CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Draft

MAY 2026 | CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

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Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

WSC

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of Camrosa Water District. The primary contributors are listed below.

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
ASRVBGSA	Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
AWWA	American Water Works Association
Calleguas	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CAMSAN	Camarillo Sanitation District
Camrosa or District	Camrosa Water District
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Irrigation System
CITY	City of Camarillo
COUNTY	Ventura County
CSUCI	California State University Channel Islands
CWC	California Water Code
CWRF	Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ETO	Evapotranspiration
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GSPCD	gallons per service connection per day
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HCTP	Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant
HOA	Homeowners Association
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Watershed Management Plan
LEGISLATURE	State of California Legislature
METROPOLITAN	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MCL	maximum contaminant levels
MGD	million gallons per day
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PVCWD	Pleasant Valley County Water District
RMWTP	Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RTP/SCS	Connect SoCal 2024 Demographics & Growth Forecast Technical Report
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMP	Salinity Management Pipeline
SOAR	Save Open Space And Agricultural Resources
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
TCP	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WCVC	Watershed Coalition of Ventura County
WRIST	Water Resources Implementation Strategy
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant
WRPA	Water Resources Planning Analysis
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plans

1 Introduction

This section provides a brief overview of Camrosa Water District and the purpose of this 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). It also describes how the UWMP is organized and its relationship to local and regional planning efforts in which the Camrosa Water District is involved.

IN THIS SECTION

- Introduction for Camrosa Water District
- California Water Code
- UWMP Organization
- UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts
- Funding Eligibility

1.1 Introduction

The Camrosa Water District (Camrosa or District) is an independent special district dedicated to serving safe, reliable, high-quality, and affordable water to its customers. Camrosa serves an approximate population of 29,400 persons (population estimate discussed in Section 3.4) in a roughly 31-square mile area located in southern Ventura County (County). In 2025, Camrosa delivered more than 12,000 acre-feet of water to customers in its service area through three distribution systems: potable (drinking) water, non-potable water, and recycled water. The District also delivered more than 7,000 acre-feet of non-potable water to a neighboring agricultural irrigation agency. Camrosa also provides sewer service to customers in the southwest portion of its service area.

Today, the District's primary water resource management strategy is "Building Self-Reliance" to reduce dependence on imported water supplies. This strategy focuses on optimizing the use of local groundwater, recycled water, and non-potable supplies to improve long-term reliability and drought resilience.

A UWMP checklist to ensure compliance of this plan with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) requirements is provided in Appendix A. In addition, as required by the California Water Code, standardized tables for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data have been prepared and are included in Appendix B. A selection of these tables is also provided in the body of this plan to present supporting data.

1.2 California Water Code

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the UWMP Act. The law required an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), to adopt a UWMP every five years. This UWMP must demonstrate water supply reliability under both normal and drought conditions. The UWMP Act applies to wholesale and retail water suppliers.

Since the original UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions affect the reliability of each water supplier as well as statewide water reliability overseen by California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions. The current requirements are found in Sections 10610-10656 and 10608 of the California Water Code (CWC).

DWR provides guidance for urban water suppliers by preparing an Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025 (Guidebook), conducting workshops, developing tools, and providing program staff to help water suppliers prepare comprehensive and useful water management plans, implement water conservation programs, and understand the requirements of the CWC. Suppliers prepare their own UWMPs and submit them to DWR. DWR then reviews the plans to make sure they have addressed the requirements; they submit a report to the Legislature

summarizing the status of the plans for each five-year cycle. The Guidebook, finalized in January 2026, was used to complete this 2025 UWMP.

The purpose of this UWMP is for Camrosa to evaluate long-term resource planning and establish management measures to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future demands. The UWMP provides a framework to help water suppliers maintain efficient use of urban water supplies, promote conservation programs and policies, ensure that sufficient water supplies are available for future beneficial use, and provide a response mechanism during drought conditions or other water supply shortages.

The UWMP is a valuable planning tool used for multiple purposes, including:

- Providing a standardized methodology for water utilities to assess their water resource needs and availability.
- Serving as a resource to the community and other interested parties regarding water supply and demand, conservation, and other water-related information.
- Providing a key source of information for cities and counties when considering approval of proposed new developments and preparing regional long-range planning documents, such as city and county General Plans.
- Informing other regional and Statewide water planning efforts, such as Integrated Regional Water Management Plans and the California Water Plan.

CWC 10632 also includes requirements for suppliers to prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP documents a supplier's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition should one occur because of drought or other impacts to water supplies. The WSCP is a standalone document that can be updated independently of the UWMP but is referenced and attached to the 2025 UWMP. The WSCP is discussed in Section 8 and attached as Appendix I.

1.3 UWMP Organization and Lay Description

The 2025 UWMP is organized as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction and Lay Description

This section provides background information on the UWMP process, new regulatory requirements, and an overview of the information covered throughout the remaining sections. Water suppliers that serve more than 3,000 customers or 3,000 AFY are required to prepare an UWMP. The UWMP is an important tool that details the District's system and service area, estimates supply and demand over a twenty-five-year period, and analyzes reliability in drought and other shortages.

Section 2 – Plan Preparation

This section provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including coordination and outreach efforts, the steps taken to prepare Camrosa's 2025 UWMP, hold a public hearing, adopt, submit, and implement the 2025 UWMP.

Section 3 – System Description

This section describes Camrosa's water systems, service area, population, demographics, local climate, and land uses. The Camrosa service area is projected to have a relatively flat population through the 2050 planning period.

Section 4 – System Water Use

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses through 2050 within the water service area. Camrosa provides potable water to all its customers, which are comprised of about 95% residential and 5% commercial accounts. Camrosa also provides non-potable and recycled water for landscape irrigation and agricultural uses in its service area. Camrosa's potable demand is projected to decline slightly – from about 7,300 AF in 2025 to about 6,500 AF in 2050 – due to passive conservation trends. Non-potable demand is projected to remain constant through 2050.

Section 5 – SBX7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2025 Compliance

This section describes compliance with SBX7-7's required 20% reduction of water use by 2020. SBX7-7 required all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency and decrease per-capita water consumption by 20% by the year 2020. To meet this requirement, the District established a water use baseline and efficiency targets in its 2015 UWMP. This section discusses compliance and confirms that the District met their 2020 water use target.

Section 6 – System Supplies

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. Camrosa utilizes imported water, local groundwater including desalinated groundwater, recycled water, and non-potable surface water supplies. Historically, the District relied upon imported water for a majority of its potable use, but now projects that with planned local groundwater production capacity and treatment projects, it will rely on groundwater for the majority of its potable water supply. Additionally, non-potable supplies and use are projected to continue in the future.

Section 7 – Water Supply Reliability

This section describes the water service reliability through 2050 and includes the drought risk assessment for the next five years. Future demand and supply were analyzed to evaluate supply reliability over the planning horizon (2025–2050). The UWMP analyzed conditions for normal, or average, single-dry, and five-year consecutive dry periods. In all scenarios, the District expects to meet customer demands with the available supply. In addition, a drought risk assessment was performed to analyze the anticipated supply and demand for the next five years (2026–2030). The drought risk assessment determines that the District's supplies are able to reliably meet customer demands.

Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This section includes an overview of the standalone WSCP. The WSCP provides guidance on declaring a water shortage and how to mitigate water shortages. The WSCP defines levels of

water shortage and outlines the actions that will be required of customers during each stage. The complete WSCP is included as Appendix I.

Section 9 – Demand Management Measures

This section describes Camrosa's efforts to promote conservation and reduce water demand, including discussions of specific demand management measures. Water waste prohibitions and conservation programs are discussed.

1.4 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

In addition to the 2025 UWMP, Camrosa is involved in several internal and external planning efforts. Camrosa collaborates with a variety of stakeholders to achieve consistency between various planning documents locally and regionally.

Documents that were leveraged in preparation of this UWMP are:

- 2020 Camrosa Water District Urban Water Management Plan (Camrosa Water District, 2020);
- 2024 Water Resources Planning Analysis (Camrosa Water District, 2024);
- Fiscal Year 2022-23 Camrosa Water District Strategic Plan (Camrosa Water District, 2022);
- Near-Term capital Improvements (Camrosa Water District, 2023);
- Preliminary Draft of the 2026 Integrated Master Plan (Camrosa Water District, 2026).

1.5 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

For a water supplier to be eligible for a grant or loan administered by DWR, the supplier must have a current UWMP on file that meets the requirements set forth by the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the supplier throughout the term of any grants or loans received. Camrosa has prepared the 2025 UWMP under guidance from DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

1.6 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) Reform Act of 2009, before State and local public agencies propose a covered action in the Delta, they must prepare a written certification of consistency, with detailed findings regarding whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council. Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency and no appeal is filed. However, the Delta Stewardship Council may deny the subsequent appeal.

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed covered action, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta, should

provide information in its 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMPs. These can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 — Reduce Reliance on the Delta through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance.

Senate Bill (SB) X7-1, which was signed in 2009, reformed Delta policy and governance, including requiring development, adoption, and implementation of a “Delta Plan” and establishing a statewide policy to reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting California’s future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency.

The California DWR does not review this analysis as part of the UWMP approval process; therefore, this information has been prepared as a stand-alone document and is attached as Appendix C. The analysis and documentation provided in Appendix C include the elements described in Delta Plan Policy WR P1 Section (c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier’s UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach. This section details the importance of plan preparation, the merits of including enhanced material in a UWMP, and it provides specific guidance for preparing the document.

IN THIS SECTION

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

As mentioned in Section 1, the CWC requires suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections, or those supplying 3,000 AFY or more to prepare a UWMP. Suppliers are required to update UWMPs at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update. The City's 2025 UWMP must be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026.

In 2025, the District served approximately 29,400 people in its service area, through approximately 9,100 active service connections. In fiscal year 2025, the District served approximately 7,300 acre feet of potable water and 5,400 acre feet of non-potable and recycled water to District customers, and sold approximately 7,000 AFY of non-potable water to Pleasant Valley County Water District (PVCWD).

Throughout this UWMP, water volume is represented in units of AF unless otherwise noted. Data in this plan is based on the fiscal year (FY), running from July to June, except where noted. The fiscal year for July 2024 to June 2025 is labeled as 2025. The District has included all mandatory 2025 data in the development of this UWMP.

2.2 Regional Planning

The District has chosen to report as an "Individual Urban Water Supplier" for the 2025 UWMP. However, the District continues to be an active participant in other regional planning efforts.

In June 2006, the District adopted the Integrated Regional Watershed Management Plan (IRWMP) for the Calleguas Creek Watershed, which was amended in 2019 (Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County, 2019). District staff participated as a member of the Watershed Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) steering committee and as the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Committee representative on the IRWMP. The Calleguas Creek committee includes the Cities of Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, Moorpark, and Simi Valley; Calleguas Municipal Water District, Ventura County Water Works Districts 1 and 19, Ventura County Resource Conservation District, CalTrans, and Santa Monica Mountains Recreation and Conservation Agency. The WCVC includes similar types of organizations from the other two watersheds in Ventura County (i.e., Santa Clara River and Ventura River). The broader Watershed Plan seeks to reduce reliance on imported water and over-drafted, confined groundwater aquifers by reclaiming poor quality, unconfined groundwater supplies and otherwise expanding water recycling projects.

Camrosa also participates in the working groups associated with the implementation of the various Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements of entities within the watershed. When TMDLs were first being implemented, responsible agencies within the Calleguas Creek Watershed proposed to deal with TMDLs on a watershed basis, forming an affiliation, organized under various memoranda of understanding, with subgroups pertaining to specific TMDLs. As a Publicly Owned Treatment Works and importer of State Water Project (SWP) water, Camrosa participates on the Salts TMDL subcommittee.

In 2020, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors adopted the Ventura County 2040 General Plan (County of Ventura, 2020). Camrosa participated in the scoping and stakeholder outreach efforts involved in that plan.

Camrosa also participated in the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency's Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Oxnard (Dudek, 2019) and Pleasant Valley Basins (Dudek, 2019). Camrosa staff have also participated in the GSP stakeholder process related to sustainable yield, allocations, and supplemental water.

Camrosa also regularly participates in regional planning efforts with Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), Camrosa's wholesaler for imported water. From 2023-2025, Calleguas led the first phase of the Water Resource Implementation Strategy (WRISt), a long-range program to improve regional water supply reliability, resilience, and coordination across Ventura County and neighboring water agencies (Calleguas Municipal Water District , 2025). The findings from the first phase of WRISt include a preferred portfolio of projects and initial no-regret actions for the region to move toward increased water supply reliability and resilience. The preferred portfolio included multiple Camrosa projects. Additionally, Camrosa continues to work with Calleguas and other retail agencies in Ventura County to progress on high priority regional water supply and infrastructure projects. Camrosa and Calleguas also coordinated in the development of imported water demand and supply for both agencies' 2025 UWMP.

2.3 Coordination and Outreach

Camrosa coordinated with multiple neighboring and stakeholder agencies to prepare the 2025 UWMP. The coordinated efforts were conducted to 1) inform these agencies of the District's efforts and activities; 2) gather high quality data for use in developing this UWMP; and 3) coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives.

During the preparation of this UWMP, Camrosa provided imported water use projections to Calleguas in accordance with CWC, Section 10631 and reviewed imported water supply data provided by Calleguas. Calleguas provides imported water supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). While the District's primary water resource strategy is "Building Self-Reliance" to reduce its dependence on imported water, imported water remains a key component of the District's diversified portfolio.

CWC Section 10621 requires that suppliers notify cities and counties to which they serve water that the UWMP and WSCP are being updated and reviewed. Camrosa overlies the eastern portion of the City of Camarillo, a small portion of the City of Thousand Oaks, unincorporated areas of Ventura County, primarily in the Santa Rosa Valley, and state land encompassing California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI). To fulfill this requirement, Camrosa sent letters of notification of preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP to all cities, counties, and other interested parties within and adjacent to the District's service area more than 60 days prior to the public hearing, listed in Table 2-1. Copies of the Notice of Preparation are included in Appendix D.

Table 2-1 also lists agencies that were coordinated with for assistance during the UWMP and sent a copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP for review and public comments.

Table 2-1. Coordination with Other Agencies

Agency	Sent Notice of Preparation	Coordination during UWMP Preparation	Sent a Copy of Draft UWMP
Calleguas Municipal Water District (wholesaler)	X	X	X
City of Camarillo	X		X
City of Moorpark	X		X
City of Simi Valley	X		X
City of Thousand Oaks	X		X
California State University Channel Islands	X		X
County of Ventura	X		X
Pleasant Valley County Water District	X		X
General Public			X

3 System Description

This section describes Camrosa's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

IN THIS SECTION

- System Description
- Climate
- Population and Demographics
- Land Uses

3.1 System Description

Camrosa is a special district formed under Division 13 of the CWC and has been providing water service to eastern Camarillo and the Santa Rosa Valley since 1962. Its original purpose was to supply potable water within its established boundaries, though the District subsequently expanded its boundaries and operations to include wastewater treatment services. Camrosa is now among the largest water districts in Ventura County in number of connections and population served. The District's name has changed twice; first, to the Camrosa County Water District in 1965 and then to its present name in 1987. In 2000, Camrosa absorbed the Santa Rosa Mutual Water Company, which had previously served a small pocket of customers in the Santa Rosa Valley in the center of the District's service area. Camrosa built new potable pipelines to serve the new customers and converted the existing distribution system to Camrosa's first non-potable water distribution system, supplied by local groundwater.

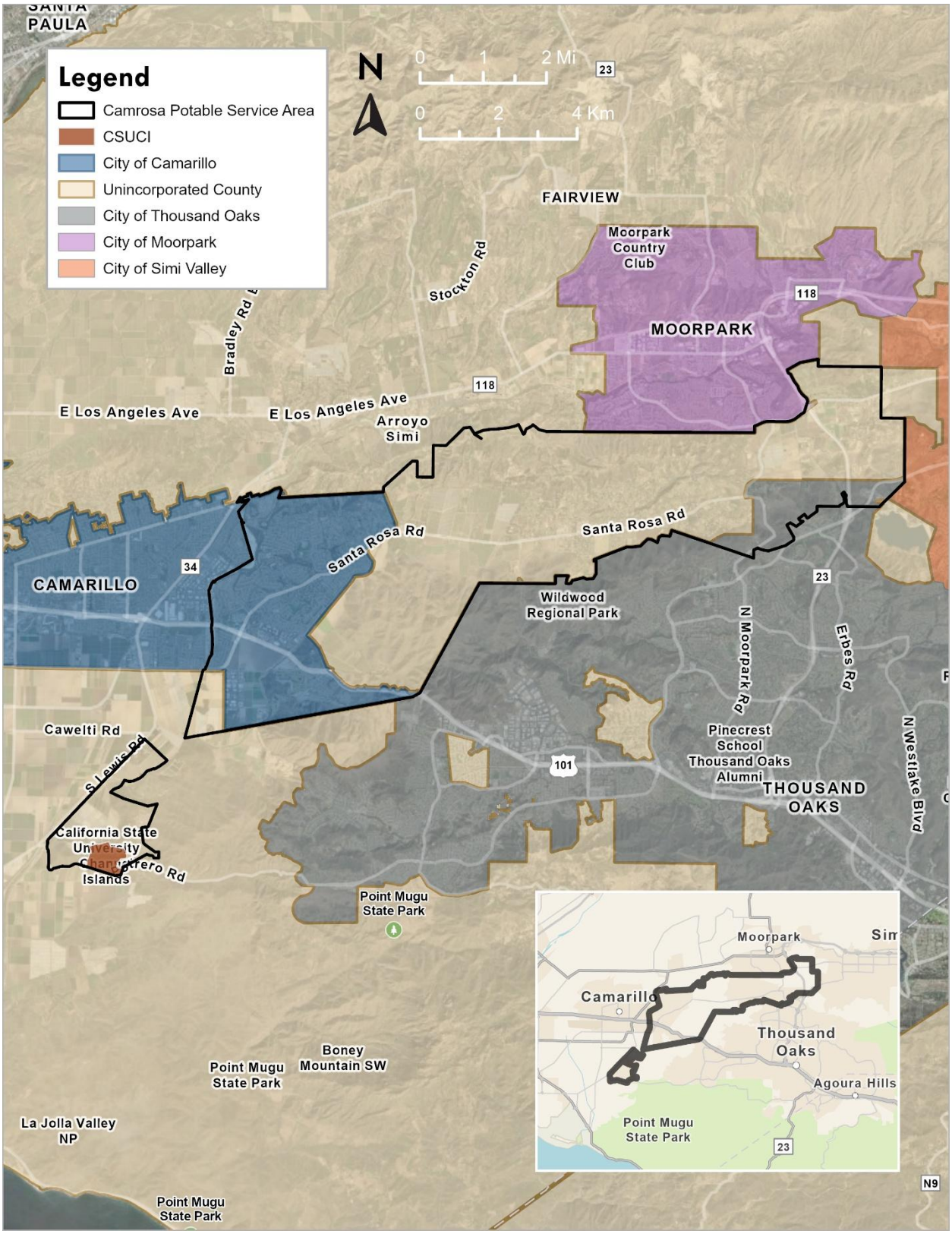
The District is in the southeastern portion of Ventura County, surrounded by the cities of Camarillo, Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, and unincorporated Ventura County as shown in Figure 3-1. In terms of geographic features, the District is bounded by Calleguas Creek on the west, the Las Posas Hills on the north, the Simi Hills to the east and the Conejo Hills to the south. Some of these features help define the Terra Rejada, Santa Rosa, and Pleasant Valleys. Of the approximately 31 square miles within the District's boundaries, about seven square miles lie within the City of Camarillo city limits, approximately 1.5 square miles lie within the boundaries of the City of Thousand Oaks, and approximately 22 square miles lie within the unincorporated area of Ventura County. Each of these areas has a general plan with land use and zoning classifications. In addition, CSUCI has full land-use authority over its 750-acre campus at the District's southwestern boundary.

Parcels within the District's service area comprise a broad mix of agricultural and urban uses. Parcels in the service area are grouped into three planning divisions that are generally aligned with the land use and zoning classifications contained in the respective general plans that govern the areas: the Campus Area, the Camarillo Area, and the Unincorporated Area.

3.1.1 Campus Area

The CSUCI "Campus Area" is the isolated portion of the District south of the Camarillo city limits and east of Lewis Road. Land in this planning division is zoned for agricultural and public use. The CSUCI campus currently consists of 750 acres: 640 acres are on the site of the former California State Hospital, and the remaining 110 acres are comprised of acquired farmland open space. According to CSUCI's Master Plan, at full build-out, the campus will accommodate 15,000 full-time equivalent students (CSUCI, 2004). Ventura County owns several parcels just north of the CSUCI campus that provide institutional housing for individuals within the county social services network. The remainder is agricultural. Camrosa provides potable water service to the County parcels and to CSUCI. Camrosa also serves non-potable surface water from Conejo Creek and non-potable recycled water from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF) to CSUCI and the surrounding agricultural properties.

Figure 3-1. Camrosa Potable Water Service Area



3.1.2 Camarillo Area

The Camarillo Area includes the portions of the District within the City of Camarillo (City) boundaries, primarily Mission Oaks. The area is composed of low- and medium-density residential housing, master-metered residential housing (Camarillo Springs and Adolfo Camarillo mobile home parks, Leisure Village, and homeowner's associations (HOAs)), general commercial development, and a large area of light industrial development. There are two golf courses in the area and several landscaped common areas maintained by HOAs and the City of Camarillo. The District provides both potable water service and non-potable water to several large agricultural parcels near the Conejo Creek Diversion Structure, to parcels around the industrial park, to city medians, and to Leisure Village. There are four schools in the area: St. John's Seminary, Adolfo Camarillo High School, Las Colinas Middle School, and Tierra Linda Elementary. The Camarillo Sanitation District (CamSan) provides wastewater service to the area south of the freeway in the Camrosa service area, and generally to the City of Camarillo west of Calleguas Creek. Camrosa owns and operates sewered areas within city limits for areas north of the freeway.

3.1.3 Unincorporated Area

A large swath of designated greenbelt covers the southeastern portion of the District, directly east and outside of Camarillo city limits. It extends from the US-101 Highway north to Hilltop Road and eastward to Hill Canyon Road on both sides of Conejo Creek. The greenbelt's land use is zoned agriculture exclusive and open space, and Camrosa serves most of these areas with non-potable surface water for irrigation needs.

The Santa Rosa Valley is the unincorporated area of Ventura County extending east from Hill Canyon Road to the intersection of Moorpark Road and Santa Rosa Road, then south and east to Olson Road. The area is rural-residential with lots ranging from 2 to 40 acres in size. There is some agriculture in the area, but most operations are small. Approximately 240 parcels encompassing approximately 550 acres in the western portion of this planning division have dual service with potable water available for domestic use and non-potable surface water available for irrigation needs. The area also includes Santa Rosa Technology Magnet School, a public school serving the Santa Rosa Valley community. The Santa Rosa Valley is entirely within the unincorporated limits of the County and relies on permitted septic systems for wastewater disposal.

Most of the Tierra Rejada Valley is also in the unincorporated area of Ventura County. However, a small area to the north and east of the intersection of Moorpark Road and Santa Rosa Road is within the City of Thousand Oak's city limits. This planning division is primarily zoned open space and agriculture, although there is a golf course and a number of rural-residential developments of multi-acre parcels. This area relies on permitted septic systems for wastewater disposal with the exception of the Cornell Ranch tract. Camrosa provided sewer collection for this area and operates a lift station to convey wastewater to the Thousand Oaks sewer system. Camrosa provides potable water to this area and the water use in the portions of Thousand

Oaks within Camrosa's boundaries is fairly stable. For planning purposes this area is included in the unincorporated area.

3.2 Service Area Boundaries

3.2.1 Potable Water Distribution System

Figure 3-1 shows Camrosa's potable water system service area boundary, which has not changed since the 2020 UWMP.

Service was extended by agreement to CSUCI in 1981, located in a separate area southwest of the main District boundaries. Water is provided to CSUCI through a master meter located at the CSUCI property line, and CSUCI owns and operates its own storage tanks and distribution system for the campus property.

In 2000, Camrosa acquired the distribution system of the Santa Rosa Mutual Water Company and began providing both potable and non-potable service to approximately 240 large parcels in Santa Rosa Valley. Except for the CSUCI system, Camrosa owns and operates all potable water distribution facilities within the District boundaries.

3.2.2 Non-potable Water Distribution Systems

Camrosa has two distinct non-potable water distribution systems: a recycled water system that distributes tertiary-treated Title-22 recycled water produced at the CWRF and imported recycled water treated at the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) from the CamSan, and a non-potable system that delivers a blend of non-potable surface water diverted from Conejo Creek and local groundwater. Due to significant differences in health code regulations and legal definitions between diverted surface water and Title-22 recycled water, the two systems are separated and each has its own distribution system and storage facilities. The current service area for recycled water is highlighted in purple in Figure 3-2. The service area encompasses all the parcels adjacent to and surrounding CSUCI, including the campus itself and neighboring farmland, except for the County-owned parcels in the northwest of the Campus Area. There are also areas north of Upland Road with non-potable distribution infrastructure; however, this infrastructure is not currently connected to any of the District's non-potable supply sources. Consequently, potential non-potable use customers in this area continue to be served with potable water.

The Conejo Creek Diversion Project was inaugurated in 2000. Non-potable surface water is originally discharged from the City of Thousand Oaks' Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (HCTP) located 6.8 miles upstream from the diversion structure along Conejo Creek. Camrosa diverts a portion of the Conejo Creek flows for both landscape and agricultural irrigation uses in the areas highlighted in green in Figure 3-3. In the Santa Rosa Valley, the non-potable surface water system is augmented with groundwater.

While the two waters are delivered via separate distribution systems within Camrosa's service area, they are combined and sold as Title-22 recycled water to PVCWD.

Figure 3-2. Recycled Water Service Area

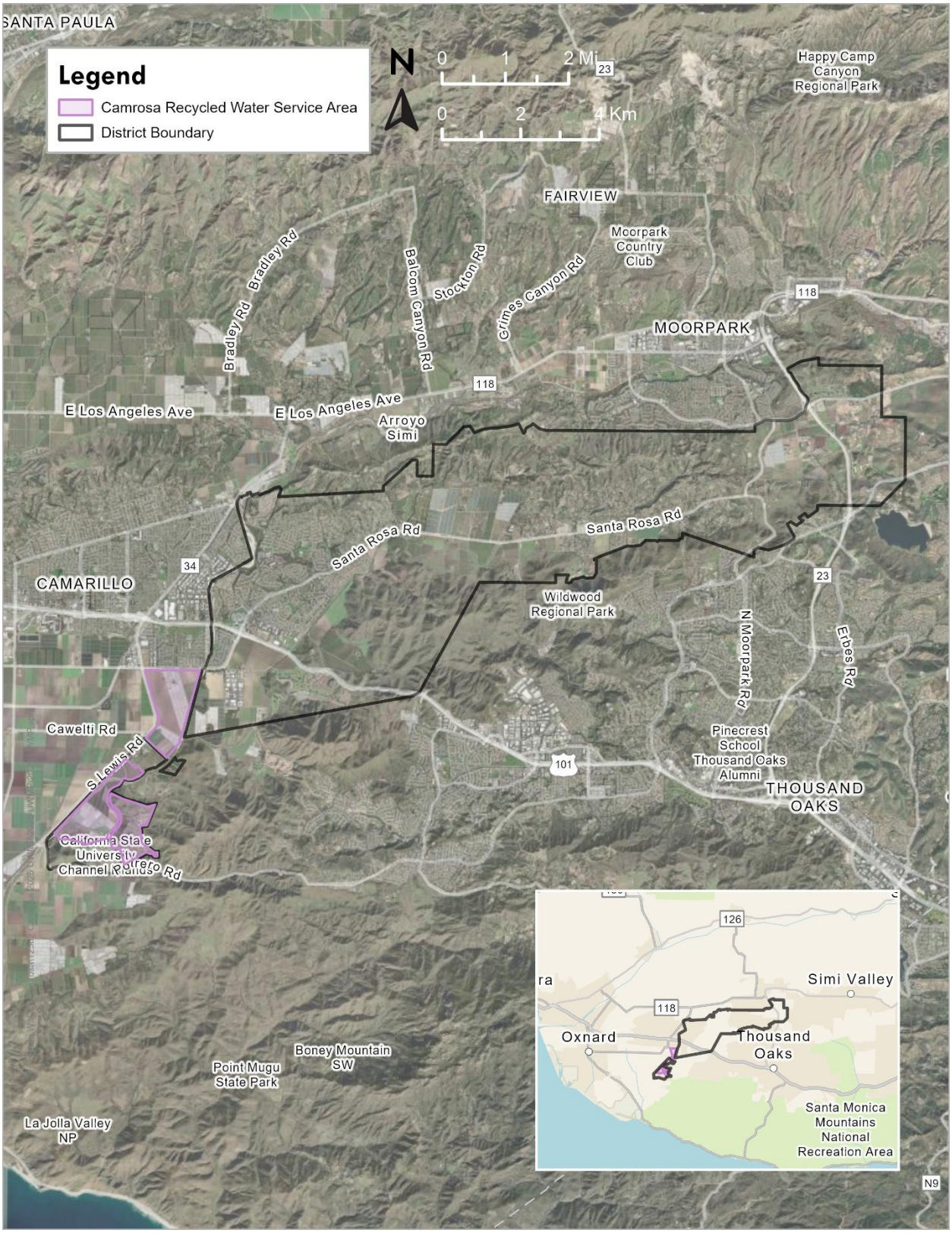
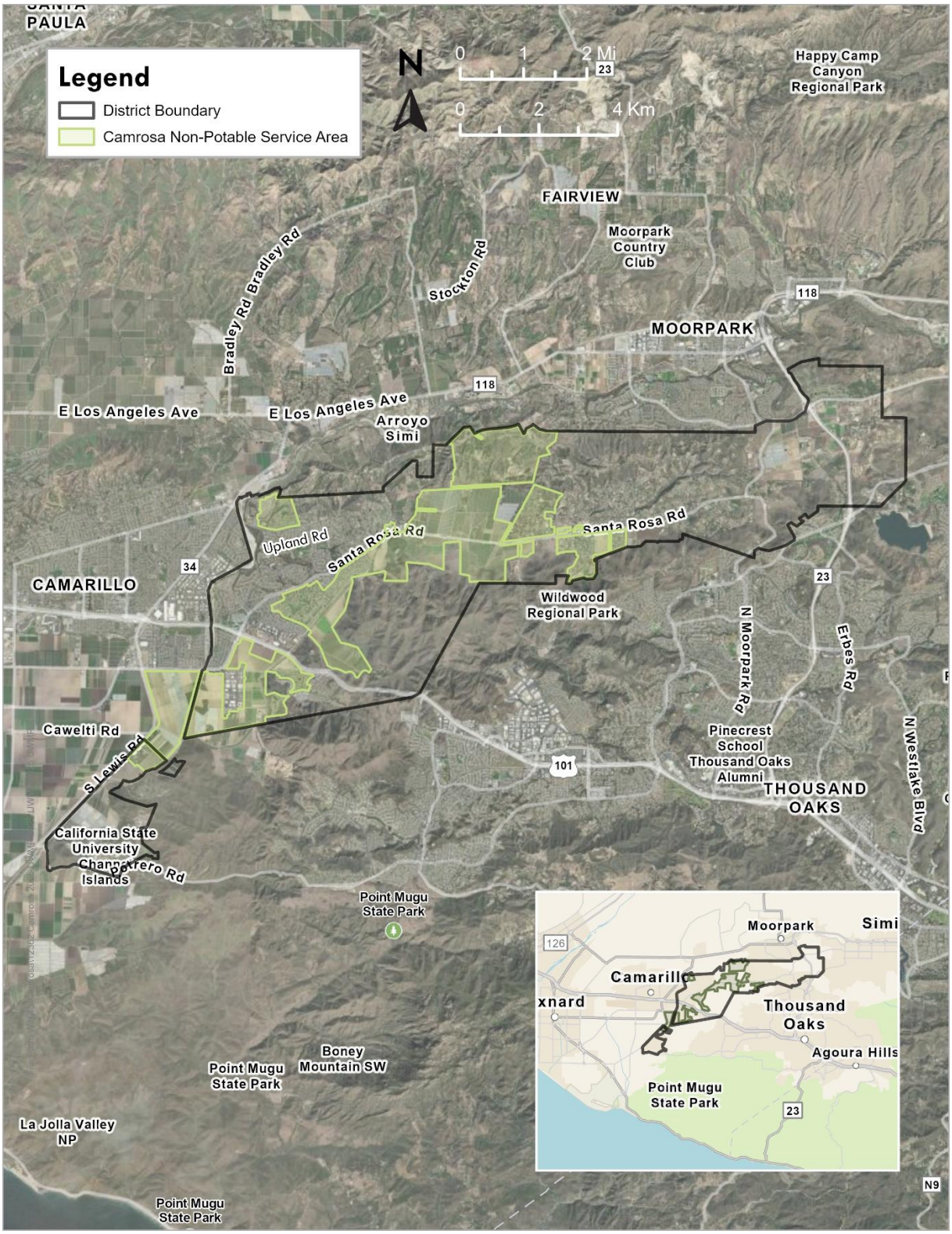


Figure 3-3. Non-Potable Water Service Area



Note: Service area north of Upland Road has non-potable distribution infrastructure; however, this infrastructure is not currently connected to any of the District's non-potable supply sources.

