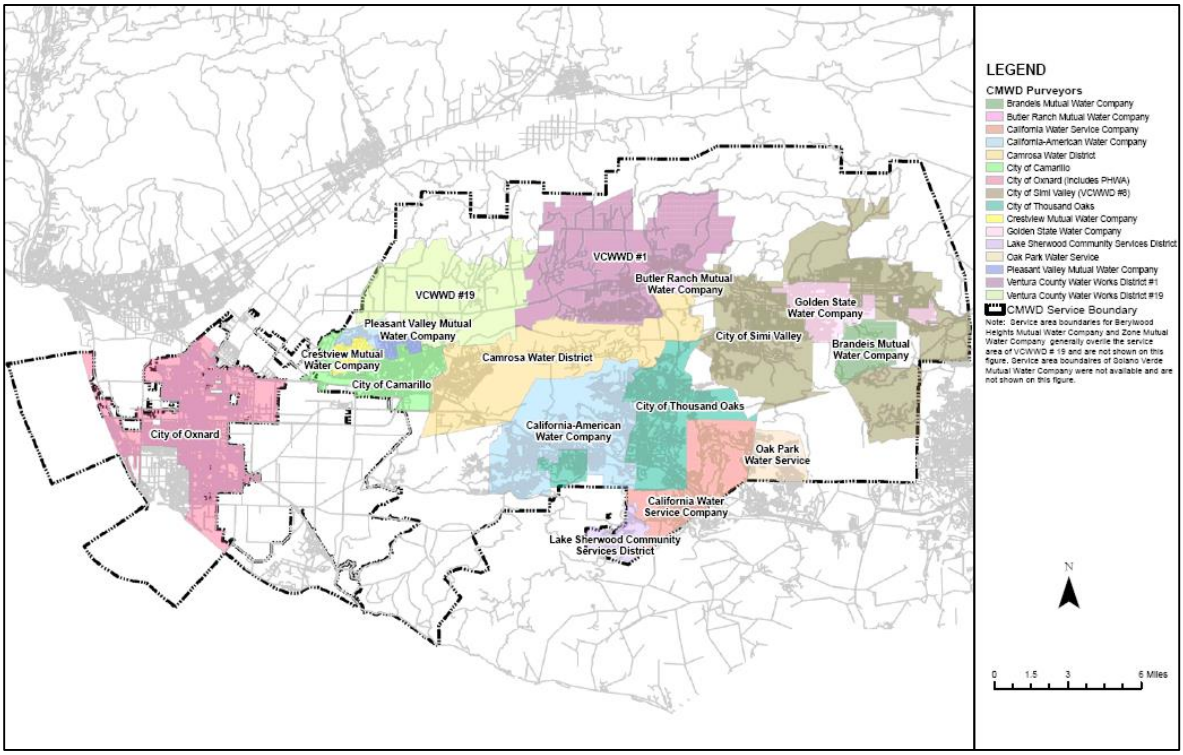
The District's current sources of supply are described below.

Imported Water

Treated potable water is imported to the District from Calleguas, which receives its water from Metropolitan. In response to the State's water supply shortage, on April 14, 2015, Metropolitan declared a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage, instituted its Water Supply Allocation Program (WSAP), and announced a 15% cut in wholesale water allocations. In response to this declaration, on April 15, 2015, Calleguas declared a Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage, implemented its water shortage contingency plan, and passed on Metropolitan's allocation reductions to retail water purveyors, including the District.

Calleguas is an enterprise special district that was formed by the voters of southern Ventura County in 1953 for the purpose of providing a safe, reliable water supply. Named for the watershed in which it is located, Calleguas is a public agency established under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. It is governed by a five-member board of directors elected by voters to represent each of the five geographic divisions within the District. In 1960, Calleguas became a member agency of Metropolitan, which provides wholesale water from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and northern California via the SWP. Metropolitan is comprised of 26 member agencies, and Calleguas is the fifth largest member agency in terms of average annual water deliveries. *Figure IV-A-1* shows Calleguas' service area boundaries.

Figure IV-A-1
Calleguas Municipal Water District Service Area



Calleguas distributes high-quality drinking water on a wholesale basis to 19 local purveyors, who in turn deliver water to area residents, businesses, and agricultural customers. These purveyors are listed in *Table IV-A-1* and include the District. Approximately three-quarters of Ventura County residents (roughly 630,000 people) depend on Calleguas for all or part of their water, and the water supplied by Calleguas currently represents approximately 73% of the total M&I water demand within its service area. A large portion of the water use in Ventura County is for agricultural purposes.

Table IV-A-1
Calleguas Purveyors

Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company	Crestview Mutual Water Company
Brandeis Mutual Water Company	Golden State Water Company
Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company	Oak Park Water Service
California Water Service Company	Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company
California-American Water Company	Solano Verde Mutual Water Company
Camrosa Water District	VCWWD No. 1 (District)
City of Camarillo	VCWWD No. 19
City of Oxnard	VCWWD No. 38
City of Simi Valley (VCWWD No. 8)	Zone Mutual Water Company
City of Thousand Oaks	

Table IV-A-2 details the District's purchase of imported water from Calleguas from FY 2011 through 2015.

Table IV-A-2
Imported Water Purchased from Calleguas (AF)

FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
11,913.9	10,534.9	9,160.9	8,741.5	7,786.1	8,762.4	8,914.5	8,621.6

Table IV-A-3 presents water management actions that could be implemented by Calleguas during both surplus and shortage conditions. Calleguas' surplus and shortage stages of actions are intended to be consistent with the stages defined in Metropolitan's WSDM Plan, which will be discussed in greater detail below. It is important to note that the Calleguas system is complex and the ultimate actions taken by Calleguas will depend on the unique issues of each particular condition. In addition, Calleguas' Ordinance No. 12 gives their Board of Directors authority to take actions necessary to manage available supplies, including passing through to member agencies allocations and penalties for exceeding allocated deliveries.[2]

Table IV-A-3
Calleguas Water Shortage Stages of Action Guidelines

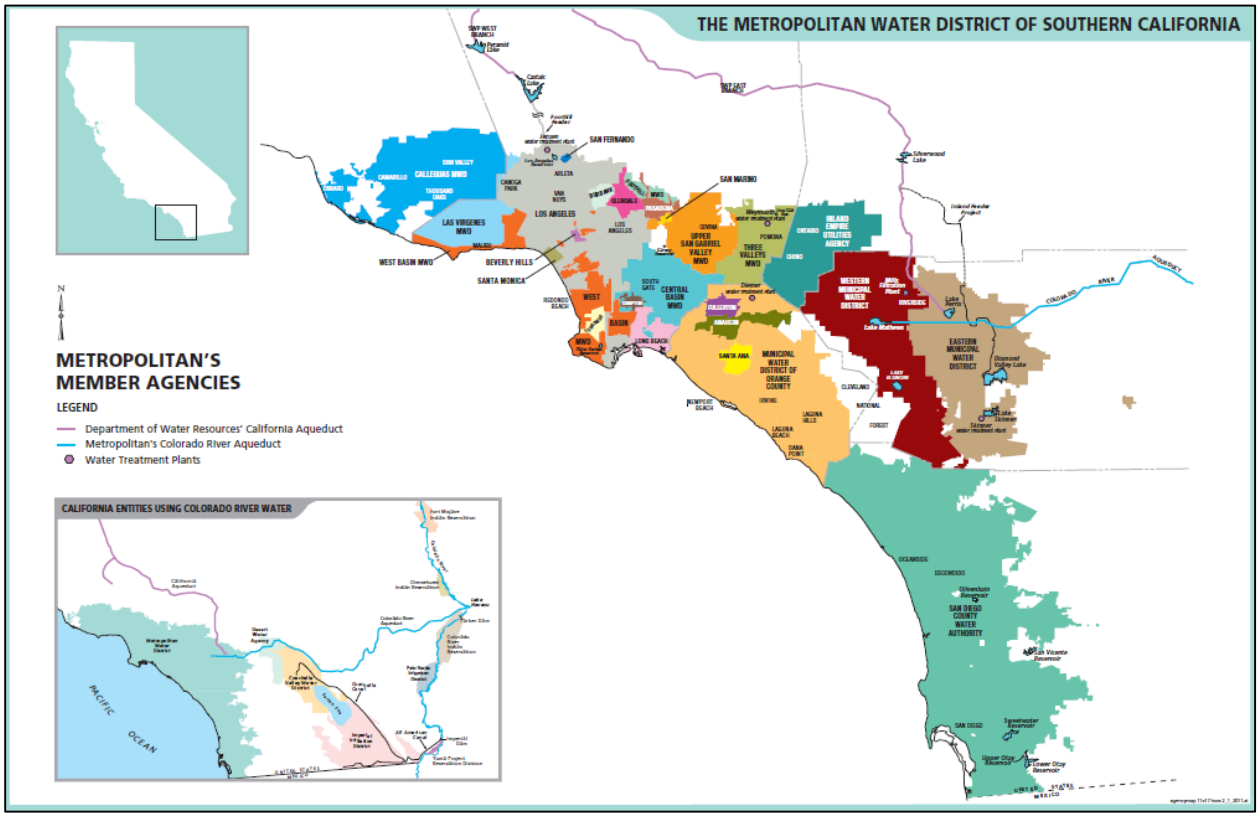
Resource Stage	Actions(1)
Surplus	Store water in groundwater basins throughout Calleguas service area.
Supply = Demand	No actions required.(2)
Stage 1 Shortage	Call on purveyors to maximize local supplies, promote voluntary conservation.
Stage 2 Shortage	Begin withdrawals from Calleguas stored groundwater.
Stage 3 Shortage	Call for extraordinary conservation efforts.
Stage 4 Shortage	Implement allocation program.(3)
(1) Actions are additive as shortage conditions progress. (2) Deliveries will consist of purveyor demands and filling of Lake Bard. (3) Calleguas will monitor consumption and asses penalties for excessive use.	

Metropolitan was formed in the late 1920's. At that time, Ventura County was virtually an agriculturally-based economy with the cities of Oxnard, Ventura, Santa Paula and Fillmore, being the only urban-style developments in the area. Other small towns and residential communities existed at that time, yet were primarily related to the agricultural business. Metropolitan was formed for the purposes of importing water from the Colorado River to the communities of Southern California. Collectively, the charter member cities and water agencies recognized the limited water supplies available within the region, and realized that continued prosperity and economic development and growth of Southern California was dependent upon the acquisition and careful management of an adequate supplemental water supply. This foresight made the continued development of Southern California and Ventura County possible.

Metropolitan also acquires water from Northern California via the SWP. Metropolitan's development of the SWP and the CRA supplies water to most of southern California. As a wholesaler, Metropolitan has no retail customers, and distributes treated and untreated water directly to its 26 member agencies, including Calleguas. Metropolitan's service area is depicted in *Figure IV-A-2*.

[2] Calleguas 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, page 6-2, can be viewed on their website at: http://www.calleguas.com/images/docs-documents-reports/final-2010-uwmp.pdf

Figure IV-A-2
Metropolitan Water District Service Area



Source: http://www.mwdh2o.com/Who%20We%20Are%20%20Fact%20Sheets/Member%20Agency%20Map.pdf

In 1999, Metropolitan developed a Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan that included guidelines for implementing water supply restrictions in the event of a water shortage. The WSDM Plan does not outline specific criteria for how water would be distributed among the Metropolitan member agencies during water shortage conditions, yet states that the methods to be used for determining reduction in supplies to each member agency would be developed in a manner that was equitable and minimized hardship to retail water customers.

In 2007, Metropolitan began to update plans for addressing water shortage conditions. The impetus for this was a combination of on-going dry conditions and reduced deliveries from the SWP. In February 2008, the Metropolitan Board adopted the WSAP. This plan is an extension of the WSDM Plan and includes specific formulas for allocating available supplies among Metropolitan member agencies. *Table IV-A-4* summarizes the surplus and shortage actions to be taken by Metropolitan as defined in the WSDM Plan. As shown, water shortage Stage 7 is where the WSAP is implemented. In April 2009 and again in April 2010, Metropolitan concluded that water shortage Stage 7 conditions existed and the WSAP was implemented, resulting in reduced deliveries to all Metropolitan member agencies. Details of the 1999 WSDM Plan and Revised 2009 WSAP were included in Metropolitan's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP).[3]

[3] Metropolitan 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan, pages A-4-c and A-4-37, can be viewed on their website at: http://www.mwdh2o.com/PDF_About_Your_Water/2.4.2_Regional_Urban_Water_Management_Plan.pdf

Table IV-A-4
Metropolitan Resource Conditions and Action Stages

Resource Stage	Action
Surplus 5	Make cyclic deliveries.
Surplus 4	Fill central valley groundwater basins.
Surplus 3	Store supplies in SWP carryover.
Surplus 2	Fill conjunctive use basins.
Surplus 1	Fill DWR and Diamond Valley Reservoirs.
Supplies = Demands	Conduct public affairs program.
Shortage 1	Utilize Diamond Valley Reservoir.
Shortage 2	Utilize Central Valley groundwater storage.
Shortage 3	Interrupt long-term seasonal and replenishment deliveries.
Shortage 4	Take from conjunctive use and DWR storage.
Shortage 5	Call for extraordinary conservation / reduce Interim Agricultural Water Program (IAWP) deliveries.
Shortage 6	Call options contracts / buy spot water.
Shortage 7	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan.

***** Note: the Agricultural Water Program was phased out in recent years.

Groundwater Supply

Since 1992, FCGMA has incrementally reduced groundwater allocations by 25%. On April 11, 2014, FCGMA further imposed a Temporary Extraction Allocation (TEA) reduction of 20% and implemented high penalties for over-pumping.

Groundwater has been used in Ventura County for many years, for agricultural irrigation and municipal and industrial water supply. The aquifer systems in groundwater basins underlying the areas south of the Santa Clara River Valley (the Oxnard Plain and the foothill areas around Oxnard, Camarillo and Moorpark) are generally stratified into the Upper Aquifer System (UAS) and the Lower Aquifer System (LAS) (consisting of the Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon Aquifers).

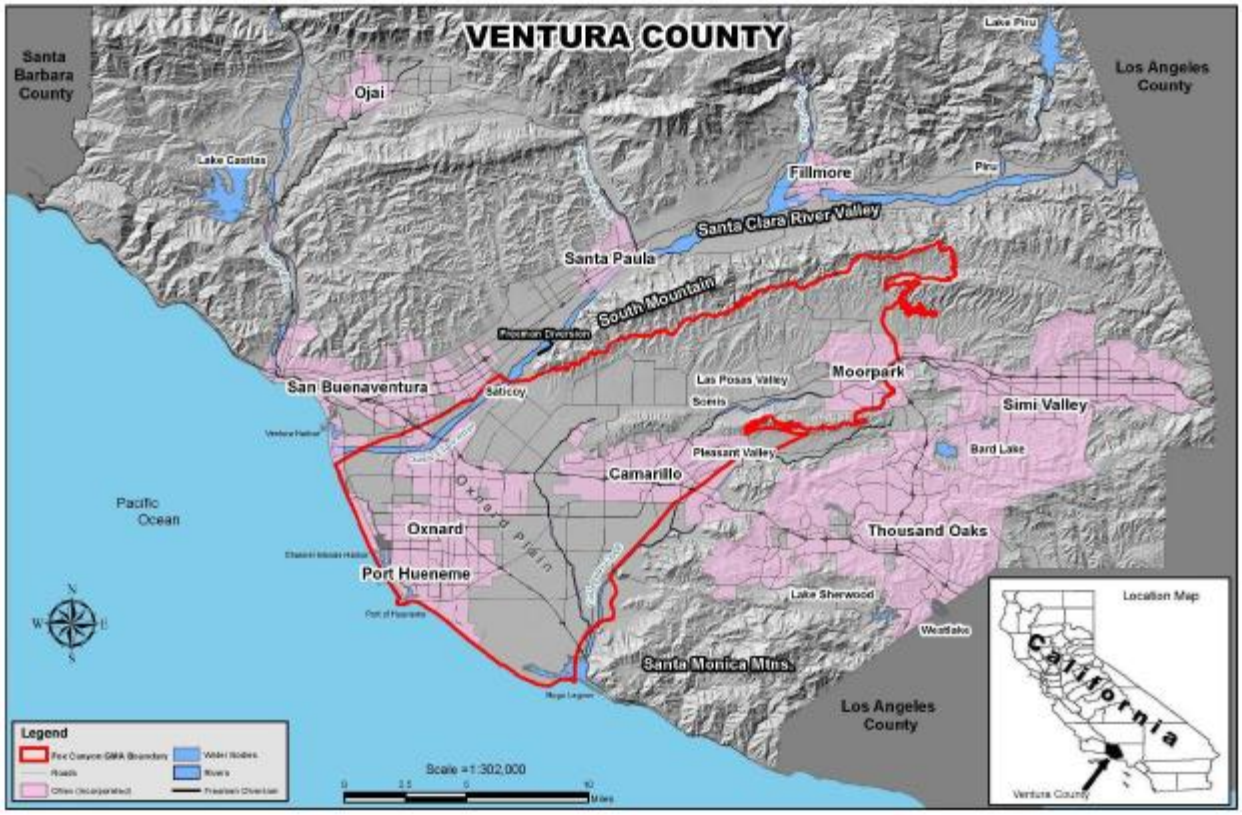
Historically, both aquifer systems have been in a state of overdraft, which has led to seawater intrusion. The non-consumptive portion of imported water utilized by the District is treated at the MWTP and discharged to percolation ponds for the purpose of groundwater recharge. This water ultimately percolates into the UAS, increasing groundwater levels in the region. Unfortunately, water in the UAS has elevated levels of chlorides and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Numerous agencies are active participants in regional efforts to put some of this water to beneficial use by advancing groundwater desalter projects (groundwater recovery).

The Las Posas Valley supplies the local groundwater for the District. The Las Posas Valley is 9 miles long and 4.5 miles wide with land usage consisting primarily of agriculture, except in Moorpark, which is the only significant urban development in the valley. Geological investigations recently led to the discovery of a north/south fault that distinctly divides the valley. The two halves are identified as the East Las Posas and West Las Posas Groundwater Basins. The District's wells are located in the East Las Posas Basin. The FCGMA boundary and basins within it are illustrated on *Figure IV-A-3*. The FCGMA Groundwater Management Plan was last updated in May 2007 and can be viewed on their website[4]. It should be noted that only a fraction of this total storage capacity is currently useable on an annual basis due to potentially significant impacts, such as water quality degradation, lowering of groundwater levels, and subsidence.

[4] FCGMA 2007 Groundwater Management Plan can be viewed on their website at: http://fcgma.org/public-documents/plans

The Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 4-8), which generally includes the East Las Posas Sub-Basin, is not adjudicated, and based on the DWR official departmental bulletins (California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 Updated 2003, Bulletin 160, and the California Water Plan Update 2009), the Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin is not specifically identified as a basin in an overdraft condition. However, subsidence and seawater intrusion are both common regional groundwater challenges facing the South Coast Hydrologic Region. FCGMA was formed primarily to manage water quality and managing extractions aids in this goal. FCGMA maintains that the Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin is in overdraft relative to the native water supply to the Basin, yet has been sustained in some areas by non-native inflows from wastewater treatment plant discharges, urban runoff, and shallow groundwater dewatering discharges from upstream areas.