3.2.3 Wastewater Collection and Treatment with Camrosa Boundaries

Camrosa's and the City of Camarillo's wastewater service areas are the result of a negotiated agreement more than 50 years ago. Both City and Camrosa's boundaries have changed several times since the wastewater service areas were established, resulting in service areas that do not align with the water service area or city boundaries (see Figure 3-4).

Camrosa collects wastewater and sends it to the CWRF for portions of its water service area that fall within the City of Camarillo boundaries north of US Highway 101, including CSUCI and surrounding areas. In addition, Camrosa collects wastewater in a portion of its service area and conveys it to the City of Thousand Oaks wastewater collection system for treatment. Wastewater is collected by the CamSan and treated at the City's WRP for areas within the Camrosa service area and Camarillo city limits south of US Highway 101.

See Section 6.6 for detailed descriptions of the wastewater treatment plant and distribution systems.

3.3 Service Area Climate

The District's service area climate is a warm, arid, Mediterranean environment with cool and wet winters, warm summers, and moderate rainfall. Climate data from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 152 Camarillo (collected from January 2000 through August 2025) was used to evaluate the local climate conditions and presented in Table 3-1. Records show that the monthly average precipitation ranges from 0.1 inches to 2.1 inches, and the average annual precipitation is 10.7 inches, with most of the precipitation occurring between December and March. The annual average total evapotranspiration (ETo) is 48.5 inches with an average monthly ETo of 4.0 inches. The highest ETo is experienced between April and September, with the peak occurring in July. The District's average monthly temperature ranges from 54.7 to 64.8 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with an average annual temperature of 60.2°F.

Figure 3-4. Camrosa and Camarillo Sanitation District Service Areas

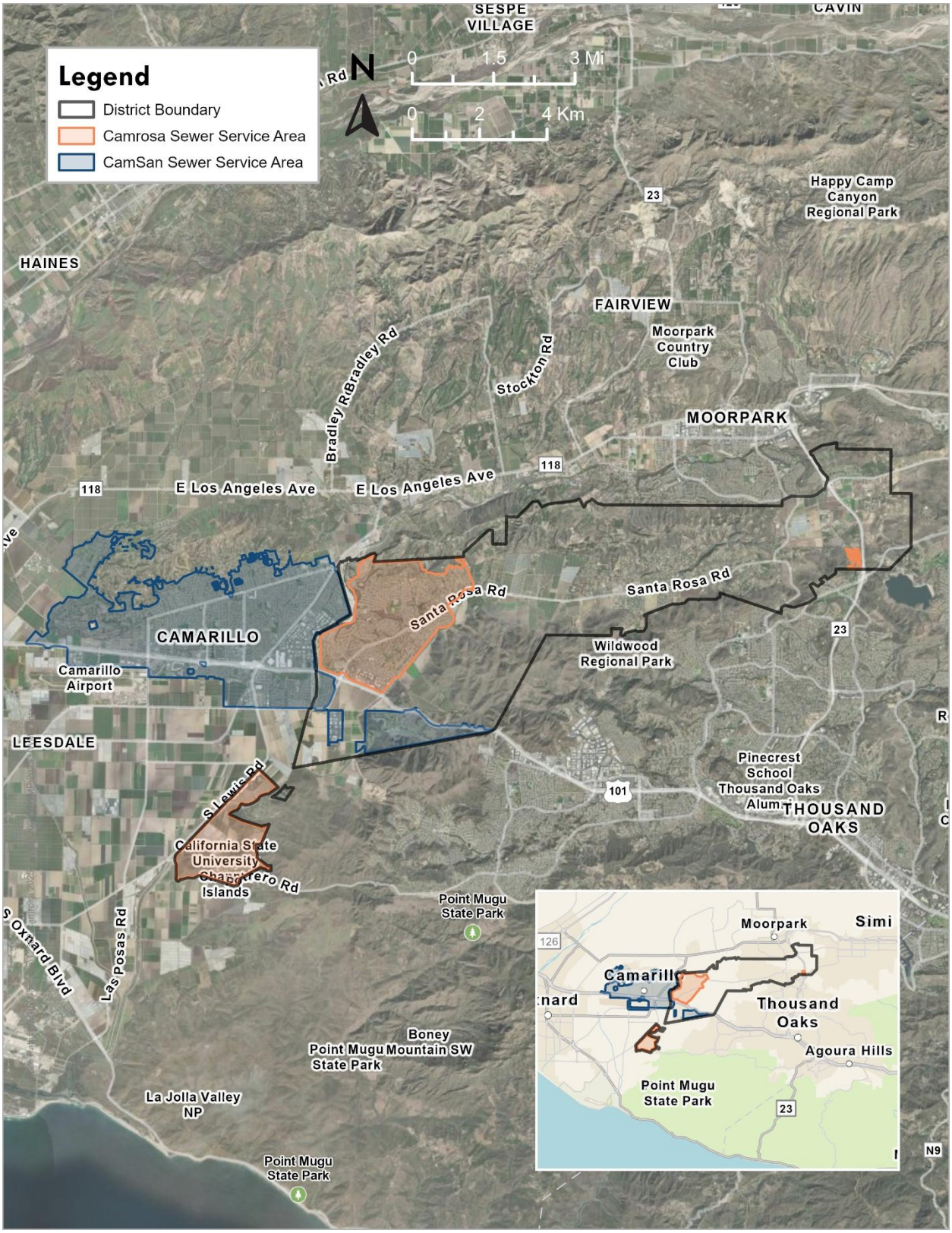


Table 3-1. Average Monthly Climate Data

Month	Average Precipitation (inches)	Average ETo (inches)	Average High Temperature (F)	Average Low Temperature (F)
January	1.9	2.5	61.5	52.1
February	2.0	2.7	61.3	50.0
March	1.6	3.9	61.9	50.6
April	0.7	4.6	60.7	54.3
May	0.3	5.2	64.0	55.5
June	0.1	5.3	66.0	57.4
July	0.2	6.0	70.7	59.0
August	0.3	5.6	70.0	62.1
September	0.2	4.4	71.1	54.8
October	0.7	3.5	69.1	56.6
November	0.8	2.7	63.0	53.3
December	2.1	2.1	57.7	50.3
Annual Average:	**10.7**	**48.5**	**64.8**	**54.7**

Source: From the California Irrigation Management Information System website http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov. Data shown is from the Camarillo 152 station from January 2000 through July 2025 (CIMIS Station Reports, 2025)

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.4.1 Population Projections

The Camrosa service area population was estimated using a combination of 2020 US Census population data and projected population change rates from Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Connect SoCal 2024 Demographics & Growth Forecast Technical Report (RTP/SCS) (SCAG, 2024).

First, the 2025 population for the District's service area was calculated from 2020 Census block population data (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Historical residential water service connection records from 2020 to 2025, assuming a constant population-per-connection ratio, was applied to the 2020 population to calculate the 2025 population estimate for the service area.

Future population projections were developed using projected growth rates from SCAG's Connect SoCal 2024 RTP/SCS, adopted in April 2024. For Ventura County, the updated SCAG forecast reflects reduced population growth expectations compared to previous SCAG population projections driven by recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic shifts (SCAG, 2024). A GIS-based spatial analysis was performed by overlaying SCAG Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) on the District's water service area boundary. For each intersecting TAZ, the proportion of the TAZ area within the service area was

calculated and used to allocate population projections proportionally. Weighted TAZ-level values were then aggregated to estimate total population projections for the District's service area.

Based on this adjusted TAZ analysis, the service area is projected to experience population change of approximately -0.16% annually between 2019 and 2035, and -0.13% annually from 2035 to 2050. These rates were applied to the 2025 population to estimate the 2035 and 2050 projections.

Population projections for CSUCI and Leisure Village Homeowners Association (HOA), two large single metered connections within the District's system, exhibit growth patterns different from the rest of the service area and their population projections were evaluated separately.

The CSUCI campus fall 2025 population was 5,466 people, including students, faulty, and staff. However, much of the on campus population lives in surrounding in the communities and commute to the campus, so only the population that lives in the on-campus housing and CSUCI-affiliated residential development is included in this plan under the CSUCI population to avoid double counting. CSUCI provided the current Housing & Residential Education (HRE) on-campus population and off-campus University Glen residential community population. As of Fall 2025, HRE reported approximately 1,027 occupied beds with a buildout capacity of 1,523 beds, indicating potential for additional on-campus infill within the existing housing stock. The University Glen residential area population is estimated to be 1,092 residents based on standard household occupancy assumptions. Together the CSUCI residential population is estimated as 2,119 residents for 2025.

CSUCI provided a 1% annual increase in full-time equivalent students over the next ten years, consistent with the Chancellor's Office guidance (California State University, Channel Islands Campus, 2026). For planning purposes, the CSUCI residential population for HRE and University Glenn is assumed to grow at a 1% annually through 2050 primarily through infill of available HRE capacity and planned expansion of the University Glenn residential community. With this growth rate, the CSUCI residential population is estimated to increase to 2,600 by 2050.

Based on discussions with District staff, Leisure Village HOA, a 55+ retirement community in Camarillo, has reached full buildout and is expected to remain fully occupied. Its 2020 population was estimated as 3,800 using the Census TAZ blocks. From 2020 forward, population is assumed to remain constant.

Table 3-2 presents the current and projected population within the District's service area, in five-year increments through 2050.

Table 3-2. District Service Area Population Projections (DWR Table 3-1)

Area	2025[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
City and County Area[2]	22,600	22,400	22,300	22,100	22,000	21,800
CSUCI[3]	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Leisure Village HOA[4]	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Total	**28,500**	**28,400**	**28,400**	**28,300**	**28,300**	**28,200**

Notes: All population values are rounded to the nearest hundred

1. 2025 Population Estimate is derived from 2020 U.S. Census block data and historical water service connection records. For CSUCI, the 2025 population corresponds to HRE and University Glenn residential population provided by CSUCI.
2. Projections use an annual change rate of approximately -0.16% from 2025–2035 and -0.13% from 2035–2050 based on SCAG's 2024 RTP/SCS (SCAG, 2024).
3. Future CSUCI residential growth is assumed to occur through infill of available HRE capacity at an annual rate of 1%, consistent with CSUCI growth estimates (CSUCI, 2026).
4. Leisure Village HOA assumes no growth through the planning period based on input provided by the District.

3.4.2 Demographic Factors

Factors including social, economic, and demographic factors may also affect water management and planning. Table 3-3 summarizes the breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic indicators for City of Camarillo and County of Ventura. While the District only serves a portion of City of Camarillo's and Ventura County's water users, general demographic characteristics of these areas are considered to be representative of the District service area.

Table 3-3. Summary of Camrosa Demographics

Demographic Category	City of Camarillo[1]	Ventura County[2]
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent	5.8%	5.2%
Persons under 18 years, percent	20.7%	21.1%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	23.0%	18.6%
Female persons, percent	51.4%	50.3%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent	68.5%	82.8%
Black or African American alone, percent	3.6%	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	0.8%	2.0%
Asian alone, percent	11.2%	8.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent	0.2%	0.3%
Two or More Races, percent	19.0%	3.9%
Hispanic or Latino, percent	30.3%	45.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	49.3%	41.7%
Housing		
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2020-2024	64.6%	64.6%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2020-2024	$827,300	$822,700
Median gross rent, 2020-2024	$2,734	$2,317
Families & Living Arrangements		
Persons per household, 2020-2024	2.65	2.94

Sources:

1. Camarillo - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: United States, Accessed 1/2026.
2. Ventura County - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Camarillo city, California Accessed 1/2026.

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

Since its formation in 1964, Camrosa has experienced steady growth in service connections, while total water demand has remained generally flat over the past decade following the 2012-2016 drought. Land-use patterns within the District remain strongly shaped by Ventura County's long-standing agricultural base and by voter-enacted growth controls. The Countywide Save Open Space and Agricultural Resources (SOAR) ordinance, originally adopted in 1998 and renewed by voters in 2016 through December 31, 2050, requires voter approval for redesignating agricultural, open space, or rural lands to more intensive urban uses. These protections also work in tandem with local City Urban Restriction Boundary lines, which limit annexation-driven expansion and help preserve greenbelt areas, such as the Santa Rosa Valley and Tierra Rejada landscapes, within the Camrosa service area (County of Ventura, 2020).

Figure 3-5 shows the County's adopted General Plan 2040 land use designations within the District service area, which consists of residential, commercial, industrial, agriculture, public institution, and open space. Because SOAR's current sunset date extends to 2050, and because the County's General Plan restricts land-use redesignation without a countywide vote, the District anticipates minimal changes to existing zoning and land-use patterns through 2050 (County of Ventura, 2020).

The District is near buildout, and only a small number of small- to medium-sized developments are expected in the coming decades. The larger planned developments will not convert agricultural land, and farmland reductions from smaller projects are anticipated to be negligible. These factors support the District's expectation of limited land-use change through 2050.

Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7 show the land uses within the portions of the incorporated cities of Camarillo and Thousand Oaks, respectively, that overlap with the District's service area.

Figure 3-5. Ventura County Projected 2040 General Plan Land Use Designations

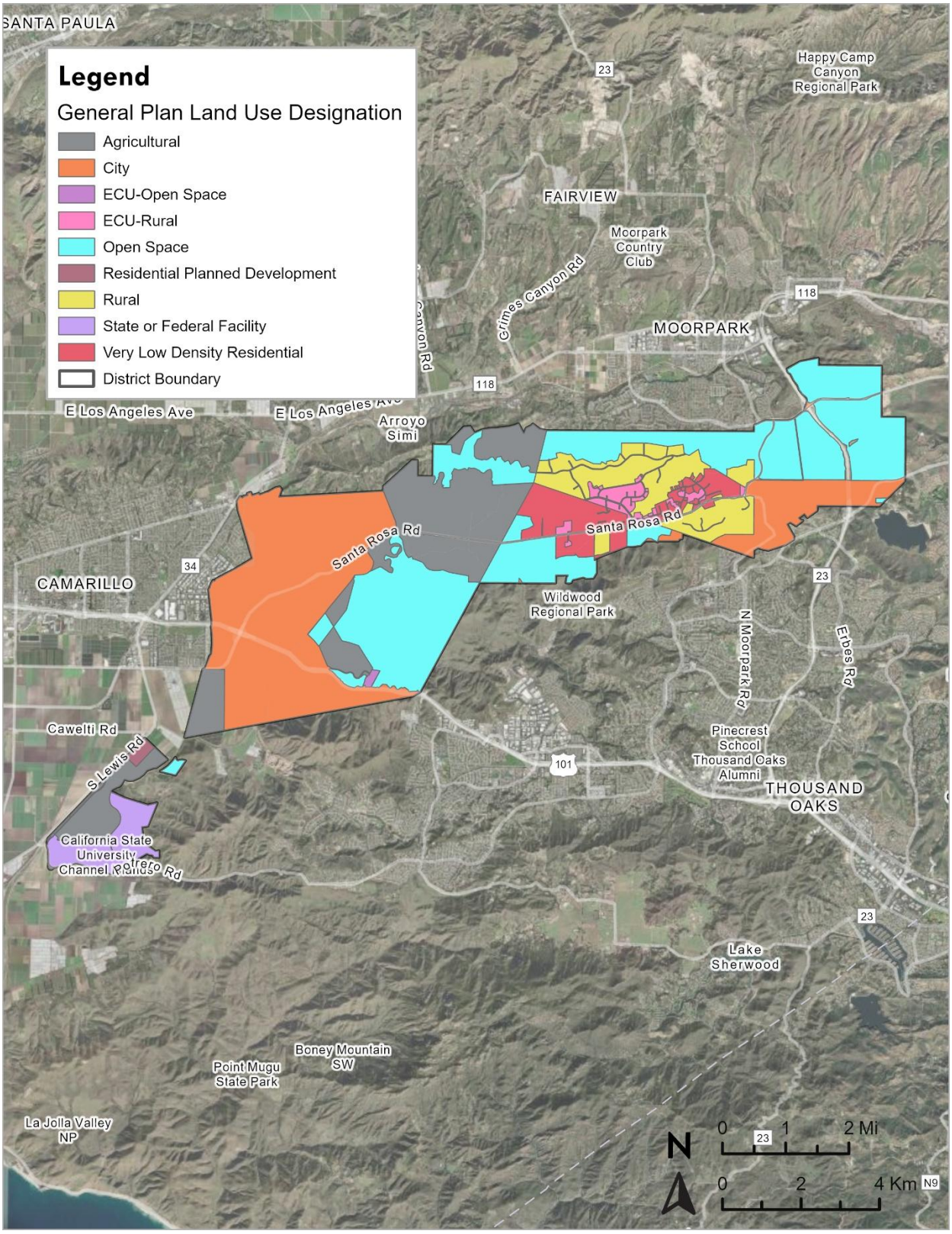


Figure 3-6. City of Camarillo's Existing Land Uses within the District Service Area

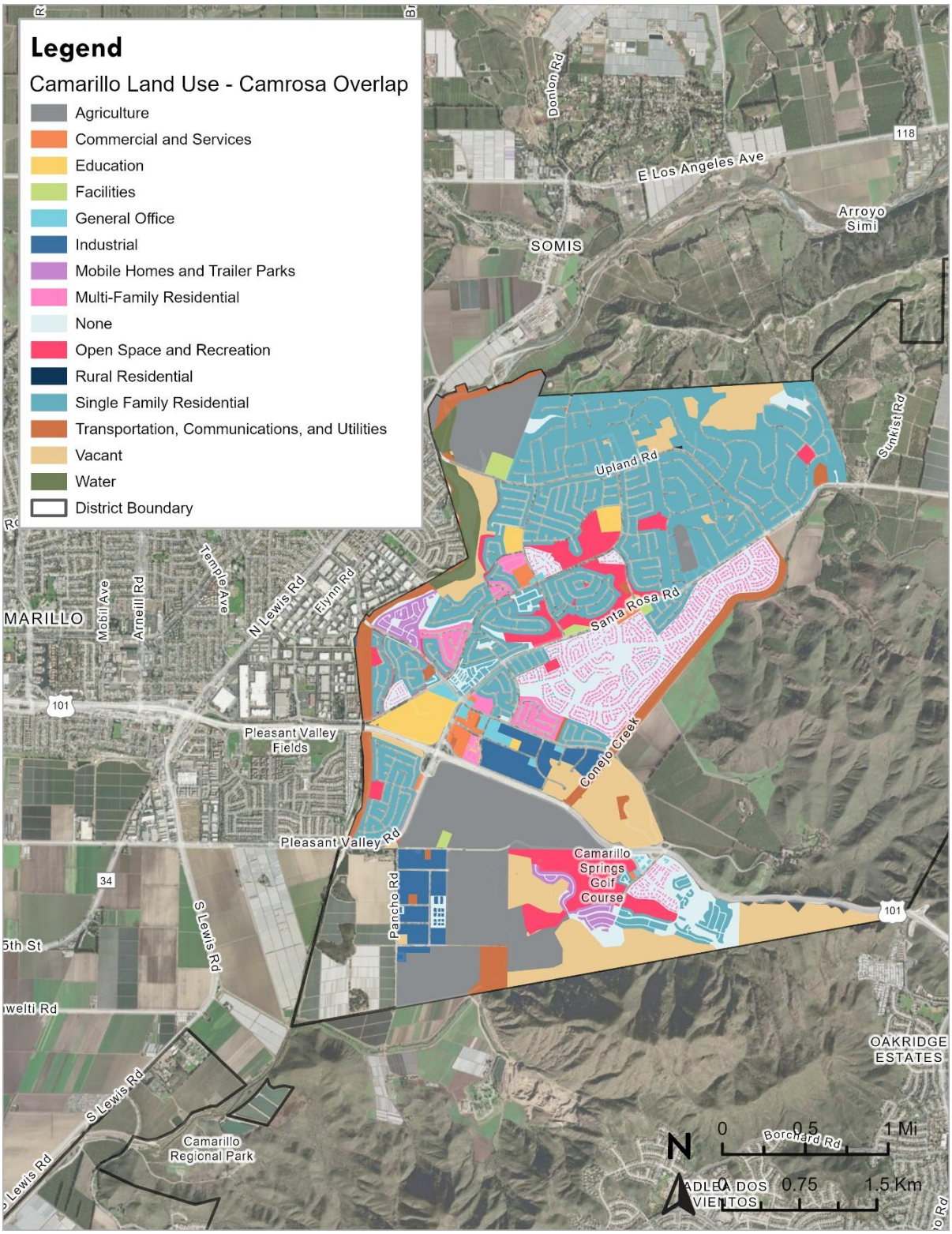
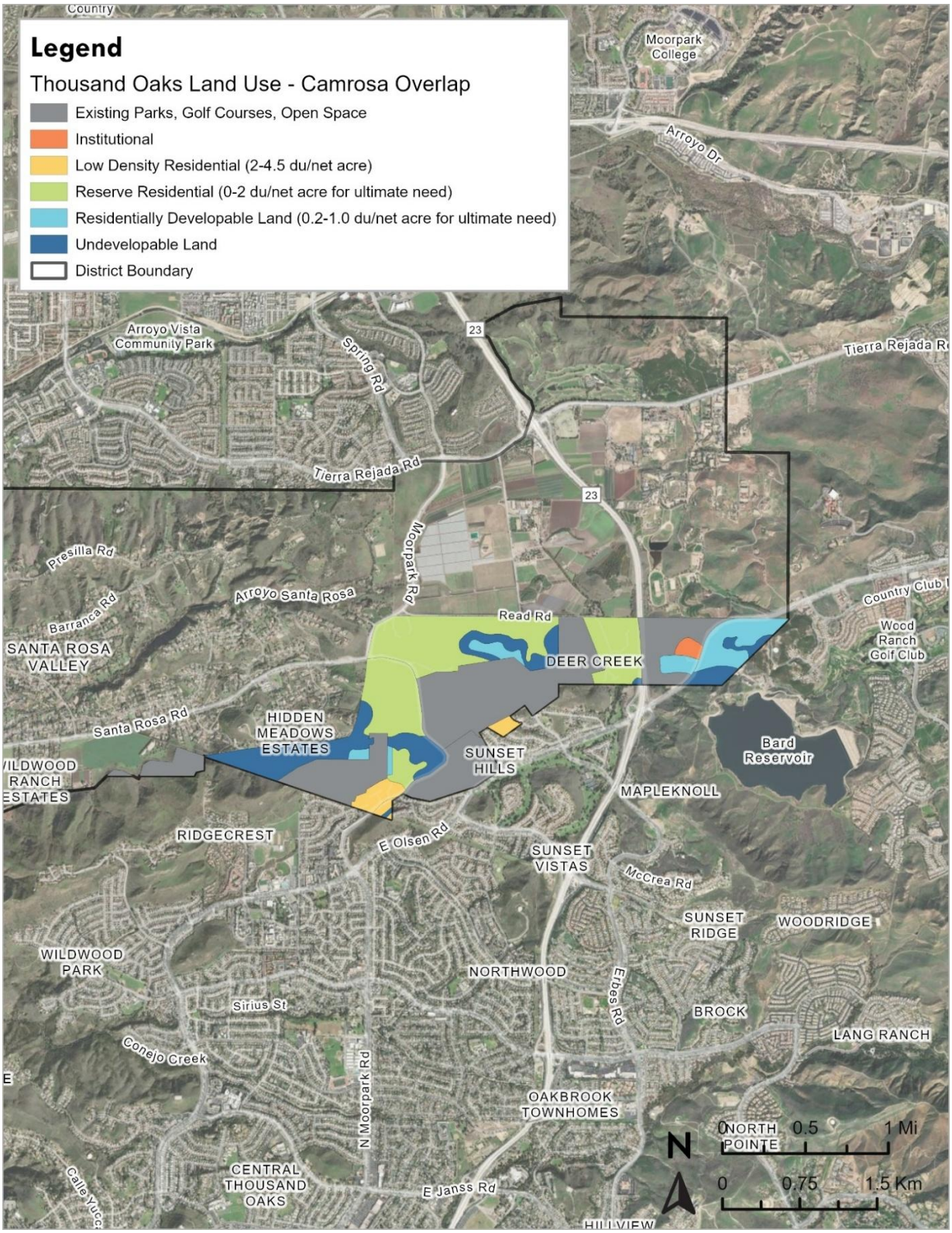


Figure 3-7. City of Thousand Oak's Existing Land Uses in the District Service Area



4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes and quantifies Camrosa's past, current, and future water use through 2050. Camrosa provides potable water to all its customers, which are comprised of about 95% residential and 5% commercial accounts. Camrosa also provides non-potable and recycled water for landscape irrigation and agricultural uses in its service area.

IN THIS SECTION

- Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use
- Worksheets and Reporting Tables
- Water Use for Lower Income Households
- Climate Change Considerations

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

The District's potable water supply consists of a blend of groundwater produced from several local basins and aquifers and SWP water imported by Calleguas. Raw well water is chlorinated and blended with SWP supplies primarily to reduce chlorides, nitrates, and other constituents that exceed or approach maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), ensuring compliance with drinking water standards. Blending is not effective for all constituents, and certain contaminants, such as 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP), require more advanced treatment.

The District also uses non-potable surface water diverted from Conejo Creek and recycled water in separate distribution systems for landscape and agricultural irrigation. The non-potable system is supplied by surface water originating from the City of Thousand Oaks's HCTP and diverted from Conejo Creek. The recycled system is supplied by effluent produced at the District's CWRF and purchased from CamSan.

In 2025, the District's total water use was 12,723 AF, consisting of 57% potable water and 43% non-potable water use.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

The following sections describes the City's past, current, and project water use by sector, as defined by the Water Code.

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(d), urban retail water suppliers are required to categorize water usage by sector. The District identifies its potable water use sectors as defined by DWR, including the following:

- **Single-family residential**: A single-family dwelling unit. A lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.
- **Multi-family residential**: Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings within one complex.
- **Commercial/Industrial**: A water user that provides or distributes a product or service.
- **Institutional/Governmental**: A water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.
- **Landscape:** Water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation; such landscapes may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation.
- **Agricultural:** Water used for commercial agricultural irrigation.
- **Sales to Other Agencies:** Water sold to PVCWD for groundwater credits in the Pleasant Valley Basin.

4.2.1 Historical Water Use

The District's historic water use since 2021 is presented in Table 4-1. The District's demand varies significantly with rainfall due to significant agricultural and irrigation demand. As shown in Table 4-1, demands were higher in the dry years of 2021 and 2022 and dropped significantly in 2023 and 2024 when there was above average rainfall.

In addition to meeting potable and non-potable demand within its service area, Camrosa sells excess non-potable supplies to PVCWD. The annual sales vary with supply availability. The District is not obligated to sell this water to PVCWD, so it is not included in the District's projected water use. However, Camrosa receives groundwater credits for delivery of water to PVCWD and plans to continue to sell excess non-potable water and acquire credits.

Table 4-1. Historic Demand

Use Type	2021	2022	2023	2024
Potable System, AF	8,786	7,767	5,690	6,102
Non-Potable[1] System, AF	7,646	7,051	4,997	4,367
Total Service Area Demand, AF	**16,432**	**14,818**	**10,687**	**10,469**
Non-Potable[1] Deliveries to PVCWD, AF	5,961	6,070	5,170	6,903
Total Water Use, AF	**22,393**	**20,888**	**15,857**	**17,372**

Notes:

1. Non-potable deliveries are a blend of recycled water, non-potable surface water, groundwater, and imported water.

4.2.2 Distribution System Water Losses

Distribution system water losses are the physical potable water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the point of delivery to the customer's system. Water loss can result from aging infrastructure, leaks, seepage, theft, metering inaccuracies, data handling errors, and other causes. Addressing water losses can increase water supplies and recover revenue. Section 9 discusses Camrosa's programs to assess and manage distribution system losses.

Over the last five years, Camrosa's water losses have ranged from 7% to 9% of their total water use. Water losses were calculated as the difference between billed consumption and total production as reported in the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Data Reports and are summarized in Table 4-2. Fiscal year 2021 through 2025 detailed assessments of water loss using AWWA Water Audit Software are provided in Appendix E.

Table 4-2. 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-5)

Report Period Start Date[1] (Month, Year)	Total Volume of Water Loss, AF	% of Supply	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
July 2020	817	9%	No[2]
July 2021	511	7%	Yes
July 2022	419	7%	Yes
July 2023	410	7%	Yes
July 2024	614	8%	Yes

Notes:

1. Reporting periods are in Fiscal Years.
2. The District is in the process of validating and submitting the FY 2020-21 water loss audit to DWR.

CWC Section 10631 (d)(3)(C) requires water suppliers to provide data to determine if the supplier will meet its State Water Board Water Loss Performance Standard. The Water Loss Performance Standard does not have to be met until 2028. Per the District's 2025 Annual Urban Water Use Objective and Water Use Report, the District's real water loss standard is 19.9 gallons per service connection per day (gpscd).

In 2025, the District incurred 443 AF of real water losses (Table 4-2 presents the sum of real and apparent losses), as documented in its 2025 Water Loss Audit. During the same fiscal year, the District distributed water to 10,501 active and inactive service connections (Camrosa Water District, 2025). Using these values, the District's baseline real water loss rate was 37.7 gpcsd in 2025 and therefore exceeded its 19.9 gpscd Water Loss Performance Standard.

The District is continuing to manage water loss through a combination of leak detection, timely repairs, and improvements to metering accuracy. A full-system leak detection survey was completed between 2021 and 2022, building on earlier surveys conducted in prior planning cycles. Based on survey findings, the District completed targeted repairs to the distribution system during 2022 and 2023. In addition, the District has consistently repaired leaks as soon as they are discovered, including leaks identified outside of formal leak detection surveys.

To address potential apparent losses, the District completed a comprehensive customer meter inventory and data analysis during 2024–2025. This analysis guided the first phase of a proactive customer meter replacement effort, during which approximately 15% of customer meters were replaced.

The District plans to continue refining its water loss control program to meet its Water Loss Performance Standard by 2028 through additional systemwide leak detection, including evaluation of economically efficient water loss survey intervals, testing of replaced customer meters, and establishment of a long-term proactive customer meter replacement program. Proactive replacement of problematic distribution system components will also be pursued as identified.

4.2.3 Current Water Use

The District's total water use in 2025 is shown in Table 4-3. The District's total service area water use was 19,760 AF, including 7,315 AF of potable water use and 5,408 AF of non-potable and recycled water use in the service area. Camrosa also sold 7,037 AF of non-potable water to PVCWD.

Table 4-3. 2025 Actual Water Use (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 Actual Water Use, AF
Single Family		Potable	4,524
Multi-Family		Potable	150
Commercial	Includes Industrial	Potable	496
Institutional and Governmental		Potable	315
Landscape		Potable	693
Agricultural		Potable	512
Other		Potable	11
Distribution System Losses	Real and Apparent Losses	Potable	614
Total Service Area Potable Use			**7,315**
Agricultural	Includes Landscape	Non-Potable	4,844
Distribution System Losses		Non-Potable	564
Total Service Area Non-Potable Use			**5,408**
Total Service Area Demand			**12,718**
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges	To PVCWD	Non-Potable	7,037
Total Potable, Non-Potable, and Non-Potable Deliveries			**19,760**

4.2.4 Projected Water Use

Projected water use through 2050, shown in Table 4-4, was analyzed separately for potable and non-potable demand.

Table 4-4. 2030 – 2050 Projected Water Use (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family		Potable	4,319	4,244	4,177	4,110	4,044
Multi-Family		Potable	140	138	136	133	131
Commercial	and Industrial	Potable	498	508	508	508	508
Institutional and Governmental		Potable	320	326	326	326	326
Landscape		Potable	637	616	586	557	530
Agricultural		Potable	455	455	455	455	455
Other		Potable	9	9	9	9	9
Distribution System Losses	Potable System	Potable	564	554	543	535	525
Total Service Area Potable Projections			**6,942**	**6,850**	**6,740**	**6,633**	**6,528**
Agricultural	Or Landscape	Non-Potable	5,022	5,022	5,022	5,022	5,022
Distribution System Losses	Non-Potable System	Non-Potable	748	748	748	748	748
Total Service Area Non-Potable Projections			**5,770**	**5,770**	**5,770**	**5,770**	**5,770**
Total Service Area Projections			**12,712**	**12,620**	**12,510**	**12,403**	**12,298**

Projected Potable Demand

The potable demand projected through 2050 using average water use by customer type and projected population and employment growth rates. The major assumptions used to develop the potable demand projections are listed below:

Baseline Water Use: Baseline water use per connection was established for each connection type (single family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, etc.) based on 2021, 2022, and 2025 water use. These years represent a relatively normal hydrologic conditions; 2023 and 2024 water use was excluded from the baseline because these were unusually wet years that resulted in suppressed outdoor demand compared to a normal year type.