Figure IV-A-3
Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency and Basins



Source: FCGMA Calendar Year 2014 Annual Report, which can be viewed at: http://fcgma.org/public-documents/reports

District Wells

Groundwater is currently produced from five (5) wells owned and operated by the District with pumping rates varying from 500 gallons per minute (gpm) to 1,100 gpm, with an existing total system capacity of approximately 3,500 gpm as shown in *Table IV-A-5*.

Table IV-A-5
Active Well Capacities

Well No.	Design Flow (gpm)	Status
15	600	Active
95	600	Active
97	600	Active
98	600	Active
20	1,100	Active
Total Active Capacity	3,500	
Phase 1 Desalter Wells	3,100	Planned
Total Active & Planned Capacity	6,600	

* Note: Well 20 became operational in April 2011

Table IV-A-6 summarizes the total amount of groundwater pumped by the District and shows the breakdown by well for calendar years 2011 through 2014.

Table IV-A-6
Amount of Groundwater Pumped by Well (AF)

Well No.	2011	2012	2013	2014
15	416.4	419.5	627.8	445.1
20	769.5	1,208.8	1,335.6	767.0
95	332.6	162.2	410.7	318.1
97	577.9	357.7	423.6	479.6
98	250.4	429.6	565.9	488.2
Total	2,346.8	2,577.8	3,363.6	2,498.0

Table IV-A-7 shows the amount of groundwater that is projected to be pumped from the Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin in the next 20 years. The amount shows the 5,000 AFY of recovered groundwater projected to be pumped and treated through the proposed first phase of the RO desalter project (Moorpark Desalter Project) commencing in 2016. Projected imported water is shown at the bottom of *Table IV-A-7* and a total supply shown for the sources, excluding recycled water. The amount and timing of the Recovered Groundwater, (which includes the capture of basin groundwater overflow and storm water recharging the groundwater basin), shown in *Table IV-A-7* is subject to an ongoing study regarding the impacts of the project on the groundwater basin and subsequent agreement with FCGMA. If these projected volumes are not achieved, imported water would be increased to make up the difference between the amount projected and that achieved.

Table IV-A-7
Amount of Groundwater Projected to be Pumped (AF)

Type	2020	2025	2030	2035
Potable Groundwater	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,811
Recovered Groundwater	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Groundwater Total	6,811	6,811	6,811	6,811
Imported	6,077	6,811	7,494	8,104
Total Groundwater & Imported	**12,888**	**13,622**	**14,305**	**14,915**

There is minimal drainage water either within or outside the District service area. The District's average annual water loss is approximately 3%. Due to the minimal amount of seepage, drainage discharge is not addressed in the District's AWMP. Water loss calculations for 2010 through 2015 are shown in *Table IV-A-8*.

Table IV-A-8
Calculation of Water Losses (AF)

Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Deliveries from Calleguas	8,478	7,982	8,524	8,631	8,875	7,717
Potable Groundwater Production	1,719	2,347	2,796	3,519	2,505	1,808
Total Water Available	10,197	10,329	11,320	12,150	11,380	9,525
Deliveries to Customers	10,020	9,995	11,004	11,346	11,341	9,519
Water Losses	177	334	316	804	39	6
Stated as percentage	2%	3%	3%	7%	0%	0%

IV-B Water Supply Quality

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the District provides annual Water Quality Reports, also known as Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR), to its customers. This mandate is governed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to inform customers of their drinking water quality. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the District monitors regulated and unregulated compounds in its water supply for microbial, organic, inorganic, and radioactive contaminants, as well as pesticides and herbicides. The results from this testing were included in the District's 2014 Annual Water Quality Report[5], a copy of which was sent to residents of District's water service area. As noted in that report, the District vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and the water delivered to District customers meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. The District's sources of potable water currently include groundwater and imported water supplies.

Groundwater

The District owns and operates five (5) active wells. All local water is disinfected by chlorination, and two (2) wells include iron and manganese treatment to mitigate related water quality issues. All wells are tested monthly, quarterly, and annually. Since the District maintains a blended system, imported water is also tested at the same frequency.

[5] The Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 2014 Annual Water Quality Report can be viewed on the District's website at: http://pwaportal.ventura.org/WSD/Residents/Water%20Services/Water%20Quality/docs/Ventura%20County%20Waterworks%20District%20No.1%20-%20Moorpark.pdf

Table IV-B-1 summarizes the test results of local groundwater from 2010 through 2014.

Table IV-B-1
Summary of Local Groundwater Test Results

Local Water		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Parameter	**Threshold***	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**
TDS-Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	450	396	320-460	448	300-760	448	300-760	448	300-760	385	300-450
Se-Selenium (ppb)	20	ND	ND	ND	ND-2	ND	ND-2	ND	ND-2	1	ND-1
B-Boron (ppb)	700	ND	NA	ND	N/A	ND	N/A	ND	N/A	50	ND-100
Mo-Molybdenum	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
As-Arsenic (ppb)	100	ND	NA	ND	N/A	ND	N/A	ND	N/A	0.5	ND-2
Na-Sodium (ppm)	690	34	28-38	48	28-105	48	28-105	48	28-105	34	29-37
Cl-Chloride (ppm)	106	15	12-19	20	15-34	20	15-34	20	15-34	16	11-20
Pesticide (ppb)	NONE	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Herbicide (ppb)	NONE	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fertilizer-Nitrate (as NO_3) (ppm)	NONE	0.09	ND-0.20	0.02	ND-0.16	0.19	ND-0.81	0.82	ND-4.0	0.4	ND-0.7
Chromium VI (ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

N/A = not applicable

ND = None Detected

NS = No Standard

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Notification Level = The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

*Agricultural Water Quality Goals
Water Quality for Agriculture, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1985, contains criteria protective of various agricultural uses of water, including irrigation of various types of crops and stock watering. At or below the thresholds presented in the Water Quality Goals database, agricultural uses of water should not be limited. These criteria may be used to translate narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents that prohibit chemicals in concentrations that would impair agricultural uses of water.

Reference:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Quality Criteria for Water, 1986 (May 1986) [The Gold Book],
http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/aqlife/upload/2009_01_13_criteria_goldbook.pdf
Ayers, R. S. and D. W. Westcot, Water Quality for Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 29, Rev. 1, Rome (1985)
http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/T0234E/T0234E00.htm.

Imported Water

The District receives imported water through Calleguas from Metropolitan, which receives raw water from Northern California through the SWP and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Metropolitan water is treated in accordance with potable standards at filtration plants located throughout Southern California. The District receives its imported water from the Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant located in Granada Hills, through its Metropolitan member agency, Calleguas, via Metropolitan's West Valley Feeder No. 2 Pipeline. Calleguas' sole connection to Metropolitan is located in the city of Chatsworth at Calleguas' East Portal Facility. From this point, water is conveyed 1.4 miles through the Perliter Tunnel into Simi Valley, where it is distributed through Calleguas' transmission system or stored in Lake Bard. Water stored in Lake Bard is treated at the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant and used primarily to meet demands during emergencies or planned system shutdowns by Metropolitan.

Metropolitan tests and treats its water for microbial, organic, inorganic, and radioactive contaminants, as well as pesticides and herbicides. Protection of Metropolitan's water system continues to be a top priority. In coordination with its 26 member agencies, Metropolitan continues to upgrade and refine security measures for protection of their water supply. Changes have included an increase in the number of water quality tests conducted each year (more than 300,000 tests are conducted for over 200 possible compounds) as well as contingency plans

that coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) risk alert system.[6] Metropolitan also has one of the most advanced laboratories in the country where water quality staff perform tests, collect data, review results, prepare reports, and research alternative treatment technologies.

The major water quality concerns Metropolitan identified in its 2010 RUWMP include the following: (1) Total Dissolved Solids (TDS); (2) nutrients (as it relates to algal productivity); (3) Arsenic; (4) Chromium VI; and (5) pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs).

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS*)*

Since 1976, water from the CRA has the highest level of salinity of all Metropolitan sources of supply, averaging 630 milligrams per liter (mg/L).[7] Several actions have been taken at the state and federal level to control Colorado River salinity including (1) the International Boundary and Water Commission approval of Minute No. 242, Permanent and Definitive Solution to the International Problem of the Salinity of the Colorado River in 1973; (2) the U.S. President's approval of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act in 1974; and (3) the formation of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum. In 1975, water quality standards and a plan for controlling TDS levels were approved by the EPA.

In contrast, water from the SWP is significantly lower in TDS, averaging 250 mg/L over the long-term in water supplied through the East Branch and 325 mg/L in water supplied through the West Branch, which is the supply source for Calleguas and the District. Because of the lower TDS levels, Metropolitan blends SWP water with Colorado River water to reduce the TDS levels in the water delivered to its customers. Metropolitan's board has adopted a TDS objective of 500 mg/L for blended imported water as defined in Metropolitan's Salinity Management Action Plan. Metropolitan estimates that the objective can be met in seven (7) out of ten (10) years. In the other three (3) years, hydrologic conditions would result in increased TDS levels and reduced volume of SWP supplies.

Nutrients

Increased nutrient loading (phosphorous and nitrogen compounds) can lead to the formation of algal and aquatic weed growth, noxious taste and odor compounds, algal toxins, and an increase in quagga and zebra mussels, as well as other invasive biological species. The formation or accumulation of these undesired elements has negative ramifications upon the efficiency of the water treatment and conveyance processes and inevitably leads to consumer complaints. Metropolitan has therefore taken action to minimize nutrient loading in both its SWP and CRA delivery sources as described in the following paragraphs.

Wastewater discharges, agricultural drainage, and nutrient-rich soils in the California Delta contribute to the high levels of nutrient loading entering SWP facilities. Metropolitan and other local water agencies have therefore been working with Delta area wastewater agencies in an effort to minimize these nutrient loadings. Metropolitan also has a comprehensive program to monitor and manage algae growth in its source water reservoirs. In some cases, these monitoring efforts coupled with consumer taste and odor complaints have resulted in the need to temporarily bypass some of these reservoirs, which can have a short-term impact on available water supplies.

[6] Metropolitan's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan, page 4-17, can be viewed on their website at: http://www.mwdh2o.com/PDF_About_Your_Water/2.4.2_Regional_Urban_Water_Management_Plan.pdf

[7] Ibid., page 4-3.

Nutrient levels in the Colorado River are much lower than in the SWP, which allows Metropolitan to blend CRA water with SWP water, and thereby greatly reduce overall nutrient levels in the water supplied to its member agencies. Nevertheless, nutrient loading in the CRA system is still a concern given projected growth patterns in the Las Vegas area. For this reason, Metropolitan continues to work with entities along the Colorado River to promote good wastewater management practices which lead to reduced phosphorous and nutrient loadings.

As a result of the aforementioned monitoring and management programs, Metropolitan believes there should be no impact on future availability of water supplies due to high nutrient loadings.

Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element found in rocks, soil, water, and air. Arsenic from these sources can enter the water supply through the natural erosion of rocks, as well as the dissolution of ores and minerals. Arsenic can also be found in wood preservatives, alloying agents, certain agricultural applications, semi-conductors, paints, dyes, and soaps. Agricultural and industrial discharges from these sources can contribute to elevated levels of Arsenic in drinking water supplies.

The MCL for Arsenic in domestic water supplies was lowered to 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (from 50 µg/L), with an effective date of January 2006 in the federal regulations, and an effective date of November 2008 in California's regulations, for both groundwater and surface water supplies. Metropolitan water supplies have historically had low levels of Arsenic and have therefore not required treatment to comply with this standard. However, some of Metropolitan's water supplies are supplemented by groundwater storage programs which, in some cases, have Arsenic concentrations near the MCL. In general, these groundwater storage projects are used to supplement supplies only during low SWP allocation years. In some instances, Metropolitan has restricted the use of such groundwater programs, thereby limiting the introduction of Arsenic into the SWP. Metropolitan has also worked with one of its groundwater banking partners in constructing a pilot Arsenic treatment facility to reduce Arsenic concentrations in this supply source.

In these cases, Arsenic levels detected in Metropolitan's SWP and CRA source waters and water treatment plant effluent have been below the 10 µg/L MCL. Nevertheless, the state detection level for purposes of reporting Arsenic is 2 µg/L. Between 2001 and 2008, Arsenic levels in Metropolitan's water treatment plant effluents ranged from not detected (< 2 µg/L) to 2.9 µg/L. For Metropolitan's source waters, levels in Colorado River water ranged from not detected to 3.5 µg/L, while levels in SWP water ranged from not detected to 4.0 µg/L.

Chromium VI

Like Arsenic, Chromium is a naturally occurring element found in rocks, soil, plants, and animals. Chromium III is typically the form found in soils and is an essential nutrient that helps the body use sugar, protein, and fat. Chromium VI is used in a number of industrial applications including electroplating, stainless steel production, leather tanning, textile manufacturing, dyes and pigments, wood preservation, and as an anti-corrosion agent. Chromium occurs naturally in deep aquifers and can also enter drinking water through industrial discharges. In drinking water, Chromium VI is very stable and soluble, whereas Chromium III is not very soluble. Chromium VI is the more toxic form and is known to cause lung cancer in humans when inhaled, but the human health effects from ingestion are still a subject of conjecture.

Metropolitan monitors Chromium levels in their source and treated waters and has found all samples to be below the State's MCL detection level for purposes of reporting. Total Chromium

(including Chromium III and Chromium VI) is regulated in California with an MCL of 50 µg/L. On July 1, 2014, DDW adopted a California Chromium VI MCL of 10 µg/L.

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) are a growing concern to the water industry. Numerous studies have reported the occurrence of these emerging contaminants in treated wastewater and surface water, as well as in some finished drinking water in the United States and other countries. The sources of PPCPs in the aquatic environment can include treated wastewater, industrial discharges, agricultural run-off, and leaching from municipal landfills. There is no current evidence of human health risks from long-term exposure to the low concentrations (low ng/L; parts per trillion) of PPCPs found in some water supplies.

In 2007, Metropolitan implemented a monitoring program to measure the occurrence of PPCPs and other organic wastewater contaminants in its treatment plant effluents and at selected source water locations within the Colorado River and SWP watersheds. Some PPCPs were detected at very low ng/L levels, which is consistent with reports from other utilities. Metropolitan will continue to refine their analytical methods, which will lead to a better understanding of these occurrence issues and their impact on water sources in California.

Table IV-B-2 summarizes the test results of imported water supplied by Calleguas from 2010 through 2014.

Table IV-B-2
Summary of Imported Water Supplied Test Results

Imported Water from Calleguas		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Parameter	Threshold*	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
TDS-Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	450	347	290-500	284	280-460	263	240-340	291	280-340	375	325-641
Se-Selenium (ppb)	20	ND	ND	0.1	ND-5	0.3	ND-8	0.2	ND-5	ND	ND-8
B-Boron (ppb)	700	207	100-300	191	190-200	171	170-200	161	160-200	160	110-300
Mo-Molybdenum	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
As-Arsenic (ppb)	100	3	3-3	2.2	ND-3.0	0.2	ND-4	ND	ND-3	2	ND-4
Na-Sodium (ppm)	690	62	49-67	55	52-71	49	43-71	58	57-71	74	67-96
Cl-Chloride (ppm)	106	72	47-86	65	59-90	57	50-90	76	75-95	87	81-97
Pesticide (ppb)	NONE	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Herbicide (ppb)	NONE	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fertilizer-Nitrate (as NO_3) (ppm)	NONE	0.6	ND-2.2	0.4	ND-0.5	ND	N/A	2.1	ND--2.2	2.3	ND-2.7
Chromium VI (ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

N/A = not applicable

ND = None Detected

NS = No Standard

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Notification Level = The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

*Agricultural Water Quality Goals
Water Quality for Agriculture, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1985, contains criteria protective of various agricultural uses of water, including irrigation of various types of crops and stock watering. At or below the thresholds presented in the Water Quality Goals database, agricultural uses of water should not be limited. These criteria may be used to translate narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents that prohibit chemicals in concentrations that would impair agricultural uses of water.

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http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/aqlife/upload/2009_01_13_criteria_goldbook.pdf
Ayers, R. S. and D. W. Westcot, Water Quality for Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 29, Rev. 1, Rome (1985)
http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/T0234E/T0234E00.htm

IV-C Water Quality Monitoring Practices

Imported Water Quality Programs

Metropolitan supports and is involved in many programs that address water quality concerns related to both the SWP and Colorado River supplies. Some of the programs and activities include:

- Source Water Protection – Protecting the source of water supplies is of paramount importance to providing safe and reliable drinking water. DDW requires large utilities delivering surface water to complete a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years in accordance with California's Surface Water Treatment Rule, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The purpose of this survey is to identify possible sources of drinking water contamination, evaluate source and treated water quality, and recommend watershed management activities to protect and improve source water quality. Metropolitan has an active source water protection program and continues to advocate on behalf of numerous SWP and Colorado River water quality protection issues.
- Support of SWP Water Quality Programs – Metropolitan continues to support DWR policies and programs aimed at maintaining or improving the quality of SWP water delivered to Metropolitan. Some examples of this support include:
  - Support of the DWR policy to govern the quality of non-project water conveyed by the California Aqueduct.
  - Support of the expansion of DWR's Municipal Water Quality Investigations Program beyond its Bay-Delta core water quality monitoring and studies to include enhanced water quality monitoring and forecasting of the Delta and SWP. These programs are designed to provide early warning of water quality changes that will affect treatment plant operations both in the short-term (hours to weeks) and seasonally.
- Water Quality Exchanges – Metropolitan has implemented selective withdrawals from the Arvin-Edison storage program and exchanges with the Kern Water Bank to improve water quality. Although these programs were initially designed to provide dry-year supply reliability, they can also be used to store SWP water during periods of good water quality and then allow for their withdrawal during times of lesser water quality, while providing better overall water quality through dilution of SWP water deliveries.
- Water Supply Security – In 2001, Metropolitan added new security measures to protect its water supply storage and conveyance facilities and continues to upgrade and refine those procedures. Changes have included an increase in the number of water quality tests conducted each year (Metropolitan now conducts over 300,000 analytical tests on samples collected within their service area and source waters), in conjunction with contingency plans that coordinate with the DHS's risk alert system.

Groundwater

Groundwater has been used in Ventura County for many years, for agricultural irrigation, and for municipal and industrial water supply. Historically, the aquifer system in southern Ventura County has been in a state of overdraft in both the UAS and LAS, which has led to seawater intrusion.

Within the District service area, the non-consumptive portion of imported water used by the majority of Calleguas purveyor customers is treated at local wastewater treatment facilities and discharged to the Calleguas Creek watershed. This water ultimately percolates into the shallow aquifer underlying the Arroyo Las Posas, increasing groundwater levels in the region. Unfortunately, water in the shallow aquifer can have elevated levels of chlorides and TDS. As described in more detail in later sections, Calleguas, the District, and other Calleguas member agencies are active participants in regional efforts to put some of the poor quality water to beneficial use by advancing groundwater desalter projects.

Table IV-B-3 summarizes groundwater quality in the basins that underlie Calleguas' service area. The South and East Las Posas Basins are the sources of local groundwater for the District. Groundwater in Calleguas' service area is generally high in TDS and occasionally high in nitrate concentrations. It is important to note that water quality within the basins can vary based on the location of the sample well, well perforation zones (aquifers from which the groundwater is extracted), conditions of the sample well, and groundwater conditions on the day the sample was taken.

Table IV-B-3
Groundwater Basin Water Quality Summary

Groundwater Basin	Average/Maximum TDS Level (mg/L)	Maximum Nitrate Level (mg/L)
Arroyo Santa Rosa	946 / 1110	151
South Las Posas	1346 / 1500	16
North (East/West) Las Posas	869 / 1470	71
Pleasant Valley	1787 / 4760	140
Oxnard Forebay	1422 / 2210	5.8
Oxnard Plain	1096 / 2540	92

Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District 2014 Annual Report of Groundwater Conditions
http://pwaportal.ventura.org/WPD/docs/Groundwater-Resources/2014%20Annual%20Report-Web.pdf

Seawater intrusion has long been a concern and was the issue that precipitated the creation of the FCGMA. The intrusion occurs exclusively along the coastline in the Oxnard Plain Basin. Elevated salts concentrations have also been observed in some portions of the Pleasant Valley Basin and appear to be related to marine sediments, oil field brines, poor water quality of surface water inflow, and other geologic sources.

Chloride has also become a problem in the East and South Las Posas Basins and groundwater from these basins must be blended with lower-chloride water to be suitable for irrigation. This problem appears to have migrated downstream, with some of the city of Camarillo's wells now affected (FCGMA, 2007 Update to the FCGMA Groundwater Management Plan, 2007).

A high nitrate concentration in the groundwater is a problem localized in the Oxnard Plain and Oxnard Forebay Basins. Potable water wells in the impacted areas are often affected during and following dry periods. The primary sources of nitrate are septic systems and agricultural fertilizer. To address the problem, septic systems are now prohibited in the Oxnard Plain Forebay and BMPs are being implemented to limit agricultural contributions.

Groundwater Quality Improvement Projects

The District has prepared a Preliminary Design Report for the Moorpark Desalter Project. The project would improve water quality in the South Las Posas Groundwater Basin, as well as reduce the District's dependency on imported water, by pumping groundwater from the South Las Posas Basin, which contain high TDS and chlorides, for the purpose of providing a suitable potable and stable water supply.

There has been a significant change in average groundwater levels over the past 40 years in the South Las Posas Basin, with groundwater levels rising more than 100 feet during this period. The mechanism for this rise in groundwater elevations is the increased recharge from percolation beneath the Arroyo Las Posas as discharges from the Moorpark and Simi Valley wastewater treatment plants and dewatering wells in Simi Valley have increased the year-round flow in the arroyo. The entire alluvial aquifer near the arroyo has progressively filled to the elevation of the arroyo, starting in the easternmost portion of the basin in the 1960s and moving westward through the 1990s (Bachman, 2002). Water from the filled alluvial aquifer has percolated downward into the underlying LAS, creating a recharge mound in the LAS that extends from the arroyo northward into the East Las Posas Basin.

Salts in the groundwater have increased in the South Las Posas Basin and the southwestern portion of the East Las Posas Basin as the shallow aquifer filled along Arroyo Las Posas. These salts apparently were leached from the shallow aquifer as groundwater levels reached record highs, saturating sediments that have been unsaturated for much of the last 40 years. These salts apparently migrated vertically with percolating groundwater into the LAS and then laterally into the main portion of the East Las Posas Basin as the recharge mound developed. Some of this groundwater is unsuitable for irrigation without blending with better-quality water.

The Moorpark Desalter is designed as a 5,000 AFY brackish groundwater treatment facility. The desalter would be located outside the city of Moorpark and within the District service area. RO treatment technology would be used to produce potable quality water. Brine waste, containing concentrated salts from the RO process, would be discharged to the Calleguas Salinity Management Pipeline and exported out of the Calleguas Creek Watershed to the Pacific Ocean.

As 5,000 AFY of high chloride and TDS water is removed from the Basin, space would be created for better-quality stormwater infiltration to percolate into the aquifer; the majority of these flows now bypass the recharge areas because the shallow aquifer is full.

Water Quality Effect on Water Management Strategies and Supply Reliability

The previous section summarized the general water quality issues of Metropolitan's imported water and overall groundwater supplies within the FCGMA area. The same water quality concerns apply to the District's water. The District's groundwater sources would be the most vulnerable to possible contamination from agricultural operations due to their use of pesticides and fertilizers. The District has iron and manganese quality issues and has installed treatment facilities at Well #15 and Well #20 and continues to monitor its groundwater wells for the first indication of problems as part of their water management strategy.

The District has not experienced any significant water quality problems and does not anticipate any significant changes in its available water supply. Lack of water quality issues, now and in the future, can be attributed to the continual mitigation actions undertaken by Metropolitan, Calleguas, and FCGMA as described earlier.

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Section V: Water Accounting and Water Supply Reliability

V-A Quantifying District's Water Supplies

Table V-A-1 provides the quantity of water supplied to the entire District in 2015.

Table V-A-1
2015 Total Water Supplied (AF)

	Local	Imported	Total
Jan	73.5	506.3	579.8
Feb	84.7	464.3	549.0
Mar	96.4	642.2	738.6
Apr	120.5	752.3	872.8
May	112.7	710.9	823.6
Jun	141.8	766.9	908.7
Jul	150.4	719.3	869.7
Aug	211.5	780.4	991.9
Sep	217.1	676.1	893.2
Oct	224.8	666.0	890.8
Nov	235.5	522.2	757.7
Dec	138.8	510.5	649.3
Total	**1,807.7**	**7,717.4**	**9,525.1**

V-B Quantification of Water Uses

Table V-B-1 provides the quantity of water supplied to agricultural customers in the District month-to-month from 2010 through 2015.

Table V-B-1
2010-2015 Water Supplied to Agricultural Customers (AF)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	104.2	59.8	185.0	91.9	213.8	101.7
Feb	34.0	133.3	142.7	148.4	234.0	100.1
Mar	27.5	50.4	146.0	161.7	106.6	98.1
Apr	127.1	105.7	61.5	199.5	180.5	171.7
May	177.2	200.4	173.8	235.5	280.1	193.4
Jun	281.5	246.2	289.1	319.4	234.4	176.9
Jul	350.4	292.4	309.7	341.2	272.5	215.4
Aug	307.0	265.4	375.9	334.0	313.4	235.8
Sep	304.7	327.9	301.4	293.1	235.8	281.6
Oct	300.0	173.4	302.0	279.5	271.7	325.6
Nov	204.0	130.1	301.9	275.8	227.5	247.0
Dec	63.2	113.0	49.2	170.6	91.4	237.5
Total	**2,280.8**	**2,098.0**	**2,638.2**	**2,850.6**	**2,661.7**	**2,384.8**

V-C Overall Water Budget

Table V-C-1 provides the quantity of water supplied to the entire District from 2010 through 2015.

Table V-C-1
2010-2015 Total Water Supplied to District (AF)

Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Local	1,719.4	2,346.8	2,795.7	3,519.1	2,504.6	1,807.7
Imported	8,477.7	7,982.1	8,524.0	8,630.5	8,874.8	7,717.4
Total	**10,197.1**	**10,328.9**	**11,319.7**	**12,149.6**	**11,379.4**	**9,525.1**

V-D Water Supply Reliability

Water supply reliability is dependent on many factors including allocations from the SWP, Metropolitan, Calleguas, and FCGMA. The following projections are based on agencies' projections, according to their respective 2010 Regional and Urban Water Management Plans. Suppliers will be developing their 2015 Plans within the next month; however, that data is unavailable as of this date.

Water supply projections were developed for both imported water and local supplies. Local supplies include untreated surface water, groundwater, and recycled wastewater. Water supply projections were projected for three (3) hydrologic scenarios; average year, dry year, and multiple dry years. The average year is the expected demand under average hydrologic conditions (based on an average of conditions from 1922 through 2008); the dry year is the expected demand under the single driest hydrologic year (based on conditions experienced in 1977); and the multiple dry year is the expected demand during a period of three (3) consecutive dry years (based on conditions experienced from 1989 through 1991).

Metropolitan utilizes a custom computer called MWD-MAIN to forecast conditions throughout the Metropolitan service area. Metropolitan projects the need for imported supplies as a function of the demand forecasts and local supplies available to its member agencies. *Table V-D-1* lists the quantity of water that Metropolitan estimates will be available to Calleguas during average, dry, and multiple dry year scenarios.

Table V-D-1
Metropolitan's Imported Supply Projections for the Calleguas Area

Hydrological Condition	Volume (AF per year)			
	2020	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
Average Year	136,966	140,753	142,365	143,777
Dry Year	139,975	143,819	145,534	147,013
Multiple Dry Years	139,985	145,255	148,545	149,548

Table V-D-2 presents local supply projections estimated by Metropolitan for the Calleguas service area. Metropolitan projections are based on computer modeling that considers the reliability of both existing and potential future local supplies. Also, when estimating future local water supplies, Metropolitan considers that not all water supply projects being considered will become an actual water source, and the projections take into account variables such as allocated funding, engineering status, and environmental documentation.

Table V-D-2
Metropolitan's Local Supply Projections for the Calleguas Area

Hydrological Condition	Volume (AF per year)			
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Average Year	47,617	47,743	50,256	51,612
Dry Year	47,372	47,493	49,973	51,325
Multiple Dry Years	48,649	48,038	48,950	51,093

Calleguas also develops local supply projections for its service area. Although Metropolitan and Calleguas share information related to existing and future local supply projections, the two (2) projections make different assumptions related to local supply reliability and the likelihood of reality of future supplies. *Tables V-D-3 through V-D-5* detail Calleguas' supply and demand projections for the District during each hydrological condition. The projections were provided by the District to Calleguas based on the historic yield of existing local supplies and the anticipated yield of future local supplies.

Table V-D-3
Calleguas' Supply/Demand Projections for the District (Normal Year)[1]

Retail Water Demand	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Agricultural	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620
Municipal and Industrial	9,806	10,591	11,332	12,012	12,613
Total Retail Demand	**12,426**	**13,211**	**13,952**	**14,632**	**15,233**
Local Water Supplies					
District Wells	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820
Moorpark Desalter	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Recycle Water System	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200
Total Local Supply	**8,220**	**8,420**	**8,620**	**8,820**	**9,020**
Net Projected Imported Water Requirement	**4,206**	**4,791**	**5,332**	**5,812**	**6,213**

[1]Data provided to Calleguas by the District.

Table V-D-4
Calleguas' Supply/Demand Projections for the District (Dry Year)[1]

Retail Water Demand	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Agricultural	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620
Municipal and Industrial	11,448	12,364	13,229	14,023	14,724
Total Retail Demand	**14,068**	**14,984**	**15,849**	**16,643**	**17,344**
Local Water Supplies					
District Wells	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820
Moorpark Desalter	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Recycle Water System	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200
Total Local Supply	**8,220**	**8,420**	**8,620**	**8,820**	**9,020**
Net Projected Imported Water Requirement	**5,848**	**6,564**	**7,229**	**7,823**	**8,324**

[1]Data provided to Calleguas by the District.

Table V-D-5
Calleguas' Supply/Demand Projections for the District (Dry Multi-Year)[1]

Retail Water Demand	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Agricultural	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620
Municipal and Industrial	11,677	12,611	13,494	14,304	15,019
Total Retail Demand	**14,297**	**15,231**	**16,114**	**16,924**	**17,639**
Local Water Supplies					
District Wells	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820
Moorpark Desalter	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Recycle Water System	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200
Total Local Supply	**8,220**	**8,420**	**8,620**	**8,820**	**9,020**
Net Projected Imported Water Requirement	**6,077**	**6,811**	**7,494**	**8,104**	**8,619**

[1]**Data provided to Calleguas by the District.**

Calleguas' local supply projections are substantially higher than Metropolitan's. However, both Metropolitan and Calleguas project an increase in imported and local supplies through the planning period. The lower local supply projections by Metropolitan are related to Metropolitan's policy not to include future local supply projects until funding allocations, engineering, environmental approvals, and permitting requirements are substantially complete. Calleguas purveyors, however, typically include future local supplies in their projections upon completion of feasibility studies.

Section VI: Climate Change

The District is located in a semi-arid coastal environment. The area must depend on imported water supplies since natural precipitation is limited, and the District cannot pump enough water to fully meet demand. Climatological data in California has been recorded since 1858. During the twentieth century, California has experienced three periods of severe drought: 1918-34, 1944-77, and 1987-91. The current drought that began in 2008, has resulted in record-breaking numbers for the State, marking 2013 as the driest year on record, 2014 as the hottest year on record, and 2015 as having the lowest snowpack on record.

During dry years or periods of increased groundwater use, seasonal groundwater levels tend to fluctuate more widely and, depending on annual recharge conditions, may respond with a long-term decline in local and regional groundwater levels. Depending on the amount, timing, and duration of groundwater level decline, affected wells may need to be deepened or pumps lowered to regain access to groundwater. Lowering of groundwater levels can also affect the surface-water–groundwater interaction by inducing additional infiltration and recharge from nearby surface water systems, reducing the groundwater contribution to the base flow of surface water systems, and reducing groundwater discharge to wetlands areas. Extensive lowering of groundwater levels can also result in land subsidence caused by the dewatering, compaction, and loss of storage within finer-grained aquifer systems.[8] Subsidence and seawater intrusion are common regional groundwater challenges facing the South Coast Hydrologic Region.

In response to the State's water supply shortage, on April 14, 2015, Metropolitan declared a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage, instituted its Water Supply Allocation Program, and announced a 15% cut in wholesale water allocations. In response, on April 15, 2015, Calleguas declared a Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage and implemented its water shortage contingency plan, and passed on Metropolitan's allocation reductions to retail water purveyors, including the District. Since 1992, FCGMA has incrementally reduced groundwater allocations by 25%. On April 11, 2014, FCGMA further imposed a Temporary Extraction Allocation (TEA) reduction of 20% and implemented high penalties for over-pumping. These actions prompted the Ventura County Board of Supervisors to declare a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage on May 5, 2015.

The District is vulnerable to water shortages due to its climatic environment and seasonally hot summer months. The District follows the water use efficiency mandates of the Metropolitan Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan, along with implementation of the appropriate stage of the District's Water Supply Shortage protocol contained in the District's Rules and Regulations.

[8] DWR's California's Groundwater Update 2013, page 35, which can be viewed on their website at: http://www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/docs/groundwater/update2013/content/hydrologic_region/GWU2013_Ch6_SouthCoast_Final.pdf

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Section VII: Water Use Efficiency Information

The District does not meet the definition of an "agricultural water supplier" as defined in Water Code section 10608.12, as it does not meet the legal threshold of 10,000 or more irrigated acres. Therefore, Water Code 10608.48 (b) requiring Efficiency Water Management Practice (EWMPs) is not applicable. However, the District has implemented both critical EWMPs and has implemented as many of the conditional EWMPs as possible. The District will continue to pursue those non-implemented EWMPs that are deemed applicable, locally cost-effective, and technically feasible.

VII-A EWMP Implementation and Reporting

Water Code 10608.48 (b) requires the implementation of critical EWMPs by agricultural water suppliers, which includes the following critical efficient management practices:

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

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

The District does not meet the definition of "agricultural water supplier" as defined in Water Code 10608.12 (a) as it does not meet the size criteria of 10,000 or more irrigated acres. However, the District has implemented both critical EWMPs.

VII-B Critical EWMPs

EWMP 1: Measure the Volume of Water Delivered to Customers with Sufficient Accuracy

Water services in the District are measured by water meters, including agricultural meters, and are read monthly. The points at which water is delivered from the District's delivery system to each of its agricultural customers consist of a variety of different water meter types including nutating disk, turbine, and magmeters. Meters are read automatically using Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) technology that can be read remotely and as often as necessary. Agricultural points of connection are physically accessible to District staff, and are read, at a minimum, on a monthly basis through the AMR process.

Each of the manufacturers who supply the water meters used by the District for delivering water to agricultural customers test their meters for accuracy under laboratory conditions and comply with the accuracy standards for water measurement regulations. The District's objective is to replace ¾" and 1" meters every 15 years, replace 1½" and 2" meters every 10 years, and replace 3" and 4" meters every five (5) years, in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards. High-low reports are generated as part of the meter reading process to identify possible stopped meters or low-registering meters so that maintenance, repairs, or replacements can be made as needed.

EWMP 2: Adopt a Pricing Structure for Water Customers Based on at Least in Part on Quantity Delivered

The District maintains a pricing structure for all its customers based on the quantity of water delivered. Details regarding the pricing structure for the District's agricultural customers are provided in the description of Conditional EWMP 4 implementation.

VII-C Conditional EWMPs

EWMP 1: Facilitation of alternative land use for lands with exceptionally high water duties or whose irrigation contributes to significant problems, including problem drainage

Implementation of this EWMP is not locally cost-effective or technically feasible. The District is a relatively small water district, with only 169 agricultural customers serving approximately 3,600 irrigated acres. The District refers agricultural customers to Ventura County Resource Conservation District (VCRCD) to receive grant-funded services that may address alternative land use and drainage issues.

EWMP 2: Facilitation of use of available recycled water that otherwise would not be used beneficially, meets health and safety criteria, and does not harm crops or soils

The District operates the Moorpark Water Reclamation Facility (MWTP), which supplied in fiscal year 2015, approximately 78.0 AF of recycled water to three (3) agricultural customers, primarily lemon growers.

EWMP 3: Facilitate the financing of capital improvements for on-farm irrigation systems

Implementation of this EWMP is not locally cost-effective or technically feasible. The District is a relatively small water district, with only 169 agricultural customers serving approximately 3,600 irrigated acres. The District has historically provided lower rates to agricultural customer. It is not the policy of the District to provide financial assistance for private capital improvement projects. The District refers agricultural customers to VCRCD to receive grant-funded services that may include capital improvements for on-farm irrigation systems.

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

- **More efficient water use at the farm level such that it reduces waste**
- **Conjunctive use of groundwater**
- **Appropriate increase of groundwater recharge**
- **Reduction in problem drainage**
- **Improved management of environmental resources**
- **Effective management of water sources throughout the year by adjusting seasonal pricing structures based on current conditions**

The District utilizes a tiered rate pricing structure for agricultural water use that promotes more efficient use of water at the farm level and reduces waste. Under this rate structure, each agricultural customer is charged, based on the quantity of water delivered, in two (2) tiers. Customers re-certify annually and receive an annual Ag water allocation based on their irrigated acreage, which were verified by the County's Geographic Information System (GIS) measurements. Those with no wells or other water source are allocated 0.90 AF/AC and those with wells or other source are allocated 0.25 AF/AC. The volume allocated is billed at Ag Tier 1 and any excess water use is billed at Ag Tier 2.

Table VII-A-1 illustrates the District's tiered rate pricing structure for agricultural customers. In light of recent legal challenges to the tiered rate structure, the District is in the process of working with a rate consultant to establish rates for all customers that are Proposition 218 compliant.

Table VII-A-1
Tiered Rate Structure for Agricultural Customers

Tiers	Current Rate (effective 1-1-16)
Tier 1	$1.798/HCF $783.21/AF
Tier 2	$3.104/HCF $1,352.10/AF
HCF = Hundred Cubic Feet; AF = Acre Feet	

EWMP 5: Expand line or pipe distribution systems, construct regulatory reservoirs to increase distribution systems flexibility and capacity, decrease maintenance, and reduce seepage

The District has a capital improvement program to continuously improve the distribution system. However, there is minimal seepage to address as annual water loss is approximately 4%. Therefore, implementation of this EWMP is ongoing, as opportunities are identified and deemed locally cost-effective and/or technically feasible.