Growth Rate: Projected connection growth for each use type is based on population and employment projections adopted in SCAG's 2024 RTP/SCS, shown in Table 4-5. Residential connections scale directly with SCAG projected population decline, while commercial, industrial, institutional, and dedicated landscape connections follow SCAG projected employment trends. Agricultural connections are assumed to remain constant throughout the planning horizon. Table 4-5 shows the District's selected connection growth rates by customer type.

Table 4-5. Water Connection Growth Rate by Use Type

Use Type	Connection Growth Pattern	2025-2035 Annual Growth Rate	2035-2050 Annual Growth Rate
Residential[1]	Population	-0.16%	-0.13%
CII & Landscape[1]	Employment	0.39%	0.00%
Agriculture[2]	Not Applicable	0.00%	0.00%

Notes:

1. Growth pattern and rates for residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII), and landscape use types were calculated based on SCAG's Connect SoCal 2024 RTP/SCS (SCAG, 2024).
2. Agricultural connections are assumed to remain constant.

Camrosa coordinates with potential developers within their service area to understand future growth. Currently Camrosa is tracking 13 potential developments in their service area with a potential demand of up to approximately 250 AFY. The likelihood of these developments occurring and timing for development is unknown. Planned growth in the City of Camarillo and Ventura County is incorporated into the SCAG 2024 RTP/SCS projections, and the demand from future developments is assumed to be incorporated through these SCAG growth rates projections.

Passive Savings: Demand projections were developed by multiplying the per connection water use by the projected number of connections through 2050. The District does not have an active water conservation program, but customers in the service area can access conservation rebates and programs through Metropolitan and Calleguas, and expects passive conservation savings over time reflecting turnover of fixtures and irrigation equipment, code-driven water efficiency standards, and behavioral water savings. Passive conservation savings, shown as a percent reduction from the baseline water use in Table 4-6, were developed for existing connections and future connections based on historic water use trends and estimated water savings due to the California Plumbing Code.

Table 4-6. Assumed Passive Savings

Connection Type	Existing Connections Demand Reduction over a 5-year Period		Future Connections	
	2025-2030	2030-2050	Immediate Demand Factor Reduction	Demand Reduction over a 5-year Period for 2030-2050
Residential – Indoor	1%	1%	10%	1%
Residential – Outdoor	1%	1%	10%	1%
CII	0%	0%	5%	0%
Landscape	1%	5%	15%	2%
Agriculture[1]	0%	0%	N/A	N/A

Notes:

1. Assumes no new additional agriculture connections in the projection.

Water Loss: Historic water loss has ranged from approximately 7% to 9% of the total production, as described in Section 4.2.2. The District is investing in water loss reduction measures to meet their Water Loss Performance Standard by 2028. For demand projections, the water loss is assumed to be 8% of the total potable demand.

Projected Non-Potable Demand

The current non-potable and recycled water uses in the service area are projected to be stable in the future. The District has potential projects to increase recycled water uses but does not currently know when the project would be implemented. For this plan, non-potable and recycled water uses are projected as the average deliveries from 2021–2025. Future non-potable distribution system losses were estimated by applying the 2021-2025 average non-potable loss rate of 13% to future non-potable demands. Table 4-4 shows the projected non-potable and recycled water uses.

Camrosa also sells excess non-potable supplies to PVCWD. Annual sales to PVCWD vary with supply availability, and the District is not obligated to sell this water to PVCWD. For these reasons, sales to PVCWD is not included in the District's projected water use.

4.2.5 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

In addition to past and projected uses, the UWMP more closely analyzes anticipated conditions for the next five years (2026 – 2030), shown in Table 4-7. In the next five years, Camrosa, anticipates that demands may decrease by approximately 74 AFY from current conditions.

Table 4-7. Characteristic Five Year Water Use (2026-2030)

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Potable Demand, AF	7,016	6,998	6,979	6,961	6,942
Non-Potable Demand, AF	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770
Total, AF	**12,786**	**12,768**	**12,749**	**12,731**	**12,712**

4.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households

As described in Section 3.1, the District boundaries overlap with four jurisdictions: the City of Camarillo, unincorporated areas of Ventura County, the City of Thousand Oaks, and CSUCI. Of the approximately 31 square miles within the District's boundaries, about seven square miles lie within the City of Camarillo city limits, approximately 1.5 square miles lie within the boundaries of the City of Thousand Oaks, and approximately 22 square miles lie within the unincorporated area of Ventura County. Each of these municipalities has a general plan with housing element classifications.

Ventura County, the City of Camarillo, and the City of Thousand Oaks all use the Department of Housing and Urban Development income criteria for the Oxnard–Thousand Oaks–Ventura Metropolitan Statistical Area in determining eligibility for affordable housing programs. Senate Bill 1087 requires that water use projections of a UWMP include the projected water use for

single-family and multi-family residential housing for lower income households as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

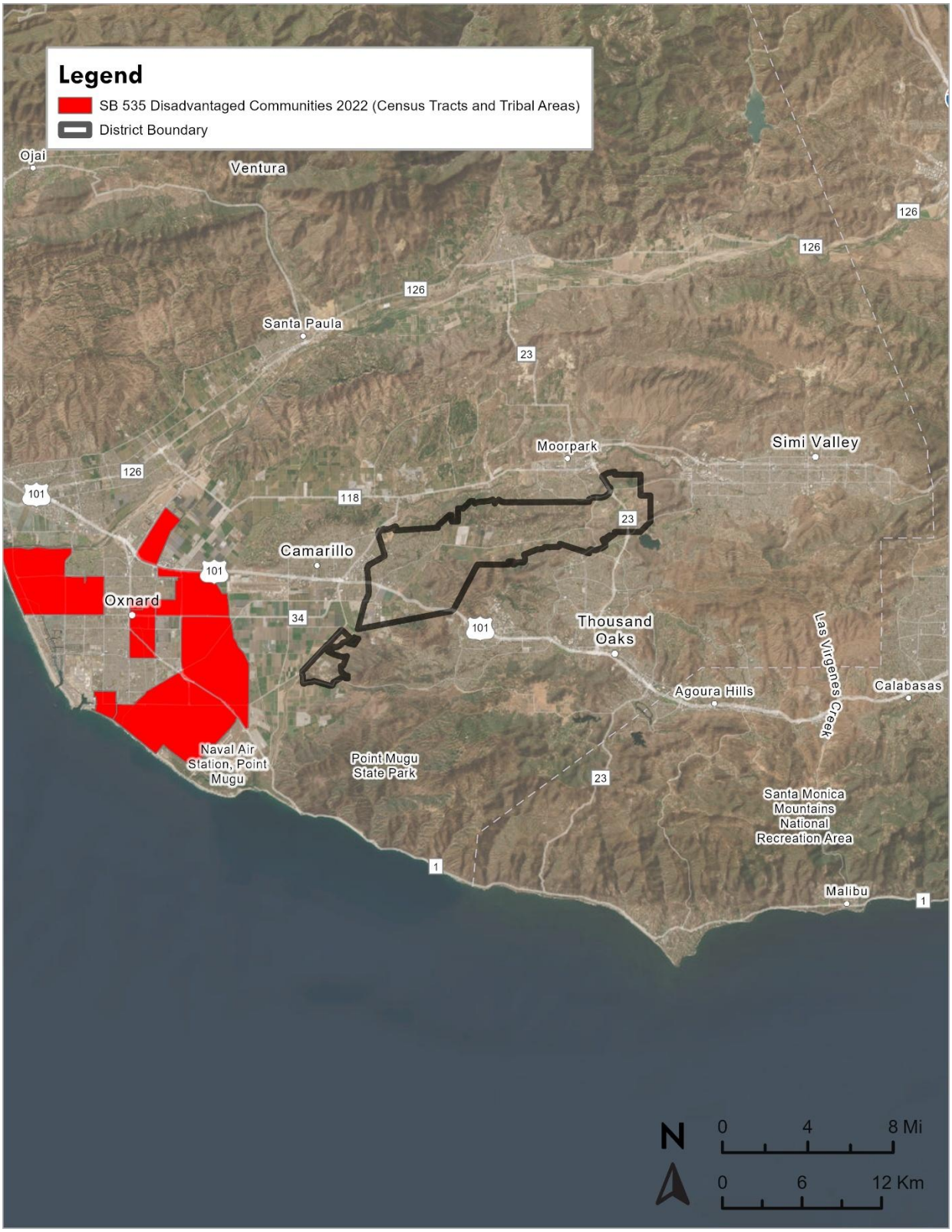
None of the housing elements of the General Plans of Ventura County, the City of Camarillo and the City of Thousand Oaks identifies the number or specific location of low-income households in the City. Nor do the housing elements in any of these plans project the number or location of low-income households in the future. For this reason, it is not possible to project water use for lower-income households separate from overall residential demand. Any existing low-income water users are incorporated into the overall demand projection in Table 4-4.

The District will not deny or condition approval of water services applied for by a proposed development that includes low-income affordable housing units, unless one of the following occurs:

- The District specifically finds that it does not have sufficient water supply;
- The District is subject to a compliance order issued by the State Department of Health Services that prohibits new water connections;
- The applicant has failed to agree to reasonable terms and conditions relating to the provision of services.

Within the District boundaries, there are currently no single or multi-family residential tracts designated as low-income housing. There were seven developments scheduled for completion in 2025. Of the residential tracts planned for development, none were designated as low-income housing. Figure 4-1 shows census tracts and Tribal lands designated as Disadvantaged Communities pursuant to SB 535 near the District's service area.

Figure 4-1. Surrounding Census Tracts and Tribal Lands Designated as Disadvantaged Communities



4.4 Climate Change Considerations

According to DWR's Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning, the next 100 years will see a specific set of worsening climate conditions that will, in turn, have significant impacts on water resources across the state (DWR, 2011). The assumed higher temperatures are expected to lead to increases in water use from agriculture, industrial, and municipal users. The more frequent and prolonged droughts the state's climate models project could result in less surface water available and affect future groundwater conditions. Given these expectations, the state requires that climate change impacts be considered in UWMPs.

With the rise in temperature, there is an increased rate of evapotranspiration, which may affect the water demand. Evapotranspiration is the process of water being evaporated from the soil and through transpiration from plants. In Ventura County, the rate of evapotranspiration is expected to increase 5 to 10% by 2040, according to the Projected Changes in Ventura County Climate (Oakley, Hatchett, McEvoy, & Rodriguez, 2019). Higher rates of evapotranspiration lead to higher irrigation demands from agriculture and landscape (Oakley, Hatchett, McEvoy, & Rodriguez, 2019).

Climate change is also anticipated to increase the risk and extent of wildfires. The rising temperatures indicated by the state's climate projections would decrease soil moisture, making vegetation more flammable, leading to more severe wildfires that burn more acres and cause major destruction. Wildfires pose a risk to water supplies because they increase the susceptibility of watersheds to both flooding and erosion. Increased wildfire risk may also require greater storage and conveyance capacity. Ventura County is vulnerable to seasonal wildfires and Camrosa maintains an Emergency Response Plan to ensure the safety of the residents and water supply.

5 SB X7-7 Compliance

This section describes compliance with SBX7-7's required 20% reduction of water use by 2020.

IN THIS SECTION

5.1 SBX7-7 Compliance

Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7) was incorporated into the UWMP Act in 2009 and requires that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per-capita water consumption within the state by 20 percent by the year 2020.

SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets. SBX7-7 and DWR's Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target, and the 2020 urban water use target as described in the 2020 UWMP (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2016).

Table 5-1 below establishes Camrosa's 2020 actual and 2020 target gallons per capita per day (GPCD). As shown, Camrosa met its 2020 target in compliance with SBX7-7. Camrosa's steadily decreasing GPCD is due in part to the transfer of potable demand onto the non-potable and recycled water systems, and in part to increased awareness and water consciousness among the customers.

Table 5-1. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress (DWR Table 5-1)

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
261	203	Yes

6 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes and quantifies Camrosa's current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. It provides a narrative description of each supply source and quantifies the supply availability for each supply source identified.

IN THIS SECTION

- Water Supply Overview
- Existing and Projected Water Supply
- Energy Intensity

6.1 Water Supply Overview

The District's water supply is a blend of imported water, groundwater, including desalinated brackish groundwater, recycled water, and non-potable surface water. These diverse supplies form the foundation of the District's long-term water-supply reliability strategy.

"Building Self-Reliance" remains the District's primary water resources strategy. Over the past 25 years, the District has significantly reduced dependence on imported water, with 85% of the service area's demand met by imported water in 1997 to just over 19% of total service area demand in 2025. The reduction in imported water supply has primarily been through the Conejo Creek Project shifting irrigation demands off the potable system and expanding local groundwater production. Ongoing and planned investments in additional local groundwater supplies will further reduce Camrosa's dependence on imported water in the future.

Camrosa overlies five groundwater basins, including the Pleasant Valley Basin, Oxnard Subbasin, Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin, Tierra Rejada Basin, and Las Posas Basin. Key potable groundwater supply sources for the District include the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin, Pleasant Valley Basin, and Tierra Rejada Basin. A portion of the Pleasant Valley Basin, known as the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin, produces brackish groundwater which is treated at the Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant (RMWTP) desalination facility. Groundwater levels and quality at the District's groundwater wells are continuously monitored to ensure sustainable operation. The Oxnard Subbasin and Las Posas Subbasin are not utilized as groundwater supply sources for the District.

Non-potable surface water is diverted from Conejo Creek, stored in ponds, and distributed for non-potable uses within the District's service area. The source of water diverted from Conejo Creek is tertiary treated recycled water discharged from the City of Thousand Oaks HCWTP.

Recycled water from the CWRF and CamSan recycling facilities also serves as a major non-potable supply. Recycled water is stored in dedicated surface reservoirs and managed separately from the non-potable surface water system.

Water supply reliability remains strong under normal, single-dry, and multi-year drought conditions. Water supply reliability is discussed in more detail in Section 7.

6.2 Imported Water

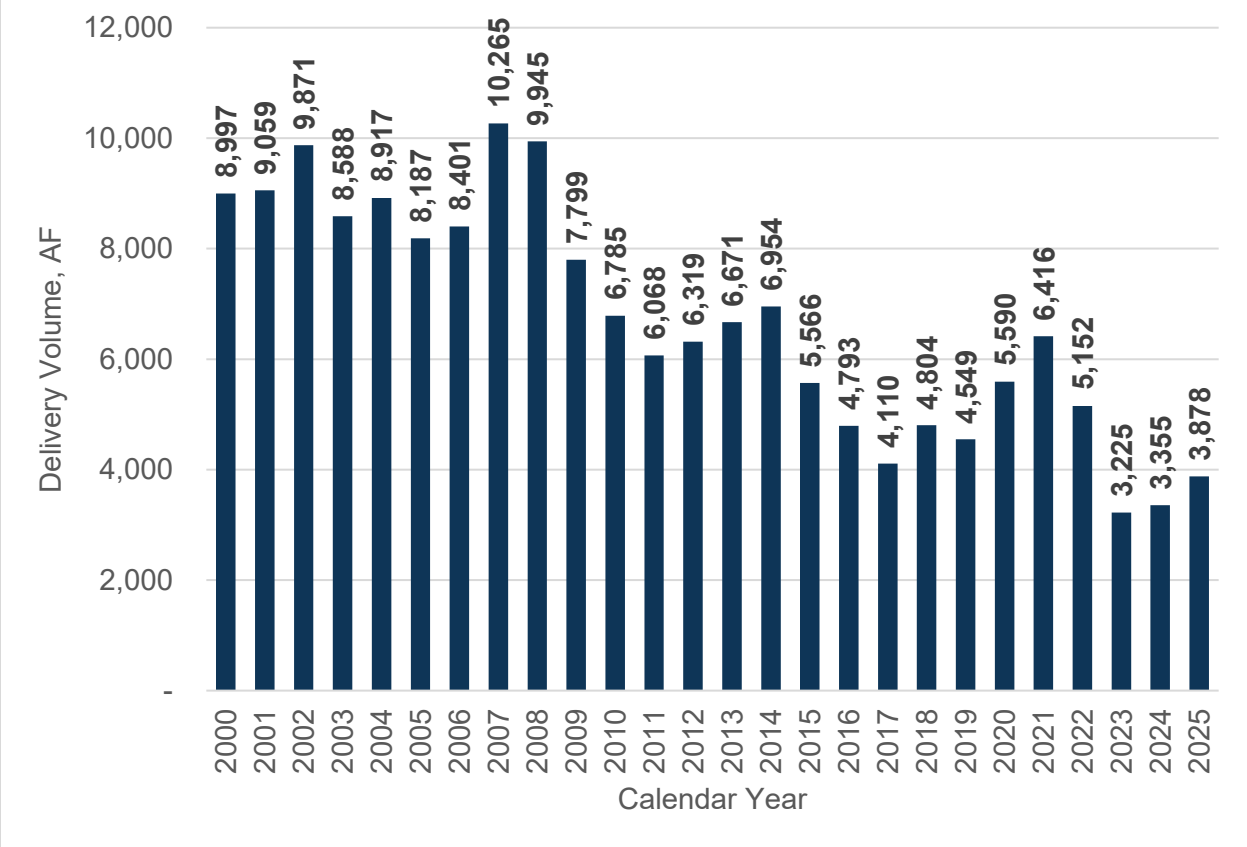
Camrosa depends exclusively upon Calleguas, a Metropolitan member agency and wholesaler supplier, for its imported potable water supply. Most of the water Calleguas delivers to Camrosa is SWP water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, though some Colorado River water is supplied when SWP supplies are low.

Over the last 25-years, the District's imported water purchases peaked at 10,265 AF in calendar year 2007. Faced with dramatically rising water costs, several large agricultural customers shifted from Camrosa to alternative sources such as private wells or surface water diversion,

and Camrosa began developing projects to increase its self-reliance; an effort that persists today as the driving force of the District's Strategic Plan (Camrosa Water District, 2022).

The quantity of imported water Camrosa relies on to meet normal-year demands has been significantly reduced over the last 25 years, as shown in Figure 6-1. Imported water use by the District is projected to continue to decline in the future due to the development of local resources. However, imported water from Calleguas currently constitutes an important part of the District's supply portfolio and will continue to provide supply reliability in the future.

Figure 6-1. Historic Imported Water Deliveries to Camrosa



Notes: Delivery volume presented in calendar year. Data provided by Calleguas.

6.2.1 Imported Water Reliability

Historically, imported supplies have been generally reliable. Since 1991, Metropolitan has made significant investments in conservation, water recycling, storage and improved supplies. Groundwater storage programs with Semitropic Water Storage District and Arvin-Edison Water Storage District increase Metropolitan's out-of-region storage capacity of state water project water by 600,000 AF. Additional groundwater storage programs have been established with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and Kern-Delta Water District that will expand that capacity further. The completion of Diamond Valley Reservoir has added 800,000 AF of supply to southern California's mix of resources available to meet dry year needs. Metropolitan

has historically been a strong proponent of alternative Delta conveyance, investing in the planning and design of the Delta Conveyance Project to facilitate the implementation of the long-discussed tunnel to increase reliability of SWP supplies.

Despite these investments, there have been recent imported water shortages due to increased drought frequency. In 2015, during the 2012 to 2016 drought, Metropolitan enacted its Water Supply Allocation Plan issuing a 16.5% reduction in imported water allocations to Calleguas and its member agencies. In April 2022, following record low snowpack and consecutive SWP allocations of 5%, Metropolitan implemented an Emergency Water Conservation Program for its SWP dependent areas, which includes Calleguas. The Emergency Water Conservation Program limited outdoor water use to one day per week through early 2023 until record rainfall alleviated drought conditions.

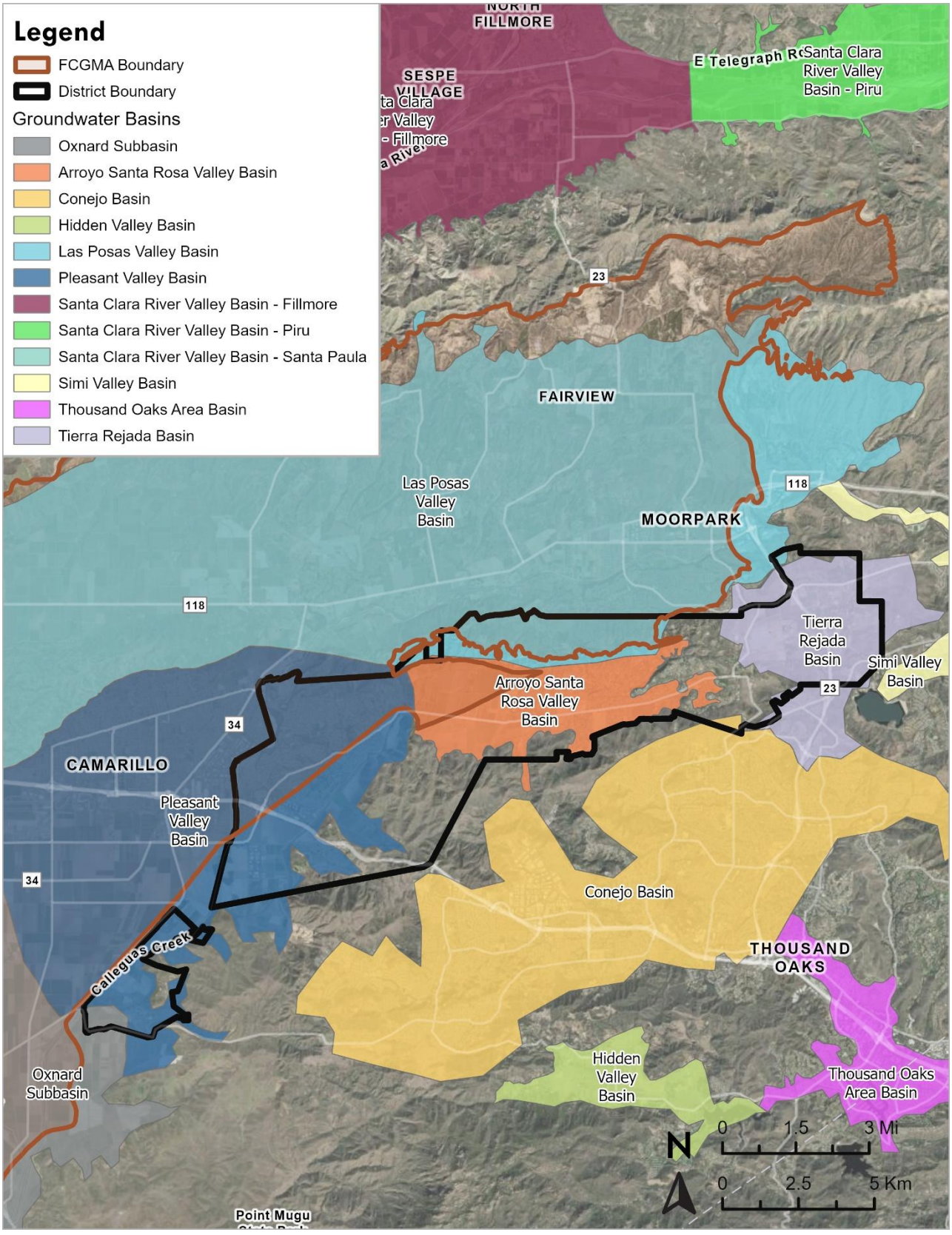
While Metropolitan and Calleguas are both investing in improving water supply reliability for the region, the SWP vulnerability to legislative rulings, climatic variations, and catastrophic interruptions of service remains the primary threat to Camrosa's potable water supply. As such, and as discussed throughout this plan, Camrosa's primary strategy is to develop local alternatives to reduce their dependence on imported water.

6.3 Groundwater

The District overlies five groundwater basins, shown in Figure 6-2, and described below:

- **Pleasant Valley Basin:** The Pleasant Valley Basin lies in the western part of the Camrosa service area where the District operates two wells within the Fox Canyon Aquifer and holds a historical pumping allocation. Camrosa also operates the University Well #1, which supplies the RMWTP, located in a distinct area of the basin referred to as the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin. Camrosa also has pumping credits in the Pleasant Valley Basin from delivery of water to PVCWD. A portion of this basin lies within Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) jurisdiction.
- **Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin:** Camrosa currently operates eight wells within this basin: five serving the potable water system and three serving the non-potable water system. Portions of the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin fall under FCGMA jurisdiction; however all of Camrosa's wells operate outside of the FCGMA service area.
- **Tierra Rejada Basin:** Camrosa operates one potable well within the Tierra Rejada Basin.
- **Las Posas Basin:** While Camrosa's service area overlaps portions of the Las Posas Basin, the District does not operate any wells in this basin. Camrosa does not have plans to utilize supply from the Las Posas Basin in the future.
- **Oxnard Subbasin:** Camrosa does not operate any wells within the Oxnard Subbasin, but the RMWTP and CWRF facilities are geographically located within the Oxnard Subbasin boundary. Similar to the Las Posas Basin, Camrosa does not have plans to utilize supply from the Oxnard Subbasin in the future.

Figure 6-2. Groundwater Basins Underlying Camrosa



6.3.1 Basin Descriptions

Pleasant Valley Basin

The Pleasant Valley Basin covers approximately 21,600 acres and is one of the larger groundwater basins in Ventura County, as well as one of the seven major basins within FCGMA's jurisdiction. The northeastern portion of the basin underlies the western part of Camrosa's service area, generally the Mission Oaks area of the City of Camarillo. The basin itself underlies the Pleasant Valley area in southern Ventura County and is bounded by the Camarillo and Las Posas Hills to the north, the Santa Monica Mountains to the south, a constriction in Arroyo Santa Rosa to the east, and the Oxnard Subbasin of the Santa Clara River watershed to the west. Ground-surface elevations range from approximately 15 feet in the west to approximately 240 feet above mean sea level in the east.

The upper stratum of the Pleasant Valley Basin consists of recent and Upper Pleistocene alluvial sands, gravels, silts, and clays. These shallow aquifers are generally unconfined and vary in thickness from a few feet to several hundred feet. Although permeable lenses occur within these deposits, their rapid thinning and the predominance of fine-grained material result in relatively low well yields. The shallow aquifers are equivalent to, but hydraulically disconnected from, the Oxnard Aquifer to the west.

Beneath the Pleasant Valley area, at depths of approximately 400 to 1,500 feet, lies a laterally extensive zone of marine sands and gravels known as the Fox Canyon Aquifer. This aquifer forms the lowermost member of the Pleistocene San Pedro Formation and constitutes the primary producing zone of the Pleasant Valley Basin. It is a confined aquifer with a thickness ranging from approximately 100 to 300 feet. Below the San Pedro Formation, permeable intervals within the upper Santa Barbara Formation contain fresh groundwater but are of only minor importance to basin-scale production.

Camrosa operates two production wells in the Fox Canyon Aquifer area of the Pleasant Valley Basin: the Lynnwood Well (also referred to as Pleasant Valley Well #2) and the Woodcreek Well (PV Well #1). Groundwater pumping in this basin is managed by the FCGMA. Historically, the District's groundwater production in the Pleasant Valley Groundwater Basin has been governed by an allowable pumping allocation of 806 AFY from the Fox Canyon Aquifer, as administered by the FCGMA (Camrosa Water District, 2024). However, FCGMA programs and pending Basin adjudication may impact Camrosa's allocation.

In addition to its base allocation, the District accrues groundwater pumping credits in the Pleasant Valley Basin through the Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program. In 2014, the District entered into an agreement with FCGMA for the transfer of PVCWD's pumping allocations in the northeast Pleasant Valley Basin in exchange for Conejo Creek surface water, on a one-for-one basis, for a term of forty years (see Appendix F). Conejo Creek project water diverted at the Camrosa Diversion pursuant to SWRCB's Water Right Decision 1638 and Permit 20952 is delivered to PVCWD for agricultural use, thereby offsetting groundwater pumping that would otherwise occur in the basin. The resulting reduction in groundwater extraction is quantified as conservation credits under FCGMA accounting, of which 50% accrue to Camrosa and 50% are

allocated to the City of Thousand Oaks pursuant to the 2014 Agreement. Between calendar year 2014 and 2024, Camrosa delivered 38,744 AF to PVCWD. As of the end of water year (WY) 2025, (September 30, 2025), Camrosa had accrued 37,706 AF of groundwater credits in the Pleasant Valley Basin.

The Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin is hydrologically distinct from the deeper Fox Canyon Aquifer system and supplies water to the RMWTP, a 1 million gallons per day (MGD) reverse-osmosis brackish groundwater desalination facility. This shallow zone consists of near-surface water-bearing units hydraulically connected to surface flows in the Calleguas and Conejo Creeks. It lies outside the FCGMA boundary, where the Fox Canyon Aquifer does not exist. Water levels in the shallow system fluctuate with precipitation and creek flows, making the boundaries and storage characteristics of the zone difficult to define. Water quality in the shallow aquifer deteriorated through the latter half of the twentieth century and was not regularly monitored or utilized by local property owners for several decades prior to the District's development of the resource in 2014.

The usable capacity of the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin is based solely on performance testing of the University Well #1. An aquifer pumping test conducted in 2010 concluded that extractions of approximately 1,000 AFY from the University Well aquifer system could be sustained under tested conditions (Camrosa Water District, 2010). These results apply specifically to the local zone surrounding the University Well #1 and are not intended to represent the capacity of the entire shallow Pleasant Valley system. Because the shallow aquifer was not used as a significant production source for more than thirty years, its long-term response to renewed pumping remains uncertain and is monitored through ongoing District operations.

Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin

The Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin underlies about 3,800 acres (5.9 square miles) and is wholly contained within the District boundaries. It is a broad, elliptical, and flat-bottomed valley. The dominant structural element of the basis is the Santa Rosa Syncline, a downward trending fold lying east to west and extending from the east end of Tierra Rejada Valley westward into Pleasant Valley. Several major faults occur in the Santa Rosa Basin, the largest of the geologic strata of 500 to 5,000 feet along the northern edge of the basin. The other major fault, the Bailey Fault, runs northeast to southwest near the western end of the basin, and separates the northwestern third of the basin from the rest of the basin. The Bailey Fault is the geologic and political boundary within the basin.

Groundwater in the Arroya Santa Rosa Valley Basin is extracted from sediments of Holocene, Pleistocene, Upper Pleistocene, and Miocene age. There are four major water-bearing zones within the basin: conglomerate beds within the Conejo Volcanics, conglomerate and sandstone within the Santa Margarita Formation, sand and gravel in the Saugus Formation, and alluvium. Structurally, the Conejo Volcanics underlie the basin and form the base on which the formations lie. The Santa Margarita Formation is peculiar to the area of the basin lying east of the Bailey Fault and lies atop the Conejo Volcanics. Over the Santa Margarita Formation lies a confining

layer and over that, the alluvium. The area west of the Bailey Fault consists primarily of the Saugus Formation, a combination of Fox Canyon and San Pedro Formations. The Saugus Formation evident within the Arroya Santa Rosa Basin is the result of an outcropping of the larger Fox Canyon and San Pedro Formations west of the valley. This outcropping pinches off at the western end of the valley and then fans out into the valley, stopping at the Bailey Fault barrier. Due to the pinching off of the Saugus Formation, the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin is considered to be a confined basin, separate from the larger western water bearing zones.

The Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin is managed jointly by the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (ASRVGSA) and the FCGMA. All of the District's potable production wells in this basin are located within the ASRVGSA managed portion. According to the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin GSP, completed in June 2023, the basin has a total sustainable yield of approximately 5,300 AFY, of which 3,359 AFY is Camrosa's portion after accounting for 1,941 AFY agricultural and domestic pumping by other users based on their average use from 2012 to 2021 (Camrosa Water District, 2024).

The District's primary potable-supply wells within the basin include the Conejo Wellfield (Wells 2, 3, and 4), Santa Rosa Well #8, and the Penny Well. These facilities represent the core of the District's pumping capability from the basin.

Water produced from the Conejo Wellfield and Santa Rosa Well #8 contains several constituents at or above applicable drinking water standards or response levels, including nitrate, TCP, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), hexavalent chromium, and total dissolved solids (TDS). Historically, the District blended production from these wells with imported water to meet potable water quality objectives. However, the District constructed a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment facility to remove TCP and reduce PFAS concentrations to acceptable levels. While GAC treatment enables the Conejo Wellfield to return to service for these contaminants, blending with imported water remains necessary to address nitrate, TDS, and hexavalent chromium, which are not removed through GAC filtration.