EWMP 6: Increase flexibility in water ordering by, and delivered to, water customers within operational limits

The District delivers water to all its customers on an on-demand basis through a pressurized pipeline system. EWMP 6 is not relevant to the District's water operations since it is not necessary for agricultural water users to order water, nor is it possible for the District to increase the flexibility of water availability.

EWMP 7: Construct and operate supplier spill and tail-water systems

Furrow irrigation is virtually non-existent in the District. Therefore, the construction of tailwater recovery systems or supplier spill recovery systems is not appropriate for the District's water delivery operation.

EWMP 8: Increase planned conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater within the supplier service area

The District's master plan and capital improvement program continuously increase planned conjunctive use within the area, such as the Moorpark Desalter Project. Implementation of this EWMP is ongoing, as opportunities are identified and deemed locally cost-effective and/or technically feasible.

EWMP 9: Automate canal control devices

The District's water distribution system consists solely of pressurized pipelines and includes no canal delivery structures. Therefore, it is not appropriate for the District to implement EWMP 9.

EWMP 10: Facilitate or promote customer pump testing and evaluation

Implementation of this EWMP is not locally cost-effective or technically feasible. Groundwater pumping is regulated by FCGMA.

EWMP 11: Designate a water conservation coordinator who will develop and implement the water management plan and prepare progress reports

The District has a designated water conservation coordinator who will develop and implement the water management plan and prepare progress reports.

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

- **On-farm irrigation and drainage system evaluations**
- **Normal year and real-time irrigation scheduling and crop evapotranspiration information**
- **Surface water, groundwater, and drainage water quantity and quality data**
- **Agricultural water management educational programs and materials for farmers, staff, and the public**

The District refers agricultural customers to VCRCD to receive free irrigation system evaluations that include recommendations for implementation of applicable best management practices and water use efficiency improvements. Customers are eligible for a 60% reimbursement for implementing VCRCD recommendations made as part of the irrigation system evaluation process.

The District holds monthly CAC meetings to provide information regarding water quantity and quality. Water quality information is made available in a CCR that is distributed to all District customers on an annual basis.

EWMP 13: Evaluate the policies of agencies that provide the supplier with water to identify the potential for institutional change to allow more flexible water deliveries and storage

The District has not had to contend with issues pertaining to water delivery and storage flexibility.

EWMP 14: Evaluate and improve the efficiencies of the supplier's pumps

The District staff perform daily monitoring of wells and booster pumps. Real-time data is collected using the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System in order to increase efficiency within water operations. Weekly system checks are also conducted to ensure the system is operating optimally.

VII-D Documentation for Non-Implemented EWMPs

The documentation of non-implemented EWMPs are not applicable as the District does not meet the definition of "agricultural water supplier" as defined in Water Code 10608.12 (a) since it does not meet the legal threshold of 10,000 or more irrigated acres. However, the District has implemented both critical EWMPs and has implemented as much of the conditional EWMPs as possible, and will continue to pursue those non-implemented EWMPs that are deemed applicable, locally cost-effective, and technically feasible.

Section VIII: Agricultural Water Management Plan Checklist

AWMP Location	Guidebook Location	Description	Water Code Section (or other, as identified)
I-A	1.4	AWMP Required?	10820, 10608.12 Executive Order B-29-15
N/A	1.4	At least 25,000 irrigated acres At least 10,000 irrigated acres	10853 *Executive Order B-29-15*
N/A	1.4	10,000 to 25,000 acres and funding provided	10853
N/A	1.4	December 31, 2015 update July 1, 2016 - 2015 AWMP for agricultural water suppliers 10,000 to 25,000 irrigated acres	10820 (a) *Executive Order B-29-15*
N/A	1.4	5-year cycle update	10820 (a)
N/A	1.4	New agricultural water supplier after December 31, 2012 - AWMP prepared and adopted within 1 year	10820 (b)
N/A	1.5, 5	USBR water management/conservation plan:	10828(a) *Executive Order B-29-15*
N/A	1.5, 5.1	Adopted and submitted to USBR within the previous four years, AND	10828(a)(1)
I-B	1.4	UWMP or participation in area-wide, regional, watershed, or basin-wide water management planning: does the plan meet requirements of SB X7-7 2.8 (use checklist)	10829
I-A	3.1 A	Description of previous water management activities	10826(d)
I-B	3.1 B.1	Was each city or county within which supplier provides water supplies notified that the agricultural water supplier will be preparing or amending a plan?	10821(a)
I-C	3.2 B.2	Was the proposed plan available for public inspection prior to plan adoption?	10841
I-C	3.1 B.2	Publically-owned supplier: Prior to the hearing, was the notice of the time and place of hearing published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned agricultural water supplier in accordance with Government Code 6066?	10841
I-C	3.1 B.2	14 days notification for public hearing	GC 6066
I-C	3.1 B.2	Two publications in newspaper within those 14 days	GC 6066
I-C	3.1 B.2	At least 5 days between publications? (not including publication date)	GC 6066
N/A	3.1 B.2	Privately-owned supplier: was equivalent notice within its service area and reasonably equivalent opportunity that would otherwise be afforded through a public hearing process provided?	10841
I-C	3.1 C.1	After hearing/equivalent notice, was the plan adopted as prepared or as modified during or after the hearing?	10841

AWMP Location	Guidebook Location	Description	Water Code Section (or other, as identified)
I-C	3.1 C.2	Was a copy of the AWMP, amendments, or changes, submitted to the entities below, no later than 30 days after the adoption?	10843(a)
I-C	3.1 C.2	The department.	10843(b)(1)
I-B	3.1 C.2	Any city, county, or city and county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.	10843(b)(2)
I-B	3.1 C.2	Any groundwater management entity within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier extracts or provides water supplies.	10843(b)(3)
N/A	3.1 C.2	Any urban water supplier within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.	10843(b)(4)
I-C	3.1 C.2	Any city or county library within which jurisdiction the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.	10843(b)(5)
I-C	3.1 C.2	The California State Library.	10843(b)(6)
I-C	3.1 C.2	Any local agency formation commission serving a county within which the agricultural water supplier provides water supplies.	10843(b)(7)
I-C	3.1 C.3	Adopted AWMP availability.	10844
I-C	3.1 C.3	Was the AWMP available for public review on the agricultural water supplier's Internet Web site within 30 days of adoption?	10844(a)
N/A	3.1 C.3	If no Internet Web site, was an electronic copy of the AWMP submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption?	10844(b)
I-D	3.1 D.1	Implement the AWMP in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan, as determined by the governing body of the agricultural water supplier.	10842
II-A	3.2	Description of the agricultural water supplier and service area including:	10826(a)
II-A	3.2 A.1	Size of the service area.	10826(a)(1)
II-A	3.2 A.2	Location of the service area and its water management facilities.	10826(a)(2)
II-A	3.2 A.3	Terrain and soils.	10826(a)(3)
II-A	3.2 A.4	Climate.	10826(a)(4)
II-B	3.2 B.1	Operating rules and regulations.	10826(a)(5)
II-B	3.2 B.2	Water delivery measurements or calculations.	10826(a)(6)
II-B	3.2 B.3	Water rate schedules and billing.	10826(a)(7)
II-B	3.2 B.4	Water shortage allocation policies. Drought Management Plan	10826(a)(8) Executive Order B-29-15

AWMP Location	Guidebook Location	Description	Water Code Section (or other, as identified)
III	3.3	Water uses within the service area, including all of the following:	10826(b)(5)
III-A	3.3 A	Agricultural.	10826(b)(5)(A)
III-B	3.3 B	Environmental.	10826(b)(5)(B)
III-C	3.3 C	Recreational.	10826(b)(5)(C)
III-D	3.3 D	Municipal and industrial.	10826(b)(5)(D)
III-E	3.3 E	Groundwater recharge.	10826(b)(5)(E)
III-F	3.3 F	Transfers and exchanges.	10826(b)(5)(F)
III-G	3.3 G	Other water uses.	10826(b)(5)(G)
IV	3.4 A	Description of the quantity of agricultural water supplier's supplies as:	10826(b)
N/A	3.4 A.1	Surface water supply.	10826(b)(1)
IV-A	3.4 A.2	Groundwater supply.	10826(b)(2)
IV-A	3.4 A.3	Other water supplies.	10826(b)(3)
IV-A	3.4 A.4	Drainage from the water supplier’s service area.	10826(b)(6)
IV-B	3.4 B	Description of the quality of agricultural waters suppliers supplies as:	10826(b)
N/A	3.4 B.1	Surface water supply.	10826(b)(1)
IV-B	3.4 B.2	Groundwater supply.	10826(b)(2)
IV-B	3.4 B.3	Other water supplies.	10826(b)(3)
IV-C	3.4 C	Source water quality monitoring practices.	10826(b)(4)
N/A	3.4 B.4	Drainage from the water supplier’s service area.	10826(b)(6)
V	3.5	Description of water accounting, including all of the following:	10826(b)(7)
V-A	3.5 A	Quantifying the water supplier’s water supplies.	10826(b)(7)(A)
V-B	3.5 B	Tabulating water uses.	10826(b)(7)(B)
V-C	3.5 C	Overall water budget.	10826(b)(7)(C)
V-D	3.5 D	Description of water supply reliability.	10826(b)(8)
VI	3.6	Analysis of climate change effect on future water supplies analysis.	10826(c)
VII	3.7	Water use efficiency information required pursuant to Section 10608.48.	10826(e)
VII-A	3.7 A	Implement efficient water management practices (EWMPs).	10608.48(a)

AWMP Location	Guidebook Location	Description	Water Code Section (or other, as identified)
VII-B	3.7 A.1	Implement Critical EWMP: Measure the volume of water delivered to customers with sufficient accuracy to comply with subdivision (a) of Section 531.10 and to implement paragraph (2).	10608.48(b)
VII-B	3.7 A.1	Implement Critical EWMP: Adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered.	10608.48(b)
VII-C	3.7 A.2	Implement additional locally cost-effective and technically feasible EWMPs.	10608.48(c)
VII-D	3.7 B	If applicable, document (in the report) the determination that EWMPs are not locally cost-effective or technically feasible.	10608.48(d)
N/A	3.7 A	Include a report on which EWMPs have been implemented and planned to be implemented.	10608.48(d)
N/A	3.7 A	Include (in the report) an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements that have occurred since the last report, and an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements estimated to occur five and 10 years in the future.	10608.48(d)
N/A	5	USBR water management/conservation plan may meet requirements for EWMPs.	10608.48(f)
N/A	6 A	Lack of legal access certification (if water measuring not at farm gate or delivery point).	CCR §597.3(b)(2)(A)
N/A	6 B	Lack of technical feasibility (if water measuring not at farm gate or delivery point).	CCR §597.3(b)(1)(B), §597.3(b)(2)(B)
N/A	6 A, 6 B	Delivery apportioning methodology (if water measuring not at farm gate or delivery point).	CCR §597.3.b(2)(C),
N/A	6 C	Description of water measurement BPP.	CCR §597.4(e)(2)
N/A	6 D	Conversion to measurement to volume.	CCR §597.4(e)(3)
N/A	6 E	Existing water measurement device corrective action plan? (if applicable, including schedule, budget and finance plan).	CCR §597.4(e)(4))

APPENDIX A

AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6
PART 2.8 AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING
Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3. Agricultural Water Management Plans
Article 1. General Provisions

10820.

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

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

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

10825.

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

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

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

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

(1) Size of the service area.

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

(3) Terrain and soils.

(4) Climate.

(5) Operating rules and regulations.

(6) Water delivery measurements or calculations.

(7) Water rate schedules and billing.

(8) Water shortage allocation policies.

(b) Describe the quantity and quality of water resources of the agricultural water supplier, including all of the following:

(1) Surface water supply.

(2) Groundwater supply.

(3) Other water supplies.

(4) Source water quality monitoring practices.

(5) Water uses within the agricultural water supplier's service area, including all of the following:

(A) Agricultural.

(B) Environmental.

(C) Recreational.

(D) Municipal and industrial.

(E) Groundwater recharge.

(F) Transfers and exchanges.

(G) Other water uses.

(6) Drainage from the water supplier's service area.

(7) Water accounting, including all of the following:

(A) Quantifying the water supplier's water supplies.

(B) Tabulating water uses.

(C) Overall water budget.

(8) Water supply reliability.

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

(d) Describe previous water management activities.

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

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

10828.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

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

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

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

10843.

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

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

(1) The department.

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

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

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

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

(6) The California State Library.

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

10844.

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

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

10845.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions

10850.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND RESOLUTION OF PLAN ADOPTION

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER SERVICE BUREAU

DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

Mailing Address : 915 E FIRST ST, LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
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Lori Gaines
VENTURA CO/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
800 S VICTORIA AV L#1920
VENTURA, CA 93009

CNS 2836555

COPY OF NOTICE

Notice Type: HRG NOTICE OF HEARING

Ad Description Waterworks District No. 1

To the right is a copy of the notice you sent to us for publication in the VENTURA COUNTY STAR. Please read this notice carefully and call us with any corrections. The Proof of Publication will be filed with the County Clerk, if required, and mailed to you after the last date below. Publication date(s) for this notice is (are):

01/19/2018 , 01/25/2018

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR ADOPTION OF THE VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 1 (MOORPARK) 2015 AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (AWMP)

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be conducted by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark) on Tuesday, February 2, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. in the Board of Supervisors Hearing Room in the Hall of Administration at the Ventura County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, California. In accordance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill SB X7-7; California Water Code 10820 et seq.) Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 has prepared a 2015 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). The purpose of the public hearing is to receive public comments prior to formal adoption of the District's 2015 AWMP. Copies of the draft 2015 AWMP are available for public review at the County of Ventura Water and Sanitation Department located at 8767 Spring Road, Moorpark, California, during regular business hours. The draft 2015 AWMP is also available on the County of Ventura Public Works Agency website at http://pwa.ventura.org/water-sanitation-department/water-and-sanitation-services. If you cannot attend, you can submit written comments on the draft 2015 AWMP prior to the public hearing. Written comments may be mailed to: Jozi Schill, Staff Service Manager, County of Ventura, Water and Sanitation Department, P.O. Box 250, Moorpark, CA 93020, or emailed to Jozi.Schill@ventura.org. Questions regarding the draft 2015AWMP should also be directed to Ms. Schill at (805) 378-3010.
1/19, 1/25/18
CNS-2836555#
VENTURA COUNTY STAR

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

SUPERVISORS STEVE BENNETT, LINDA PARKS,
KATHY I. LONG, PETER C. FOY AND JOHN ZARAGOZA
February 2, 2016 at 10:30 a.m.

Public Hearing Regarding the Proposed Agricultural Water Management Plan; and Adoption of a Resolution for the 2015 Agricultural Water Management Plan; Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1, Moorpark; Supervisorial District No. 4. (Public Works Agency)

(X) All Board members are present.

(X) The Board holds a public hearing.

(X) The following person is heard: Dave Sasek.

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

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument is a true and correct copy of the document which is on file in this office.
Dated: 2/5/16
MICHAEL POWERS
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura, State of California
By: Lori Farris
Deputy Clerk of the Board

By: Brian Palmer
Chief Deputy Clerk of the Board

Item #19
2/2/16

Resolution No. 16-004

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 1 APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE 2015 AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency throughout the State of California due to severe drought conditions. On April 25, 2014, Governor Brown proclaimed a Continued State of Emergency due to the ongoing drought. On April 1, 2015, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-29-15 mandating that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water usage; and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2015, the SWRCB adopted an emergency conservation regulation in accordance with the Governor's directive, mandating Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (District) to reduce water consumption by 32%, based on the District's residential gallons per capita per day (GPCD) using July through September 2014 usage; and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2015, your Board declared a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage which includes provisions for achieving required water savings, including the establishment of new rates and allocations; and

WHEREAS, on November 13, 2015, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-36-15 extending the SWRCB restrictions to October 31, 2016, if drought conditions persist through January 2016; and

WHEREAS, as of this date, the District has failed to meet the State's conservation goal of 32%. The current conservation effort has resulted in a 25.4% reduction if Agricultural (Ag) usage is included, and a 26.5% reduction if Ag usage is excluded. This shortfall subjects the entire District to further restrictions on potable water use and potential adverse actions from the State; and

WHEREAS, the SWRCB emergency regulation allows the District to exclude water used by Ag customers from total potable water production reduction calculation as long as it meets certain conditions, and one condition is that the District submit an Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) by February 13, 2016 in compliance with paragraph 12 of Executive Order B-29-15; and

WHEREAS, the District does not meet the definition of an "agricultural water supplier" as defined in Water Code section 10608.12, as it does not service 10,000 or more irrigated acres. However, in order to meet the District's conservation standard of 32%, the District intends to request the exclusion of commercial agricultural deliveries from total potable water production. Therefore, the District is voluntarily submitting this detailed drought

management plan describing the actions and measures the District will take to manage water demand during the drought; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared an AWMP pursuant to Executive Order B-29-15 and the Water Code; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was properly noticed and was held under Water Code section 10841 by the Board to receive public comments regarding the AWMP.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. The Board approves and adopts the 2015 AWMP as presented with the changes, if any, ordered by the Board at today's public hearing; and

2. The Director of the District is hereby authorized and directed to make any changes to the 2015 AWMP ordered by the Board at today's hearing and any other non-substantive changes he deems necessary and submit such conformed copy of the 2015 AWMP to the DWR by February 13, 2016.

Upon motion of Supervisor Foy, seconded by Supervisor Bennett, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on this 2nd day of February 2016.

Linda Parks
LINDA PARKS
Chair, Board of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1

ATTEST:
Michael B. Powers
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura, State of California

By: Lou Gans
Deputy Clerk of the Board

COUNTY OF VENTURA CALIFORNIA

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APPENDIX C

DISTRICT RULES AND REGULATIONS

RULES AND REGULATIONS DISTRICT NO. 1
PART 1 - GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RULES

PART 1 - SECTION A - RULES FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS

Definitions: The following terms shall have meanings as herein defined whenever references are made thereto.

RULE

1-A-1 **DISTRICT**: Any County Waterworks District in the County of Ventura, the governing body of which is the Board of Supervisors.

1-A-2 **BOARD**: The Board of Supervisors of the County of Ventura.

1-A-3 **APPLICANT**: The person or agency applying for water service.

1-A-4 **CUSTOMER**: The person or agency of record receiving water service from the District.

1-A-5 **BILLING DATE:** The date upon which charges for services rendered by the District become effective and upon which a bill is generated.[171]

1-A-5a **MAILING DATE**: The date upon which a water bill or notice is mailed or delivered personally to the customer, not to exceed three business days following the billing date.[97]

1-A-6 **WATER SERVICES**: The service performed by the District including the following:

1-A-6a **DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE**: The service performed by the District in supplying water for domestic use including use of water for household residential purposes, sprinkling lawns, irrigating small gardens and shrubbery, watering livestock, washing vehicles, and the ordinary use of water at residences and business or commercial establishments.[11]

1-A-6b **AGRICULTURAL WATER SERVICE**: The water service provided for agricultural purposes only.