Santa Rosa Wells #3, #9, and #10 have historically been used to supplement the non-potable system. These wells are not presently used for potable supply. Camrosa plans to permit the Santa Rosa #10 for future potable use, but Santa Rosa #3 and Santa Rosa #9 will continue to serve non-potable demands.

The Penny Well, which produced 488 AF in 2025, has remained in service and its production is consistent with the basin's historical operating conditions.

The District has not pumped up to its full sustainable share of the basin since 2014 due to the operational limitations at the Conejo Wellfield, and the District's current extractions remain below its sustainable allocation.

Tierra Rejada Basin

The Tierra Rejada Basin has a surface area of approximately 4,390 acres. Rainfall provides about 85% of basin water supply. The peripheral drainage area is underlain by non-water bearing rocks or sediments. Groundwater is stored primarily in sandstones and conglomerates

with a matrix predominantly composed of volcanic rock of the Topanga Formation, and in fractured basalts and basalt breccias of the Conejo Volcanics. Bedrock formations of marine and non-marine origin present in the basin area include the Saugus Formation, Las Posas Sand, Monterey Shale, Topanga or Calabasas Formation, Conejo Volcanic, and Sespe Formation. Surficial deposits generally overlay the bedrock formations in the basin and include alluvium, and colluvium. The rock sequence in which fresh groundwater is present ranges in age from Oligocene (38 million years ago) to recent.

Within the basin, the oldest Sespe Formation is water-bearing and known to generally underlie the Conejo Volcanics. The Sespe Formation outcrops on the northern and southern ridges. The compacted formation is mostly sandstone of various colors and contains metavolcanic and quartzitic rocks. This base formation is estimated to be over 5,000 feet thick. The Conejo Volcanics underlie the entire basin south of the Simi Fault and were formed during the Miocene (25 to 5 million years ago) period. Thickness estimates range from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, with deeper wells penetrating fractured upper layers providing ample rates of water extraction. The upper portion has been described as predominantly andesitic-basaltic flows and breccias; gray, maroon-gray and brown aphantic porphyritic rocks, vaguely stratified, flows range from platy to massive, coherent but much fractured; deposited as flows and breccias; contain some epiclastic volcanic sediments and minor reddish, scoriaceous pyroclastic horizons; probably emplaced sub aerially" (Dibblee, 1992).

Camrosa's Tierra Rejada Well encountered the fractured volcanics at 290-foot depth where brown sandstones of the overlying Topanga formation ends and the gray Conejo Volcanics begins. The well is sealed to 300 feet and produces water from 300 to 620 feet below the surface.

The Topanga Formation overlying the Conejo Volcanics was deposited during the same era. Rocks of the formation were deposited during a period of marine exposure and consist mainly of medium to course grained sandstone and volcanic pebble conglomerate. Marine influence is also seen in Monterey shale outcrops in the hills south of the basin and along the Semi fault within the northwest area of the basin. Some Los Posas sand of marine origin lies on the south side of the fault. Also in contact with the fault is the Saugus formation which runs toward the northwest. Finally, the main basin is covered by younger sediments of Holocene era (10,000 years ago to the present), with recent alluvium accumulation along stream courses with a maximum thickness of 50 to 80 feet in the central basin.

The water table elevation decreases from approximately 600 feet mean sea level in the eastern portion of the basin to 450 feet in the western portion of the basin. The saturated thickness increases from east to west across the basin. In the north central portion of the basin the aquifer reaches a maximum thickness of approximately 700 to 800 feet.

In December 2009, Norman N. Brown, PhD, P.G., conducted a second analysis of the Tierra Rejada Basin on behalf of the District (Camrosa Water District, 2009). Brown concluded:

- Groundwater levels observed over a long-term base period including two wet-dry climatic cycles shows that the average groundwater production was within the basin yield over the period 1944-1996;
- Current and recent conditions indicate that existing production and possibly new production can be managed within basin yield. It is unknown if production from a proposed new District well would result in total basin production greater than or less than the historic average over the base period 1944-1996;
- An increase in basin yield may be possible by active management of basin storage and pumping distribution;
- Limited water quality data for the basin show increases in TDS, chloride and sulfate during the last 10 years; concentrations are within drinking water standards. Nitrates concentrations in 2008 exceeded the drinking water standards for four wells in the central portion of the basin.

Overall inflows and outflows within the basin are on the order of 6,200 AF in an average rainfall year. The District's Tierra Rejada Well has experienced declining production over time due to drawdown and operational constraints. Rehabilitation efforts in 2016 temporarily improved yields, but production subsequently declined. The well presently operates with limited runtime due to excessive drawdown, resulting in an average annual production capacity of approximately 188 AFY from 2021 to 2025.

6.3.2 Groundwater Management

With the passage of California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014, prudent management of the state's critical groundwater basins is now a primary water resource concern and mandated by state law. SGMA required adoption of groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) for high or medium priority basins subject to critical overdraft and to bring basins into sustainability by 2040.

SGMA empowers local agencies to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage basins sustainably and requires those GSAs to adopt GSPs. With the adoption of SGMA, the FCGMA was designated as the GSA for the basins within its jurisdiction.

Camrosa's groundwater basins are its primary resource for reducing reliance on imported water. The health and sustainability of the groundwater basins is in the District's best interest, and they are managed accordingly. This section describes the groundwater management for each basin.

Pleasant Valley Basin

The Pleasant Valley Basin, west of the Bailey Fault is under the jurisdiction of the FCGMA. Camrosa reports groundwater extractions from its two wells that produce out of the Fox Canyon Aquifer portion on a semiannual basis to FCGMA.

FCGMA is also the GSA for the basin, and wrote the GSP for the entirety of the Pleasant Valley Basin, as defined by DWR's Bulletin 118. FCGMA submitted the GSP to DWR in 2020, and the GSP is included by electronic reference in Appendix G. The Pleasant Valley Basin is deemed a "High-Priority Basin" by the state of California, and considered "critically overdrafted." As

required by SGMA, the GSPs describe pertinent “undesirable results” for each basin and lay out plans to avoid those results and achieve “sustainability” by 2040. A five-year update to the GSP was approved by the FCGMA Board in December 2024. While the GSP describes projects and programs that could contribute to basin sustainability, none have been completed to date.

An adjudication of the Pleasant Valley Basin was filed in 2021, and the adjudication is ongoing as of the production of this plan. The adjudication and resource constraints at the FCGMA have complicated the GSP implementation and the FCGMA continues primarily in its role as a regulator of groundwater extraction.

Areas outside FCGMA boundaries and within the District service area are part of the Camrosa GSA-Pleasant Valley Basin. The Camrosa GSA did not elect to write its own plan and instead is party to the FCGMA prepared Pleasant Valley Basin GSP, though the management plan for the area outside the FCGMA has not been developed. Camrosa and the FCMGA intend to jointly study the hydrogeology of the shallow zones where the University Well, which feeds the RMWTP, is located to determine how that extraction facility fits into the joint management of the areas of the basin outside the Fox Canyon Aquifer and outside the FCGMA boundaries. FCGMA is constructing shallow monitoring wells to study this area, as described in the Pleasant Valley Basin GSP Five Year Update (Dudek, 2024).

In 2014, Camrosa renewed agreements for the sale of Conejo Creek water to PVCWD. To accommodate the transfer of PVCWD’s FCGMA pumping credits in the Pleasant Valley Basin in exchange for Conejo Creek surface water, the Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program was created. This program, codified under FCGMA Resolution 2014- 01, stipulates that PVCWD retire, and Camrosa accrue, one AF of pumping allocations for each AF of non-potable Conejo Creek surface water Camrosa delivers to PVCWD. There is no limit on the total pumping allocations that Camrosa may accrue over the term of the agreement; however, the program limits the annual use (extraction) of accrued pumping allocations to a maximum of 4,500 AFY. The term of the agreement is 40 years, and pumping allocations do not expire. Camrosa is required to submit an annual report detailing deliveries to PVCWD, pumping allocations accumulated and retired, and the balance of pumping allocations remaining. Camrosa and FCGMA staff meet annually to review the report and discuss any concerns. The agreement stipulates that Camrosa’s historical allocation is to be extracted first.

Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin

Camrosa previously commissioned a voluntary AB3030 groundwater management plan for the Santa Rosa Basin, completed in 2013 as the Santa Rosa Basin Groundwater Management Plan. When SGMA was enacted, the basin was initially listed as a medium-priority basin, prompting the formation of the ASRVGSA jointly between Camrosa and the County of Ventura, which has land-use authority over the unincorporated areas overlying the basin. The ASRGSA is governed by a seven-member board consisting of Camrosa’s five members of the Board of Directors and two Ventura County representatives and is staffed by Camrosa personnel.

Following the DWR’s basin reprioritization, the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin (Basin 4-007) was reclassified as a very-low-priority basin, reducing the statutory urgency for developing a

GSP. Nevertheless, the ASRVGSA elected to proceed with a full GSP (see Appendix G). The GSP was submitted to the State on June 28, 2023 and approved by the state in 2025 (Bondy Groundwater Consulting, Inc., INTERA, 2023).

Tierra Rejada Basin

Camrosa had previously considered developing a voluntary AB3030 groundwater management plan for the Tierra Rejada Basin. However, with the passage of SGMA, the Tierra Rejada Basin is classified as a low-priority basin and a GSP is not required. If Camrosa or any other entity chose to develop a groundwater management plan for the basin, it would need to follow SGMA's GSP standards. Since the basin is small, with only a few agricultural pumpers, all of whom have a long record of sustainable self-management, there are currently no plans to develop a GSP for the Tierra Rejada Basin.

6.3.3 Historical Groundwater Pumping

Table 6-1 lists the District's groundwater pumping by basin from 2021 to 2025, which accounted for 40% to 52% of Camrosa's potable water supply. Fluctuations in the ratio of groundwater to imported water occur due to water quality, well operation/maintenance needs, and the changing regulatory environment. As shown in Table 6-1, there is a notable shift in production from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin from predominantly non-potable to potable production between 2022 to 2024 due to the construction of the GAC treatment system to treat TCP at the Conejo Wellfield.

Groundwater acts as a buffer against the unreliability and increasing cost of imported water supplies. Maintaining groundwater production remains Camrosa's primary supply strategy to "build self-reliance" and keep imported water supply reliance low.

Table 6-1. 2021-2025 Groundwater Volume Pumped (AFY) (DWR Table 6-1)

Basin Name	Water Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pleasant Valley Basin	Potable	2,293	2,626	2,077	1,249	2,100
Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	Potable	251	196	386	1,581	1,529
Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	Non-Potable	1,460	1,258	546	531	441
Tierra Rejada Basin	Potable	219	141	200	185	196
Total		**4,223**	**4,221**	**3,209**	**3,546**	**4,266**

6.4 Surface Water

Camrosa has utilized Conejo Creek surface water as a non-potable supply for over two decades, providing a drought-resistant alternative to imported water and groundwater for municipal and agricultural irrigation. The City of Thousand Oaks discharges tertiary-treated effluent from the HCTP into the Conejo Creek, which flows approximately seven miles downstream to Camrosa's diversion facility. The creek flows are primarily from discharges of treated municipal wastewater and municipal runoff, whose flows are drought resistant. Through

its agreement with the City of Thousand Oaks, the District exercises the City's water right to divert creek flows, returning a minimum bypass of 6 cubic feet per second for downstream beneficial uses. Diverted water is conveyed to District storage ponds and then delivered to non-potable customers for agricultural and landscape irrigation. Surface water is also delivered to the PVCWD as part of long-standing inter-district exchange arrangements. Since the non-potable surface water supply originates primarily from tertiary treated recycled water from the HCTP, this supply is counted under recycled water discussed in Section 6.

The Conejo Creek diversion project was first conceived in the mid-1990s, as a response to the severe drought earlier that decade. Construction was completed in 2002, and operation began in 2003. Camrosa, in conjunction with Calleguas, received Local Resource Program funding from Metropolitan for ten years to complete and operate the project. When that program ended in 2013, Calleguas withdrew from the agreement and Camrosa, Thousand Oaks, PVCWD, and the FCGMA entered into new, separate agreements to extend the diversion program 40 years and provide for the transfer of PVCWD's groundwater pumping allocations to Camrosa and Thousand Oaks in exchange for delivery of Conejo Creek surface water to PVCWD, on a one-to-one basis. See Appendix F for the agreements establishing the Conejo Creek Pumping Program.

While the use of non-potable Conejo Creek surface water within in the Camrosa service area increased steadily after the Conejo Creek project came online and customers began transferring demand off the potable system and onto that system, Camrosa does not expect that trend to continue. The capacity of Camrosa's non-potable distribution system has reached the limit of what can reliably deliver to customers throughout the year. Camrosa's annual Conejo Creek supply appears sufficient to support additional non-potable demand, but because flows arrive steadily through the year rather than following the sharp seasonal irrigation demand curve, peak summer use often exceeds available supply. During these periods, the District uses all permitted creek water and may go weeks without delivering any water to PVCWD. Additional operational storage would be required to capture winter and other low-demand flows for use during peak months.

Table 6-2 summarizes the surface water diversion from Conejo Creek between 2021 and 2025. Annual diversions range from approximately 6,963 to 8,840 AF, with an average of 8,130 AFY. As shown, the surface water supply is relatively steady, with lower diversions in 2023 and 2024 because these were wetter years reduced the demand for irrigation water.

Of the total supply diverted, an average of 4,080 AFY was used to meet Camrosa's non-potable system demands, while an average of 4,050 AFY was delivered to PVCWD and credited toward the Conejo Creek Pumping Program.

Table 6-2. Historical Surface Water Diversions from Conejo Creek

Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Non-Potable Surface Water Used Within Service Area, AF	4,912	4,142	3,813	3,372	4,162
Non-Potable Surface Water Sold to PVCWD, AF	3,661	4,317	3,150	4,440	4,679
Total Non-Potable Surface Water Diversions, AF	**8,573**	**8,459**	**6,963**	**7,813**	**8,840**

Note: Camrosa sells a blend of non-potable surface water and recycled water to PVCWD. Only the non-potable surface water portion shown here.

Non-potable deliveries within the Camrosa service area are constrained by the capacity of the District's non-potable distribution system and its limited operational storage. Although annual creek flows are generally sufficient to meet long-term demands, peak seasonal irrigation demand during hot, dry months can temporarily exceed the District's ability to deliver available creek water. During such periods, deliveries to PVCWD decrease accordingly.

Although the FCGMA does not account for imports into the basins under its jurisdiction for extraction allocations, and the GSPs for the Pleasant Valley, Oxnard, and Las Posas basins do not adequately account for return flows and deep percolation/aquifer recharge, the District contends that deliveries to customers within the FCGMA boundaries contribute to the sustainability of the basins. These imports represent water that Camrosa intends to recover for future supplies.

6.5 Stormwater

Stormwater runoff in the westernmost portion of the District drains to Calleguas Creek, while the remainder of the District drains to Conejo Creek. Camrosa can capture stormwater runoff from the Santa Rosa Valley and areas to the south via the Conejo Creek diversion structure. However, the diversion structure is frequently shut down during rain events because water demand typically falls to zero and because Conejo Creek flows are flashy, including excessive amounts of sediment and debris, often inundating the diversion even during relatively small storms.

The District is also coordinating with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District and other stakeholders to evaluate future stormwater capture opportunities at several locations, primarily along Conejo Creek in the Santa Rosa Valley.

As of 2025, stormwater does not constitute a water supply source for the District.

6.6 Wastewater and Recycled Water

This section describes wastewater collection, treatment, disposal, and current and projected recycled water use in the service area.

6.6.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Camrosa and CamSan both provide wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal for a portion of the District's service area, shown in Figure 3-4. Camrosa collects wastewater and sends it to its CWRF for the portions of its water service area that also fall within the City of Camarillo boundaries north of US Highway 101. South of US Highway 101 the wastewater is collected by CamSan and treated at their facility for area within the Camrosa service area and Camarillo city limits. Areas not served by either wastewater collection system in use onsite septic treatment systems.

Camrosa owns and operates the CWRF, which has a permitted capacity of 2.25 MGD. Influent flows to the CWRF averaged about 1.2 MGD (1,340 AFY) from 2021 to 2025, with 1,381 AF collected in 2025. All flows collected at the CWRF are treated to tertiary treated levels. Recycled water produced at the CWRF is delivered directly to CSUCI and to surrounding growers for recycled irrigation before being sent to Camrosa's 300 AF capacity storage ponds for seasonal storage or delivery to PVCWD outside of the service area.

In 2019, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board amended the District's waste discharge requirements permit to rerate the CWRF as a 2.25 MGD facility (with peak flows at 3.24 MGD). As part of the facility modifications necessary for the rerating, Camrosa also demonstrated compliance Title 22 requirements with a reduction in the contact-time requirement using free chlorine.

In 2025, the waste discharge requirements permit was amended again to eliminate the Calleguas Creek as a potential discharge location. It is Camrosa's goal that all recycled water produced by the CWRF be put to beneficial use and that none be disposed of in any other way. Camrosa has been so successful in this that the District has had to discharge to the Calleguas Creek only once since 2000; approximately 90 AF were discharged during the severe storms of winter 2005. Camrosa has adequate recycled water storage to put all recycled water to beneficial use, and can discharge to the Calleguas salinity management pipeline (SMP) if needed as a backup disposal option.

Camrosa also provides wastewater collection for a small portion on the east side of the service area located in the City of Thousand Oaks. Camrosa conveys flows to the City of Thousand Oaks collection system which is treated at the HCTP to tertiary treated levels and discharged to the Conejo Creek.

Flows collected by CamSan are treated at the Camarillo WRP. CamSan was formed in 1955 to provide wastewater treatment for most of what is now the City of Camarillo. The WRP occupies a 20-acre site on Howard Road next to Conejo Creek within the District boundaries. The plant currently treats about 4.0 million gallons of wastewater each day, with a maximum capacity of 6.75 million gallons. The Camarillo WRP produces disinfected tertiary treated recycled water.

A summary of the 2025 wastewater treatment and discharges within the service area is presented in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3. 2025 Wastewater Treatment and Discharges within the Service Area (DWR Table 6-3)

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated, AFY	2025 End Uses of Wastewater in UWMP Service Area[3]			
		Recycled Water Within Camrosa Service Area[3]		Recycled Water Outside of Camrosa Service Area[4]	
		Treatment Level	Volume AFY	Treatment Level	Volume AFY
CWRF[1]	1,381	Tertiary	420	Tertiary	961
Camarillo WRP	Note 2	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	1,397
City of Thousand Oaks HCTP	Note 2	Tertiary	4,425	Tertiary	4,679
Total:	**1,381**		**4,844**		**7,037**

Notes:

1. All wastewater received at the CWRF is generated within Camrosa's service area.
2. Only a portion of the wastewater received and treated at the Camarillo WRP and City of Thousand Oaks HCTP is generated in the Camrosa's service area. The volume of wastewater generated within Camrosa's service area and treated at these treatment plants in 2025 is unknown.
3. Recycled water volume includes tertiary treated recycled water and non-potable surface water supply.
4. Volume of recycled water uses outside of Camrosa service area is recycled water and non-potable surface water delivered by Camrosa to PVCWD. This water may include flows generated outside of Camrosa's service area.

6.6.2 Recycled Water

As described in Section 3.2, Camrosa has two separate non-potable distribution systems, one that serves solely Title-22 recycled water directly from the CWRF and the other which distributes non-potable water comprising primarily surface water diverted from Conejo Creek.

Camrosa's recycled water distribution system serves landscape and agricultural irrigation users in the service area supplied by recycled water from the CWRF. From 2021 to 2025, CWRF produced an average of 1,340 AFY of recycled water, with 514 AFY delivered within the District and 826 AFY delivered to PVCWD. Excess recycled water produced at the CWRF that is not used within the service area is stored and blended with non-potable surface water and sold to PVCWD. The District projects that the recycled water supply from the CWRF and demand within the service are will remain constant.

Camrosa also purchases recycled water from CamSan. CamSan was under a time schedule order to comply with the salts requirement of its discharge permit. Instead of treating the effluent and continuing to discharge to the creek, CamSan and Camrosa cooperated on constructing a recycled effluent interconnection pipeline to receive surplus recycled water from CamSan.

Camrosa stores that water in one of its four storage ponds, which is dedicated to PVCWD deliveries, and delivers it to PVCWD on demand. The recycled water sales agreement between Camrosa and CamSan was executed in 2017 for a five year term and was renewed in 2022 for an additional five years through 2027 by mutual agreement. The agreement is provided in Appendix H. From 2021 to 2025, Camrosa received an average of 1,350 AFY from CamSan.

Additionally, Camrosa operates a non-potable system to serve agricultural users in the service area. This system is supplied with non-potable surface water diverted from the Conejo Creek, as described in Section 6.4. Excess non-potable surface water that cannot be used in the service area is stored in Camrosa's storage ponds and delivered to PVCWD. For the purposes of this UWMP, Conejo Creek surface water is considered recycled water as its primary source is the HCTP. Table 6-4 compares the projected recycled water uses in the service area from the 2020 UWMP (6,336 AF) to the actual recycled water used in 2025 (4,488 AF).

Table 6-4. Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use - 2025 Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5)

Use Type	Water Source	2020 Projection for 2025[1]	2025 Actual Use[1,2]
Agricultural irrigation	Recycled Water	331	213
Landscape irrigation (excluding golf courses)	Recycled Water	200	207
Agricultural irrigation	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	4,700	3,193
Landscape irrigation (excluding golf courses)	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	1,105	1,232
Total:		**6,336**	**4,844**

Notes:

1. The District delivers a blend of recycled water and non-potable surface water for non-potable uses. The totals presented here include both recycled water and non-potable surface water supply.
2. Total includes 853 AF of supplemental water used in 2025 from two sources 1) imported water from Calleguas and 2) non-potable groundwater from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin.

The District's non-potable system is not expected to expand in the future, and projected water use is assumed to reflect the 2021-2025 average. Table 6-5 lists the current and projected recycled water uses within the service area.

Table 6-5. Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4)

Use Type	Recycled Water Source	Actual[1]	Projected[2]				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Agricultural irrigation	Recycled Water	213	328	328	328	328	328
Landscape irrigation (excluding golf courses)	Recycled Water	207	186	186	186	186	186
Agricultural irrigation	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	3,193	3,287	3,287	3,287	3,287	3,287
Landscape irrigation (excluding golf courses)	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	1,232	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221
Total[2]		**4,844[3]**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5,022**

Notes:

1. The District delivers a blend of recycled water and non-potable surface water for non-potable uses. The totals presented here include both recycled water and non-potable surface water supply.
2. Total excludes recycled water delivered outside of the service area. The District delivered approximately 7,037 AF to PVCWD (out of District) in 2025, see Table 4-3
3. Total includes 853 AF of supplemental water used in 2025 from two sources 1) imported water from Calleguas and 2) non-potable groundwater from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin.

6.6.2.1 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Camrosa's rates are structured to encourage the use of recycled water and non-potable water within its service area. Camrosa completed an updated Water and Sewer Rate Study in 2024 (Camrosa Water District, 2024), with the goals to:

- Evaluate the adequacy of projected revenues under existing rates to meet projected revenue requirements.
- Develop sound financial plans for the utilities covering a five-year Study period for both ongoing operations and planned capital improvements.
- Allocate the utilities' projected revenue requirements to the various customer classes by their respective service requirements.
- Develop a suitable rate schedule that produces revenues adequate to meet financial needs while recognizing customer costs of service and regulatory considerations such as Proposition 218 and applicable judicial decisions.

The rate study included recommended rate adjustments for potable water and sewer rates, but did not include any changes to non-potable water rates as existing revenues are expected to meet projected revenue requirements. The updated rates through FY28-29 were adopted at the June 6, 2024 Board of Directors meeting. Based on the current adopted rates, the non-potable water rate is about 50% less than potable water rates.

Additionally, all new developments are required to install dual plumbing systems (i.e., separate potable and non-potable irrigation lines) to support the future use of non-potable or recycled water for outdoor irrigation per Resolution 01-07, adopted by the Camrosa Board of Directors on July 12, 2001. Several housing tracts within the District have installed dual systems but do not yet have access to non-potable supplies. The policy remains in place because installing secondary systems during initial construction is substantially less disruptive and costly than retrofitting after streets, utilities, and landscaping are in place, and because the District anticipates securing additional non-potable supplies over time to serve these dual-plumbed areas.

The District has also considered combining their recycled water and non-potable water distribution systems to increase the potential areas that can be served recycled water. Currently, there is not a timeline for when this project could be implemented. For planning purposes, recycled water and non-potable water use in the service area is anticipated to stay similar to previous years, and is based on the 2021 to 2025 average use.

6.7 Desalinated Water

Camrosa currently has one brackish water desalter in operation, the RMWTP, and is currently engaged in preliminary planning to evaluate the feasibility of construction of a second brackish water desalter at their Conejo Wellfield. Calleguas's capital investment in the SMP makes desalination within the Camrosa service area possible. Camrosa was the first paying customer on the SMP.

6.7.1 Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant

The RMWTP, a 1 MGD brackish water desalination facility, produces water from a semi-confined collection of the uppermost water-bearing units overlying the eastern reaches of the DWR-defined extent of the Pleasant Valley Basin, outside the boundaries of the FCGMA. The shallow zone, referred to as the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin in this document, at one time supplied farmers and the Camarillo State Hospital, but by the late 1970s, its quality had degraded to the point that it was unsuitable for neither potable use nor agricultural irrigation. In 1981, the state contracted with Camrosa to supply water to the hospital, which has since been transformed into CSUCI. With the introduction of imported water, aquifer quality degradation accelerated, and today TDS levels are just under 1,500 mg/L.

Camrosa has made increasing its reliance on local supply sources its primary strategy due to concerns over the reliability of imported water due to climatic, legislative, and environmental drought in the Delta, and its steadily rising cost. In 2010, Camrosa applied for state funding for

the RMWTP in Round One of The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84), and received $2.3 million toward the construction of the $6.8 million plant, which began in 2013.

Raw water is pumped from the University Well #1 and includes pretreatment filtration for naturally occurring iron and manganese prior to entering the RMWTP. Reverse osmosis treated water is mixed with a side stream from the pretreatment filters, chlorinated, injected into a tank, and ammoniated after leaving the tank before being injected into the potable distribution system. Brine concentrate is discharged to the Calleguas SMP, which drains to an ocean outfall in Port Hueneme.

Operational constraints and periods of well rehabilitation have prevented the plant from running continuously since it began service in 2014. When in operation, however, it achieves a recovery rate of approximately 72–75% and has produced up to 1,002 AFY in a single year. The District anticipates an average production of 947 AFY moving forward (Camrosa Water District, 2024).

6.7.2 Conejo Wellfield Reverse Osmosis Treatment Facility

As discussed in Section 6.3, groundwater produced from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin contains elevated concentrations of nitrates as well as other constituents—including TDS, hexavalent chromium, PFAS, and TCP—that exceed applicable drinking water standards. As a result, water from the Conejo Wellfield and Santa Rosa Well #8 continues to require blending with imported supply to meet potable quality objectives. The District is currently in the preliminary design of the Conejo Wellfield Reverse Osmosis (RO) Treatment Facility, a new groundwater desalter, to treat water produced at the Conejo Wellfield and Santa Rosa Well #8 and reduce the need to blend with imported water. This project is discussed further in Section 6.9.

6.8 Water Exchanges and Transfers

The Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program, which provides for the transfer of FCGMA pumping credits in the Pleasant Valley Basin from PVCWD to Camrosa in exchange for Conejo Creek surface water, is described in Section 6.4.

6.9 Future Water Projects

The District is implementing multiple water supply projects to build their water self-reliance as identified in their Water Resources Planning Analysis (WRPA), completed in 2024 (Camrosa Water District, 2024). The WRPA organizes the following water supply projects into a four phase implementation framework, described below:

Phase I

Phase I advances near-term groundwater production, treatment, and conveyance projects that allow greater use of local supplies currently constrained by water quality and hydraulic limitations.

In the Pleasant Valley Basin, Phase I includes construction of one new groundwater production well and conveyance to the Lynnwood site. Construction and installation of iron and manganese treatment will be installed at the Lynnwood site (completion in 2026), along with blending infrastructure to achieve potable water quality objectives. Available water quality data indicate that manganese and TDS are the controlling constituents for Pleasant Valley groundwater. Data from the Lynnwood and Woodcreek wells show that Pleasant Valley supplies generally require either blending or dedicated treatment to reliably meet District objectives. Under Phase I, TDS is addressed through blending, while iron and manganese are treated directly.

In the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin, Phase I includes construction of the Conejo Wellfield RO treatment facility and expansion of the existing GAC treatment facilities. GAC is installed upstream of RO to remove TCP and PFAS, while RO addresses nitrate, hexavalent chromium, and TDS that cannot be reliably controlled through blending alone. Brine disposal is assumed to occur via a future connection to the Calleguas SMP, subject to coordination with Calleguas and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Conejo Wellfield RO facility provides a basin benefit by exporting salts through the brine stream while returning lower-salinity treated water to the potable system.

Because new Phase I supplies primarily enter the system in lower pressure zones, Phase I also includes new pumping and conveyance facilities required to deliver water to upper zones under maximum-day demand conditions.

Phase I projects are currently in the preliminary design phase, and the District anticipates completion of Phase I construction by 2030. Phase I is projected to increase the District's groundwater supply by 1,000 AFY with the new well. However, Phase II must be implemented to allow for conveyance of treated water to use for blending which results in a significant boost to the District’s supply.

Phase II

Phase II can be completed using three separate strategies, described below.

Strategy A

Under Strategy A, the District will construct a connection between the Conejo Wellfield RO treatment facility (completed as part of Phase I) and Calleguas’s transmission system. This connection allows RO-treated water from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin to be wheeled through the Calleguas system to the Lynnwood blending station, where it can be blended with Pleasant Valley Basin groundwater to meet TDS and other water quality objectives.

This strategy uses existing regional conveyance infrastructure and avoids construction of new long-distance raw-water transmission. However, it requires execution of a formal wheeling agreement with Calleguas, introduces ongoing wheeling and associated O&M costs, and maintains operational reliance on Calleguas infrastructure. Calleguas is currently working on a Regional Exchange Program to support the development of local supplies in the service area and allow wheeling and exchange through the Calleguas system.

Strategy B

Under Strategy B, the District would construct a new 25,000 feet of 16-inch pipe raw-water transmission main to convey Pleasant Valley Basin groundwater to the Conejo Wellfield RO treatment facility. Under this configuration, Pleasant Valley supplies could be blended directly with RO-treated Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin water or, if capacity allows, fully treated at the RO facility.

This strategy avoids reliance on Calleguas for blending and eliminates wheeling costs, while providing additional operational flexibility if an Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin production well is offline. However, due to the high cost of the new transmission main required with Strategy B, Camrosa is pursuing Strategy A.

The District anticipates that Phase II will be completed in 2030 at the same time as Phase I. With Phase II, the District's groundwater supply will increase an additional 2,589 AFY by eliminating the need to blend with imported water at their Pleasant Valley wells.

Strategy C

Under Strategy C, the District would implement a treatment facility (likely reverse osmosis) to treat Pleasant Valley Basin groundwater from the western portion of the District, potentially near Upland Road. Treated water would be conveyed to the District's distribution system and to the Calleguas pipeline.

This strategy expands local treatment capacity within the Pleasant Valley Basin and provides an additional pathway to integrate treated groundwater into both the District system and regional infrastructure. However, it would require development of a new treatment facility, associated concentrate management, and new conveyance connections, resulting in higher capital and operational complexity relative to the other strategies.

Accordingly, the District is currently pursuing Strategy A in lieu of Strategy B, while Strategy C remains conceptual at this time and has not advanced beyond preliminary planning.

Phase III

Phase III expands the Pleasant Valley Basin production in peak demand periods by 2,000 AFY through construction of two additional groundwater wells, together with associated conveyance and treatment capacity. This expansion allows for increased use of Pleasant Valley groundwater consistent with FCGMA pumping allocations and the District's accrued credits under the Conejo Creek Pumping Program. The District anticipates this phase will be completed by 2035.

Phase IV

Phase IV introduces recharge as a supply-augmentation tool, recharging Conejo Creek Project water to the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin to bolster long-term local availability and better utilize the installed treatment capacity at Conejo Wellfield and Santa Rosa #8. The WRPA frames two regulatory paths: surface recharge (requires ~4:1 blending with a diluent source) and direct injection (requires advanced treatment meeting Title 22 potable reuse criteria). Regardless of approach, recharge would require siting, conveyance to the recharge location,

residence-time demonstration, and full permitting. For planning, the WRPA evaluates up to ~825 AFY of potential recharge, but treats it as a later-phase opportunity contingent on feasibility and regulatory approvals, not a near-term supply assumption. This plan does not include the completion of Phase IV in supply projections due to the unknown timing.

Table 6-6 lists the future water supply projects recommended in the WRPA and incorporated into the supply projections in this UWMP.