1-A-6c **PUBLIC WATER SERVICE**: The class of domestic service supplying water to any tax exempt property.

1-A-6d **CONSTRUCTION WATER SERVICE**: The service supplying water for backfilling trenches and other construction services.

1-A-6e **FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE**: Fire protection service is service performed by the District in supplying water for automatic fire sprinkling systems and maintaining water service at fire hydrant locations.

1-A-6f **METERED WATER SERVICE**: Water supplied through a meter which measures the quantity of water used.

1-A-6g **FLAT RATE WATER SERVICE**: The service of supplying unmetered water.

1-A-6h **ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES**: Those services performed by employees of the District or the County in preparation of plans and specifications, checking the plans submitted by privately employed engineers for water systems proposed to be installed within Waterworks Districts, inspecting the construction of water systems installed by private contractors, and the installation of water systems in Waterworks Districts from fees or deposits paid therefore by private contractors.

1-A-7 **RATE SCHEDULES**: The entire schedule of rates and fees established and authorized by the Board for the various types of services performed by the District.

1-A-8 **PREMISES**: Property occupied or used by a customer to which water is being supplied by the District or for which water service has been requested.

1-A-9 **SERVICE CONNECTION OR SERVICE LATERAL**: The pipe, valves, and other equipment installed in place, necessary for conducting water from the District's distribution mains to the meter or meter location, but does not include the meter or meter box.

1-A-10 **METERED SERVICE CONNECTION**: The service connection or service lateral including meter and meter box.

1-A-11 **WATER AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT:** The department of the Public Works Agency of the County of Ventura responsible for the operations, construction, repair, maintenance, budgets, and business of the District, under the direction of the following employees:[171]

1-A-11a **MANAGER:** Manager shall mean that employee of the Public Works Agency assigned to the Water and Sanitation Department to be in charge of the operations, repair, and maintenance of the Districts' facilities, under the direction of the Director.[171]

1-A-11b **DIRECTOR:** Director shall mean that employee of the Public Works Agency assigned to the Water and Sanitation Department to be in charge of the operations, budgets, construction, repair, maintenance, and business of the District.[171]

1-A-12 **ENGINEER**: Engineer shall mean the Director of the Public Works Agency or his or her authorized representative.[171]

1-A-12a DELETE[171]

1-A-13 **PUBLIC WAY**: Street, alley, highway, or walk dedicated to public use.

1-A-14 **EASEMENT**: Public way or right-of-way which the district is authorized to use for pipeline or other purposes.

1-A-15 **PRIVATE EASEMENT**: An easement in which a customer or others may have installed a water main for transportation of water furnished by the District, in which easement or pipeline the District has no interest or responsibility.

1-A-16 **MAIN EXTENSIONS**: The extension of distribution pipelines beyond existing facilities, exclusive of service connections.

1-A-17 **INTERCONNECTION**: An authorized connection of the distribution system to the distribution system of another water service agency or water system.

1-A-18 **CROSS CONNECTION**: An illegal piping connection or any connection which may cause contamination or backflow or back-siphonage.

1-A-19 **PERMANENT SERVICE CONNECTION**: A service connection intended to remain in use more than two years.

1-A-20 **TEMPORARY SERVICE CONNECTION**: A service connection requested for use for a period of time less than two years.

1-A-21 **PRIVATE CONTRACT WORK**: Construction of water mainwater mains and related facilities by subdividers or persons other than the District, within Waterworks Districts.

1-A-22 **AUTHORIZED PRIVATE CONTRACT WORK**: Private contract work authorized by the District.

1-A-23 **UNAUTHORIZED PRIVATE CONTRACT WORK**: Private contract work undertaken without authorization by the District.

1-A-24 **PRIVATE CONTRACTORS**: A person or firm, not employed by the District or County, engaged in the installation of water facilities within the service area of a Waterworks District or within territory being considered for annexation thereto.

1-A-25 **SERVICE APPLICANT**: The person, firm, or corporation subdivider, private contractor, etc., who applies for one of the services rendered by the District.

1-A-26 **STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS**: Both Capital Improvements and Local System Improvements, including but not limited to, land, real estate, all classes of water mainwater mains, service connections, meter valves, hydrants, pumping plants, electrical systems, water treatment plants, and appurtenances.

1-A-27 **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**: Those portions of the "Structural Improvements" of a District, the use of which is necessary to and shared in common by all of the District and shall specifically include:

(a) Real estate and rights-of-way.

(b) Wells.

(c) Reservoirs.

(d) Pumping plants and all piping thereon.

(e) Water treatment plants.

(f) Water mains which are oversized at the request of the District.

1-A-28 **LOCAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**: The following "Structural Improvements" are considered to be local system improvements:

(a) Service connections, fire hydrants, valves, and fittings.

(b) All water mains used for distribution and transmission of water within the boundaries of the proposed development.

(c) In water mains used both for the transmission and distribution of water, that portion of the cost of a water main in commercial, industrial, and residential areas, shall be classified as Local Improvements. The difference, or the cost thereof in excess of Local Improvement System, shall be classified as "Capital Improvements."

1-A-29 **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE**: The charge for equitable participation in the capital improvements of a District as a condition precedent to the supply of water to any residence, building, or parcel of land which has not theretofore been supplied with water by the District.

1-A-30 **RESIDENTIAL AREA**: Those land areas zoned R-1 and R-2 with the permitted use confined only to family dwelling.

1-A-31 **COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING AREA**: All zone classifications and permitted use, except those defined in Rule 1-A-30.

1-A-32 **DISTRICT DIVISION DESIGNATION**: Specific areas of consolidated Districts are designated divisions and zones as follows:

(a) **DELETED**[34]

(b) Consolidated District No. 1:

The former District No. 1 shall be designated as Division 1 of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1.

The Improvement Zone No. 1 of former District No. 1 shall be designated as Improvement Zone No. 1 of Division 1 of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1.

The Improvement Zone No. 2 of former District No. 1 shall be designated as Improvement Zone No. 2 of Division 1 of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1.

The former District No. 11 shall be designated as Division 2 of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1.

PART 1 - SECTION B - SERVICE AREA MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS

RULE

1-B-1 Maps and legal descriptions of service areas and special zones of Waterworks Districts shall be maintained in the office of the Director of the County Surveyor.[172]

PART 1 - SECTION C - DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

RULE

1-C-1 **WATER SUPPLY**: The District will exercise reasonable diligence and care to:

(a) Deliver a continuous supply of water to the customer at reasonable pressure, and
(b) Avoid unnecessary shortages or interruption in the service.

The District shall not be liable for:

(a) Interruptions of service, shortage, or inadequacy of supply, or
(b) Any loss or damage caused thereby.

The District shall have the right to temporarily suspend service to any customer, whenever the District deems it necessary to do so, and the District shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused thereby. The causes for temporary suspension of service will be removed by the District without unnecessary delay and with the least inconvenience to the customer.[15]

1-C-2 **WATER QUALITY**: Whenever domestic service is furnished, the District will endeavor to furnish at all times a safe and potable water supply.

1-C-3 **TYPES OF ACCOUNTS AND SERVICES:** Water service provided by the District may be separated into the following account, services types:[229]

ACCOUNT TYPES:[229]

a) Residential
b) Residential Multi-Family
c) Agricultural
d) Commercial
e) Industrial
f) Institutional

SERVICE TYPE:[229]

a) Water
b) Sewer
c) Irrigation
d) Agricultural
e) Agricultural <5
f) Reclaimed
g) Load Count
h) Lift Charge
i) Fire Protection
j) Construction

PART 1 - SECTION D - APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

RULE

1-D-1 **APPLICATION FOR SERVICE:** Each applicant for water service will be required to sign a form provided by the District. The application shall show the following information:

(a) **Name** of applicant and person responsible for paying water bill.
(b) **Address** of person responsible for payment of future water bills.

(c) **Location** of proposed service, address, and brief property description.

(d) **Date** applicant desires service to begin.

(e) Whether or not the premises have heretofore been supplied with water by the District.

(f) **Class** of service.

(g) Whether or not applicant is owner, tenant, builder[231] or agent of the premises.

(h) Agreement of applicant to abide by all rules and regulations of the District.

(i) Such other information as the District may reasonably require.

The application will be regarded as merely a written request for service, and not binding upon the applicant to take service for a period of time longer than that upon which the rates and minimum charge of the selected rate schedule are based.

1-D-2 **INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY FOR JOINT SERVICE**: Two or more parties who join in one application for service shall be jointly and severally liable there under and shall be billed by means of single periodic bills.

1-D-3 **LARGE INCREASE IN USE OF WATER**: Customers making any change in operations on their premises requiring substantial increases in the rates of water flow through the District's facilities shall immediately give the District written notice of the nature of the change.

1-D-4 **CHARGE**: Payment for all required charges must accompany the meter or service installation application.

PART 1 - SECTION E - CONTRACTS

RULE

1-E-1 The District, at its discretion, may provide new or extended services by contract or agreement outside its jurisdictional boundaries as permitted by Government Code section 56133 and other applicable law. Unless the contract or agreement expressly states otherwise, the District may, with or without cause, with or without advance notice, terminate any such contract or agreement and interrupt or cease any such new or extended services. Although not required to do so, to the extent circumstances reasonably allow, the District will provide advance notice before terminating any such contract or agreement or interrupting or ceasing any such new or extended services. The District's provision of any such new or extended services shall not, and shall not be deemed to, create any rights to continuing services. Water provided pursuant to any such contract or agreement shall be charged at the rates set forth in Rule 2-B-5.[173]

PART 1 - SECTION F - SPECIAL INFORMATION REQUIRED ON FORMS FOR CUSTOMERS' WATER BILLS

RULE

1-F-1 The substance of the regulation on discontinuance and restoration of water service shall be printed on each bill sent to the District's customers.

PART 1 - SECTION G - NOTICES

RULE

1-G-1 **NOTICES TO CUSTOMERS**: Notice from the District to a customer normally will be given in writing, either delivered to him or mailed to him at his last known address. Where conditions warrant, and in emergencies, a verbal notice or a notice by telephone will be deemed adequate.

1-G-2 **NOTICES FROM CUSTOMERS**: Notice from the customer to the District may be given by him or his authorized representative, verbally or in writing, at the District's operating offices.

PART 1 - SECTION H - SERVICE RULES

RULE

1-H-1a **DOMESTIC SERVICE**: Each house or building under separate ownership must be provided with a separate service connection or connections. Two or more houses or buildings under one ownership and on the same lot or parcel of land may be supplied through one service connection, or a separate service connection may be installed for each building.

1-H-1b The District reserves the right to limit the number of houses or buildings, or the area of the land under one ownership, to be supplied by one service connection.

1-H-1c When property provided with a service connection is partitioned, the existing service connection, if any, shall be considered as being assigned to the lot or parcel of land nearest to the meter or service connection.

1-H-1d A service connection shall not be used to supply adjoining property of a different owner or to supply property of the same owner on opposite sides of a public street or alley.

1-H-2a **AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CONNECTIONS**: In Districts having special rates for agricultural purposes the water requirements of the parcel to be served shall guide the District in its determination of the proper size meter to be installed. The parcel of land must contain not less than five acres and be used exclusively for agricultural purposes. "Agricultural purposes" shall be construed to mean the growing of crops, or the raising of fowl or livestock for human consumption or market, or obtaining their products for human consumption or market. Water used for agricultural purposes shall be separately metered.[174]

Agricultural water service may be discontinued, with 30 days notice, at the option of the District.[72]

An agricultural service connection shall not be used to supply adjoining property of a different owner.[79]

1-H-2b The regulation by the customer of the flow of water from an agricultural meter must be effected by means of a valve installed on the outlet side of the meter, and the installation and maintenance of such a valve shall be at the customer's expense.

1-H-3a **AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SERVICE CONNECTIONS**: When an automatic fire sprinkler service connection is installed, the control valve thereon will be left closed and sealed until a written order to turn on the water is received from the customer. After the water is turned on, the District shall not be liable for damages of any kind that may occur on or to the premises or property therein served due to the installation, maintenance, or use of such service connection, or because of fluctuation of pressure or interruption of water supply.

1-H-3b If water is used through an automatic fire sprinkler service connection for any purpose other than the extinguishing of fires, or a purpose related thereto, the District shall have the right either to place a meter on the automatic fire sprinkler service connection at the customer's expense, and to charge at metered rates for all water used, or to shut off the entire supply of water to the premises through such service connection.

1-H-3c The District shall have the right to install and connect with the automatic fire sprinkler service connection at the curb, a service connection for rendering any other type of water service to the same premises served by the automatic fire sprinkler service connection.

1-H-3d All automatic fire sprinkler service connections, installed after effective date of these regulations, shall be equipped with a check valve of a type approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and with a by-pass meter, all at the expense of the customer.

1-H-4 **TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY**[174]

Temporary Water Supply may be provided through:

(a) Temporary Service Connections

(b) Fire hydrants

(c) Truck loads – fills

(d) Residential - lot connections

Temporary water supply may be disconnected and/or terminated upon verbal or written notification by the District.

Water obtained on a temporary basis shall be for use only within the service boundaries of the District. Any use of the water obtained on a temporary basis for use outside district boundaries is subject to Government Code section 56133.

1-H-5a **TEMPORARY SERVICE CONNECTIONS**: Temporary service connections will be disconnected and terminated within two years after installation unless an extension of time is granted by the District.

1-H-5b Where a regular service connection of adequate size is available, it may be used for temporary service so long as such connection is not required to supply the property which it enters, provided a temporary service connection number is assigned to it for identification during such usage. A charge (see Part 2 for amount of charge) will be made for arranging temporary service. If such connection is at any time required to serve the property which it enters, said temporary service there must be discontinued.

1-H-5c A charge for the installation of a temporary service connection shall be the same as for regular service connection (see Part 2 for amount of charge). The applicant shall deposit in cash the amount specified in Part 2 hereof and shall be subject to an additional charge, or entitled to a credit, as provided herein.

1-H-5d After a temporary service connection is installed, and the District is requested by the applicant to terminate and remove the service, the cost of disconnecting and terminating the temporary service will then be estimated and added to the installation cost. From this total, the estimated salvage value of the material to be recovered will be deducted, leaving the final net estimated cost of the temporary service connection. If such net estimated cost is greater than the amount of the applicant's original charge, upon demand the applicant shall pay the District such additional sum as is required to make his aggregate payment equal to the final net estimated cost.

1-H-5e When a temporary service connection is disconnected and terminated within two years from the date of installation, the estimated cost of the disconnection and the "present value" of the material recovered shall be deducted from the deposit charge and the balance (if any) of such deposit shall be refunded to the customer if requested. If the aggregate deposit is less than the sum of the installation charge, the disconnection charge, and the present value of the material recovered, the amount of such deficiency shall be paid by the customer.

1-H-5f Where the construction of an installed "temporary service connection" conforms to the standard requirements of a permanent service connection installation, it may be designated as a permanent service connection at any time, provided all charges for permanent service at its location are paid; and the District will refund to the customer the difference in charges between the temporary service connection and permanent service connection, if the former charge was less than the latter. If the temporary service connection is not metered when it is converted into a regular permanent service connection, and the kind of permanent service to be rendered requires metering, the regular meter charge for the appropriate size of meter shall be paid by the customer.

1-H-5g The District reserves the right at any time to set a meter on any temporary service connection and to collect the required meter deposit, and thereafter to charge the regular metered rate for the kind of service to be rendered.

1-H-5h **METER CHARGE CREDITS**: If a metered temporary service connection is disconnected and terminated and the meter is recovered within one month after its installation, upon application therefore, 95 per cent of the meter charge, less $5.00, will be refunded; if within two months, 90 per cent less $5.00; if within three months, 85 per cent less $5.00; if within four months, 80 per cent less $5.00; if within five months, 75 per cent less $5.00; and if after five months and within two years, 70 per cent less $5.00. All refunds of meter deposits shall be made to the customer,

and no refund of a meter deposit shall be made if the temporary service connection is not terminated and the meter recovered within two years from its date of setting.

1-H-6a **TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY FROM FIRE HYDRANTS**: Water may, on application, be obtained at rates determined by the Director from fire hydrants, for purposes other than extinguishing fires, in the manner prescribed as follows: When water is to be so procured from a fire hydrant, the applicant shall sign an application for a fire hydrant permit, wherein he shall specify the location of the fire hydrant to be used and shall agree to pay the required cash deposit or charge therefore to the District. The applicant must at the same time deposit with the District a sum of money to secure payment of its charges for furnishing, installing, removing, inspecting, and renting of the equipment required to be installed on a fire hydrant for such procuring of water.[174]

Water obtained on a temporary basis from a fire hydrant shall be for use only with the service boundaries of the District. Any use of water obtained on a temporary basis from a fire hydrant for use outside district boundaries is subject to Government Code section 56155.[174]

1-H-6b A minimum charge for the furnishing, installation, removal, inspection, and rental of such equipment on each fire hydrant shall be charged (see Part 3 for charges).

1-H-6c If the equipment so furnished is damaged through carelessness or abuse, the cost of repairing the same shall constitute a charge against the customer. If any such equipment is removed from the fire hydrant other than by the District's employee and is not recovered by the District, the value thereto shall constitute a charge against the customer.

1-H-6d The fact that some fire hydrants are already equipped with auxiliary valves, or that some customers may desire to furnish their own equipment for installation on fire hydrants shall not affect or vary this rule and regulation, or in any way prevent or modify its application.

1-H-7 **SERVICE CONNECTION AND METER INSTALLATION CHARGES**: Where a charge is fixed herein for the installation of the service connection and/or meter, such charge shall be paid in advance by the applicant. Where no such charge is fixed, the District reserves the right to require the applicant to pay an amount as a fixed charge equal to the estimated cost of installation of such service connection and/or meter.

1-H-8 **SERVICE CONNECTION, SIZE, AND LOCATION**: The District reserves the right to determine the size of the service connection and its location in relation to boundaries of the premises to be served. Where possible, the customer's pipe to the curb should not be laid until the service connection is installed. In the event the customer's pipe is laid to the curb prior to the time the service connection is installed, and its location at the curb does not correspond with that of the service connection at the curb, then the customer must bear the additional cost of connecting the service connection pipe with the customer's pipe.

1-H-9 **EXTENSION OF SERVICE PIPE THROUGH BASEMENT WALL**: Where the applicant requires the service connection pipe to be extended through a basement wall, the applicant shall, at his own expense, provide and seal the entrance way for such pipe and shall assume all responsibility for damage caused by leakage through such entrance way and/or by leaking pipes, fittings, or meters.

1-H-10 **SERVICE CONNECTION CURB STOP OR VALVE**: Every service connection installed by the District will be equipped with a curb stop or valve on the inlet side of the meter. Such valve or curb stop is intended for the exclusive use of the District in controlling the use of water through the service connection and/or meter. If such curb stop or valve is damaged by the customer to an extent requiring its replacement, the customer shall bear the cost for such replacement. The customer's pipe shall have a wheel valve placed at some known and accessible location between the meter and the building, to control the supply to the building.

1-H-11 **ENLARGING SERVICE CONNECTION AT TIME OF RENEWAL**: When the District replaces a service connection for any reason, such service connection may be enlarged, upon the customer's request and at his expense, the District's estimated cost of which shall constitute a fixed charge.