Table 6-6. WRPA Projected Water Supplies by Source (DWR Table 6-7)

Name of Future Projects	Water Type	Planned Start Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply (AF)
Phase I + Phase IIA[1]: New Pleasant Valley Well, Iron and Manganese Treatment at Lynnwood Well Site; Conejo Wellfield RO, Wheel Conejo Wellfield RO Water to Pleasant Valley Wells	Potable	2030	All Year Types	2,765
Phase III: Two New Pleasant Valley Wells	Potable	2035	All Year Types	2,000

Note:

1. Phase I and Phase II are planned for concurrent implementation to maximize supply. This is a Camrosa lead project, but does rely on Calleguas for use of the SMP for the Conejo Wellfield RO Facility and use of the Calleguas system to wheel water from the Conejo Wellfield RO Facility to the Pleasant Valley Wells

6.10 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Table 6-7 lists the 2025 actual supplies and projected supplies to Camrosa through 2050.

As shown, imported water needs are projected to decline with an increase in groundwater supplies due to the planned projects described in Section 6.9. From 2030 to 2050, the projected imported water supply for the potable system is estimated as 5% of potable demand in the event of a well outage or to serve areas with distribution constraints.

Non-potable surface water and recycled water supplies are projected to be fairly constant in the future, and are estimated based on the 2021 to 2025 average supply for each source. The District also expects to continue to supplement the non-potable system with groundwater and imported water to meet demand and achieve water quality requirements for agricultural irrigation.

Table 6-7. Retail: Water Supplies – Actual and Projected (DWR Tables 6-8 and 6-9)

Water Supply	Actual	Projected				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater	3,825	6,887	7,272	7,272	7,272	7,272
Imported Water	3,464	347	343	337	332	326
Potable System Supply Total	**7,701**	**7,234**	**7,615**	**7,609**	**7,604**	**7,598**
Non-Potable Groundwater	441	424	424	424	424	424
Recycled Water	2,778	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690
Surface Water	8,840	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825
Imported Water (for blending)	412	353	353	353	353	353
Non-Potable System Supply Total	**12,471**	**12,292**	**12,292**	**12,292**	**12,292**	**12,292**
TOTAL	**19,760**	**19,526**	**19,907**	**19,901**	**19,896**	**19,890**

6.11 Climate Change Impacts

The DWR's Handbook for Regional Water Planning describes the next 100 years as a period of increased global warming that will have significant impacts on water resources across the state. The WCVC IRWMP was amended in 2019 and includes a comprehensive study on the effects of climate change on Ventura County, including the entire Camrosa service area (Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County, 2019).

The WCVC IRWMP climate change assessment for Ventura County goals is "to 'paint a picture' of future climate in Ventura County to support decision making and prioritization of vulnerabilities related to climate during the IRWM planning process" (Oakley, Hatchett, McEvoy, & Rodriguez, 2019).

The report analyzes the results of 32 Global Climate Models that were utilized to ascertain probable changes in temperature, precipitation, and evapotranspiration in the County. For the period of 2021 through 2040, the analyses conclude that inland air temperature is likely to increase at least 3-5 °F and coastal air temperature will increase at least 2-3 °F, on average. Evapotranspiration is predicted to increase by up to 5-10%. There was no consensus among the various climate models as to whether average annual precipitation will increase or decrease in the County, but all deviations from current levels were relatively small. However, the models suggest that the number of dry days per year will increase, with 7% fewer days of precipitation in winter, 11% fewer days in spring, and 20% fewer in fall. Because annual precipitation is not expected to change much, this suggests precipitation events will be more intense when they do occur. The overall trend is predicted to be slightly wetter winters, summers with little change, and slightly drier spring and fall seasons. The predicted changes in precipitation, temperature, and evapotranspiration are expected to intensify by mid-century (2041-2070) (Oakley, Hatchett, McEvoy, & Rodriguez, 2019).

Earlier and faster snowmelt would reduce the amount of capturable runoff. Warmer summers mean higher irrigation demand, which would be increasingly difficult to meet should imported

demands become more strained. Under this model, local agencies will rely more and more on groundwater resources, which will already be stressed themselves in response to longer, hotter dry periods, as recharge events are fewer and farther between. As groundwater levels fall and stay overdrafted, the quality of the water that remains often degrades, as well. Wildfires are projected to occur more frequently, and be more intense, requiring greater storage and conveyance capacity, putting watershed health could suffer as a result of increased erosion, and threatening agricultural fields themselves.

Although the District has no facilities along the coast, the Conejo Creek structure, CWRF and RMWTP are on the bank of the Conejo and Calleguas Creeks. The former is built to be submersible, and is often inundated during rain events, and the other two facilities were built at elevations above the 100-year flood line. The Conejo Creek is the only perennial stream in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, and the volume of water it carries, originating as it does at the HCTP, is unlikely to be so adversely affected by drought that the health of the stream would suffer.

6.12 Energy Intensity

The operational energy intensity is the total amount of energy used by the urban water supplier on a per AF basis to distribute water to its customers. The calculations are based on the Total Utility Approach that reports a single energy intensity for all the potable water deliveries for FY2025. The calculations do not include the water energy intensity upstream from Calleguas or Metropolitan because those calculations will be provided in the respective wholesaler's 2025 UWMP.

The total energy consumption and volume of potable water delivery is presented in Table 6-8 below.

Table 6-8. FY 2025 Potable Water System Energy Intensity

	Total Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	8,118
Energy Consumed (kWh)	5,684,951
Energy Intensity (kWh/Million Gallons)	**2,149**

7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section describes the water service reliability through 2050. As required by the UWMP Act, the assessment must compare total projected water supply and demands over the next 20 years in five-year increments under normal, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years. This section also includes the drought risk assessment, which provides a snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a drought were to occur in the next five years.

IN THIS SECTION

7.1 Introduction

Water service reliability is determined based on the security of water supply and infrastructure. The supply reliability assessment discusses factors (i.e., climatic, environmental, water quality and legal) that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water available from Camrosa's current and projected sources of supply through 2050. Multiple drought scenarios are considered and the quantitative impacts of the aforementioned factors on water supply and demand are discussed, as well as possible methods for addressing these issues.

Evaluating the water service reliability is critical for water management as it can help identify potential problems before these happen. Water managers can then take proactive steps to mitigate shortages by encouraging water use efficiency, securing new water supplies and/or investing in infrastructure.

7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The District's 2025 UWMP water service reliability assessment and drought risk assessment results indicate that no water shortages are anticipated within the next 25-years under normal, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years.

Camrosa's 2025 UWMP water service reliability assessment compares total projected water supply and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments under normal, single dry water year, and five-year consecutive dry period. The approach for the analysis and results are discussed in this section.

7.2.1 Constraints on Water Sources

The District's potable water supply is composed of a blend of imported water from Calleguas and groundwater. Constraints associated with each potable source are described below. Because a complete discussion of potable supply limitations must also address the District's recycled water and non-potable surface water resources, those sources are likewise evaluated in the following sections.

7.2.1.1 Imported Water from Calleguas

Camrosa purchases imported water from Calleguas to meet its potable demand and blending with local supplies. In 2025, imported water constituted roughly 48% of the District's total potable supply. As shown in Table 6-7, Camrosa projects it will continue to use imported water in the future but at a much lower level.

The primary constraints to Camrosa's supply of imported water includes the relative health of and ability to convey water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, impacts due to climate change, and the reliability of supply from Metropolitan. As described in Metropolitan's draft 2025 UWMP, it is investing in multiple projects and programs to mitigate against these vulnerabilities (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025). This includes recent investments in the planning and design of the Delta Conveyance Project to mitigate risks in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, investments in drought action projects to improve system constraints, and

core supply and storage projects to improve reliability. Calleguas is also working to improve reliability of its supplies and system resilience, including its Water Supply Alternatives Study and Water Resources Implementation Strategy that recommended multiple new local supply projects. Camrosa participated in both regional studies and are implementing multiple projects to increase its groundwater supply (see Section 6.9) that were recommended in these planning studies.

7.2.1.2 Groundwater

As described in Section 6.3, Camrosa operates wells in the Pleasant Valley, Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley, and Tierra Rejada basins. The constraints of each basin are discussed below.

Pleasant Valley Basin

Camrosa operates wells in the Fox Canyon Aquifer and Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin areas of the Pleasant Valley Basin.

Fox Canyon Aquifer

Camrosa currently has an allocation of 806 AFY in the Fox Canyon Aquifer of the Pleasant Valley Basin. Additionally, Camrosa accrued groundwater credits through the Conejo Creek Pumping Program and delivery of non-potable water for PVCWD. Extraction of the credits are currently capped at 4,500 AFY under the program, however Camrosa currently has limited production capacity to maximize its supplies in the basin.

The largest risk to Camrosa's Pleasant Valley supply is the ongoing adjudication that was filed in 2021. As of the development of this plan the adjudication is ongoing. The adjudication has the potential to reduce or restrict Camrosa's groundwater rights or make changes to their groundwater credits program.

Additionally, there are water quality constraints in the Pleasant Valley Basin that also limits Camrosa's ability to maximize this supply. The District currently blends local groundwater with imported water to meet water quality standards. Camrosa's Water Resources Planning Analysis recommends iron and manganese treatment at the Lynnwood Well site (while continuing to blend with imported water to meet water quality objectives (Camrosa Water District, 2024). In the future, Camrosa intends to instead blend with RO water from the Conejo Wellfield in the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin to reduce its dependence on imported water, as described in Section 6.9.

Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin

Camrosa operates its University Well #1 in the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin area. This area lies outside of FCGMA jurisdiction, but may also be impacted by the ongoing adjudication.

This area has water quality with high TDS, which Camrosa treats at its RMWTP, a groundwater desalter facility. The facility discharges brine to the ocean via the Calleguas SMP. The SMP is critical to the RMWTP's operation; the plant cannot operate without the brine line and is therefore only as reliable as the SMP. The RMWTP is run year-round and has redundant

systems that allow it to produce water at half capacity when one of the two treatment trains requires repair or maintenance.

Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin

The production facilities in this basin including the Conejo Wellfield, Santa Rosa Wellfield, and Penny Well. The major constraint in this basin is water quality.

Historically, Camrosa managed high nitrate and salinity levels at the Conejo Wellfield and Santa Rosa Well #8 by blending groundwater with imported water at a one-to-one ratio. However, following the SWRCB's adoption of the 5-ppt MCL for TCP in 2018, three of the four Conejo wells exceeded the new standard and were removed from service, with the remaining well taken offline in early 2020. To restore production, Camrosa constructed a GAC treatment facility, completed in 2023 and brought online in 2024, enabling treatment of TCP and PFAS and increasing available production from the Santa Rosa Basin. However, because the GAC system does not address nitrate, hexavalent chromium, or TDS, continued blending with imported water remains necessary until additional treatment, such as the planned RO facility, is implemented, as described in Section 6.9.

The sustainable yield of the basin was established in the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin GSP at 5,300 AFY, with Camrosa's portion established at 3,359 AFY. The basin is currently classified as a very-low-priority basin by DWR, and has historically been sustainably managed.

Groundwater production in this basin is projected to be 3,831 AFY. The District will pump its sustainable yield (3,359 AF) and then rely on unused groundwater resulting from Camrosa not pumping up to its sustainable yield since 2014.

Historically, the Santa Rosa Basin has contributed to Camrosa's non-potable water supply. The 2023-2025 average production from Santa Rosa Wells #3 and #9, the primary non-potable production wells in the Santa Rosa Basin was 424 AF.

Tierra Rejada Basin

The District operates one well within this basin and extracted 196 AF in 2025. The Tierra Rejada Well's water quality meets or exceeds all drinking water standards and is used as a potable supply without any further blending or treatment beyond standard disinfection. The basin is also classified as a low-priority basin by DWR.

Based on the Water Resources Planning Analysis, potable production from this basin is projected to be 216 AFY and reliable in all year types (Camrosa Water District, 2024).

7.2.1.3 Surface Water

Surface water from the Conejo Creek water originates as recycled water from the City of Thousand Oaks' HCTP, which makes it a reliable supply even during periods of low rainfall. However, this supply is typically impacted during droughts that result in mandatory water shortages. During the height of the 2012 to 2016 drought, mandated urban water conservation resulted in reduced recycled water effluent and a decrease in Conejo Creek flows by approximately 25%. Demand within the District increased, which caused deliveries of creek

water to PVCWD to fall off sharply. As the State mandated water conservation regulations are becoming more stringent and resulting in lower water use in the City of Thousand Oaks, supply from the Conejo Creek may also decline.

The District's Integrated Master Plan projects an average surface water diversion of 8,825 AF in all year types based on the 2013-2022 actual diversions, capturing drought years (Camrosa Water District, 2026).

7.2.1.4 Recycled Water

Recycled water supply is typically reliable in all year types. As a wastewater-based supply, recycled water availability is driven by influent generation rather than precipitation, providing a stable and drought-resilient source. Similar to surface water from Conejo Creek, recycled water supply may decline with increasing water conservation.

CamSan currently has no contractual obligation to deliver the recycled water to Camrosa. This supply could be constrained to Camrosa in the future with contractual changes or increased recycled water deliveries in CamSan's service area.

7.2.2 Year Type Characterization

In accordance with CWC Section 10635(a), every urban water supplier must provide their expected water service reliability for a normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and optionally 2050.

DWR defines these years as:

- **Normal Year:** This condition represents a single year or an averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available. An average was used for this analysis.
- **Single Dry Year:** The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought:** The driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier, which may be the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row.

7.2.3 Water Service Reliability

Results of the water supply and demand analysis for normal, single dry, and five-year consecutive drought are shown in the following sections. Camrosa expects to meet demands under all water year scenarios.

7.2.3.1 Normal Year

Table 7-1 shows the water supply reliability assessment during a Normal Year. The water reliability assumptions for each source is described below:

- **Imported Water:** Imported water is 100% reliable in a Normal Year Type based on Calleguas's Draft 2025 UWMP (Calleguas Municipal Water District, 2026). The projected supply is calculated as 5% of the potable water demand plus the minimum blending

needed in the non-potable system based on the 2021 to 2025 average use, as described in Section 6.2.

- **Groundwater:** As described in Section 6.3, Camrosa's groundwater supply for the Pleasant Valley Basin is defined by allocated rights and groundwater credits; desalinated groundwater from the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin; Camrosa has a set sustainable yield from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin; and Camrosa has one well pumping from the Tierra Rejada basin. Groundwater is less influenced by hydrologic year type and considered reliable during all year types. Camrosa's increases in groundwater production is based on planned projects described in Section 6.9.
- **Recycled Water:** This includes recycled water supply from CWRF and CamSan, which is considered reliable in all year types. The projected supply is based on the five year average supply, as described in Section 6.6.
- **Non-Potable Surface Water:** This includes water diverted from Conejo Creek for non-potable uses. This supply is sourced from tertiary treated recycled water discharged from the City of Thousand Oaks HCTP, and is considered reliable in all year types, as described in Section 6.4.

Table 7-1. Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

Supplies	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported Water[1]	700	696	690	685	679
Groundwater[2]					
Pleasant Valley Basin	2,317	2,702	2,702	2,702	2,702
Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin (Desalinated)	947	947	947	947	947
Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin	3,407	3,407	3,407	3,407	3,407
Tierra Rejada Basin	216	216	216	216	216
Recycled Water	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690
Non-Potable Surface Water	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825
Non-Potable Groundwater[3]	424	424	424	424	424
Total Supply	**19,526**	**19,907**	**19,901**	**19,896**	**19,890**
Total Demand	**12,712**	**12,620**	**12,510**	**12,403**	**12,298**
Difference	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592

Notes:

1. Imported water supply is projected as 5% of the potable water demand plus 353 AFY for blending needs in the non-potable system.
2. Increases in groundwater supply beginning in 2030 is tied to future supply projects discussed in Section 6.9.
3. Pumped from Santa Rosa Well #3 and Santa Rosa Well #9 in the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin.

7.2.3.2 Water Service Reliability – Single-Dry Year

As shown in Table 7-2, Camrosa projects it will have a surplus of supplies during a Single-Dry Year. The water reliability assumptions for each source is described below:

- **Imported Water:** Imported water is 100% reliable in a Single-Dry Year Type based on Calleguas's Draft 2025 UWMP (Calleguas Municipal Water District, 2026). The projected supply is calculated as 5% of the potable water demand plus the minimum blending needed in the non-potable system based on the 2021 to 2025 average use, as described in Section 6.2.
- **Groundwater:** As described in Section 6.3, Camrosa's groundwater supply for the Pleasant Valley Basin is defined by allocated rights and groundwater credits; desalinated groundwater from the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin; Camrosa has a set sustainable yield from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin, and Camrosa has one well pumping from the Tierra Rejada basin. Groundwater is not easily influenced by hydrologic year type and considered reliable during all year types. Camrosa's increases in groundwater production is based on planned projects described in Section 6.9.
- **Recycled Water:** This includes recycled water supply from CWRF and CamSan, which is considered reliable in all year types. The projected supply is based on the five year average supply, as described in Section 6.6.
- **Non-Potable Surface Water:** This includes water diverted from Conejo Creek for non-potable uses. This supply is sourced from tertiary treated recycled water discharged from the City of Thousand Oaks HCTP, and is considered reliable in all year types, as described in Section 6.4.

Table 7-2. Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-3)

Supplies	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported Water[1]	700	696	690	685	679
Groundwater[2]					
Pleasant Valley Basin	2,317	2,702	2,702	2,702	2,702
Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin (Desalinated)	947	947	947	947	947
Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin	3,407	3,407	3,407	3,407	3,407
Tierra Rejada Basin	216	216	216	216	216
Recycled Water	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690
Non-Potable Surface Water	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825
Non-Potable Groundwater[3]	424	424	424	424	424
Total Supply	**19,526**	**19,907**	**19,901**	**19,896**	**19,890**
Total Demand	**12,712**	**12,620**	**12,510**	**12,403**	**12,298**
Difference	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592

Notes:

1. Imported water supply is projected as 5% of the potable water demand plus 353 AFY for blending needs in the non-potable system.
2. Increases in groundwater supply beginning in 2030 is tied to future supply projects discussed in Section 6.9.
3. Pumped from Santa Rosa Well #3 and Santa Rosa Well #9 in the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin.

7.2.3.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

As shown in Table 7-3, Camrosa projects it will have sufficient supplies to meet projected demand during a Five-Consecutive Year Drought. The water reliability assumptions for each source is described below:

- **Imported Water:** Calleguas projects imported water is reliable in the first four out of five years during a Five-Consecutive Year Drought. During the fifth year, Calleguas projects a shortage of 15% (Calleguas Municipal Water District, 2026). In the fifth year of a drought, Camrosa's normal year projected imported water needs are reduced to reflect the supply availability from Calleguas.
- **Groundwater:** As described in Section 6.3, Camrosa's groundwater supply for the Pleasant Valley Basin is defined by allocated rights and groundwater credits, desalinated groundwater from the Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin, a set sustainable yield from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin, and Camrosa has one well pumping from the Tierra Rejada basin. Camrosa's groundwater supplies are not easily influenced by hydrologic year type and considered reliable during all year types. While the Santa Rosa Basin has historically had declining groundwater levels during multiple year dry periods, this has not historically impacted Camrosa's ability to use their wells and supply in this basin. Camrosa's increases in groundwater production is based on planned projects described in Section 6.9.
- **Recycled Water:** This includes recycled water supply from CWRF and CamSan, which is considered reliable in all year types. The projected supply is based on the five year average supply, as described in Section 6.6.
- **Non-Potable Surface Water:** This includes water diverted from Conejo Creek for non-potable uses. This supply is sourced from tertiary treated recycled water discharged from the City of Thousand Oaks HCTP, and is considered reliable in all year types, as described in Section 6.4.

Table 7-3. Retail: Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply Totals:	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**6,814**	**7,286**	**7,391**	**7,493**	**7,592**
Second Year	Supply Totals:	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**6,814**	**7,286**	**7,391**	**7,493**	**7,592**
Third Year	Supply Totals:	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**6,814**	**7,286**	**7,391**	**7,493**	**7,592**
Fourth Year	Supply Totals:	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**6,814**	**7,286**	**7,391**	**7,493**	**7,592**
Fifth Year	Supply Totals:	19,421	19,802	19,798	19,793	19,789
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**6,709**	**7,182**	**7,288**	**7,390**	**7,491**

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

CWC Section 10635 (b) requires a drought risk assessment (DRA). The DRA provides a quick snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a five-consecutive year drought were to occur in the next five years. The DRA can be modified or updated outside of the UWMP five-year plan cycle, so a description of the data, methodology, and basis for shortage conditions must be included in this 2025 UWMP. This short-term analysis can help water suppliers foresee undesired risks, such as upcoming shortages, and provide time to evaluate and implement the necessary response actions needed to mitigate shortages in a less impactful manner to the community and environment.

7.3.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

CWC Section 10612 requires the DRA to be based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. However, CWC Section 10635 also requires that the analysis consider current conditions, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands due to climate change, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria. The supply and demand assumptions used for this DRA analysis include:

- **Demands:** The projected demand conditions are presented in Table 4-7.
- **Imported Water:** Calleguas's DRA relies on projections from Metropolitan that are based on the 1988 to 1922 hydrology and considers Metropolitan's current storage volume. Metropolitan and Calleguas project there will be sufficient imported water supplies if there were a drought over the next five years in their DRAs (Calleguas Municipal Water District, 2026).

- **Groundwater:** Groundwater supplies would be reliable if there were a drought over the next five years. Groundwater supplies are projected to increase starting in 2030 with the implementation of Phase I and Phase IIA projects, described in Section 6.9.
- **Recycled Water:** This includes recycled water supply from CWRF and CamSan, and is projected to be reliable over the next five years. The projected supply is based on the five year average supply, as described in Section 6.6.
- **Non-Potable Surface Water:** This includes water diverted from Conejo Creek for non-potable uses sourced from tertiary treated recycled water discharged from the City of Thousand Oaks HCTP, and is projected to be reliable over the next five years, as described in Section 6.4.

7.3.2 Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Camrosa does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years, as shown in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4. Five Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to address Water Code Section 10635(b) (DWR Table 7-5)

Supplies	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030[1]
Imported Water[1]	3,445	3,377	3,309	3,241	700
Groundwater[2]					
Pleasant Valley Basin	1,597	1,597	1,597	1,597	2,317
Shallow Pleasant Valley Basin (Desalinated)	947	947	947	947	947
Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	3,407
Tierra Rejada Basin	216	216	216	216	216
Recycled Water	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690	2,690
Non-Potable Surface Water	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825
Non-Potable Groundwater[3]	424	424	424	424	424
Total Supply	**19,506**	**19,438**	**19,370**	**19,302**	**19,526**
Total Demand	**12,716**	**12,715**	**12,714**	**12,713**	**12,712**
Difference	6,790	6,723	6,656	6,589	6,814

Notes:

1. Imported water supply from 2026 to 2029 is estimated as the supply needed to meet potable demand after groundwater supplies are used and for blending in the non-potable system. Beginning in 2030, Camrosa projects it will have sufficient groundwater supplies to meet potable demand, and the imported water supply is projected as 5% of the potable water demand plus 353 AFY for blending needs in the non-potable system.
2. Increases in groundwater supply beginning in 2030 is tied to future supply project Phase I and Phase IIa discussed in Section 6.9.
3. Pumped from Santa Rosa Well #3 and Santa Rosa Well #9 in the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin.

8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a detailed plan for how Camrosa intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. This allows for management of a shortage with predictability and accountability. This section provides an overview of the contents of Camrosa's WSCP. The standalone WSCP is included in Appendix I.

IN THIS SECTION

- Overview of WSCP Components

8.1 Introduction

The CWC Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a standalone WSCP as part of its UWMP. Camrosa's WSCP is included as Appendix I and will be separately submitted to DWR. The WSCP is developed independently of Camrosa's 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP.

The WSCP is a strategic plan that Camrosa uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands, as occurred in 2014 and 2022. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that Camrosa will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages.

The WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability and will help Camrosa maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

The WSCP must be updated based on new requirements every five years and will be adopted as a current update for submission to DWR.

8.2 Overview of WSCP Components

The Water Code establishes several prescriptive elements that must be included in a retail water supplier's WSCP. Each element and its location within the WSCP is described below.

Water Supply Reliability Analysis: Summarizes Camrosa's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures: Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.

Shortage Stages: Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.

Shortage Response Actions: Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.

Communication Protocols: Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement: Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authorities: Lists the legal documents that grant Camrosa the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation: Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

Monitoring and Reporting: Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated or if efforts are successful and response actions should be reduced.

WSCP Refinement Procedures: Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.

Special Water Feature Distinctions: Identifies exemptions for decorative features aside from pools and spas.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability: Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with this 2025 UWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. See Appendix I for Camrosa's WSCP. The document is compliant with the CWC Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the DWR UWMP Guidebook.

9 Demand Management Measures

This section describes Camrosa's efforts to promote water use efficiency, reduce demand on the water supply, and prepare for future requirements.

IN THIS SECTION

- Existing Demand Management
- Reporting Implementation
- Water Use Objectives

9.1 Introduction

This section outlines Camrosa's water conservation efforts over the past five years, current initiatives, and future plans to maintain meeting its SBX7-7 water use targets and upcoming State efficiency standards from DWR. While the District has multiple strategies to manage demand, it primarily focuses on public awareness and education, as it has found in during previous periods of drought that the majority of water "overuse" by customers was unintentional.

9.2 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The District's water waste prohibitions are outlined in Ordinance 40-26 Rules and Regulations Governing Provision of Water and Sanitary Services, which was adopted on April 14th, 2026, and supersedes previous versions of Ordinance 40. The following water use prohibitions are always in place, regardless of whether a declared water supply shortage or water emergency condition is in effect:

1. Runoff/Outdoor Landscapes: No person shall use or permit the use of any water furnished to any property within the District in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures, from any hose, pipe, valve, faucet, sprinkler or irrigation device into any gutter or to otherwise escape from the property, if such running or escaping can reasonably be prevented.
2. Leaks: No person shall permit leaks of water that he/she has the authority to eliminate. Any detected leak, break, or malfunction shall be corrected within 48 hours after a person discovers or receives notice from the District.
3. Positive Hose-end Shutoff: All garden and utility hoses shall be equipped with a shutoff nozzle.
4. Vehicle Washdown: Vehicles, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, or trailer, shall be cleaned only by use of a hand- held bucket or a hand-held hose with a shutoff nozzle.
5. Restaurant Equipment: Restaurants are required to use water-conserving dishwashing spray valves in all food preparation and utensil cleaning areas.
6. Drinking Water Served Only Upon Request: Drinking water must be served only upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.
7. Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features: Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.
8. Single-Pass Cooling Systems: Installation of single pass cooling systems in buildings requesting new water service is prohibited.
9. Hardscape Washdown: The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks is prohibited.

10. Rain Events: The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.
11. Medians: Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.
12. New Construction: Landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings must be consistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
13. Hotel Operators: Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

Ordinance 40-26 also bans the irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water on all commercial, industrial, and institutional properties to comply with State mandates and regulations. The ordinance also requires the use of non-potable water if it is available and practical.

9.3 Metering

The District began an Automated Meter Reading installation program in 2008 to retrofit manual-read meters with radio-read meters to facilitate meter reading, improve customer service, and improve water use data available to Camrosa. The meter reading information is used by staff for modeling of water usage patterns and analyzing those patterns when developing projects. All meters in the District have now been retrofitted.

In addition to the Automated Meter Reading retrofit program, the District has an ongoing meter maintenance and replacement program. A portion of the District's meters are replaced each year to improve accuracy. Water meters tend to deteriorate over time, resulting in inaccurate meter reads resulting in a decrease in revenue. With a serviceable life of approximately 15 years, replacement of between 6% to 7% of the District's meters annually provides a reasonable guarantee of meter accuracy.

9.4 Conservation Pricing

Camrosa's current water rates were adopted in June 2024 through Ordinance 42-24. The water rates include conservation pricing for residential users only. Residential users have a lower Tier 1 water rate for the first 12 hundred cubic feet of water used. The unit price of water increases by about 15% for Tier 2 usage, which includes water usage over 12 hundred cubic feet. All other customer classes are charged a rate equivalent to the residential Tier 2, regardless of use. All water connections are metered. Fixed monthly meter service fees are determined by the size of the meter. Camrosa does not currently have volumetric pricing on the wastewater system and does not intend to implement it. Camrosa's non-potable water rate is about 50% less than potable water rates.

9.5 Public Education and Outreach

The District has developed an effective public outreach program to educate the District's customers about water resources and conservation.

The District's most effective outreach is the Customer Facilities Tour, which were inaugurated in 2017. Each tour includes up to 50 customers, key staff, and a director that will spend half a day touring key facilities by bus. Stops include the Conejo Creek Diversion and the RMWTP, among other sites. It is an opportunity for customers to see up close and personally where their rates go, what all goes into getting water to their faucets, and what happens once it goes down the drain. The travel time between sites give staff and directors time to discuss projects, challenges, and opportunities, and to answer customer questions and respond to concerns.

District staff also regularly give tours of facilities to CSUCI classes and to various other groups, such as local Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops upon request. District staff also participate in various local speaking engagements, from the Santa Rosa Valley Municipal Advisory Council to guest lecturing at CSUCI and the local high school.

In partnership with Calleguas, Camrosa offers landscape irrigation surveys and water use efficiency classes. For the surveys, a certified irrigation expert works with customers (both residential and CII) directly to walk through the outdoor landscaping irrigation system and provide a comprehensive review of the irrigation system, including a written report for improving the site's irrigation efficiency. The report makes recommendations for repairs, replumbing, and, where applicable, conversion to alternate irrigation systems, such as spray-to-drip conversion.

The water use efficiency classes held by Calleguas include topics such as spray-to-drip conversion, landscape transformation, and California native gardening. Calleguas also has a water-efficient California Friendly Demonstration Garden, which was partially funded by Metropolitan's City Makeover grant program. The garden is used during Residential Landscape Classes as a demonstration and has resulted in several Camrosa's customers using water-wise plants in their own landscapes.

Included in the public outreach and education program is an interactive website and social media. The District includes water conservation messages in its monthly utility bills, to remind customers of easy day-to-day water conservation practices and techniques. The District has also enhanced customer bills during previous droughts to providing continuous education to customers on how their bills compare year after year and promote conservation.

In partnership with Calleguas and Metropolitan, the District holds an annual art contest with elementary and junior high school students to promote and educate water conservation. The winners are submitted to Metropolitan to be considered as part of the annual "Being Waterwise Is" calendar contest. In-school assemblies at the elementary and middle school level round out the District's educational activities.

9.6 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

Camrosa has actively been pursuing a reduction in real water loss from its potable distribution system to meet its Real Water Loss Performance Standard, as described in Section 4.2.2. Since the District began reporting annual Water Loss Audits to the State in 2017, nonrevenue water has generally ranged from approximately 4% to 9%. These results reflect a combination of system condition, metering accuracy, and operational practices.

The District completed a water loss control gap assessment in 2021 and identified opportunities to further reduce both real and apparent losses and inform subsequent improvements to the District's water loss control practices.

A full-system leak detection survey was completed in 2021 and 2022, following an earlier systemwide survey conducted in 2019. Results from the 2021 and 2022 survey were used to prioritize targeted repairs, which were completed during 2022 and 2023. In addition to formal leak detection efforts, the District maintains a long-standing policy of repairing leaks as soon as they are discovered, including leaks that surface outside of scheduled surveys. This practice has been in place throughout the reporting period.

Looking ahead, the District plans to conduct another full-system leak detection survey in 2026 and to evaluate the most economically efficient interval for future surveys. The District will also pursue proactive replacement of problematic distribution system components identified through leak detection and operational data, including targeted replacement of worn dielectric couplings and other infrastructure elements as warranted. These efforts are intended to support continued management and reduction of real losses over the long term.

In addition to increasing its detection program, Camrosa is also systematically reconciles production/sales disparities and has instituted a meter-calibration program on both the production and delivery sides. The meter-replacement program aims to prevent water loss resulting from aging infrastructure, particularly on large meters. In 2017, a "meter shop" was created within the Customer Service and Billing department, with two operators transferred from the Operations and Maintenance crew and dedicated to tracking down apparent loss and ensuring accurate meter reads. Production meters continue to be calibrated on an annual basis to support accurate accounting of system input volume.