1-H-12a **MAINTENANCE OF SERVICE CONNECTIONS, METERS, DETECTOR CHECK VALVES, AND HOUSINGS**: All service connections, water meters, detector check valves, and housings installed by the District shall be maintained at its expense, except as may be otherwise provided herein.

1-H-12b Where a two-inch, or larger, stub pipe is laid to the curb to replace one or more old service connections, such old service connection will be disconnected, and the District will lay, connect, and maintain the necessary piping from such new stub pipe to the old location of the meter or to the customer's supply pipe.

1-H-13 **CUTTING, REFITTING, RAISING, LOWERING, OR RELOCATING WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS, MAINS, ETC.**: Any person, firm, or corporation making improvements or changes, including road repairs, resulting in the cutting, refitting, raising, lowering, relocating, or damaging in any way service connections, water mains, fire hydrants, stub pipes, meters, valves, or other parts of the water system, shall be liable to the District for all costs incurred by it in making such changes. [11]

1-H-14 **INCREASING SIZE OF DETECTOR CHECK VALVE FOR AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SERVICE**: In all cases in which a detector check valve on an installed service connection for automatic fire sprinkler service is recovered by the District because of the substitution therefore of a larger detector check valve, the charge to the customer for furnishing and installing such larger detector check valve shall be the estimated cost of replacement, which estimate shall include a credit for the replaced equipment; and such credit shall be the "present value," as determined in Part 3 hereof.

1-H-15 **REFUND OF CHARGES FOR DETECTOR CHECK VALVE AND BY-PASS METER UPON DISCONNECTION AND ABANDONMENT OF AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SERVICE CONNECTION**: When an automatic fire sprinkler service connection is disconnected and abandoned and the detector check valve and by-pass meter on such service connection are recovered by the District, upon written application, a refund of the charge paid by the customer for such detector check valve and by-pass meter will be made in an amount equal to the "present value" as determined in Part 3 hereof, less the estimated costs of removing the equipment.

1-H-16a **SETTING OF DOMESTIC AND/OR AGRICULTURAL METERS**: The District may install all meters unless installation by the Contractor is authorized by the Director.[174]

1-H-16b The District is the owner of all meters and appurtenances incidental thereto, installed by the District, or installed by the contractor, owner or customer with the approval of the.[79]

1-H-17 **REMOVAL OF METERS FROM INACTIVE SERVICE CONNECTIONS:** District may at its option remove the meter from any service connection determined to be inactive for more than two billing cycles, for maintenance or for use in another location. The District will reinstall the meter upon the customer's request. In the case of an inactive agricultural meter, if the customer requests discontinuation of service to avoid service charges, the District will remove the meter. However, reinstatement of service shall be at the discretion of the District.[75]

1-H-18 **CHARGE FOR SUBSTITUTION OF LARGER METER FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE OR FOR COMBINED AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICE**: When a meter for domestic service, or for combined agricultural and domestic service, of larger size than the existing meter is to be installed on an existing service connection, or when the existing service connection is disconnected and abandoned and the meter thereon is recovered by the District and a larger service connection and a larger meter are to be installed in the place thereof, the charge required for furnishing and setting such larger meter installation shall be the same as for a new service and meter, less the "present value" of the recoverable meter and fittings.[11]

1-H-19 **SUBSTITUTION OF SMALLER METER TO REDUCE MONTHLY MINIMUM CHARGE**: When substitution of a smaller meter is requested by the customer in order to reduce the monthly minimum charge, and when the minimum charge is related to the meter size, such substitution will be made without charge, provided the delivery of water required through such smaller meter

shall not exceed its rated capacity, and provided also that such capacity conforms with the requirements of the Plumbing Code. No credit for a large meter so removed will be allowed.

The allowable change in meter size shall not be less than one size smaller than the customer's piping, except that in no case shall the meter size be reduced below the size determined by application of rules in the Plumbing Code.

1-H-20a **DAMAGE TO METERS BY HOT WATER OR STEAM**: The District will furnish, set and maintain all meters.

1-H-20b When a customer becomes responsible for the payment of water bills for any premises served, the meter at that date installed or continued on the service connection is in this rule designated as the "first meter" and any other meter installed on the same service connection, to serve the same premises in substitution for a meter damaged in service, is herein designated as "any substituted meter."

1-H-20c The District assumes the liability for the cost of changing and repairing any meter that shall have been damaged by hot water or steam emanating from the premises served in only the following cases:

1. When such damage occurs to the "first meter;"
2. When such damage occurs to "any substituted meter" more than three years after the same shall have been installed;
3. When such damage occurs to "any substituted meter" within three years after the same shall have been installed, and the customer at the date of such damage has not been continuously so responsible therefore at all times since the date of the last previous occurrence of damage to a meter, for which the District assumes liability hereunder.

1-H-20d When the "first meter" is found to have been damaged by hot water or steam emanating from the premises served, notice of such damage will be mailed to the customer responsible for the payment of the water bills, but he will not be charged with the cost of changing or repairing the "first meter."

1-H-20e If "any substituted meter" be similarly damaged (whether through the fault of such customer or otherwise) and such damage occurs within three years after the last previous meter installed on the same service connection and supplying the same premises was damaged, the cost of changing and repairing such "substituted meter" will be charged to the customer, provided such customer shall have been continuously so responsible at all times since the date of the last previous occurrence of damage to a meter, for which the District assumes liability hereunder.

1-H-20f When a meter is replaced, a notice will be left on the premises notifying the customer that the water is being shut off for work on the water meter.

1-H-21 **CHANGE OF METER LOCATION**: When the location of a meter and/or service is changed at the customer's request, the cost of making such change will be charged to the customer, in accordance with charges established in Part 3 hereof.

NOTE: When the customer requests such change of the location of a meter because of constructing a driveway that is to be paved, instead of moving the meter, a concrete box equipped with a steel cover plate to house the meter may be installed, provided the slope of such driveway is not such as to cause the face of the steel plate to be dangerous to pedestrians walking thereon.

1-H-22 **APPLICATION FOR WATER SERVICE**: No charge will be made for the mere turning on of the water supply upon the opening of a new account for any kind of service. An application provided by the District must be signed by the applicant. Such application shall contain the following provisions:

1. Applicant shall agree to accept the services applied for subject to the rules and regulations of the District and to pay therefore at regular rates. Should the applicant subsequently

cancel one or more items of service, such cancellation shall not change or affect the terms of his application in respect to the remaining item or items of service.

2. Applicant shall also agree to give at least twenty-four hours notice to the District before service is to be discontinued. The provisions of the application, obligating the applicant to accept and pay for service shall remain in force until said notice is given and all bills shall be paid in full to date of receipt of said notice by the District.

3. Applicant shall further agree to assume all liability for any damage occurring on the premises served, by reason of open faucets, faulty fixtures, or broken pipes on such premises at or after the time when service is turned on, whether or not at that time there is any responsible interested person on the premises.

1-H-23a **USE OF WATER WITHOUT REGULAR APPLICATION FOR SERVICE**: Any person, firm, or corporation taking possession of premises where the water supply has been shut off and the curb cock or valve sealed, must make proper application to the district to have the water supply turned on. In the event the customer turns on the water supply or suffers or causes it to be turned on, without first having made such application, he will be held liable for all charges for the water service rendered, the amount thereof to be determined, at the election of the District, either by the meter reading or on the basis of the estimated consumption for the length of time service was received by the customer without proper application.

1-H-23b When the District finds that water is being used without proper application, the customer will be notified and if application for such service is not made promptly thereafter and the District immediately compensated for water already used, the supply will be shut off without further notice.

1-H-24a **DISCONTINUANCE OF WATER SERVICE**: No charge will be made for shutting off water supply or for reading the meter upon closing the account.

1-H-24b When a customer makes application for water service for specified premises, he will be charged for water service on such premises until he orders the service to such premises discontinued.

1-H-25a **READING OF METER AND BILLING**: Under ordinary conditions, each continuous service meter will be read monthly on approximately 28 to 35 days for one billing cycle to the next and a bill thereupon rendered, showing the period covered by the meter reading, or service the amount of water used, and the total charge for the service rendered. Fire service meters may, at the option of the District, be read semi-annually or annually. However, monthly bills shall be rendered for the monthly fire service charge. Notice may be given by the District if large or unusual meter registration. The customer is responsible for paying all water that passes through the meter.[230]

1-H-25b Where the meter is found to be out of order, or when a meter reading cannot be obtained the charge for water will be based, at the option of the District, on an estimated meter reading. Such estimates may be computer generated based on previous usage for the property, or on the consumption as registered by a substituted new meter. Consideration may also be given to the average monthly consumption adjusted to seasonal demand for current billing period. Consideration may also be given to volume of business, seasonal demand, and other factors that may assist in determining an equitable charge.[230]

1-H-25c When the meter is temporarily covered by building or other material, or when a mobile construction meter has been moved to a new location without the District's knowledge, so that it cannot be read, the charge for water will be based, at the option of the District, on estimated water usage. Such estimates may be computer generated based on previous usage for the property, and a bill or series of bills for the billing period, will be rendered. Estimated water usage may be adjusted if necessary when the meter is first thereafter read. The District may notify the customer of the inaccessibility of the meter and may charge therefore the applicable fee for the notice as specified in Part 2 of these Rules and Regulations.[230]

1-H-25d Unless the applicant for water service specifies otherwise, all bills will be mailed to him at the same address to which the water service is furnished.

1-H-25e Director or his authorized representative, may make adjustments or waive charges to customers' bills for those charges resulting from meter read errors, or other discrepancies. Charges for personalized service, such as mailing or delivery of delinquent or shut-off notices, or other miscellaneous services, may also be waived at the option of the Director or his authorized representative. Water allocations for different uses may be reviewed and appropriate allocations may be approved by the Director or his authorized representative. Disincentive charges may be adjusted where incurred due to leaks.[174]

1-H-26a **PAYMENT OF WATER BILLS**: All bills for service through meters shall be due and payable in cash or check upon presentation, and shall become delinquent 22 days from the bill date and no less than[229] nineteen (19) days after mailing.[160]

The District may, at its option, accept alternative payment methods for water bills, including credit card payments, electronic fund transfers, or other methods as approved by the Director.[174] The Director, or his authorized representative, may also approve customer-selected due dates when deemed appropriate for those customers participating in an automatic payment program. The Director or his authorized representative may approve an extension of a due date as requested by a customer on a case-by-case basis.[229]

1-H-26b All bills for fire hydrant service, for sewer flushing service, for water for street washing and/or sprinkling, or for water for flushing storm drains, culverts, etc., shall be rendered either monthly or bi-monthly and shall become delinquent nineteen (19) days after mailing.[72]

1-H-26c If any bill is allowed to become delinquent the water service may be discontinued with notice.

1-H-26d Water bills may be addressed in the name of the property owner or other person in possession of the property served, or the applicant for water service. The addressee of the water bill shall be primarily responsible for payment thereof.

1-H-26e If more than one tenant on a parcel of property is served through a single meter, the District will render a single bill to the property owner or applicant, and include a minimum charge for water service based upon the number of "billing units," the number of which may be determined on any of the following methods:

1. The number of tenant units: Each house, apartment, store, trailer space, hotel room, or motel unit with water piping shall be considered a separate tenant unit for the purpose of computing minimum charge. (See Part 2 for amount of minimum charge.)[11]

2. Meter size. (See Part 2 for amount of minimum charge.)

1-H-26f The form of the bill shall be prescribed by the District[229]

1-H-26g Payments made to the customer’s account will be applied to the customer’s account balance, which may include a deposit due, water charges, sewer charges, lift charges, penalty/late fees, and other miscellaneous charges. If the balance is not paid within 22 days from the bill date (the “due date”), the account will be charged with a penalty/late fee, and a past due bill and a “Delinquent Notice” will be issued. At the option of the Director, the District may allow a grace period of one to six days past the delinquent date prior to charging a penalty/late fee. The amount of such penalty/late fee shall be as specified in Rule 2-B-8a. At the option of the District the “Delinquent Notice” may be incorporated into the next regular bill for service, provided current and past due charges are so specified. Fifteen days from the date of the “Delinquent Notice”, if payment still has not been received, water service may be discontinued upon notification to the customer. At least 48 hours prior to termination of service, the District shall attempt to notify the customer by telephone, mail, or delivery of a door hanger notice to the service location. At the option of the District, telephone notification may be made through the use of an interactive voice response (IVR) system. A “48-Hour Notice of Pending Shut-Off” charge in the amount specified in Rule 2-B-8a will be added to the customer’s account to

process the notice. The customer shall be subject to the "48-Hour Notice of Pending Shut-Off" charge upon preparation of the door hanger notice by the business office.[229]

If payment is not made by the final date on the "48-Hour Notice of Pending Shut-Off" a "Shut-off Notice" will be printed for delivery and a charge will be added to the delinquent account in the amount specified in Rule 2-B-8a. If resumption of service is requested for other than regular working days or hours, payment of an additional "Service Turn-on After Business Hours" fee will be charged in the amount specified in Rule 2-B-8a.[160]

1-H-26h In the event of payment in excess of the billed amount, the Waterworks Districts shall credit the amount of over-payment thereof upon the next ensuing water bill issued to the same property.[135]

1-H-26i In the event a customer is unable to pay a water bill, the customer may contact the District's billing office and request an alternate payment plan subject to approval by the Director[174] or his authorized representative. Such arrangements for payment must be made before the shut-off date to avoid the "Shut-Off Notice" charge. If a customer fails to pay a subsequent bill by its shut-off date, service may be discontinued upon notification to the customer. At the option of the District, the District may limit the number of approved payment extensions to no more than one per customer per year.[160]

In the event of underpayment upon any water bill, where alternate payment arrangements have not been approved in accordance with this rule, such underpayment may be treated as non-payment. Where the amount of such underpayment exceeds fifty percent of the total amount of bill, the remaining balance of said bill may become a charge upon the next ensuing water bill issued to the same customer, at the option of the District.[79]

1-H-26j Adjustment shall be made on water billing charges when subsequent meter readings show that the meter was previously read in error. Also, upon the customer's verified statement, a correction may be made as to previous opening or closing billing dates.

1-H-26k At the option of the Director the District may apply a penalty/late fee to closing bill balances not paid within 22 days from the closing bill date.[231]

1-H-27a **SHUTTING OFF WATER SUPPLY FOR EMERGENCY REPAIRS OR FOR CHANGES, ETC., IN OR AFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**: The District reserves the right at any and all times to shut off the water for the repairing, extending, or altering of water mains, the repairing and placing of fire hydrants, the repairing and renewing of water service connections, or the changing and testing of water meters or detector check valves.

1-H-27b When the water supply is to be shut off for any of the above reasons, the District will make a reasonable effort to deliver a notice of the shut-off to the customer or to some responsible interested person on the premises, but it does not assume any liability for the failure of the customer to receive or to understand such notice.

1-H-27c The District will not be responsible for the maintenance of pressure, nor for the continuity of water supply, and customers dependent upon a continuous water supply should provide adequate storage for emergencies. Customers having water heaters or other devices requiring a continuous water supply should take all necessary steps to prevent damage to, or the causing of injury by such devices as a result of the shutting off of the water supply.

1-H-27d Districts shall not be responsible for water pressures for any customers located at high elevation beyond normal District water pressures. Nor is the District obligated to extend water services to those areas beyond existing District water mains and/or off the public right of ways.

1-H-27e Credit forward balances for water service normally due to a former customer shall not be credited to the account of the new customer at the same service address. Said credit balances shall be refunded to the former customer when a forwarding address is available. When there is not a forwarding address available, said credit balances shall be deposited in the Waterworks District No. ____ Water Sales Trust Fund and shall be refunded to the former customer upon written request to the District therefore. If no such request is submitted within one year, the credit forward balance shall be credited to the Waterworks District General Fund.[174]

1-H-28a **DAMAGE THROUGH LEAKING PIPES OR FIXTURES ON THE PREMISES SERVED:** The District's control and responsibility ends at the curb shut-off or meter, and the District will in no case be liable for damage caused by, or in any way arising out of, the running or escape of water from open faucets, burst pipes, or faulty fixtures on the premises.

1-H-28b Every service connection is equipped with a control valve on the inlet side of the meter which may be used by the customer when necessary to shut off the water supply from the entire premises. Upon request, day or night, the District will, without charge, shut off such control valve for emergency purposes, upon the understanding that the customer will turn on the water after repairs shall have been made.

NOTE: For convenience and safety, the water pipe on the consumer's premises shall be equipped with a wheel valve, placed at some known accessible location between the meter and the building.

1-H-29a **TAMPERING WITH DISTRICT PROPERTY:** Except as provided in "Rule and Regulation No. 1-H-28b," no person, other than an authorized District employee, shall at any time or in any manner operate, or cause to be operated, any valve in or connected with a water main, service connection, or fire hydrant, or tamper or otherwise interfere with any water meter, detector check valve, or other part of the water system. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any substance or liquid in any water main or pipe of the District, or do anything which might cause any water supplied or furnished by, or belonging to the District, to become polluted, or take water from any service without first securing permission from the District.[72]

1-H-29b In the event a person, firm, or corporation for any reason digs out and damages an angle meter valve or valve controlling a water supply, or damages a meter cover or its center piece, or causes any such act to be done, such person, firm, or corporation will be held liable for any injury or damage. The District may impose a fine of up to $250.00, plus labor and materials for repairs and damages to any person, firm, or corporation found to be tampering with District property or engaged in the unauthorized operation of any part of the water system.[72]

1-H-30a **RIGHT OF INSPECTION OF AND ACCESS TO CUSTOMER'S PREMISES:** By accepting service from the District, the customer agrees that the Manager, or his authorized representative, may at reasonable time enter upon customer's premises for the purpose of:[174]

1. Determining the existence, operation, maintenance, and/or use in, on, or about said buildings, grounds, or premises of:

   (a) Any plumbing or water piping which may now or hereafter cause, create, or permit backflow, back-siphonage, or any other condition affecting, or likely to affect, the purity and/or potability of the water supply furnished by the Waterworks Districts.

   (b) Any source of water supply which may now or hereafter be connected with the water supply system of the Waterworks Districts.

   (c) Any source of pressure, vacua, contamination, or pollution (including any and all equipment, fixtures, or appliances connected or used therewith or therefore) affecting or likely to affect, the purity and/or potability of said water supply for the Waterworks Districts.

2. Facilitating the enforcement, from time to time, by the County Engineer, of any and all of its applicable Rules and Regulations of the Waterworks.

1-H-30b Authorized representatives of the District shall be furnished with, and upon the request of any customer, shall display appropriate evidence of identification.[79]

1-H-30c If the District shall ascertain that a condition affecting the purity and potability of the water supply in any Waterworks District exists in, on, or about any building, grounds, or premises in violation of any health law, Rule or Regulation of this State, or any health ordinance or code of the County of Ventura, or any Rule and Regulation of the County of Ventura Waterworks Districts, the District shall:

1. Immediately notify the person, firm, or corporation owning and/or controlling such building, grounds, or premises, the existence of such condition, and;
2. Require of such person, firm, or corporation a compliance within a reasonable time (to be stated in said notice), with any such law, ordinance, code, or Rule and Regulation so violated, and;
3. Shall further notify him or it, that, for his or its failure to so comply within said described period, the District will take, or cause to be taken, by the appropriate authority, such steps to enforce such compliance, to remedy such condition, and/or to protect the interests of the Waterworks District, as shall be provided by law or by these Rules and Regulations.