9.7 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

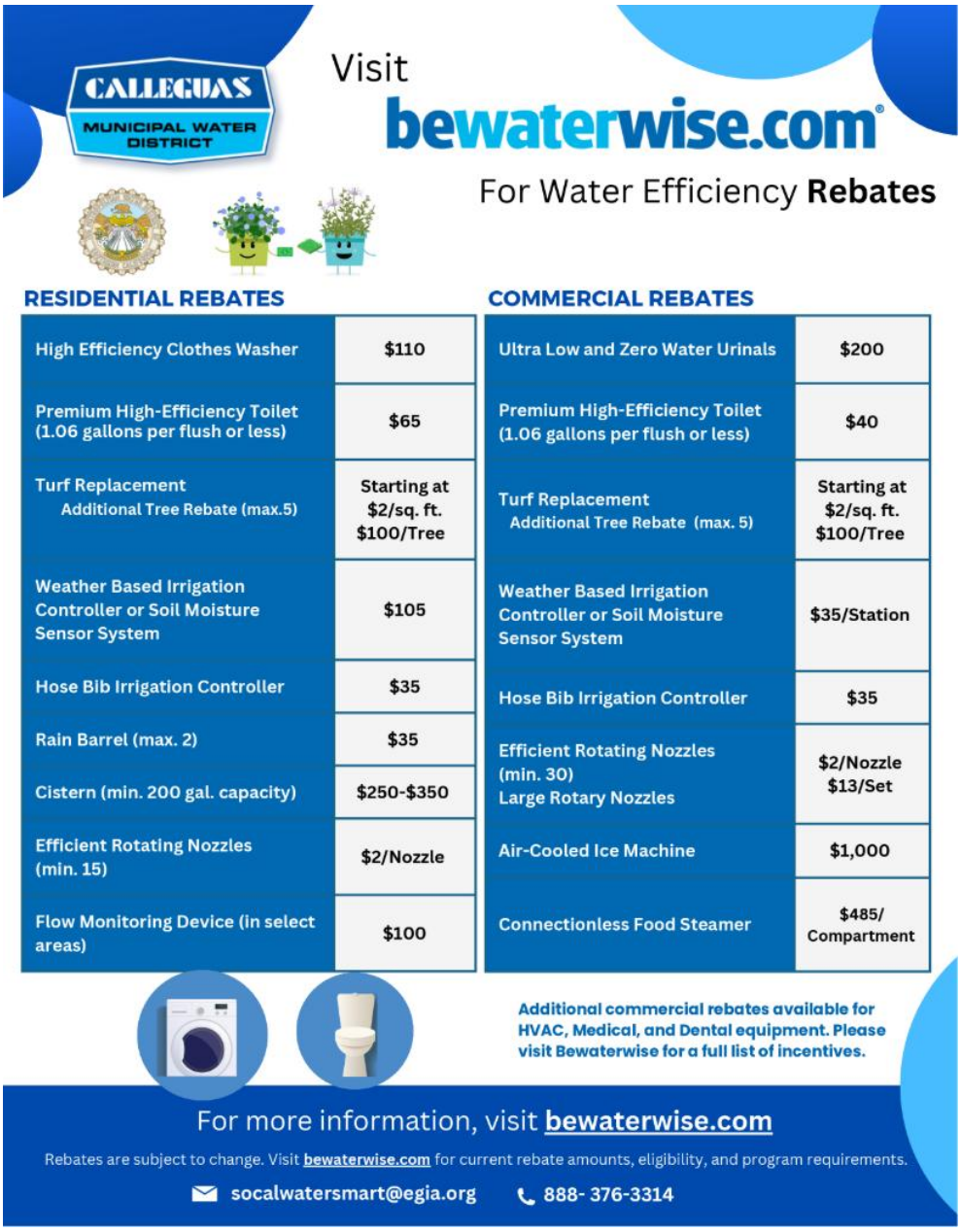
Camrosa does not have a "conservation" department or even a "conservation" program. In previous droughts, Camrosa hired additional staff to assist in customer outreach and water use efficiency support to help manage the District's response to state conservation mandates. However, water use efficiency and customer education is a whole-organization effort: directors participate in customer facility tours, the General Manger speaks at local events, staff guest

lecture and coordinate school assemblies, and customer service provides ongoing education every day in the field. Activities that requires financial resources falls under the Water Resource Management program in the budget.

9.8 Other Demand Management Measures

Camrosa participates in Metropolitan's SoCal Water$mart rebate program via Calleguas's "bewaterwise" program, which offers rebates on several water-use efficiency devices for residential and CII customers. Calleguas's current wholesaler supplier assistance rebates that are available to Camrosa's customers are shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1. Calleguas Wholesale Supplier Assistance Rebates



9.9 Reporting Implementation

Table 9-1 lists the demand management measures implemented over the past five years in Camrosa's service area.

Table 9-1. Demand Management Measures

	Number of Items Implemented or Square Feet[1]				
Item	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Faucet Aerators	0	0	0	1	0
High Efficiency Clothes Washer	31	20	23	25	15
High Efficiency Toilets	0	10	0	0	0
Low Flow Showerhead	0	0	0	0	3
Rain Barrel	0	17	13	6	1
Rotating Nozzle	0	124	383	0	16
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers	27	31	18	12	14
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers with Landscape Logic	6	7	14	4	4
Turf Removal (Square Feet)	9,554	47,280	100,185	58,239	8,451

Notes:

1. Data provided by Calleguas.

10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes the steps taken to make the UWMP publicly available as well as adopt and submit the UWMP in accordance with the Water Code.

IN THIS SECTION

- Completed Steps for UWMP and WSCP

10.1 Completed Steps for UWMP and WSCP

The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the Board of Directors at a public meeting on June 23, 2026. The Draft 2025 WSCP and UWMP were made available for public review in early June 2026 and a public hearing was held on June 23, 2026 at the Camrosa Board of Directors meeting.

Per Government Code 6066, the public hearing was noticed in a local newspaper for two consecutive weeks in June 2026, more than five days apart with the first notice more than fourteen days ahead of the public hearing. The hearing notices are attached in Appendix D. In addition, Camrosa provided notice of the Draft UWMP and WSCP on social media sites to encourage public review. Camrosa maintained a copy of the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP in its office and on its website prior to the public hearing.

The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the Board of Directors at a public meeting on June 23, 2026 following the public hearing. A copy of the Adoption Resolution is included in Appendix J.

This Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. Within 30 days of adoption, a hard copy of Camrosa's Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were sent to the California State Library and electronic copies were sent all cities and counties within the service area. This UWMP will be available to the public on the Camrosa website.

Should Camrosa need to implement a significant amendment to the adopted 2025 UWMP or WSCP in the future, the District will hold a public hearing for review of the proposed amendments to the document. The District will send a 60-day notification letter to all cities and counties within its service area and notify the public. Notification to the public with be published twice in the newspaper, the first notice being a minimum of two weeks prior to the public hearing. Once the amended document is adopted, a copy finalized version will be sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all cities and counties within the service area within 30 days of adoption. The finalized version will also be made available to the public both online and in person at the District's public office during normal business hours.

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Appendix A UWMP Checklist

A

Retail (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Section 1.1
x	1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.1
x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1
x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.2
x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.1
x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.2
x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.3
x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Section 2.3
x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.1
x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.4.1, Table 3-2
x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4.2
x	3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5
x	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.2, Tables 4-1, 4-3, and 4-6
x	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 4.2.2 Table 4-2
x	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 4.2.2
x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	n/a, Camrosa does not serve any single or multi-family tracts designated as low-income housing.
x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.5, Table 4-5
x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.4
x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.4
x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.4
x	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Section 5.1, Table 5-1
x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Chapter 6
x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 6.7, 7.2 and 7.3
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 6.3 and Section 6.3.3, Table 6-1

x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.3.2
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.3.1
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.3.2
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.3.2
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.3.2
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.3.3, Table 6-1
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.9, Table 6-6
x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.10, Table 6-7
x	6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.8
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier’s service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.6.1
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.6.1, Table 6-3
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.6.2, Table 6-4
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.6.2, Table 6-4
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.6.2, Table 6-4 and 6-5
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 6.6.2.1
x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.6.2
x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.7
x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.9, Table 6-6
x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.12, Table 6-8
x	7.1	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, and 6.7
x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 7.2.3.1, 7.2.3.2, 7.2.3.3 - Tables 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3
x	7.2	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2
x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3.1
x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.1
x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.3.2, Table 7-4
x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2

x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H
x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 2.0
x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 3.0
x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 3.0
x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 4.0
x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Appendix H Section 4.0, Table 4-1
x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix H Section 5.2, Table 5-2
x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Appendix H Section 5.1, Table 5-1
x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix H Section 5.2, Table 5-2
x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Appendix H Section 5.1, Table 5-1
x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Appendix H Section 5.1 and 5.2, Tables 5-1 and 5-2
x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix H Section 5.5
x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 6.0
x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 6.0
x	8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 7.0
x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 8.0
x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies*.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 8.0
x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 8.0
x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 9.0
x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 9.0
x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought*.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 9.0
x	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 10.0
x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 11.0
x	8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 12.0
x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix H Section 13.0
x	9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Chapter 9
x	10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.1 and Section 2.3, Table 2-1
x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1, Appendix D
x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.1
x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1

x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	n/a, Camrosa is not regulated by the CPUC

Appendix B UWMP Standardized Tables

B

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems

	Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)		
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025
Add additional rows as needed			
CA5610063	Camrosa Water District	10,501	19,760
	Total:	10,501	19,760
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification

Select Only One	Type of Plan			
☑	Individual UWMP			
☐	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)		Name of RUWMP Drop down list	If "Other" specify name of RUWMP
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification

Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (select from drop down)	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631 (h).
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Calleguas Municipal Water District
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected | Water Code Section 10631(a)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	28,500	28,400	28,400	28,300	28,300	28,200
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water - 2025 Actual | Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUE data online submittal		Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume
Single Family		Potable	4,524
Multi-Family		Potable	150
Commercial	Includes Industrial	Potable	496
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	315
Landscape		Potable	693
Agricultural		Potable	512
Other (optional)		Potable	11
Distribution System Water Loss	Real and Apparent Losses	Potable	614
Agricultural	Includes Non-Potable Landscape	Non-Potable	4,844
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	564
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	to PVCWD	Non-Potable	7,037
		Total:	19,760
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. USER TESTING: For reporting of STORAGE, see guidance in email.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water - Projected | Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
Single Family		Potable	4,319	4,244	4,177	4,110	4,044
Multi-Family		Potable	140	138	136	133	131
Commercial	Includes Industrial	Potable	498	508	508	508	508
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	320	326	326	326	326
Landscape		Potable	637	616	586	557	530
Agricultural		Potable	455	455	455	455	455
Other (optional)		Potable	9	9	9	9	9
Distribution System Water Loss	Real and Apparent Losses	Potable	564	554	543	535	525
Agricultural	Includes Non-Potable Landscape	Non-Potable	5,022	5,022	5,022	5,022	5,022
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	748	748	748	748	748
		Total:	**12,712**	**12,620**	**12,510**	**12,403**	**12,298**
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. USER TESTING: For reporting of STORAGE, see guidance in email.							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections | Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **(Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook)** **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. **OPTIONAL** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.4, Table 4-5
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **(Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook)** **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
OPTIONAL If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found. (An example is included in Appendix K.)	**Section 4.3**
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting | Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report all five years for each Public Water System as available.		
CA5610063	2021	No
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
	2025	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a reference to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports		
NOTES: The District is in the process of validating and submitting the FY 2020-21 water loss audit to DWR.		

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard | Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day (as calculated by the Water Board)	Units for Real Water Loss (as used by the Water Board) Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected.)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day (as calculated by the Water Board	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA5610063	Yes	19.9	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	10,501	443	37.7	16.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	10,501	170	14.5
Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards											
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.											
NOTES:											

CWC 10631(d)(3)(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress | Water Code Section 10608.40

☐	Not an Urban Water Supplier in 2020. Supplier will not complete this table.					
Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020		
				Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
Individual Target	261	203	Yes			
DWR NOTES: Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped | Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)

☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater.						
☑	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type Drop Down List May use each category multiple times	**Water Type (OPTIONAL) Drop down list**	**Location or Basin Name**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	251	196	386	1,581	1,529
Alluvial Basin	Non-Potable	Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	1,460	1,258	546	531	441
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Pleasant Valley Basin	2,293	2,626	2,077	1,249	2,100
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Tierra Rejada Basin	219	141	200	185	196
		Total:	**4,223**	**4,221**	**3,209**	**3,546**	**4,266**
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 | Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.
	Percentage of 2025 service area covered by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection		Recipient of Collected Wastewater		
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	**Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL Drop Down List**	**Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025**	**Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Drop down list**	**Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? Drop Down List**
Camrosa Water District	Metered	1,381	Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 216832	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		**1,381**		

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and End Uses Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 | Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number Drop down list	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 End Uses of Wastewater in UWMP Service Area										
				Recycled Water Within UWMP Service Area		Recycled Water Outside of UWMP Service Area		Wastewater Discharged		Instream Flow Permit Requirements		Wastewater Delivered to Another Entity		
				Recycled Water Standard or Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume	Recycled Water Standard or Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume	Recycled Water Standard or Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume	Recycled Water Standard or Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume	Recycled Water Standard or Treatment Level Drop down list	Volume	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 216832	No	1,381		Tertiary	420	Tertiary	961							
Camarillo WRP, Place ID 216719	Yes			Tertiary	0	Tertiary	1,397							
Hill Canyon Treatment Plant	Yes			Tertiary	4,425	Tertiary	4,679							
Total:		**1,381**	**0**		**4,844**		**7,037**		**0**		**0**		**0**	

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Portion of WW received from UWMP service area is treated at Camrillo WRP and HCTP, however; this data is not metered.

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area | Water Code Section 10633 (c)(d)

☐	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	Camrosa Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo Sanitary District Water Recycling Plant, City of Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Treatment Plant produced recycled water that Camrosa diverts as non-potable surface water.
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	Camrosa Water District
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume) Include units (OPTIONAL) :	853 AF supplemented
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	**Imported water from Calleguas and Non-Potable Groundwater from Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin**

Use Type Drop down list	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume	Narrative page number
Agricultural irrigation	Non-Potable	Recycled Water	213	328	328	328	328	328	328	*57*
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Non-Potable	Recycled Water	207	186	186	186	186	186	186	*57*
Agricultural irrigation	Non-Potable	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	3,193	3,287	3,287	3,287	3,287	3,287	3,287	*57*
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Non-Potable	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	1,232	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	*57*
		Total:	**4,844**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5,022**	**5022.24**	

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.
Potential recycled water use - a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.

NOTES: Recycled water use is not currently ancticipated to exand in the future.

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual | Water Code Section 10633

☐	Recycled water was not used in 2025 nor projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below.		
Use Type		**2020 Projection for 2025**	**2025 Actual Use**
Insert additional rows as needed using the types found in this list			
Agricultural irrigation	Recycled Water	331	213
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Recycled Water	200	207
Agricultural irrigation	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	4,700	3,193
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Blend of Recycled Water and Non-Potable Surface Water	1,105	1,232
	Total:	**6,336**	**4,844**
DWR NOTES Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use | Water Code Section 10633 (f)

☑	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
☑	Section 6.6.2.1, Page 58-59		
Name of Action	**Description**	**Planned Implementation Year**	**Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use**
		Total:	
		Total (AF):	**0**
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs | Water Code Section 10631 (f)

☐	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type Drop Down List	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name				
Phase I + Strategy 2A						
New Pleasant Valley Well, Iron and Manganese Treatment at Lynnwood Well Site	No		Potable	2030	All Year Types	2,765
Conejo Wellfield Reverse Osmosis	No		Potable	2030	All Year Types	
Wheel Conejo Wellfield RO Water to Pleasant Valley Wells	Yes	Calleguas	Potable	2030	All Year Types	
Phase III						
Two New Pleasant Valley Wells	No		Potable	2035	All Year Types	385

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual | Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply		2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	Actual Volume	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Total Right or Safe or Sustainable Yield (OPTIONAL)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	From Arroyo Santa Rosa, Pleasant Valley, and Tierra Rejada Basins	3,140	Potable	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	From Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	441	Non-Potable	
Desalinated Water - Groundwater	From Pleasant Valley	685	Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	From Calleguas	3,876	Potable	
Recycled Water	From CWRF	1,381	Non-Potable	
Recycled Water	From CamSan	1,397	Non-Potable	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Diverted from Conejo Creek	8,840	Non-Potable	
Total:		**19,760**		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 6-8DS: Source Water Desalination by Urban Water Supplier

☐	Supplier does not reduce salinity in either groundwater or surface water prior to distribution.										
Desalination Facility (Drop Down list)	**Plant Capacity**	**Intake Type Drop down list**	**Source Water Type Drop down list**	**Influent TDS**	**Brine Discharge Drop down list**	**Volume of Water Desalinated**					**Name(s) of Agencies that Receive this Water**
						2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	
Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant	1 MGD	Vertical Well	Groundwater	1,500 mg/L	Brine Line	809	1,002	309	655	685	Camrosa Water District
					Total:	809	1,002	309	655	685	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submital Table 2-3.											
NOTES: Brine is discharged to the ocean via Calleguas's Salinity Management Pipeline.											

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected | Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
			Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe or Sustainable Yield (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe or Sustainable Yield (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe or Sustainable Yield (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe or Sustainable Yield (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe or Sustainable Yield (OPTIONAL)
Purchased or Imported Water	From Calleguas	Potable	700		696		690		685	-	679	-
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	Potable	3,407		3,407		3,407		3,407		3,407	-
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Pleasant Valley Basin	Potable	2,317		2,702		2,702		2,702		2,702	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Tierra Rejada Basin	Potable	216		216		216		216		216	
Desalinated Water - Groundwater	Pleasant Valley Basin	Potable	947		947		947		947		947	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Conejo Creek	Non-Potable	8,825		8,825		8,825		8,825		8,825	
Recycled Water	CWRF	Non-Potable	1,340		1,340		1,340		1,340		1,340	
Recycled Water	CamSan	Non-Potable	1,350		1,350		1,350		1,350		1,350	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin	Non-Potable	424		424		424		424		424	
		Total:	**19,526**	**-**	**19,907**	**-**	**19,901**	**-**	**19,896**	**-**	**19,890**	

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.
USER TESTING: For reporting of STORAGE, see guidance in email.

NOTES:

Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product use Table O-	**Retail Potable Deliveries**	**Urban Water Supplier Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	July, 2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	June, 2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility**	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		**8,118**		**8,118**
Energy Consumed (kWh)		**5,684,951**		**5,684,951**
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		**2,149**	**0**	**2,149**
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0	**kWh**			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Data is metered energy use from Southern California Edison and volume of water is meterd from existing water production facilities				
Narrative:				

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year (If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025)	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats		
		☑	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location Section 7.2.3	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.		
		Volume Available		% of Average Supply
Average Year				
Single-Dry Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year				

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and ~~Demand~~ Use Comparison | Water Code Section

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	**19,526**	**19,907**	**19,901**	**19,896**	**19,890**
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	**12,712**	**12,620**	**12,510**	**12,403**	**12,298**
Surplus/(shortfall)	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592

10635. (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years.

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison | Water Code Section 10635(a)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals:	**19,526**	**19,907**	**19,901**	**19,896**	**19,890**
Use Totals:	**12,712**	**12,620**	**12,510**	**12,403**	**12,298**
Surplus/(shortfall)	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison | Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
First Year	**Supply Totals:**	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592
Second Year	**Supply Totals:**	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592
Third Year	**Supply Totals:**	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592
Fourth Year	**Supply Totals:**	19,526	19,907	19,901	19,896	19,890
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	6,814	7,286	7,391	7,493	7,592
Fifth Year	**Supply Totals:**	19,421	19,802	19,798	19,793	19,789
	Use Totals:	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
	Surplus/(shortfall)	6,709	7,182	7,288	7,390	7,491

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment | Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)

2026	Total
Total Water Use:	12,716
Total Supplies:	19,506
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**6,790**
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use:	12,715
Total Supplies:	19,438
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**6,723**
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use:	12,714
Total Supplies:	19,370
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**6,656**
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use:	12,713
Total Supplies:	19,302
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**6,589**
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment | Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)

2030	Total
Total Water Use:	12,712
Total Supplies:	19,526
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**6,814**
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels | Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)

☐	Supplier Uses the Standard Six Levels of Water Shortage. The supplier will not complete this table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%	1	Up to 20%
2	Up to 20%	1	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%	2	Up to 40%
4	Up to 40%	2	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%	3	>40%
6	>50%	3	>40%
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions | Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)

No	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)		
Shortage Level	**Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include units used (volume type or percentage)**	**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**
Add additional rows as needed			
1-3	Other Actions (describe)	500 AFY	Maximize PV Basin production
1-3	Other Purchases	1500 AFY	Maximize imported water purchases
1-3	Other Actions (describe)	500 AFY	Maximize Santa Rosa Basin production
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions | Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

No	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions** **Drop down list** **These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include units used (volume type or percentage)**	**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?** **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
Permanent	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	0-1%		No
Permanent	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Must repair leaks within 48 hours.	No
Permanent	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	0-1%	All hoses must use a shutoff nozzle.	No
Permanent	Other	0-1%	Vehicles must be cleaned only by use of a hand-held bucket or hose with a shutoff nozzle.	No
Permanent	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0-1%		No
Permanent	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%		No
Permanent	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.	No
Permanent	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Installation of single pass cooling systems in buildings requesting new water service is prohibited.	No
Permanent	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0-1%		No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions | Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

No	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include units used (volume type or percentage)**	**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
Permanent	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Irrigation with potable water during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.	No
Permanent	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0-1%	Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	No
Permanent	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings must be consistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	No
Permanent	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0-1%		No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	1-5%	Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water prohibited between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.	No
1	Other	5-20%	The District may implement other water-use requirements as determined appropriate.	No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions | Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

No	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include units used (volume type or percentage)**	**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	1-2%	Must repair leaks within 24 hours.	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-10%	Water or irrigating landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three days per week.	No
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	1-2%	Limits on filling residential swimming pools and spas. Draining and/or refilling is allowed only for health or safety reasons.	No
2	Other	20-40%	The District may implement other water use requirements as determined appropriate.	No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions | Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

No	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions** **Drop down list** **These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include units used (volume type or percentage)**	**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?** **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
3	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	10-15%	Any watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water may be prohibited by the Board of Directors.	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	1-2%	No new potable water service, new temporary meters, or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide such service will be issued without mitigation measures to offset the new demand.	Yes
3	Other	>40%	The District may implement other water use requirements as determined appropriate.	Yes
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties | Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Camarillo	Yes	Yes
City of Thousand Oaks	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
Ventura County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

Appendix C Consistency with the Delta Plan

C

Camrosa Water District

2025 UWMP Appendix C: Reduced Delta Reliance Reporting

1.0 Background

Camrosa Water District (Camrosa or District) receives a portion of its water supply from Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) on a wholesale basis. Calleguas is a Member Agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), who provides imported water supplies to Calleguas who in turn distributes its Retail Partners, including Camrosa. Metropolitan is a contractor on the State Water Project (SWP) and virtually all imported water supplies made available to Camrosa originate from the SWP system. The SWP system runs from Lake Oroville in Northern California to Southern California, crossing the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) along the way.

Camrosa is an urban water supplier that anticipates receiving water from a proposed covered action, such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta provided by its wholesaler Calleguas and Metropolitan. Through this appendix, Camrosa is providing information in its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that may be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, *Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance* (WR P1).[1]

Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is one of fourteen regulatory policies in the Delta Plan. The Delta Plan was adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council. Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies UWMPs as a tool to demonstrate consistency with state policy to reduce reliance on the Delta for a supplier that carries out or takes part in a covered action. WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all of the following apply:

(1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved

[1] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 5003.

regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);

(2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and

(3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above.

(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis and documentation provided below include all of the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) and are included in Camrosa's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

2.0 Summary of Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on the Delta

As stated in WR P1(c)(1), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta.

It is important to note that Metropolitan reports the expected outcomes for reduced reliance on the Delta in its 2025 UWMP on a region-wide scale that includes its Member Agencies and their retail suppliers, including Camrosa. From its 2010 baseline, both long-term Regional Self-Reliance and Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed are expected to increase over time.

Camrosa will report its own expected outcomes for Regional Self-Reliance. This report uses the approach and guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025 (Guidebook Appendix C) issued in January 2026.

As discussed in Section 4.0, Metropolitan's Member Agencies and their customers indirectly reduce reliance on the Delta through collective efforts as a cooperative. Therefore, Camrosa will report Metropolitan's expected outcomes for Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed.

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for Camrosa's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance. The results show that Camrosa is measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used.

2.1 Expected Outcomes for Regional Self-Reliance for Camrosa

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 6,800 acre-feet (AF) from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 40% of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table 3).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 7,300 AF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 45% of 2050 normal water year retail demands (Table 3).

2.2 Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed for Metropolitan

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466,000 AF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of 6.5% of 2025 normal water year retail demands (Table 4).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537,000 AF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of just over 9.4% of 2045 normal water year retail demands (Table 4).

3.0 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on the Delta

The methodology used to determine Metropolitan's reduced Delta reliance and Camrosa's improved regional self-reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix C, including the use of narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources. Some of the key assumptions underlying these analyses include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2025 UWMP or previously adopted UWMPs and represent average or normal water year conditions.
- The analysis of Regional Self-Reliance was conducted at the Camrosa service area level.
- The analysis of Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed was conducted at the Metropolitan service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of Metropolitan, its member agencies (including Calleguas), as well as the member agency customers (including Camrosa).

3.1 Baseline and Calculation of Water Use Efficiency

In order to calculate the expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance, a baseline is needed to compare against. This analysis uses a normal water year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C.

As shown in Table 1 and

Table 2, Camrosa utilized the optional calculation tool to determine its Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline.

Table 1. Calculation of Water Use Efficiency

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	18,088	18,453	15,177	14,974	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
Non-Potable Water Demands	7,198	7,342	6,773	7,410	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	10,890	11,111	8,404	7,564	6,942	6,850	6,740	6,633	6,528

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population	26,931	30,071	30,880	33,174	29,200	29,000	28,800	28,700	28,500

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	361	330	243	204	212	211	209	206	204
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(31)	(118)	(157)	(149)	(150)	(152)	(155)	(157)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		1,049	4,083	5,850	4,866	4,877	4,906	4,972	4,996

Table 2. Calculation of Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	18,088	18,453	15,177	14,974	12,712	12,620	12,510	12,403	12,298
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		1,049	4,083	5,850	4,866	4,877	4,906	4,972	4,996
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	18,088	19,502	19,260	20,824	17,578	17,497	17,416	17,375	17,294

Data used in these calculations are explained below:

Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For

The demand data shown in Table 1 were collected from the following sources and calculated in

Table 2:

- Baseline (2010) value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP, Table 5: Baseline Demand for Projections: 2010 demand
- 2015 value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP, Table 6: Projected Demand: Accounts and Volume 2015-2025
- 2020 value – Camrosa's 2015 UWMP, Table 4-3: Retail Total Water Demands
- 2025 value – Camrosa's 2020 UWMP, Table 4-3: Retail Total Water Use, Potable and Non-Potable
- 2030-2050 values – Camrosa's 2025 UWMP, Table 4-6: 2030-2050 Projected Water Use

Non-Potable Water Demands

The demand data shown in Table 1 were collected from the following sources (note: non-potable water demands correlate directly to forecasted non-potable, local supply projections):

- Baseline (2010) value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP, Table 5: Baseline Demand for Projections: 2010 demand
- 2015 value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP, Table 6: Projected Demand: Accounts and Volume 2015-2025
- 2020 value – Camrosa's 2015 UWMP, Table 4-3: Retail Total Water Demands
- 2025 value – Camrosa's 2020 UWMP, Table 4-3: Retail Total Water Use, Potable and Non-Potable
- 2030-2050 values – Camrosa's 2025 UWMP, Table 4-6: 2030-2050 Projected Water Use

Total Service Area Population

The population data shown in Table 1 were collected from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP Table 3: Population Current and Projected
- 2015 value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP Table 3: Population Current and Projected
- 2020 value – Camrosa's 2015 UWMP, Table 3-4: Camrosa Population Projections
- 2025 value – Camrosa's 2020 UWMP, Table 3-5: Camrosa Population Projections
- 2030-2030 values – Camrosa's 2025 UWMP, Table 3-2: District Service Area Population Projections

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline

As demonstrated in

Table 2, the Camrosa service area has seen a significant increase in water use efficiency since the 2010 baseline. Imported water demands are forecasted to decrease into the future as Camrosa expands and/or implement new local supply programs.

Total Service Area Water Demands

Following the calculation of "Reported Water Use Efficiency", those demands are added to "Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For" to reflect the total retail water demands for the Camrosa service area (

Table 2).

3.2 Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1(c)(1) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Table 3 shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance both in amount and as a percentage. The numbers shown in Table 3 represent efforts to improve regional self-reliance for the Calleguas service area and include the total contributions of Calleguas and its Retail Partners, including Camrosa.

Supporting narratives and documentation for the data shown in Table 3 are provided below:

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency information shown in Table 3 is taken directly from Table 2. It is now reflected as a supply contributing to regional self-reliance.

Water Recycling (Non-potable)

The water recycling values shown in Table 3 are supplies to meet the projected "Non-potable Water Demands" shown in Table 1. A description on these water supplies can be found in Section 6.6 – Wastewater and Recycled Water in the Camrosa's 2025 UWMP.

Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects

The local and regional water supply and storage projects data shown in Table 3 include local groundwater recovery and groundwater desalination production in Camrosa's service area, and were collected from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP Table 15: Water Supplies – Current and Projected

- 2015 value – Camrosa's 2010 UWMP Table 15: Water Supplies – Current and Projected
- 2020 value – Camrosa's 2015 UWMP Table 6-9: Retail Water Supplies – Projected
- 2025 values – Camrosa's 2020 UWMP, Table 6-9: Retail Water Supplies – Projected
- 2030-2050 values – Camrosa's 2025 UWMP, Table 6-7: Retail: Water Supplies – Actual and Projected

The results shown in Table 3 demonstrate that Camrosa is improving its regional self-reliance. Water supplies contributing to regional self-reliance are projected to increase over time. The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for Camrosa's improved regional self-reliance:

- Near-term (2030) – The expected outcome for normal water year regional self-reliance increases by about 6,800 AF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 40% of 2030 normal water year retail demands.
- Long-Term (2050) – In the long-term, normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase to about 7,300 AF from the 2010 baseline. This represents a decrease of 45% of 2050 normal water year retail demands.

Table 3. Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	1,049	4,083	5,850	4,866	4,877	4,906	4,972	4,996
Water Recycling	7,198	7,342	6,773	7,410	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies									
Conjunctive Use Projects									
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	3,547	6,438	6,750	8,700	6,887	7,272	7,272	7,272	7,272
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance									
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	10,745	14,829	17,606	21,960	17,523	17,919	17,948	18,014	18,038

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	18,088	19,502	19,260	20,824	17,578	17,497	17,416	17,375	17,294

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	10,745	14,829	17,606	21,960	17,523	17,919	17,948	18,014	18,038
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		4,084	6,861	11,215	6,778	7,174	7,203	7,269	7,293

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	59.4%	76.0%	91.4%	105.5%	99.7%	102.4%	103.1%	103.7%	104.3%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		16.6%	32.0%	46.1%	40.3%	43.0%	43.7%	44.3%	44.9%

3.3 Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

WR P1(c)(1) requires that water suppliers report the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in supplies from the Delta watershed either as an amount or as a percentage.

For reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta Watershed, the data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of Metropolitan and its member agencies (e.g., Calleguas) and their customers (e.g. Camrosa), and were developed in conjunction with Calleguas and other Metropolitan member agencies as part of the UWMP coordination process (as described in Chapter 5 of Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP). In accordance with UMWP requirements, Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers (many of them retail agencies) also report demands and supplies for their service areas in their respective UWMPs. The data reported by those agencies are not additive to the regional totals shown in Metropolitan's UWMP, rather their reporting represents subtotals of the regional total and should be considered as such for the purposes of determining reduced reliance on the Delta.

While the demands that Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers report in their UWMP's are a good reflection of the demands in their respective service areas, they do not adequately represent each water suppliers' contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. In order to calculate and report their reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, water suppliers that receive water from the Delta through other regional or wholesale water suppliers would need to determine the amount of Delta water that they receive from the regional or wholesale supplier. Two specific pieces of information are needed to accomplish this, first is the quantity of demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that accurately reflect a supplier's contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta and second is the quantity of a supplier's demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that are met by supplies from the Delta watershed.

For water suppliers that make investments in regional projects or programs it may be infeasible to quantify their demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier in a way that accurately reflects their individual contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. Due to the extensive, long-standing and successful implementation of regional demand management and local resource incentive programs in Metropolitan's service area, this infeasibility holds true for Metropolitan's members as well their customers. **For Metropolitan's service area, reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed can only be accurately accounted at the regional level.** This is further discussed in Section 4.0.

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for Metropolitan's Delta reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed:

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466,000 AF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of 6.5% of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table 4).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537,000 AF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of 9.4% of 2050 normal water year retail demands (Table 4).

The results show that as a region, Metropolitan and its members (including Calleguas) as well as their customers (including Camrosa) are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used.

Table 4. Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Metropolitan UWMP Table A.10-3; DWR UWMP Table C-4)

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,133,000	949,000	924,000	901,000	877,000	877,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Exchanges of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	20,000	44,000	91,000	58,000	77,000	77,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**1,492,000**	**1,073,000**	**1,075,000**	**1,191,000**	**1,026,000**	**1,001,000**	**979,000**	**955,000**	**955,000**

Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,925,000	4,969,000	5,102,000	5,209,000	5,302,000	5,391,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,026,000	1,001,000	979,000	955,000	955,000
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**NA**	**(419,000)**	**(417,000)**	**(301,000)**	**(466,000)**	**(491,000)**	**(513,000)**	**(537,000)**	**(537,000)**

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Percent of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.2%	20.6%	19.6%	18.8%	18.0%	17.7%
Change in Percent of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**NA**	**-7.6%**	**-6.6%**	**-3.0%**	**-6.5%**	**-7.5%**	**-8.4%**	**-9.1%**	**-9.4%**

Source: Metropolitan 2025 Draft UWMP, Appendix 10 - Metropolitan's Reduced Delta Reliance Reporting (February 2026)

4.0 Infeasibility of Accounting Supplies from the Delta Watershed for Metropolitan's Member Agencies and their Customers

Metropolitan's service area, as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. Consistent with Metropolitan's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed is evaluated at the regional level through changes in regional self-reliance and total reliance on Delta supplies. Metropolitan's member agencies coordinate reliance on the Delta through their membership in Metropolitan, a regional cooperative providing wholesale water service to its 26 member agencies. Accordingly, regional reliance on the Delta can only be measured regionally—not by individual Metropolitan member agencies and not by the customers of those member agencies.

Metropolitan's member agencies, and those agencies' customers, indirectly reduce reliance on the Delta through their collective efforts as a cooperative. Metropolitan's member agencies do not control the amount of Delta water they receive from Metropolitan. Metropolitan manages a statewide integrated conveyance system consisting of its participation in the State Water Project (SWP), its Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) including Colorado River water resources, programs and water exchanges, and its regional storage portfolio. Along with the SWP, CRA, storage programs, and Metropolitan's conveyance and distribution facilities, demand management programs increase the future reliability of water resources for the region. In addition, demand management programs provide system-wide benefits by decreasing the demand for imported water, which helps to decrease the burden on the district's infrastructure and reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all member agencies.

Metropolitan's costs are funded almost entirely from its service area, with the exception of grants and other assistance from government programs. Most of Metropolitan's revenues are collected directly from its member agencies. Properties within Metropolitan's service area pay a property tax that provided approximately 15 percent of the fiscal year 2024 annual budgeted revenues. The rest of Metropolitan's costs are funded through rates and charges paid by Metropolitan's member agencies for the wholesale services it provides to them.[2] Thus,

[2] A standby charge is collected from properties within the service areas of 22 of Metropolitan's 26 member agencies, ranging from $5 to $15 per acre annually, or per parcel if smaller than an acre. Standby charges go towards those member agencies' obligations to Metropolitan for the Readiness-to-Serve Charge. Standby charges represented approximately 2 percent of Metropolitan's total revenues in Fiscal Year

Metropolitan's member agencies fund nearly all operations Metropolitan undertakes to reduce reliance on the Delta, including Colorado River Programs, storage facilities, Local Resources Programs and conservation programs within Metropolitan's service area.

Because of the integrated nature of Metropolitan's systems and operations, and the collective nature of Metropolitan's regional efforts, it is infeasible to quantify each of Metropolitan's member agencies' individual reliance on the Delta. It is infeasible to attempt to segregate an entity and a system that were designed to work as an integrated regional cooperative.

In addition to the member agencies funding Metropolitan's regional efforts, they also invest in their own local programs to reduce their reliance on any imported water. Moreover, the customers of those member agencies may also invest in their own local programs to reduce water demand. However, to the extent those efforts result in reduction of demands on Metropolitan, that reduction does not equate to a like reduction of reliance on the Delta. Demands on Metropolitan are not commensurate with demands on the Delta because most of Metropolitan's member agencies receive blended resources from Metropolitan as determined by Metropolitan—not the individual member agency—and for most member agencies, the blend varies from month-to-month and year-to-year due to hydrology, operational constraints, use of storage and other factors.

4.1 Colorado River Programs

As a regional cooperative of member agencies, Metropolitan invests in programs to ensure the continued reliability and sustainability of Colorado River supplies. Metropolitan was established to obtain an allotment of Colorado River water, and its first mission was to construct and operate the CRA. The CRA consists of five pumping plants, 450 miles of high voltage power lines, one electric substation, four regulating reservoirs, and 242 miles of aqueducts, siphons, canals, conduits and pipelines terminating at Lake Mathews in Riverside County. Metropolitan owns, operates, and manages the CRA. Metropolitan is responsible for operating, maintaining, rehabilitating, and repairing the CRA, and is responsible for obtaining and scheduling energy resources adequate to power pumps at the CRA's five pumping stations.

Colorado River supplies include Metropolitan's basic Colorado River apportionment, along with supplies that result from existing and committed programs, including supplies from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID)-Metropolitan Conservation Program, the implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) and related agreements, and the exchange agreement with San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). The QSA established the baseline water use for each of the agreement parties and facilitates the transfer of water from agricultural agencies to urban uses. Since the QSA, additional programs have been

2025/26. *See Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Water Standby Charge for Fiscal Year 2025/26, Board Materials (as presented May 13, 2025 and incorporated in subsequent budget materials, including November 2025 revision), and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Water Revenue Bonds Official Statement, Appendix A – "The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California."*

implemented to increase Metropolitan's CRA supplies. These programs have continued to evolve in response to ongoing drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin and associated shortage and contingency actions. These include the PVID Land Management, Crop Rotation, and Water Supply Program, as well as the Lower Colorado River Water Supply Project. The 2007 Interim Guidelines provided for the coordinated operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, as well as the Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) program that allows Metropolitan to store water in Lake Mead.

4.2 Storage Investments/Facilities

Surface and groundwater storage are critical elements of Southern California's water resources strategy and help Metropolitan reduce its reliance on the Delta. Because California experiences dramatic swings in weather and hydrology, storage is important to regulate those swings and mitigate possible supply shortages. Surface and groundwater storage provide a means of storing water during normal and wet years for later use during dry years, when imported supplies are limited. The Metropolitan system, for purposes of meeting demands during times of shortage, regulating system flows, and ensuring system reliability in the event of a system outage, provides over 1,000,000 acre-feet of system storage capacity. Diamond Valley Lake provides 810,000 acre-feet of that storage capacity, effectively doubling Southern California's previous surface water storage capacity. Other existing imported water storage available to the region consists of Metropolitan's raw water reservoirs, a share of the SWP's raw water reservoirs in and near the service area, and the portion of the groundwater basins used for conjunctive-use storage.

Since the early twentieth century, DWR and Metropolitan have constructed surface water reservoirs to meet emergency, drought/seasonal, and regulatory water needs for Southern California. These reservoirs include Pyramid Lake, Castaic Lake, Elderberry Forebay, Silverwood Lake, Lake Perris, Lake Skinner, Lake Mathews, Live Oak Reservoir, Garvey Reservoir, Palos Verdes Reservoir, Orange County Reservoir, and Metropolitan's Diamond Valley Lake (DVL).

Metropolitan's Live Oak and Garvey Reservoirs serve exclusively as regulating facilities and have a combined capacity of approximately 4,100 AF. The remaining reservoirs are primarily used to meet emergency, drought, and seasonal demands, with a total gross storage capacity of 1,760,200 AF. However, not all of this capacity is available to Metropolitan; accounting for dead storage and volumes allocated to other entities, Metropolitan's effective storage capacity is approximately 1,665,200 AF. Conjunctive use of the aquifers offers another important source of dry year supplies. Unused storage in Southern California groundwater basins can be used to optimize imported water supplies, and the development of groundwater storage projects allows effective management and regulation of the region's major imported supplies from the Colorado River and SWP. Over the years, Metropolitan has implemented conjunctive use through various programs in the service area; Table 5 lists the groundwater conjunctive use programs active in the region.

Table 5: Contractual Conjunctive Groundwater Projects

Project and Project Proponents*	Storage Capacity (TAF)	Dry-Year Yield (TAF/Year)	Storage Account Balance as of 1/1/2025 (TAF)
Los Angeles County			
Upper Claremont Heights Groundwater Storage Program Three Valleys MWD	3.0	1.0	1.2
San Bernardino County			
Chino Basin Groundwater Storage Program IEUA, TVMWD, Chino Basin Watermaster	100.0	33.0	63.8
Riverside County			
Elsinore Groundwater Storage Program Western MWD, Elsinore Valley MWD	12.0	4.0	11.9
Total	**115.0**	**38.0**	**76.9**

* Metropolitan's active Conjunctive Use Programs as of July 1, 2025.

4.3 Metropolitan Demand Management Programs

Demand management costs are Metropolitan's expenditures for funding local water resource development programs and water conservation programs. These Demand Management Programs incentivize the development of local water supplies and the conservation of water to reduce the need to import water to deliver to Metropolitan's member agencies. These programs are implemented below the delivery points between Metropolitan's and its member agencies' distribution systems and, as such, do not add any water to Metropolitan's supplies. Rather, the effect of these downstream programs is to produce a local supply of water for the local agencies and to reduce demands by member agencies for water imported through Metropolitan's system. The following discussions outline how Metropolitan funds local resources and conservation programs for the benefit of all of its member agencies and the entire Metropolitan service area. Notably, the history of demand management by Metropolitan's member agencies and the local agencies that purchase water from Metropolitan's members has spanned more than four decades. The significant history of the programs is another reason it would be difficult to attempt to assign a portion of such funding to any one individual member agency.

4.3.1 Local Resources Programs

In 1982, Metropolitan began providing financial incentives to its member agencies to develop new local supplies to assist in meeting the region's water needs. Because of Metropolitan's regional distribution system, these programs benefit all member agencies regardless of project location because they help to increase regional water supply reliability, reduce demands for imported water supplies, decrease the burden on Metropolitan's infrastructure, reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all the agencies that rely on water from Metropolitan.

For example, the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS) operated by the Orange County Water District is the world's largest water purification system for indirect potable reuse. It was funded, in part, by Metropolitan's member agencies through the Local Resources Program. Annually, the GWRS produces approximately 130,000 acre-feet of reliable, locally controlled, drought-proof supply of high-quality water to recharge the Orange County Groundwater Basin and protect it from seawater intrusion. The GWRS is a premier example of a regional project that significantly reduced the need to utilize imported water for groundwater replenishment in Metropolitan's service area, increasing regional and local supply reliability and reducing the region's reliance on imported supplies, including supplies from the State Water Project.

Metropolitan's local resource programs have evolved through the years to better assist Metropolitan's member agencies in increasing local supply production. The following is a description and history of the local supply incentive programs.

Local Projects Program

In 1982, Metropolitan initiated the Local Projects Program (LPP), which provided funding to member agencies to facilitate the development of recycled water projects. Under this approach, Metropolitan contributed a negotiated up-front funding amount to help finance project capital costs. Participating member agencies were obligated to reimburse Metropolitan over time. In 1986, the LPP was revised, changing the up-front funding approach to an incentive-based approach. Metropolitan contributed an amount equal to the avoided State Water Project pumping costs for each acre-foot of recycled water delivered to end-use consumers. This funding incentive was based on the premise that local projects resulted in the reduction of water imported from the Delta and the associated pumping cost. The incentive amount varied from year to year depending on the actual variable power cost paid for State Water Project imports. In 1990, Metropolitan's Board increased the LPP contribution to a fixed rate of $154 per acre-foot, which was calculated based on Metropolitan's avoided capital and operational costs to convey, treat, and distribute water, and included considerations of reliability and service area demands.

Groundwater Recovery Program

The drought of the early 1990s sparked the need to develop additional local water resources, aside from recycled water, to meet regional demand and increase regional water supply

reliability. In 1991, Metropolitan conducted the Brackish Groundwater Reclamation Study which determined that large amounts of degraded groundwater in the region were not being utilized. Subsequently, the Groundwater Recovery Program (GRP) was established to assist the recovery of otherwise unusable groundwater degraded by minerals and other contaminants, provide access to the storage assets of the degraded groundwater, and maintain the quality of groundwater resources by reducing the spread of degraded plumes.

Local Resources Program

In 1995, Metropolitan's Board adopted the Local Resources Program (LRP), which combined the LPP and GRP into one program. The Board allowed for existing LPP agreements with a fixed incentive rate to convert to the sliding scale up to $250 per acre-foot, similar to GRP incentive terms. Those agreements that were converted to LRP are known as "LRP Conversions."

Competitive Local Projects Program

In 1998, the Competitive Local Resources Program (Competitive Program) was established. The Competitive Program encouraged the development of recycled water and recovered groundwater through a process that emphasized cost-efficiency to Metropolitan, timing new production according to regional need while minimizing program administration cost. Under the Competitive Program, agencies requested an incentive rate up to $250 per acre-foot of production over 25 years under a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the development of up to 53,000 acre-feet per year of new water recycling and groundwater recovery projects. In 2003, a second RFP was issued for the development of an additional 65,000 acre-feet of new recycled water and recovered groundwater projects through the LRP.

Seawater Desalination Program

Metropolitan established the Seawater Desalination Program (SDP) in 2001 to provide financial incentives to member agencies for the development of seawater desalination projects. In 2014, seawater desalination projects became eligible for funding under the LRP, and the SDP was ended.

2007 Local Resources Program

In 2006, a task force comprised of member agency representatives was formed to identify and recommend program improvements to the LRP. As a result of the task force process, the 2007 LRP was established with a goal of 174,000 acre-feet per year of additional local water resource development. The new program allowed for an open application process and eliminated the previous competitive process. This program offered sliding scale incentives of up to $250 per acre-foot, calculated annually based on a member agency's actual local resource project costs exceeding Metropolitan's prevailing water rate.

2014 Local Resources Program

A series of workgroup meetings with member agencies was held to identify the reasons why there was a lack of new LRP applications coming into the program. The main constraint identified by the member agencies was that the $250 per acre-foot was not providing enough of an incentive for developing new projects due to higher construction costs to meet water quality requirements and to develop the infrastructure to reach end-use consumers located further from treatment plants. As a result, in 2014, the Board authorized an increase in the maximum incentive amount, provided alternative payment structures, included onsite retrofit costs and reimbursable services as part of the LRP, and added eligibility for seawater desalination projects. The current LRP incentive payment options are structured as follows:

Option 1 – Sliding scale incentive up to $340/AF for a 25-year agreement term

Option 2 – Sliding scale incentive up to $475/AF for a 15-year agreement term

Option 3 – Fixed incentive up to $305/AF for a 25-year agreement term

On-site Retrofit Programs

In 2014, Metropolitan's Board also approved the On-site Retrofit Pilot Program which provided financial incentives to public or private entities toward the cost of small-scale improvements to their existing irrigation and industrial systems to allow connection to existing recycled water pipelines. The On-site Retrofit Pilot Program helped reduce recycled water retrofit costs to the end-use consumer which is a key constraint that limited recycled water LRP projects from reaching full production capacity. The program incentive was equal to the actual eligible costs of the on-site retrofit, or $975 per acre-foot of up-front cost, which equates to $195 per acre-foot for an estimated five years of water savings ($195/AF x 5 years) multiplied by the average annual water use in previous three years, whichever is less. The Pilot Program lasted two years and was successful in meeting its goal of accelerating the use of recycled water.

In 2016, Metropolitan's Board authorized a permanent On-site Retrofit Program (ORP). This program encompassed lessons learned from the Pilot Program and feedback from member agencies to make the program more streamlined and improve its efficiency. With an annual budget of $3 million, as of fiscal year 2024/25 the program has funded 550 sites, replacing 15,360 acre-feet of potable water with recycled water per year.

Stormwater Pilot Programs

In 2019, Metropolitan's Board authorized both the Stormwater for Direct Use Pilot Program and a Stormwater for Recharge Pilot Program to study the feasibility of reusing stormwater to help meet regional demands in Southern California. These pilot programs are intended to encourage the development, monitoring, and study of new and existing stormwater projects by providing financial incentives for their construction/retrofit and monitoring/reporting costs. These pilot programs will help evaluate the potential benefits delivered by stormwater capture projects and provide a basis for potential future funding approaches. Metropolitan's Board authorized a total

of $12.5 million for the stormwater pilot programs ($5 million for the District Use Pilot and $7.5 million for the Recharge Pilot).

Current Status and Results of Metropolitan's Local Resource Programs

Today, nearly one-half of the total recycled water and groundwater recovery production in the region has been developed with an incentive from one or more of Metropolitan's local resource programs. During fiscal year 2025, Metropolitan provided about $5 million for production of 40,000 acre-feet of recycled water for non-potable and indirect potable uses. Metropolitan provided about $8 million to support projects that produced about 53,000 acre-feet of recovered groundwater for municipal use. Since 1982, Metropolitan has invested $771 million to fund 90 recycled water projects and 28 groundwater recovery projects that have produced a cumulative total of about 4.6 million acre-feet.

4.3.2 Conservation Programs

Metropolitan's regional conservation programs and approaches have a long history. Decades ago, Metropolitan recognized that demand management at the consumer level would be an important part of balancing regional supplies and demands. Water conservation efforts were seen as a way to reduce the need for imported supplies and offset the need to transport or store additional water into or within the Metropolitan service area. The actual conservation of water takes place at the retail consumer level. Regional conservation approaches have proven to be effective at reaching retail consumers throughout Metropolitan's service area and successfully implementing water saving devices, programs and practices. Through the pooling of funding by Metropolitan's member agencies, Metropolitan is able to engage in regional campaigns with wide-reaching impact. Regional investments in demand management programs, of which conservation is a key part along with local supply programs, benefit all member agencies regardless of project location. These programs help to increase regional water supply reliability, reduce demands for imported water supplies, decrease the burden on Metropolitan's infrastructure, reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all member agencies.

4.3.3 Incentive-Based Conservation Programs

Conservation Credits Program

In 1988, Metropolitan's Board approved the Water Conservation Credits Program (Credits Program). The Credits Program is similar in concept to the Local Projects Program (LPP). The purpose of the Credits Program is to encourage local water agencies to implement effective water conservation projects through the use of financial incentives. The Credits Program provides financial assistance for water conservation projects that reduce demands on Metropolitan's imported water supplies and require Metropolitan's assistance to be financially feasible.

Initially, the Credits Program provided 50 percent of a member agency's program cost, up to a maximum of $75 per acre-foot of estimated water savings. The $75 Base Conservation Rate was established based Metropolitan's avoided cost of pumping SWP supplies. The Base Conservation Rate has been revisited by Metropolitan's Board and revised twice since 1988, from $75 to $154 per acre-foot in 1990 and from $154 to $195 per acre-foot in 2005.

Metropolitan's Credits Program investment in fiscal year 2025 was $22 million.

Member Agency Administered Program

Some member agencies also have unique programs within their service areas that provide local rebates that may differ from Metropolitan's regional program. Metropolitan continues to support these local efforts through a member agency administered funding program that adheres to the same funding guidelines as the Credits Program. The Member Agency Administered Program allows member agencies to receive funding for local conservation efforts that supplement, but do not duplicate, the rebates offered through Metropolitan's regional rebate program.

Water Savings Incentive Program

There are numerous commercial entities and industries within Metropolitan's service area that pursue unique savings opportunities that do not fall within the general rebate programs that Metropolitan provides. In 2012, Metropolitan designed the Water Savings Incentive Program (WSIP) to target these unique commercial and industrial projects. In addition to rebates for devices, under this program, Metropolitan provides financial incentives to businesses and industries that created their own custom water efficiency projects. Qualifying custom projects can receive funding for permanent water efficiency changes that result in reduced potable demand.

4.3.4 Non-Incentive Conservation Programs

In addition to its incentive-based conservation programs, Metropolitan also undertakes additional efforts throughout its service area that help achieve water savings without the use of rebates. Metropolitan's non-incentive conservation efforts include:

- residential and professional water efficient landscape training classes
- water audits for large landscapes
- research, development and studies of new water saving technologies
- advertising and outreach campaigns
- community outreach and education programs
- advocacy for legislation, codes, and standards that lead to increased water savings

4.3.5 Current Status and Results of Metropolitan's Conservation Programs

Since 1990, Metropolitan has invested $976 million in conservation rebates that have resulted in a cumulative savings of 4.32 million acre-feet of water as of fiscal year 2025. These investments

include $414 million in turf removal which resulted in 175 million square feet of lawn turf removed. During fiscal year 2025, 1.12 million acre-feet of water is estimated to have been conserved. This annual total includes Metropolitan's Conservation Credits Program; code-based conservation achieved through Metropolitan-sponsored legislation; building plumbing codes and ordinances; reduced consumption resulting from changes in water pricing; and pre-1990 device retrofits.

4.4 Infeasibility of Accounting Regional Investments in Reduced Reliance Below the Regional Level

The accounting of regional investments that contribute to reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed is straightforward to calculate and report at the regional aggregate level. However, any similar accounting is infeasible for the individual member agencies or their customers. As described above, the region (through Metropolitan) makes significant investments in projects, programs and other resources that reduce reliance on the Delta. In fact, all of Metropolitan's investments in Colorado River supplies, groundwater and surface storage, local resources development and demand management measures that reduce reliance on the Delta are collectively funded by revenues generated from the member agencies through rates and charges.

Metropolitan's revenues cannot be matched to the demands or supply production history of an individual agency, or consistently across the agencies within the service area. Each project or program funded by the region has a different online date, useful life, incentive rate and structure, and production schedule. It is infeasible to account for all these things over the life of each project or program and provide a nexus to each member agency's contributions to Metropolitan's revenue stream over time. Accounting at the regional level allows for the incorporation of the local supplies and water use efficiency programs done by member agencies and their customers through both the regional programs and through their own specific local programs. As shown above, despite the infeasibility of accounting reduced Delta reliance below the regional level, Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers have together made substantial contributions to the region's reduced reliance.

4.5 References

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5.0 UWMP Implementation

In addition to the analysis and documentation described above, WR P1(c)(1) requires that all programs and projects included in the UWMP that are locally cost-effective and technically feasible, which reduce reliance on the Delta, are identified, evaluated, and implemented consistent with the implementation schedule. WR P1(c)(1)(B) states that:

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta[.]

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(f), water suppliers must already include in their UWMP a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that they may implement to increase the amount of water supply available to them in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive years. The UWMP description must also identify specific projects, include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project, and include an estimate regarding the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Section 6.9 – Future Water Projects of Camrosa's UWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the service area's water needs.

Appendix D Notices

D

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board of Directors
Andrew F. Nelson
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Division 4
Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Greg Ramirez
City Manager
City of Camarillo

[Delivered Via Email]

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Recipient,

Camrosa Water District (Camrosa) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of Camrosa's UWMP is required every five (5) years. In addition, Camrosa is preparing an Appendix to the 2025 UWMP to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, §5003).

California Water Code, Section 10621(b), requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as Camrosa's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

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Camrosa invites you to submit comments and or consult with us regarding this UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions, comments, or input regarding these documents, please contact Brad Milner, Assistant General Manager, bradm@camrosa.com, or by phone at (805) 551-3294.

Sincerely,

Brad Milner

Brad Milner
Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board of Directors
Andrew F. Nelson
Division 1
Jeffrey C. Brown
Division 2
Timothy H. Hoag
Division 3
Eugene F. West
Division 4
Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Christine McCaffrey
General Manager
Calleguas Municipal Water District

[Delivered Via Email]

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

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Eugene F. West
Division 4
Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Dr. Sevet Johnson
County Executive Officer
County of Ventura

[Delivered Via Email]

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Brad Milner
Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

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BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

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Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Dr. Susan Andrzejewski
President
CSU Channel Islands

[Delivered Via Email]

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Sincerely,

Brad Milner

Brad Milner
Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

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BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

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Andrew F. Nelson
Division 1
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Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

PJ Gagajena
City Manager
City of Moorpark

[Delivered Via Email]

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Brad Milner
Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

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BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

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Division 1
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Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Jared L. Bouchard
General Manager
Pleasant Valley County Water District

[Delivered Via Email]

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Brad Milner

Brad Milner
Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

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BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

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Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Samantha C. Argabrite
City Manager
City of Simi Valley

[Delivered Via Email]

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Camrosa Water District

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BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

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Division 1
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Timothy H. Hoag
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Terry L. Foreman
Division 5
General Manager
Norman Huff

March 11, 2026

Andrew Powers
City Manager
City of Thousand Oaks

[Delivered Via Email]

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Sincerely,

Brad Milner

Brad Milner
Assistant General Manager
Camrosa Water District

Appendix E AWWA Water Loss Audits

E

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
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? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: Camrosa Water District (CA5610063)
Reporting Year: 2020-21 7/2020 - 6/2021

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

<---------- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ---------->

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	9	2,762.740	acre-ft/yr	3	1.566	acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	7	6,011.650	acre-ft/yr	9		acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr			acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 8,772.824 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option

			Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	5	7,846.559	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	5	109.660	acre-ft/yr	1.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 7,956.219 acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied **OR** value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption) 816.605 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

			Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		21.932	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	3	160.134	acre-ft/yr	2.00%	acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	5	19.616	acre-ft/yr	0.25%	acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 201.682 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 614.922 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 816.605 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 926.265 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	7	170.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	10	8,761	
Service connection density:		52	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 3 65.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$11,808,893	$/Year	
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	9	$3.82	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	$1,195.71	$/acre-ft	☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 67 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Water imported
2: Customer metering inaccuracies
3: Billed metered

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

? Click to access definition
\+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: Camrosa Water District (CA5610063)
Reporting Year: 2021-22 | 7/2021 - 6/2022

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

<---------- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ---------->

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	5	2,963.160	acre-ft/yr	3	-22.780	acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	7	4,778.140	acre-ft/yr	9		acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr			acre-ft/yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 7,764.080 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	5	7,233.605	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	5	19.410	acre-ft/yr		19.410	acre-ft/yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied **OR** value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: ? 7,253.015 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

511.065 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		19.410	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	3	147.625	acre-ft/yr	2.00%		acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	5	18.084	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: ? 185.119 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 325.946 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 511.065 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: ? 530.475 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	7	170.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	10	8,948	
Service connection density:		53	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: 3 65.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$13,202,018	$/Year	
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	9	$4.01	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	$1,640.96	$/acre-ft	☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 62 out of 100 *****

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from own sources
2: Water imported
3: Customer metering inaccuracies

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0

American Water Works Association.

Water Audit Report for: Camrosa Water District

Audit Year: 2023 | Jul 01 2022 - Jun 30 2023 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes

Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

choose entry option:

		n	g				n	g					
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	6	2,680.114	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	10	volume	64.474	acre-ft/yr	over-registration	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	7	3,004.602	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9	percent				WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr								WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				5,620.242	Acre-ft/Yr								

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

choose entry option:

		n	g					
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	9	5,188.770	Acre-ft/Yr		
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr		
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr		
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	3	12.972	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default

Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 5,201.742 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES

418.500 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3

choose entry option:

		n	g						
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	3	12.972	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default	
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	1	105.893	Acre-ft/Yr	2.00%	percent	under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	3	12.972	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default	

Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

Apparent Losses: 131.837 Acre-ft/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: 286.663 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 418.500 Acre-ft/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 431.472 Acre-ft/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

		n	g				
Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	10	187.0	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	10	10,501		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				56	conn./mile main	

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line? Yes

Lp: n g 10

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

		n	g			
AOP	Average Operating Pressure:	n	g	7	102.3	psi

COST DATA

		n	g					
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$4.07	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	Total Annual Operating Cost	
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	4	$1,102.65	$/acre-ft	$10,595,772	$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)

2: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)

3: Water Imported (WI)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[^]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[¤]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0

American Water Works Association.

Water Audit Report for: Camrosa Water District

Audit Year: 2024 | Jul 01 2023 - Jun 30 2024 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes

Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

		n	g				n	g		choose entry option:		
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	6	3,022.400	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9		percent	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	7	3,056.400	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	6		percent	WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr						WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				6,078.800	Acre-ft/Yr						

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

							choose entry option:	
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	9	5,654.694	Acre-ft/Yr		
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr		
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr		
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	3	14.137	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default

Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 5,668.831 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES

409.969 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3

							choose entry option:		
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	3	14.137	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default	
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	1	115.402	Acre-ft/Yr	2.00%	percent	under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	3	14.137	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default	

Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

Apparent Losses: 143.675 Acre-ft/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: 266.294 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 409.969 Acre-ft/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 424.106 Acre-ft/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	10	187.0	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	8	10,590		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				57	conn./mile main	

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line? Yes

Lp: n g 10

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

AOP: Average Operating Pressure: n g 7 102.3 psi

COST DATA

CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$4.30	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	Total Annual Operating Cost	
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	4	$1,234.00	$/acre-ft	$11,898,263	$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)

2: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)

3: Water Imported (WI)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[^]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[^]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0

American Water Works Association.

Water Audit Report for: Camrosa Water District

Audit Year: 2025 | Jul 01 2024 - Jun 30 2025 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes

Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	6	3,869.899	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9		percent	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	7	3,460.762	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9		percent	WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr						WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				7,330.661	Acre-ft/Yr						

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	9	6,700.373	Acre-ft/Yr			
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr			
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr			
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	3	16.751	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default	

choose entry option:

Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 6,717.124 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES

613.537 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3

SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	3	16.751	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default		
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	1	136.742	Acre-ft/Yr	2.00%	percent		under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	3	16.751	Acre-ft/Yr	0.25%	default		

choose entry option:

Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

Apparent Losses: 170.244 Acre-ft/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: 443.292 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 613.537 Acre-ft/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 630.288 Acre-ft/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	10	187.0	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	8	10,426		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				56	conn./mile main	
	Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line?				Yes		
Lp		n	g	10			

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

AOP	Average Operating Pressure:	n	g	7	102.3	psi

COST DATA

CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$4.60	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	Total Annual Operating Cost	
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	9	$1,251.62	$/acre-ft	$13,634,444	$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)

2: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)

3: Water Imported (WI)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[^]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[^]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

Appendix F Agreements Establishing the Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program

F

Resolution 2014-01
of the
Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE CONEJO CREEK WATER PUMPING PROGRAM INVOLVING CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT AND PLEASANT VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT USING THE CONEJO CREEK DIVERSION

WHEREAS, the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency Ordinance Code allows an operator to obtain storage credits for water that has been determined by the Agency Board to be foreign water stored.

WHEREAS, Calleguas Municipal Water District ("Calleguas"), Camrosa Water District ("Camrosa"), the City of Thousand Oaks, and Pleasant Valley County Water District ("Pleasant Valley") entered into various agreements to cooperate in the appropriation and beneficial use of the recycled water and recaptured water, including the construction and operation of facilities ("Conejo Creek Project" or "Project") to convey recycled water and recaptured water (collectively, "Project Water") to Camrosa and Pleasant Valley.

WHEREAS, among the agreements referenced above was an agreement between Calleguas and Pleasant Valley in 1994 setting forth the terms by which Pleasant Valley may purchase from Calleguas certain Project Water diverted through the Project to Pleasant Valley for utilization within Pleasant Valley's jurisdictional boundaries ("1994 Agreement").

WHEREAS, the 1994 Agreement provided that certain credits may accrue to Pleasant Valley under Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency ("Agency") ordinances and that Pleasant Valley shall transfer, in accordance with Agency ordinances, an acre-foot of credits as earned to Calleguas for each acre-foot of water delivered to Pleasant Valley from the Conejo Creek Project.

WHEREAS, the Agency Board in May 28, 2003, determined, approved and conditioned that water diverted by the Conejo Creek Project is foreign water and that deliveries of surface water from the Conejo Creek Project to Pleasant Valley's storage reservoir qualify for credits.

WHEREAS, under the 2003 approved program, credits earned by Pleasant Valley for deliveries of Conejo Creek Project water to meet local irrigation demands in lieu of groundwater pumping were transferred from Pleasant Valley to Calleguas Municipal Water District which may in turn transfer those credits to United Water Conservation District ("United") under the Supplemental M&I Water Program.

WHEREAS, Calleguas and United intend to continue to utilize credits through the Supplemental M&I Program, but Calleguas wishes to terminate its future participation in the Conejo Creek Project and cease accruing additional credits after the 1994 Agreement is terminated.

WHEREAS, Camrosa and Pleasant Valley propose to enter into an agreement by which Camrosa will sell Conejo Creek Project Water to Pleasant Valley ("Water Sale Agreement").

The substantive provisions of the Water Sale Agreement generally mirror the provisions of the 1994 Agreement.

WHEREAS, the proposed Water Sale Agreement provides that, subject to Agency approval, Pleasant Valley shall transfer to Camrosa, pursuant to applicable Agency rules and regulations, credits as earned for each acre-foot of water delivered to Pleasant Valley from Camrosa through the Conejo Creek Project

WHEREAS, the Conejo Creek Project is recognized in the Agency's Groundwater Management Plan as one of several strategies for bringing the aquifers of the Agency into balance, and the proposed Water Sale Agreement will help ensure that Project Water will continue to be utilized by Pleasant Valley.