1-H-31 **PROHIBITION OF CROSS-CONNECTIONS**: No physical connection shall hereafter exist or be installed, located, maintained, or operated between the water supply system of any Waterworks District (including its appurtenant mains, pipes, fixtures, equipment, or appliances), and any other supply system or any sewer or grading system, or any steam, gas, or chemical line, pipe, or conduit, or any device, boiler, tank, or container whereby any contamination or pollution or any dangerous, impure, unsanitary, or unpotable substance (solid, liquid, or gaseous, or any combination thereof) may now or hereafter be introduced to any portion of the water supply system of the Waterworks Districts by backflow, back-siphonage, or any other method, means, or cause whatsoever.

EXCEPT THAT, wherever a mechanical or other method or device (approved by the District) may be used for protecting the Waterworks District's water supply system from any such source of contamination or pollution, any customer shall at his own expense and subject to the final inspection and approval thereof by a person certified for such inspection and repair by the Health Officer, install, maintain, operate, and use the same. Maintenance shall include inspections and operational tests once a year, or more often as required by the Engineer and/or County Health Officer.

The District shall promulgate and shall, upon request, furnish copies to the customer of lists of approved mechanical devices and information concerning the installation of said devices.

The District shall have the right to discontinue the supply of water to, and to seal or disconnect the services to the premises of customer for the latter's failure to comply with, or the violation or infraction of any Rule and Regulation of the Ventura County Waterworks Districts relative to the inspection of the customer's premises for, to the prohibition of, or to the protection of the Waterworks District's water supply against cross-connections, backflow, or back-siphonage.

A customer shall be entitled to a reasonable notice of the intent of the District to discontinue the service for his noncompliance with, or his violation of any such Rule and Regulation, and to a reasonable opportunity to comply with and/or to cease the violation thereof.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT no such notice or opportunity to comply with, or to cease a violation of any such Rule and Regulation need be given in those instances in which non-compliance or violation by the consumer has created, is creating or is likely to create in the water supply system conditions dangerous and detrimental to public health, safety, and welfare.[10]

1-H-32 In the event that the customer is unable to obtain qualified private inspection service the District will furnish competent inspection and/or repair service at the following rates:

(a) Inspection & Testing . . . . . $15.00 per hour

(b) Repair & Retesting . . . . . $15.00 per hour plus parts

PART 1 - SECTION I - CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGES

RULE

1-I-1 **CHARGES**: As a condition precedent to receiving water service for any residence or building or parcel of land which has not theretofore been supplied with water by a County Waterworks District, there shall be paid to the District a Capital Improvement Charge in accord with the

schedule for the District set forth in Part 3-A-9 hereof, except as defined in Rule 1-I-6 for service within an improvement zone, in Rule 1-I-2 for service for agricultural purposes and in Rule 1-I-4 for service for a portion of a parcel of land. The Capital Improvement Charge shall not include the charges for service and meter connections, which charges shall be paid separately as required elsewhere in these rules.[11]

1-I-2 **AGRICULTURAL SERVICE:** In the case where water service is requested for any land and/or parcels for agricultural purposes only and the District has facilities available or no expenditure of District funds is required to provide such service, the District may, at its option, waive payment of the Capital Improvement Charge. However, the Capital Improvement Charge shall be paid prior to development of the property for a use other than agricultural.[11]

1-I-3 **SERVICE TO USERS OUTSIDE DISTRICT:** The furnishing of water by any District to any residence or building or parcel of land outside the District on a "surplus water available" basis shall not constitute previously supplying such residence, building or parcel with water within the meaning of Rule 1-I-1, and such parcel, or any land upon which such residence or building is located subsequently is annexed to a District the payments of a Capital Improvement Charge shall be a condition precedent to the continuation of water service to such residence, building, or parcel.[175]

The District, at its discretion, may provide new or extended services by contract or agreement outside its jurisdictional boundaries as permitted by Government Code section 56133 and other applicable law. Unless the contract or agreement expressly states otherwise, the District may, with or without cause, with or without advance notice, terminate any such contract or agreement and interrupt or cease any such new or extended services. Although not required to do so, to the extent circumstances reasonably allow, the District will provide advance notice before terminating any such contract or agreement or interrupting or ceasing any such new or extended services. The District's provision of any such new or extended services shall not, and shall not be deemed to, create any rights to continuing services. Water provided pursuant to any such contract or agreement shall be charged at the rates set forth in Rule 2-B-3.[175]

1-I-4 **TIME OF PAYMENT**: The Capital Improvement Charge shall be paid in full prior to final approval of subdivision, Planned Development, Special Use Permit and/or prior to the commencement of any work necessary to furnish water to any residence, building or parcel.

However, in a case where an individual owns a parcel of land larger than ten acres in size but desires water service for only a small portion thereof, and if the District is financially able to do so, it may, at its option, collect Capital Improvement Charges for only that portion of the parcel that is to be developed as shown on subdivision, Planned Development or Special Use Permit improvement plans. At such time as further development of the parcel occurs, the then applicable Capital Improvement Charge shall be paid for the remainder.

1-I-5 **CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**: In an amount agreed upon by the grantor and the District all or any part of one or more Capital Improvement Charges may be reduced by deducting there from the actual cost of any capital improvement, or the fair market value of any real property contributed or given to the District and expressly accepted by the District in lieu of all or part of the Capital Improvement Charge due upon any residence or building.

1-I-6 **IMPROVEMENT ZONE**:[74] Capital Improvement Charges shall not be collected by the District for ministerial development on existing parcels whenever an Improvement Zone has been established and local and capital improvements have been, or are to be financed by the proceeds of bonds issued as special obligations of said zone. The term Improvement Zone shall refer to any area within a District which has been set up pursuant to Water Code Section 55650, 55860 or 55880 to provide for financing of facilities and improvements of benefit to such zone that are not of District-wide benefit.

Effective May 2, 1995, all parcels requesting discretionary land use entitlements shall be assessed Capital Improvement Charges according to the Rules and Regulations.

Whenever the ownership of any property within such Improvement Zone is held or acquired by a non-taxable entity, such entity shall be subject to Meter and Capital Improvement Charges.

The amount of such Capital Improvement Charge shall be determined by the Director and shall be calculated in such a manner as to include only those costs of capital improvements which are required to provide adequate service for such non-taxable entity.[175]

In no event shall said Capital Improvement Charge exceed that charged non-taxable entities for lands located within said District but not within a Zone.

1-I-7 **MAIN EXTENSIONS**: Upon payment of Capital Improvement Charges, the District will extend water lines from its facilities which exist in a publicly dedicated and accepted road nearest the lot, parcel or building to be served to a point along such publicly dedicated and accepted road nearest the lot, parcel or building to be served. However, the District shall not be required to provide water service where the cost of providing such service would cause an undue financial hardship on the District as determined by the District Board.

1-I-8 **OFF-SITE CONSTRUCTION**: The developer shall extend pipelines to the District's facilities to provide the necessary service. Said improvements shall be as required by the District in accord with the District's specifications and subject to the approval and acceptance of the District. Upon completion, said improvements shall be conveyed to the District together with an adequate easement for their installation, operation and maintenance.[14]

PART 1 - SECTION J - LOCAL SYSTEM CHARGE

RULE

1-J-1 **LOCAL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION AND CHARGE**: As a condition precedent to receiving water service for any residence or building or parcel of land which has not theretofore been supplied with water by the District, all necessary local system improvements shall be furnished and installed by the applicant at his expense or he shall be charged for said improvements and pay the District the cost thereof computed at the rates described in Part 3 hereof or as computed by the Director.[175] Said improvements shall be as required by the District, in accord with the District's specifications and subject to the approval and acceptance of the District. Upon completion, said improvements shall be conveyed to the District together with an adequate easement for their installation, operation and maintenance.

1-J-2 **LOCAL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION WITHIN IMPROVEMENT ZONE**: Shall be financed as prayed for in the petition to form an Improvement Zone.

PART 1 - SECTION K - WATER SHORTAGES[176]

RULE

1-K-1 **EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS ON WATER USE:**[176]

1-K-1a **EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS ON WATER USE DUE TO SYSTEM EMERGENCIES:**[176]
If the Director determines that over-consumption of water, loss of pressure in a system, breakdown, or any similar occurrence, requires emergency restrictions upon the use of water from any system, the Director shall order such restrictions as the Director in his or her sole discretion, deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Such order may restrict the use of water for sprinkling, manufacturing, or nonessential uses. The use of water for particular purposes may be limited to specified days or hours of a day or altogether prohibited, except that the use of water for drinking, cooking, and sanitary purposes shall not be prohibited.

Notice of any such order shall be given, either in writing or orally when possible, to customers served by the affected system. Water supply to any premises upon which the use of water is being made in violation of such order may be summarily shut off.

When the Director determines that the emergency no longer exists, The Director shall, by further order, rescind the restrictions previously ordered under this section. Notice of such order shall be given to customers in the same manner in which the order imposing the restrictions was given.

1-K-1b **EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS ON WATER USE DUE TO OTHER THAN SYSTEM EMERGENCIES:**[176] If the Engineer determines that circumstances other than those specified elsewhere in Section K (such as natural disaster, epidemic, accident, war, other violent activity, labor dispute, civil disturbance or state or federal statute or executive or judicial order) require emergency restrictions upon the use of water from any system, the Engineer shall order such restrictions as the Engineer in his or her sole discretion, deems appropriate under the circumstances, and then shall obtain ratification of the order from the Districts' Board at its first meeting following such restriction order.

Such order may restrict the use of water for sprinkling, manufacturing, or nonessential uses. The use of water for particular purposes may be limited to specified days or hours of a day or altogether prohibited, except that the use of water for drinking, cooking, and sanitary purposes shall not be prohibited.

Notice of any such order shall be given, either in writing or orally when possible, to customers served by the affected system. Water supply to any premises upon which the use of water is being made in violation of such order may be summarily shut off.

When the Engineer determines that the emergency no longer exists, The Engineer shall, by further order, rescind the restrictions previously ordered under this section. Notice of such order shall be given to customers in the same manner in which the order imposing the restrictions was given.

1-K-2 **LEVEL 1 WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE**

1-K-2a A Level 1 Water Supply Shortage exists when the Engineer determines in his or her sole discretion that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists, and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the Engineer of a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage condition, the Director shall implement the mandatory Level 1 conservation measures identified in this section, effective on the date determined by the Director.[176]

1-K-2b In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Part 1 - Section L – Permanent Water Conservation Measures, the following water conservation measures apply during a declared Level 1 Water Supply Shortage.

(i) Exterior Water Use: The District will establish allocations and water rates to achieve the desired reduction in exterior water use.[176]

1-K-3 **LEVEL 2 WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE**[176]

1-K-3a A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage exists when the Engineer determines in his or her sole discretion that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists, and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the Engineer of a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage condition, the Director shall implement the mandatory Level 2 conservation measures identified in this section, effective on the date determined by the Director.

1-K-3b In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Part 1 – Section K – Rule 1-K-2, Level 1 Water Supply Shortage, and Part 1 – Section L – Permanent Water Conservation Restrictions, the following water conservation measures apply during a declared Level 2 Water Supply Shortage:

(i) Exterior Water Use: District will establish allocations and water rates to achieve the desired reduction in exterior water use.

(ii) Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the declaration of a supply shortage level under these Rules and Regulations.

(iii) Limits on Washing Vehicles: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle 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.

(iv) Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools and Spas: Re-filling of more than one foot and initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited.

1-K-4 **LEVEL 3 WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE – EMERGENCY CONDITION**[176]

1-K-4a A Level 3 Water Supply Shortage condition is also referred to as an "Emergency" condition. A Level 3 condition exists when the Engineer determines that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety, declares a water shortage emergency and notifies District residents and businesses of the emergency. Upon the declaration by the Engineer of a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage condition, the Director shall implement the mandatory Level 3 emergency conservation measures identified in this section, effective on the date determined by the Director.

1-K-4b In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Part 1 – Section K – Rules 1-K-2, Level 1 Water Supply Shortage, and 1-K-3, Level 2 Water Supply Shortage, and Part 1 – Section L – Permanent Water Conservation Restrictions, the following water conservation measures apply during a declared Level 3 Water Supply Shortage Emergency:

(i) **No Watering or Irrigating:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use, unless it is determined by the Director that recycled water is available and may be applied to the use:

a. Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container or hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shutoff nozzle or device.

b. Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection.

c. Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control.

d. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species.

e. Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, day-care centers, golf course greens, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established in Rule 1-K-3b(i) and time restrictions in Rule 1-L-2h.

f. Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

(ii) **Obligations to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within twenty-four (24) hours of notification as set forth in Rule 1-L-2b unless other arrangements are made with the District.

(iii) **No New Potable Water Service:** Upon declaration of a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage Emergency, 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:

a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or
b. The project is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; or
c. 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 District.

This provision does not preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or the restoration of service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less.

1-K-5 **NO NEW ANNEXATIONS**: Upon the declaration of a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage condition, the District 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.[176]

1-K-6 **DISCONTINUED SERVICE**: The Director, in his or her sole discretion, may discontinue service to consumers who willfully violate the Level 3 Water Supply Shortage provisions.[176]

1-K-7 **PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATION/NOTIFICATION OF WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE**[176]

1-K-7a **DECLARATION AND NOTIFICATION OF WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE**: The existence of a Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 Water Supply Shortage condition shall be declared by the District Board or Engineer. If the declaration is made by the Engineer, the Engineer shall seek ratification of the declaration from the District Board at its first meeting following the declaration. Upon such declaration, all District customers shall be notified in writing of the applicable mandatory conservation measures, the date the measures are to take effect and, by reference to rule 1-L-4a of these Rules and Regulations, the penalties that may be imposed for failing to comply with the measures.[176]

1-K-8 **HARDSHIP WAIVER:**[176]

1-K-8a **UNDUE AND DISPROPORTIONATE HARDSHIP:** If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this section would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, then the person may apply for a waiver to the requirements as provided in this section.

1-K-8b **WRITTEN FINDING:** The waiver may be granted or conditionally granted only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using water or to a property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

(i) Application: Application for a waiver shall be on a form prescribed by the District and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by the District.

(ii) Supporting Documentation: The application shall be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant

(iii) Required Findings for Waiver: An application for a waiver shall be denied unless the Approval Authority finds, based upon the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the District, all of the following:

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

b. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this section would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to residents and businesses generally;

c. That the authorizing of such waiver will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of the District to effectuate the purpose of this section and will not be detrimental to the public interest; and

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

1-K-8c **APPROVAL AUTHORITY:** The Director shall have approval authority and act upon any completed application no later than twenty (20) days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the waiver. The applicant requesting the waiver shall be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a waiver is approved, the waiver will apply to the subject property during the term of the mandatory water supply shortage condition.[176]

1-K-8d **APPEALS TO THE DISTRICT:** An applicant may appeal a decision by the Director to deny or conditionally approve a waiver application by filing a written request for hearing with the Engineer within ten (10) days of Director's decision. The request for hearing shall state the grounds for the appeal. At a public hearing, the Engineer shall act as the Approval Authority and review the appeal in accordance with the standards established in this rule. The decision of the Engineer is final.[176]

PART 1 - SECTION L – PERMANENT WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

RULE

1-L-1 **WATER SAVING DEVICES**: All new customers shall install and use the following water efficient plumbing fixtures:

(i) Ultra low volume toilets (1.6 gallons per flush or less).

(ii) Low flow shower heads (2.0 gallons per minute or less).

1-L-2 **WATER WASTE PROHIBITED:**[177] No person shall use or permit the use of District water as follows:

1-L-2a Watering of turf, ornamental landscape, open ground crops and trees, in a manner or to an extent which allows water to run to waste.[177]

1-L-2b In any manner such that the escape of water through leaks, breaks, or malfunctions within the water user's plumbing or distribution system occurs for any period of time beyond which such break or leak should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of forty-eight hours after the water user discovers such leak, break, or malfunction, or receives notice from the District of such condition, whichever occurs first, is a reasonable time within which to correct such condition.[64]

1-L-2c Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to washing automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, or other types of mobile equipment, without the 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.[177]

1-L-2d Operating any ornamental fountain, or similar structures, unless water for such is recycled for lawful reuse without substantial loss.[64]

1-L-2e Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots or any other hard-surfaced areas by hose or flooding, except as otherwise necessary to prevent or eliminate conditions dangerous to the public health and safety or for other legitimate uses approved by the District, 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 nozzle or device, a low-volume high-press cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.[177]

1-L-2f Serving water in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafés, bars or other public places where food or drinks are sold or served, to customers without first being expressly requested by the customer.[177]

1-L-2g For any indiscriminate running of water or washing with water not otherwise prohibited above which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.[64]

1-L-2h Watering of residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental outdoor irrigation from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. except for a short duration, not to exceed 3 minutes per station, for the limited purpose of testing or making repairs to the irrigation system. Agricultural customers are exempt from this irrigation schedule, but must comply with agricultural irrigation schedules determined by the District.[177]

1-L-2i Running of water or spraying of water onto other properties.[177]

1-L-2j Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended for more than ten (10) minutes watering per day per station. This rule does not apply during the establishment period, as determined by the District, for new landscaping.[177]

1-L-2k For laundry purposes by hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments, except where customers are given the option of not having towels and linens laundered daily through the prominent display of written notice of such option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.[177]

1-L-2l Through the installation of single pass cooling systems in buildings requesting new water service.[177]

1-L-2m Through the installation of non re-circulating water systems in new commercial conveyor car wash and new commercial laundry systems.[177]

1-L-2n Through the use of non-water conserving dish wash spray valves by food preparation establishments, such as restaurants and cafes.[177]

1-L-2o Through a commercial conveyor car wash operating without a re-circulating water system, or without first securing a waiver of this requirement from the Director.[177]

1-L-3 **IRRIGATION SCHEDULES**: District may impose irrigation schedules for outdoor use, including agricultural use, to address water conservation and limited water supply.

1-L-4 **FAILURE TO COMPLY**:

1-L-4a **CIVIL PENALTIES**: In addition to any other penalties or sanctions provided by law, the following civil penalties shall be imposed for violation of any of the provisions of these rules, to be paid by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred:[177]

(i) For the first violation of any of the provisions of these rules a written notice will be given to the customer.

(ii) For the second violation of any of the provisions of these rules within the preceding (12) twelve calendar months, a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100.00) shall be imposed by written notice to the customer. This penalty is payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

(iii) For the third violation of any of the provisions of these rules within the preceding (12) twelve calendar months a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) shall be imposed by written notice to the customer. This penalty is payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

(iv) For the fourth violation of any of the provisions of these rules within the preceding twelve (12) calendar months, a penalty of five hundred dollars ($500.00) shall be imposed by written notice to the customer. This penalty is payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

The District may also give written notice to the customer indicating that it will install a flow restricting device of 1 GPM capacity for services up to one and one half inch meter size, and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services, on the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than forty-eight (48) hours. The charge for installing such a flow restricting device will be based upon the size of the meter and the actual cost of installation. The charge for removal of the flow restricting device and restoration of normal service shall be based on the actual cost involved. Said charges shall be payable by the customer as part of the water bill. Restoration of normal service will be performed during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on regular working days. In addition, a surcharge penalty of $100.00 shall be imposed for restoration of normal service, payable by said customer as part of the water bill.

(v) If there are five violations of any of the provisions of these rules within twelve (12) consecutive calendar months, the District may, following notice to the customer as described herein, discontinue water service to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

1-L-4b **NOTICE**: The District will give notice of each violation to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred, as follows:[177]

(i) For a first, second, or third violation, the District may give written notice of such violation to the customer personally or by regular mail.

(ii) If the penalty assessed is, or includes the installation of a flow restrictor or the discontinuance of water service to the customer for any period of time whatever, notice of the violation will be given in the following manner:

a. By giving written notice thereof to the customer personally; or

b. If the customer is absent from or unavailable at the customer's billing address, place of residence, or place of business, by leaving a copy with an adult at such places, and by sending a copy through the United States mail addressed to the customer at such places, via registered mail return receipts requested.

c. If notice as provided in a and b above, is not successful, notice can be given by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place on the property where the failure to comply has occurred and also by delivering a copy to a person residing at the premises, if such person can be found.

d. All notices will contain, in addition to the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation, a statement informing the customer of his or her right to a hearing on the violation, a brief summary of the appeal process specified herein, copies of Rules 1-L-4c and 1-L-4d, and the date and time installation of the restrictor or discontinuance of the service will occur.

1-L-4c **HEARING:** Any customer against whom a penalty is to be levied pursuant to this section shall have a right to a hearing, in the first instance by the Director, with the right of appeal to the Engineer or his or her designee, on the merits of the alleged violation, upon the written request of that customer to the Director within fifteen (15) days of the date of giving notice of the violation. Penalties, including termination of water service, will be stayed until any such hearing is conducted and a written decision is made by the Director or his or her designee and given to the customer.[177]

1-L-4d **APPEAL OF DECISION OF DIRECTOR:** A request for an appeal must be in writing and filed with the Engineer or his or her designee. The filing by a customer of a request for an appeal for any form of relief must be made within fifteen (15) days of the giving of the decision of the Director to the customer. Filing of such a request will automatically stay the implementation of the proposed course of action, pending the decision of the Engineer or his or her designee. No other or further stay will be granted. The appeal hearing will be scheduled to occur within a reasonable, prompt period of time following the written notice of appeal. The customer may present any evidence that would tend to show that the alleged wasteful water use has not occurred. Formal

rules of evidence will not apply and all relevant evidence customarily relied upon by reasonable persons in the conduct of serious business affairs will be admissible, unless a sound objection warrants its exclusion by the Engineer or his or her designee. The decision of the Engineer or his or her designee shall be final.[177]

1-L-4e **RECONNECTION**: Where water service is disconnected, as authorized above, it will be reconnected upon correction of the condition or activity and the payment of the estimated reconnection charge.

1-L-4f **PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY**: Nothing contained in these rules shall be construed to require the District to curtail the supply of water to any customer when, in the discretion of the Engineer or his or her designee, such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety.[177]

PART 2 - RATE SCHEDULES AND SERVICE CHARGES FOR USE OF WATER

PART 2 - SECTION A - WATER USE - DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL

The rates to be charged and collected for water and water service supplied for domestic, commercial, industrial and agricultural uses within Waterworks Districts are established in this section.[148]

2-A-1a **MINIMUM CHARGE FOR SERVICE:** Shall be made for the billing periods at rates and allowances set forth hereinafter, except when it becomes necessary to bill for a partial billing cycle. In the latter case, a daily pro-rata charge will be calculated, with the exception of residential construction accounts which will be billed for the full billing period.[161]

2-A-1b **MINIMUM CHARGE FOR MULTIPLE DWELLINGS:** If more than one dwelling or parcel of property is supplied water through a single meter or service connection, the District will render a single bill to a customer, but the minimum charge for water service will be computed on the basis of the number of "Billing Units," the number of which shall be determined at the option of the District from either of the following methods, provided that the number of billing units will not exceed 7 billings units per single service for public schools.

METHOD A - THE NUMBER OF BILLING UNITS
Each house, apartment, store, trailer space, hotel room, or motel unit with water piping shall be considered one billing unit.

METHOD B - METER SIZE

Each 3/4" meter shall be equivalent to 1 billing unit.

Each 1" meter shall be equivalent to 2 billing units.

Each 1¼" or 1½" meter is equivalent to 4 billing units.

Each 2" meter is equivalent to 7 billing units.

Each 3" meter is equivalent to 15 billing units.

Each 4" meter is equivalent to 30 billing units.

Each 6" meter is equivalent to 60 billing units.

In the following schedule of rates billing units will be designated as b.u. and cubic feet of water will be designated as hcf.[178]

2-A-1c **DEPOSIT FROM APPLICANTS:** A prepaid Deposit shall be required in an amount sufficient to cover an average bill for water and, if applicable, sewer service for the property. Where an average bill amount cannot be determined or is deemed inappropriate by the Director or his or her authorized representative, a minimum deposit will be charged of $25 per Billing Unit (for each month in one billing cycle) for water service in Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, and 19, $25 per Equivalent Residential Unit (for each month in the billing cycle) for sewer service in Waterworks District Nos. 1 and 16, $50 per Billing Unit (for each month in one billing cycle) for water service in Waterworks District No. 17. Public agencies, public utility companies, public institutions, and private customers who have demonstrated an acceptable payment history may be exempted from the deposit requirement, at the option of the District.[232]

A customer of a District who, during the last 12 consecutive months, has paid all water bills without “Notice of Pending Disconnection” being issued for nonpayment, and who has demonstrated an overall timely payment history, and who applies for service for a new account, shall have the Trust Deposit waived.[232]

The Deposit may be waived at the discretion of the Director or his or her authorized representative, for a property owner who applies for service at the property that the property owner does or intends to occupy, or for renters of a property where the property owner co-signs the application, providing the property owner has not previously had a history of delinquency with any District managed by the Department. Deposits may also be waived at the discretion of the Director or his or her authorized representative for applicants for service for a short term purpose, such as in the case of "clean and show" properties for sale or rent.[232]

An existing customer who has received a "Notice of Pending Disconnection," and has established a pattern of delinquency, may be required to re-establish a deposit. A customer who has received a "Shut-off Notice" for nonpayment may, at the option of the District, be required to establish a deposit equal to two times the average bill during the past twelve months.[232]

Any customer who, during a 12-month period, has two or more returned checks will be required to pay all billings for a period of one year with cash, a cashier's check, a money order, or, if approved by the Director, through automatic withdrawal, and may at the option of the District be required to post a trust deposit, in an amount up to two times the average bill. The cash-only requirement may be continued indefinitely for customers with an established pattern of multiple returned checks.[232]

Deposit amounts may be rounded, at the option of the District, for ease of posting and accounting purposes. At the option of the District, deposits may be charged to the account for water service and may be payable with the next ensuing water bill. Trust deposits are refunded as a credit to the account for water service at the end of one year, provided payments have been made on a timely basis or upon receipt of a satisfactory credit rating as calculated by the billing system, and are without interest.[232]

2-A-1d **ACCOUNTING AND RECONCILIATION FOR AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS:** Agricultural customers with properties equal to or greater than five (5) acres shall be given monthly water allocations as determined by the District and calculated based on irrigated area and the District's proportional imported and local supply available to the respective District's agricultural customers. Allocation calculations will vary for customers with and without wells.[233]

At the end of each billing cycle the amount of water used during the billing cycle will be subtracted from the allocation. The unused allocation will be carried forward to the next billing cycle and will continue to be carried forward to the final billing cycle of the calendar year. At any time during the calendar year, should the usage exceed the allocation, the account will be billed at the Agricultural Tier II rate[223] for the respective District as set forth in Rule as set forth in Rule 2-A-2b(ii)[216] 2-A-3b(ii), or 2-A-9b(ii) for each hundred cubic foot (hcf) exceeding the allocation.[225]

Agricultural allocations will be reviewed each year and may be adjusted based on total irrigated area for all agricultural customers within each District, the total GMA local groundwater allocations for the District, and a five-year historical average water use throughout the respective District, at the discretion of the Director. Individual agricultural customer allocations may be appealed and, with justification, may be adjusted, at the discretion of the Director.[233]

Similar use water customers, including those with landscape irrigation meters for homeowner's associations, parks, schools, or other large landscaped areas, may also be provided monthly water allocations by District calculated based on established water requirements for landscape irrigation[219] including irrigated area, evapotranspiration rate, and effective rainfall. At each billing, disincentive rates shall be charged for water used in excess of the allocation. (See Section 2-A-2b (ii) below).[233]

2-A-1e DELETED[216]

2-A-2 **WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 1– MOORPARK**[239]

2-A-2a **SERVICE CHARGE PER METER MONTHLY:**

Meter Size	Agricultural[98]	Municipal & Industrial[98]
3/4 inch	5.50	7.25

1 inch	10.50	14.50
1½ inch	22.00	29.00
2 inch	38.50	50.75
3 inch	82.50	108.75
4 inch	165.00	217.50
6 inch	330.00	435.00
For each residence on a parcel of land add	7.25	7.25

2-A-2b COMMODITY RATES:[244]

(i) a Municipal and Industrial (M&I)

Tier I	$3.104/HCF ($1,352.10/AF)
Tier II	$3.259/ HCF ($1,419.62/AF)
Tier III	$4.889/ HCF ($2,129.65/AF)
Tier IV	$8.148/ HCF ($3,549.27/AF)

(i) b DELETED[211]

(i) c DELETED[211]

(ii) a Agricultural

AG Tier I Rate	$1.798/HCF($783.21/AF)
AG Tier II Rate	$3.104/HCF($1,352.10/AF)

(ii) b DELETED[211]

2-A-2c **MONTHLY CONSUMPTION ALLOCATIONS (M&I)**[244]

The Peak Demand and Low Demand Billing Cycles will be established by the Director or authorized representative based on weather conditions, billing cycle dates, or other pertinent factors. Additional allocations may be established when determined by the Director or authorized representative to be appropriate.

(i) a TIER ALLOCATIONS (Low Demand)[244]

BAN	Meter Size	Tier I (hcf)	Tier II (hcf)	Tier III (hcf)	Tier IV (hcf)
1	3/4"	0-8.00	8.01-10.08	10.09-17.64	>17.64
2	--	0-8.00	8.01-13.23	13.24-23.15	>23.15
3	1"	0-10.08	10.09-17.64	17.65-30.87	>30.87
4	--	0-12.60	12.61-22.05	22.06-38.59	>38.59
5	--	0-15.12	15.13-26.46	26.47-46.31	>46.31
6	--	0-17.64	17.65-30.87	30.88-54.02	>54.02
7	1½"	0-20.16	20.17-35.28	35.29-61.74	>61.74
13	2"	0-35.28	35.29-61.74	61.75-108.05	>108.05
29	3"	0-75.60	75.61-132.30	132.31-231.53	>231.53
59	4"	0-151.20	151.21-264.60	264.61-463.05	>463.05
119	6"	0-302.40	302.41-529.20	529.21-926.10	>926.10

(i) b TIER ALLOCATIONS (Peak Demand)[244]

BAN	Meter Size	Tier I (hcf)	Tier II (hcf)	Tier III (hcf)	Tier IV (hcf)
1	3/4"	0-8.00	8.01-15.12	15.13-26.46	>26.46
2	--	0-8.00	8.01-19.85	19.86-34.73	>34.73
3	1"	0-10.08	10.09-26.46	26.47-46.31	>46.31
4	--	0-12.60	12.61-33.08	33.09-57.88	>57.88
5	--	0-15.12	15.13-39.69	39.70-69.46	>69.46
6	--	0-17.64	17.65-46.31	46.32-81.03	>81.03
7	1½"	0-20.16	20.17-52.92	52.93-92.61	>92.61
13	2"	0-35.28	35.29-92.61	92.62-162.07	>162.07
29	3"	0-75.60	75.61-198.45	198.46-347.29	>347.29
59	4"	0-151.20	151.21-396.90	396.91-694.58	>694.58
119	6"	0-302.40	302.41-793.80	793.81-1389.15	>1389.15

(ii) TIER RATES:[218]

Tier I - Base Rate
Tier II - Base Rate x 1.05[238]
Tier III - Tier Rate II x 1.50
Tier IV - Tier II Rate x 2.50

(iii) OTHER MONTHLY ALLOCATIONS:[225]

Where the District has determined that the M&I tiered or AG allocations are not applicable to the customer, a monthly water allocation established by the District shall apply. M&I Tier II rate shall be applicable for all water used within the allocation. M&I Tier III rate shall be applicable for all water used above and beyond the allocation.

(iv) DELETED[225]

(v) AGRICULTURAL MONTHLY ALLOCATIONS:[225]

(a) Customers' monthly allocations will be calculated by the District and will be based on the irrigated area and the local groundwater available to the District.

(b) DELETED[179]

(vi) AGRICULTURAL (AG) RATES:[225]

(a) AG Tier 1 Rate, as stated in Rule 2-A-2b(ii)a, shall be applicable for all water used within the monthly allocation.[225]

(b) AG Tier II Rate, as stated in Rule 2-A-2b(ii)a, shall be applicable for all water used beyond the monthly allocation.[225]

2-A-2d **PASS THROUGH AND REFUND OF SURCHARGES**[244]

The Calleguas Municipal Water District from time to time may impose surcharges against the District for excessive water conception. In anticipation of the imposition of such surcharges, the following surcharges, subject to refund as provided below, will be imposed for any consumption in the ranges set forth below. The surcharges are in addition to the commodity rates set forth in Rule 2-A-2b (i) a for Municipal and Industrial (M&I) and Rule 2-A-2b(ii) a for Agricultural (Ag)

(i) M&I Surcharge[244]

BAN	Surcharge of $3.398 per HCF	Surcharge of $6.795 per HCF
1	16.61-19.10	>19.11
2	21.79-25.06	>25.07
3	29.06-33.42	>33.43
4	36.32-41.77	>41.78
5	43.59-50.13	>50.14
6	50.85-58.48	>58.49
7	58.12-66.84	>66.85
13	101.71-116.97	>116.98
29	217.95-250.64	>250.65
59	435.90-501.28	>501.29
119	871.79-1002.56	>1002.57

(ii) Ag Surcharge[244]

Surcharge of $3.398 per HCF	Surcharge of $6.795 per HCF
Usage 86.3% - 99.2% of 5-year average (2009-2013)	Usage in excess of 99.2% of 5-year average (2009-2013)

In the event that a surcharge is imposed by the District as set forth above an paid by or on behalf of the customer, but the Calleguas Municipal Water District does not impose a corresponding surcharge against the District, the District shall refund the surcharge (without interest), in the manner determined by the Director, within 60 days after the District determines that the Calleguas Municipal Water District will not impose a corresponding surcharge.

2-A-2e **DELETED**[211]

PART 2 - SECTION B - WATER RATES FOR MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

2-B-1 **PUBLIC WATER SERVICE:** Charges for water service furnished governmental agencies and Districts shall be equivalent to the rates in Section A except that unmetered service may be granted, but the billing units may be estimated by the District.

2-B-2 **AGRICULTURAL WATER SERVICE:** The Engineer may establish special rates solely for agricultural purposes either metered or on a flat rate subject to approval of the Board.

2-B-3 **TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY:** The charge for service located out of the District or other temporary water supply as defined in Rule 1-H-4 shall be determined by the Director per rates set forth in Rule 2-A-2b, 3b, 8d, or 9b.[190]

Temporary water supply is interruptible.[190]

2-B-4 **CONSTRUCTION WATER SERVICE (UNMETERED):** Unmetered water service shall be considered a temporary water supply and is interruptible. Charges for unmetered water supplies in any District for construction purposes shall be computed as follows:[190]

1. TRUCK LOADS: To be charged per Rule 2-B-3.[190]
2. RESIDENTIAL LOT CONNECTIONS: Water used for construction of residences shall be charged per Rule 2-B-3, and shall be billed either monthly or bimonthly.[190]

2-B-5 **CONSTRUCTION FIRE HYDRANT METER WATER SERVICE (METERED):**

The District may require that all water used in construction be metered, in which event, the District will furnish, install and remove the meter, valve, and fittings to be located at a fire hydrant or other convenient point in the system.

If the Ventura County Fire Protection District requests that the fire hydrant openings be unobstructed at all times, a charge of $100.00 shall be paid for the installation and removal of a tee and extra valve.

The applicant shall be responsible for the loss or damage to the meter or other equipment used.

The fire hydrant meter requires a Trust Deposit plus an installation fee payable in advance, unless waived by the Director. The trust deposit and installation fee shall be determined by the Director, and shall reflect the cost of the meter and actual labor costs for the installation.190

The service charge and commodity rate for construction/fire hydrant meter service, or any other temporary water supply, shall be determined by the Director.190

2-B-6 **AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SERVICE/FIRE SERVICE:**

The rates to be charged for water service and water consumed by private fire lines exclusively used for fire protection, whether such lines are attached to automatic sprinkler systems, fire hydrants, or hose attachments shall be as follows:34

Size of Service Connection	Monthly Charge
2 inch and smaller	$ 7.00
3 inch	10.00
4 inch	15.00
6 inch	25.00
8 inch	40.00
10 inch	60.00

The charge for fire connection sizes not indicated shall be determined by the Director.190

2-B-7 DELETED

2-B-8 **MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES**63

Water availability letter	$40.00
Sewer availability letter67	$40.00
Water will-serve letter	$40.00
Sewer will-serve letter67	$40.00
Fire Flow Test and Letter	$80.00
Annual average water consumption or any other letter not specified herein	$25.00
Water and Sewer Construction Permit Issuance Fee72	$60.00
Ventura County Waterworks Districts Rules and Regulations (per copy)75	$50.00

2-B-8a **PERSONALIZED SERVICE**[166]

Penalty/Late Fee	10% of balance ($10.00 minimum)
48 Hour Notice of Pending Shut-Off	$20.00
Returned Check/Non-Sufficient Fund (NSF) Notice	$20.00
Shut-off Notice	$25.00
Service turn-on after regular business hours	$50.00

2-B-8b Returned Check Charge[166] $25.00

2-B-8c Backflow Noncompliance Notice[166] $20.00

(i) Service turn-off due to backflow non-compliance	$60.00
(ii) Removal and installation of meter due to backflow non- compliance.	Actual cost incurred by the District

2-B-8d Meter Inaccessible Notice (reread)[166] $20.00

2-B-8e All payment arrangements must be prearranged with the business office prior to service interruption. Service turned off for nonpayment and/or NSF checks will not be restored until full payment, including all charges, is presented in the business office. This shall not preclude the Manager or his authorized representative from approving an alternate payment arrangement for a customer experiencing an extreme financial hardship or medical emergency. The District representative will otherwise not accept partial payments, and in no event will payment for an NSF check be accepted in the form of another check, unless it is a certified or cashier's check, or unless by written statement from the customer's banking institution it is determined that the NSF check resulted from an error on the part of the banking institution or through no fault of the customer. In order to avoid the after hours turn-on charge, payment must be presented prior to the close of business on normal work days.[166]

2-B-8f DELETED[166]

2-B-8g No customer with a backflow device noncompliance shut-off will be turned back on other than between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. All backflow device shut-off notices must be cleared by the District before the water can be turned on.[63]