WHEREAS, the Agency Ordinance Code authorizes the adjustment of extraction allocations consistent with the goal of reaching safe yield.

WHEREAS, an Impact Analysis (Analysis), dated December 12, 2013, concludes: 1) Deliveries of Conejo Creek Project water to Pleasant Valley have significantly reduced groundwater pumping by Pleasant Valley; 2) Conejo Creek Project water has the added benefit of being drought-proof because of its component of recycled water; 3) Pumping is moved away from the pumping depression and the coast to a more-inland area of better stormwater recharge; 4) Without the agreement, Conejo Creek Project water is delivered elsewhere and Pleasant Valley pumping would increase to replace that water source, resulting in a further drop of groundwater elevations; and 5) thus, the Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program is a net advantage to the basin.

WHEREAS, to the extent that cumulative extractions by Camrosa never exceed deliveries to Pleasant Valley, the proposed Water Sale Agreement will result in a net benefit to the Pleasant Valley Basins.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Board approves the Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program involving Camrosa Water District and Pleasant Valley County Water District using the Conejo Creek Diversion.

2. Camrosa's cumulative pumping extractions through this program shall never exceed the cumulative deliveries to Pleasant Valley through this program. *The transfer of credits between Pleasant Valley and Camrosa is approved, as set forth in the Pleasant Valley/Camrosa agreement attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference."*

3. Camrosa will actively meter extraction quantity and monitor:

    a. Water levels: Transducers in the Woodcreek Well and any new well Camrosa constructs in the PV Basin will record water levels on at least a monthly basis.
    b. Water quality: Camrosa will monitor at least annually the water quality of the Woodcreek Well and any new wells that are part of this Resolution.

4. Camrosa shall submit an Annual Report to the Agency by February 1st each year, which shall include:

a. Conejo Creek Project water delivery amounts to Pleasant Valley;
b. Credits retired in accordance with deliveries to Pleasant Valley;
c. Camrosa's cumulative deliveries to Pleasant Valley;
d. Well extractions under this program;
e. Water quality data;
f. Historical and past year water level well data from Camrosa's Pleasant Valley basin well(s); and
g. Drawdown analysis from extractions.

5. For the purpose of determining net impacts to the basin as a result of this agreement the Agency and Camrosa shall meet during the first week of May annually to review the contents of the Annual Report and its conclusion. If there are disagreements with the findings of net detriment, the matter may be referred to the FCGMA Board.

6. Camrosa will incrementally phase in extractions as follows:

    a. Calendar Year 2014: Extractions will be limited to 200 AF.
    b. Calendar Year 2015: Extractions will be limited to 1,000 AF.
    c. Calendar Year 2016: Extractions will be limited to 2,000 AF.
    d. Calendar Year 2017: If monitoring data indicates the basin will support it, extractions will be limited to 3,000 AF.
    e. Calendar Year 2018: If monitoring data indicates the basin will support it, extractions will be limited to 4,500 AF.
    f. All subsequent years: If monitoring data indicates the basin will support it, extractions will be limited to 4,500 AF annually.

7. Camrosa shall extract from Camrosa-owned wells and may supply groundwater so extracted within its service territory in accordance with Agency Resolution No. 2011-01.

8. The extractions referenced in this agreement are in addition to Camrosa's existing 806 AF yearly allocation currently being pumped at Woodcreek Well. The existing 806 AF allocation will be the first utilized for extraction.

9. This resolution will terminate on the same date as the agreement between Camrosa and Pleasant Valley regarding this program or 30 days after mutual agreement between the Agency and Camrosa.

On motion of Director Craven, seconded by Director Bennett, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on this 26th day of March 2014.

By: _____
Lynn E. Maulhardt, Chair, Board of Directors
Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency

ATTEST: I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2014-01.

By: _____
Jessica Kam, Clerk of the Board

Agreement Between the City of Thousand Oaks and the Camrosa Water District for the Beneficial Use of Water Pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Right Decision 1638

This Agreement is entered into this 28 the day of May, 2013 by and between the City of Thousand Oaks, a California general law city (hereinafter referred to as "***City***"); and the Camrosa Water District, a county water district organized under the County Water District Law of the State of California (hereinafter referred to as "***Camrosa***").

RECITALS

A. The City and Camrosa have a common interest in maximizing the beneficial use of waters available for appropriation as described in the State Water Resources Control Board Water Right Decision 1638 and corresponding Water Right Permit 20952 issued by the State Water Resources Control Board to the City (hereinafter referred to as "***City Water Rights***").

B. The City and Camrosa have cooperated in harmonizing the legal, institutional, financial, and operational aspects of their joint relationships to maximize the use of water made available under the City Water Rights.

C. The City and Camrosa acknowledge that cooperatively they can most effectively maximize the beneficial use of the water available under the City Water Rights.

D. In anticipation of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Right Decision 1638 and based on the City's original Water Right application, first the City and the Calleguas Municipal Water District ("***Calleguas***"), and then Calleguas and Camrosa, executed agreements to cooperate in the appropriation of water pursuant to the pending water right decision. Subsequent to the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Right Decision 1638, but prior to appropriation of water under Water Right Permit 20952, the City and Calleguas renegotiated their previous agreement incorporating portions of Water Right Decision 1638 and portions of the City's original water right application. Camrosa and Calleguas continued to operate under their previous agreement.

E. With Camrosa's assumption of full operation of the physical facilities necessary to appropriate the water pursuant to the City Water Rights, and the recoupment of Calleguas' capital investment in said facilities, the City, Calleguas and Camrosa have proven amenable to Calleguas ceding any and all control over or participation in the operation and management of said facilities, as outlined in any previous agreement pertaining thereto, and the City and Camrosa desire to re-establish and consolidate the terms of their contractual relationship consistent with the City Water Rights and the parties' relative roles in developing the City Water Rights.

F. In re-establishing the terms under this Agreement, the parties wish to make this Agreement substantially cost or revenue neutral to all parties as compared to the terms of the previous agreements. This Agreement shall be interpreted consistent with this purpose.

G. The parties acknowledge that through their cooperation to maximize the beneficial use of the waters available for appropriation under the City Water Rights, they have developed a water resource with regional significance.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED as follows:

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

a. "***City Measurement Station***" shall refer to the flume and measurement apparatus placed by the City below the confluence of the north and south forks of the Arroyo Conejo to measure the combined flows from the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant and water flowing downstream from the forks of the Arroyo Conejo. This facility is owned and operated by the City.

b. "***Camrosa Diversion***" shall refer to the Conejo Creek Diversion structure located downstream and adjacent to the U.S. Highway 101 bridge over Conejo Creek and designated by Decision 1638 as the point of diversion for water appropriated pursuant to any water right or license pursuant to Water Right Decision 1638. This facility is owned and operated by Camrosa.

c. "***PVCWD Pipeline***" shall refer to the pipelines constructed by Camrosa and Calleguas which extend from the Camrosa Storage Ponds pump station to the point of connection to the intersection of Laguna Road and Las Posas Road. This pipeline is owned and operated by Camrosa.

d. "***Camrosa Storage Ponds***" shall refer to Camrosa's ponds located east of Conejo Creek and adjacent to Old Dairy Road.

e. "***Camrosa/Pleasant Valley Metering Stations***" shall refer to the water metering station where water is metered for delivery into the Pleasant Valley County Water District's (PVCWD) irrigation water distribution system and any other meters connected to the Camrosa pipeline delivering water to the service area of PVCWD. These facilities are owned and operated by Camrosa.

f. "***CFS***" shall mean cubic feet per second, a measurement of flowing water, which on a continuous basis equates to 724 acre feet per year, or 0.646 million gallons per day.

g. "***City Water Rights***" shall refer to the City's Water Right Permit 20952 issued by the State Water Resources Control Board pursuant to Water Right Decision 1638, and any subsequent license granted by the State Water Resources Control Board relating to the same.

2. Cooperation and Diligence in Perfecting Water Right License and Sharing Records

The parties agree to cooperate and exercise due diligence in meeting the requirements of the City Water Rights as specified below: (See Exhibit A for Calendar of routine actions required by the City's Water Rights and this Agreement)

a. The City shall be responsible for submitting such documentation to the State Water Resources Control Board as required to comply with Water Right Permit 20952, including without limitation Section 6 regarding complete application of water authorized by said Permit by December 31, 2025 or any extension granted thereto. In the event that the parties concur that additional water could be applied to beneficial use within the quantities limited by Water Right Permit 20952, Section 5; the City shall be responsible for petitioning the State Water Resources Control Board for an extension for a reasonable amount of time to put the full quantity of water provided by Water Right Permit 20952 to beneficial use.

b. The City shall be responsible for submitting annual progress reports to the State Water Resources Control Board to comply with Water Right Permit 20952, Sections 15 and 16. The City shall provide copies of said progress reports to Camrosa.

c. Camrosa shall keep metered records of dates of diversion, quantity of water diverted, and records documenting the bypass flow as required by Water Right Permit 20952, Sections 15 and 16, regarding quantification of flows. Such records shall be made available to the City for use in submitting its annual progress report above or as necessary to document water use under Water Right Permit 20952.

d. Camrosa shall be responsible for submitting to the State Water Resources Control Board all reports documenting compliance with Water Right Permit 20952, Section 12, regarding water use efficiency and conservation. Camrosa shall provide copies of said reports to the City.

e. The parties agree to share and provide the documents and information specified on Exhibit A attached to this Agreement and such other documents and information as the parties deem

reasonably necessary to maximize the water available under Water Right Permit 20952. It is the obligation of the City to timely advise Camrosa in writing of any such documents and information which are not specifically required in this Agreement.

3. Basis for Water Available for Sale

The City Water Rights provide the basis for the water available for sale by the City. Under Decision 1638, the quantity of water that the parties may put to beneficial use is described in terms of streamflow available at the Camrosa Diversion. That streamflow is quantified as:

Effluent discharged from the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant

minus 2.0 CFS to account for channel losses en route to the point of diversion

minus 2.0 CFS dedicated by City to protect instream environmental resources

plus 4.0 CFS when the total streamflow at the Camrosa Diversion is greater than the sum of the effluent discharged from the Hill Canyon Treatment Plant plus the required downstream bypass of 6.0 CFS

minus 0.82 CFS to satisfy downstream Water Right License #12598, up to 306 acre feet per year.

As a practical matter, given the technical constraints in the continuous measurement and reconciliation of real-time flows, and various complicating factors, the parties agree that a reasonable and rational translation of Water Right Decision 1638's quantification of the City's Water Rights for the purposes of this Agreement is described in Section 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City acknowledges and agrees that the City is ultimately responsible for maintaining the City's Water Rights including compliance with Water Right Decision 1638.

4. Quantification of Water Available for Sale

For the purposes of this Agreement, the parties agree that the water available for sale shall be determined annually and quantified as follows:

Twelve times the average monthly streamflow recorded at the City Measurement Station for the months of June, July, and August of the preceding year

minus 1448 acre feet to account for 2.0 CFS channel losses between the City Measurement Station and the Camrosa Diversion

minus 4344 acre feet to account for 6.0 CFS bypass downstream from the Camrosa Diversion

minus 306 acre feet to account for Water Right License #12598 downstream from the Camrosa Diversion (see Exhibit B for example calculation of water available).

5. Availability of Water and Purchase Commitments Among the Parties

a. The City agrees to make available to Camrosa the total quantity of water available for sale as quantified in Section 4. Camrosa agrees to purchase from the City all such water made available to Camrosa under this Agreement for the price determined under Section 6 of this Agreement.

b. Camrosa agrees to make the 6.0 CFS bypass releases downstream of the Camrosa Diversion as quantified in Section 4.

c. Pursuant to Water Right Decision 1638, all water made available under this Agreement is limited to use within the boundaries of Camrosa and within the boundaries of the PVCWD.

6. Cost for Water Made Available

a. The unit price per acre foot of water covered under this Agreement upon the Effective Date of this Agreement is $104.89 per acre foot.

b. On September 1st of each year, the parties agree to adjust the unit price per acre foot of water as described in subsections c and d below.

c. The adjusted unit price per acre foot of water shall be determined by adjusting the previous year's unit price per acre foot of water by the annual percentage change from the preceding July to July period in the Consumer Price Index (Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, All Urban Consumers) as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (See Exhibit B for sample calculation). Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event shall the adjusted unit price be more than 107% of the previous year's unit price and in no event shall the adjusted unit price be less than 93% of the previous year's unit price.

d. The adjusted unit price so determined shall then be the amount per acre foot applied to the water available for sale, as quantified pursuant to Section 4, until the next September adjustment.

7. Costs Related to the Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (See Exhibit C for map of facilities).

a. The City agrees to operate and maintain the City Measurement Station at its sole expense.

b. Camrosa agrees to operate and maintain the Camrosa Diversion, Camrosa Storage Ponds, and the related pump station at the Camrosa Storage Ponds at its sole expense.

c. Camrosa agrees to operate and maintain the PVCWD Pipeline. Routine maintenance of this pipeline will be at Camrosa's sole expense and shall include routine inspection and surveillance of pipeline right-of-way, valves, and other appurtenances and first response to reported emergencies.

8. Water Quality and Quantity Limitation

a. The parties acknowledge that the City cannot guarantee to Camrosa the quality of water downstream of the City Measurement Station. Camrosa agrees to hold the City harmless from any and all claims, lawsuits, demands, judgments or other liability arising out of, directly or indirectly, the use of the water delivered under this Agreement, including but not limited to impurities, pollution, or chemicals which may be introduced downstream of the City Measurement Station into the water made available under this Agreement.

b. The City agrees to exercise its best efforts to comply with the requirements of its National Pollution Discharge Elimination Permit (hereinafter referred to as "***NPDES Permit***") as well as all other applicable Federal, State and County statutes, laws and ordinances regarding the City's discharge of effluent to Conejo Creek and surface waters constituting water made available by the City under this Agreement.

c. In the event that the City cannot treat its effluent substantially to the standards in applicable NPDES Permit or other applicable Federal, State, or County regulation, or in the event that the City is aware of a sewage spill or any other hazardous material introduced into the City's drainage system that would impair the quality of water subject to this Agreement, the City will immediately notify Camrosa by telephone. In particular, in the event that any substance listed pursuant to Public Health and Safety Code Section 25249.8 is discharged, the City shall immediately notify Camrosa by telephone. Camrosa shall provide the City at all times a current listing of emergency telephone numbers. The City will further

notify by telephone Camrosa when water made available under this Agreement is no longer impaired and available for beneficial reuse.

d. Quantification of water impaired for reuse: Where water made available by the City at the City Measurement Station is rendered unusable for beneficial reuse due to failure to meet its NPDES Permit standards, hazardous materials spills, or standards in its municipal storm water permit, such water will be quantified by the City per day for every day or portion of any day when water is impaired for reuse and a pro-rated credit shall be applied to Camrosa for the cost of water as quantified in Section 6.

e. The parties recognize that certain actions by agencies with statutory authority to regulate the water governed by this Agreement may jeopardize the ability of the parties to place the City Water Rights to beneficial use. Examples of these actions include, but are not limited to: modification of the City Water Rights, new regulation on the use of surface water, or implementation of Clean Water Act standards limiting the beneficial uses of such water or requiring additional treatment facilities. Either party may, upon written notice of such action to the other parties, request consultation among the parties to negotiate such amendments to this Agreement as may be necessary to continue to maximize the beneficial use of water available to the parties under the City Water Rights. To the extent that any action by others limits the ability of the parties to place the City Water Rights to beneficial use, the provisions for payment under this Agreement, to the extent of such limitation, shall be suspended pending renegotiation of this Agreement.

f. The parties recognize that certain other conditions could substantially affect the balance of obligation and benefit among the parties such that the individual interests of one or more of the parties would no longer be rationally related to continued cooperation in maximizing the beneficial use of the water under the terms of this Agreement. Examples of these conditions include, but are not limited to: the inability of either party to deliver water due to distribution or treatment system failure, regulatory changes, or water quality degradation to the point that it is no longer acceptable to the customer base. In response to such changed conditions, either party may upon written notice of such action to the other party request consultation among the parties to negotiate such amendments to this Agreement as may be necessary to continue to maximize the beneficial use of water available to the parties under the City Water Rights. To the extent that any action by others limits the ability of the parties to place the City Water Rights to beneficial use, the provisions for payment of such water

under this Agreement shall be suspended pending renegotiation of this Agreement.

9. Schedule for Payments

a. City shall bill Camrosa no later than October 1st for payment due for the period twelve months preceding measured from September 1st through August 31st. Payments shall be made to the City by Camrosa on or about November 15 of each year during the term of this Agreement. Payment for the last year (or any partial year) of this Agreement will be based upon the number of full months the water was made available by the City during the last year of the term of this Agreement.

10. Term of the Agreement

The term of this Agreement is forty (40) years from the Effective Date of this Agreement. The parties, by mutual consent, may extend the term of the Agreement for additional five-year periods.

11. Cooperation and Exchange of Information

The parties agree to cooperate, exchange information, and provide the availability of records necessary for the maintenance of the City Water Rights, administration of this Agreement, and operation of associated facilities.

12. Conservation Credits

From the Effective Date of this Agreement, Camrosa agrees to use reasonable efforts to secure conservation credits from the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency for waters delivered by the project which offset the need to extract groundwater from the aquifers within the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency. Camrosa agrees that one-half of the accumulated credits will be made available to the City.

13. Deliveries to PVCWD

Camrosa agrees to use reasonable diligence in providing surplus water, not needed by Camrosa, to the PVCWD.

14. Assignment

The parties agree that this Agreement may not be assigned without the written consent of all of the non-assigning parties.

15. Waiver: Remedies Cumulative

Failure by a party to insist upon the strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement by another party, irrespective of the length of time for which such failure continues, shall not constitute a waiver of such parties' rights to demand strict compliance by such other party in the future. No waiver by a party of a default or breach by another party or parties shall be effective or binding upon such party unless made in writing by such party, and no such waiver shall be implied from any omission by a party to take any action with respect to such default or breach. No express written waiver of a specified default or breach shall affect any other default or breach, or cover any other period of time, other than any default or breach and/or period of time specified. All of the remedies permitted or available to a party under this Agreement, or at law or in equity, shall be cumulative and alternative, and invocation of any such right or remedy shall not constitute a waiver or election of remedies with respect to any other permitted or available right or remedy.

16. Construction of Language of Agreement

The provisions of this Agreement shall be construed as a whole according to its common meaning and purpose of providing a public benefit and not strictly for or against any party. It shall be construed consistent with the provisions hereof, in order to achieve the objectives and purposes of the parties. Wherever required by the context, the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine or neutral genders or vice versa.

17. Mitigation of Damages

In all situations arising out of this Agreement, the parties shall attempt to avoid and minimize the damages resulting from the conduct of the other parties.

18. Governing Law

This Agreement, and the rights and obligations of the parties, shall be governed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

19. Captions

The captions or headings in the Agreement are for convenience only and in no other way define, limit or describe the scope or intent of any provision or section of the Agreement.

20. Authorization

Each party represents and warrants to the other that the execution, delivery, election to participate in, and performance of this Agreement (i) are within its powers, (ii) has been duly authorized by all necessary actions on its behalf and all necessary consents or approvals have been obtained and are in full force and effect; and (iii) binds said party and its respective administrators, officers, directors, agents, employees, successors, assigns, principals, joint ventures, insurance carriers, and any others who may claim through it under this Agreement.

21. Entire Agreement Between Parties

This Agreement supersedes any other agreements, either oral or in writing, between or among any of the parties hereto with respect to the beneficial use of water available for appropriation pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Right Decision 1638, and contains all of the covenants and agreements between the parties with respect thereto. Any modifications of this Agreement will be effective only if it is in writing and signed by all of the parties to this Agreement.

22. Partial Invalidity

If any provision in this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions will nevertheless continue in full force without being impaired or invalidated in any way. To the extent permissible the illegal or invalid provision shall be modified, amended, or construed to make it legal or valid and carry out the purposes of the parties hereto.

23. Relationship of the Parties

The relationship of the parties to this Agreement shall be that of independent contractors and in no event shall any party be considered a partner, officer, agent, servant or employee of any other party. Without limiting the foregoing, each party agrees to be solely responsible for any workers compensation, withholding taxes, unemployment insurance and any other employer obligations associated with the described work or obligations assigned to them under this Agreement.

24. Notices

Any notice required to be given hereunder shall be deemed to have been given by depositing said notice in the United States mail, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

To City:	City of Thousand Oaks Attn: Public Works Director 2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
To Camrosa:	Camrosa Water District Attn: General Manager 7385 Santa Rosa Road Camarillo, CA 93012

25. Effective Date.

This Agreement shall take effect on September 1, 2013, provided the following events have taken place (the "***Effective Date***"):

a. Upon due approval of this Agreement as required by its governing documents and applicable law, City shall execute this Agreement and deliver a duly executed original to Camrosa; and

b. Upon due approval of this Agreement as required by its governing documents and applicable law, Camrosa shall execute this Agreement and deliver a duly executed original to City; and

c. Upon receipt by Camrosa and City of (1) the Thousand Oaks – Calleguas Termination Agreement duly executed by City and Calleguas, and (2) the Camrosa – Calleguas Termination Agreement duly executed by Camrosa and Calleguas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date in Ventura County, California.

Dated: 6/5, 2013

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

By: Tony Stafford

Tony Stafford, General Manager

Dated: May 28, 2013

CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

By _____
Claudia Bill-de la Peña, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
for Linda D. Lawrence, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO ADMINISTRATION:

_____ for
Scott Mitnick, City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Office of the City Attorney

_____
Christopher G. Norman, Assistant City Attorney

Exhibit A
Calendar of Annual Actions
(Agreement Section 2)

The following actions are required by the Agreement between the City of Thousand Oaks and the Camrosa Water District for the Beneficial Use of Water Pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Right Decision 1638.

Month/Action	**Responsible Party**	**Send to**
January		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
Water diversion at Camrosa Diversion Annual Report (daily and monthly for the previous calendar year)	Camrosa	City
February, March, April & May		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
June		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
Daily stream flows at City Measurement Station	City	Camrosa
Annual Progress Reports to SWRCB (due June 30)	City	SWRCB/Camrosa
July & August (August 31 is end of water year)		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
Daily stream flows at City Measurement Station	City	Camrosa
September (1st is beginning of water year)		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
Calculate average monthly stream flow based on June, July, and August	City	Camrosa
Calculate the adjusted unit price per acre foot of water (see Agreement Section 6 & Exhibit B)	City	Camrosa
Invoice for previous 12 months water usage, Sep 1-Aug 31 (due October 1- see Agreement Sections 4, 6 & 9, and Exhibit B)	City	Camrosa
October		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
Compliance report for Water Right Permit 20952, Section 12 regarding water use efficiency. (every 5th year starting in 2014)	Camrosa	SWRCB/City
November		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City
Payment by Camrosa to City (due November 15)	Camrosa	City
December		
Daily & monthly diverted & by-pass flows at Camrosa Diversion	Camrosa	City

Exhibit B

Example Calculations of Quantity and Cost of Water Available for Sale
(Agreement Sections 4 and 6)

Example water available for sale quantity calculation:

(Example is for period September 1, 2012 through August 31, 2013)

Average daily flow for June, July and August 2012 = 11.48 mgd

Total water quantity = 11.48 mgd average flow x 365 days x 3.07 acre feet /mg = 12,864 acre feet

12,864 acre feet total water quantity
Less 1448 acre feet channel losses
Less 4344 acre feet downstream by-pass
Less 306 acre feet downstream existing water right

Equals 6,766 acre feet total water available for sale

(reduce total water available for sale further per Subsection 8d, if applicable)

Example water available for sale cost calculation:

(Calculation occurs in September of each year; example is for September 2013; CPI is for All Urban Consumers, Los Angeles – Riverside – Orange County, All Items, 1982-84 = 100)

2012 price per acre foot of water = $ 102.90

July 2012 CPI = 235.776
July 2011 CPI = 231.303

Annual percent CPI change = (2012 CPI - 2011 CPI) / 2011 CPI x 100 = (235.776 – 231.303) / 231.303 x 100 = 1.93%

Adjusted unit price for water = 2012 unit price x 1 + annual percent CPI change (decimal) = $102.90 x 1.0193 = $104.89 per acre foot

Cost for water available for sale = total water available for sale x adjusted unit price for water = 6,766 acre feet x $104.89 per acre foot = $709,686

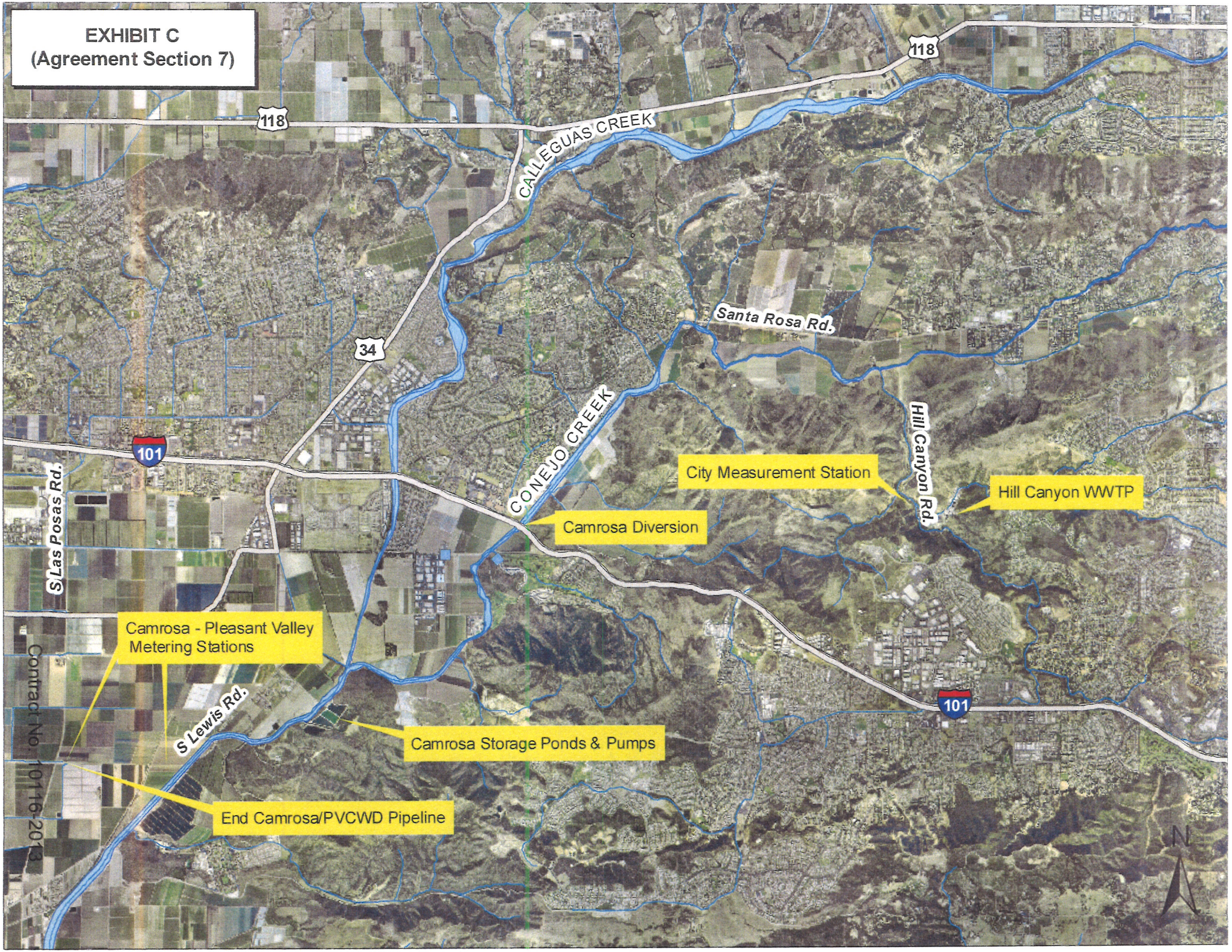
EXHIBIT C
(Agreement Section 7)
118
118
CALLEGUAS CREEK
Santa Rosa Rd.
34
CONEJO CREEK
Hill Canyon Rd.
101
S Las Posas Rd.
City Measurement Station
Hill Canyon WWTP
Camrosa Diversion
Camrosa - Pleasant Valley
Metering Stations
S Lewis Rd.
Camrosa Storage Ponds & Pumps
101
End Camrosa/PVCWD Pipeline
Contract No. 10116-2013
N

Appendix G Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The groundwater sustainability plans can be found at the links below:

Pleasant Valley Basin GSP: https://fcgma.org/pleasant-valley-gsp-files/

Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin GSP: https://asrgsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ASRVGB-GSP-FINAL.pdf

G

Appendix H CamSan Recycled Water Agreement

H

AGREEMENT
FOR
RECYCLED WATER

THIS AGREEMENT FOR RECYCLED WATER ("Agreement") is effective as of June 14, 2017, and is between Camrosa Water District ("Customer") and the CITY OF CAMARILLO, a California municipal corporation and general law city (referred to hereafter together with the District as "City").

RECITALS

A. City operates a water enterprise that supplies water for domestic, municipal, and irrigation use.

B. Camarillo Sanitary District, an agency of the City of Camarillo, operates a wastewater treatment facility that is able to treat to tertiary treatment levels and reclaim water for non-potable uses (including turf irrigation) ("recycled water system"), which water is hereafter referred to as "recycled water."

C. The wastewater treatment facility operates under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for its wastewater treatment operations and a water reclamation permit, both issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRWQCB).

D. City desires to make excess recycled water available for Customer's approved uses and Customer desires to purchase such recycled water for such uses subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

E. The Customer owns and operates a non-potable distribution system, separate from the City's, approved by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to distribute and serve recycled water.

AGREEMENT

1. **Provision of Recycled Water.** Subject to the terms of this Agreement, City will deliver recycled water for irrigation use to the point of delivery as shown in Exhibit A.

2. **Limitation on Recycled Water Delivery and Use.**
   A. The City estimates the quantity of excess recycled water available for sale to Customer to be 500 acre-feet per year until December 31, 2017, and 800 acre-feet per year thereafter. These estimated quantities do not bind the City to a minimum delivery to Customer.

   B. Customer acknowledges that:

      1. City does not guarantee the availability of recycled water throughout the term of this Agreement due to possible changes in regulatory agency requirements, reduction in plant flow, or other conditions beyond City's control. Consequently, recycled water delivery may be intermittent,

inconsistent in volume, subject to reduction, or discontinued with or without notice.

2. The purpose of City's recycled water system is to control the biological quality of the recycled water resulting from its operation. As such, the recycled water system is not equipped to detect, treat, or remove harmful chemicals or toxic materials except to the extent required to meet federal, state, and local regulatory agency discharge standards.

3. City will conduct water quality sampling on a regular basis in accordance with the recycled water system's water reclamation permit. This sampling includes continuous monitoring for chlorine residual, a minimum of 90 minute disinfection contact time, turbidity, and daily coliform (total coliform). All other water quality monitoring will be conducted either daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually. This information is available to Customer upon request.

C. Based on the above acknowledgments, Customer agrees to waive all claims against City for consequential or any other damages that might arise or result from: (1) City's failure to deliver recycled water; or (2) the use of recycled water on the Property to the extent such recycled water meets applicable federal, state and regulatory discharge standards.

3. **Pressure**. The recycled water to be delivered pursuant to this Agreement will, as far as possible, be delivered at a minimum pressure of approximately 75 psi to the point of delivery. The City will make efforts to deliver the recycled water at a 100 psi, as requested by the Customer. If the City is unable to deliver the recycled water at the requested pressure, the Customer is responsible for, at its cost, providing any and all additional equipment necessary to provide any higher pressure required to deliver the recycled water to the points of use.

4. **City Operational Responsibilities**.

A. City will provide recycled water up to the point of delivery in compliance with the applicable requirements of federal, state and local regulatory agencies.

B. As the producer of recycled water, ultimate responsibility for the use of recycled water rests with the City. While such responsibility grants the City the right to enter Customer's premises to monitor and inspect all on-site recycled water facilities, because the Customer is a DDW-certified recycled water distributor, the City cedes inspection responsibilities to the Customer and conditionally suspends the right to enter Customer property and inspect on-site facilities.

i. The condition of such suspension is that the Customer meet its Title-22/recycled water permit use-site reporting obligations; should the Customer miss two or more consecutive quarterly use-site reports, and/or refuse two consecutive requests by the City to either submit reports or perform coordinated inspections of on-site recycled water facilities (made by telephone to the contacts listed in Section 4.C), such suspension is

automatically revoked and the City regains the right to enter the Customer's property and inspect all on-site recycled water facilities. The Customer agrees to grant the City access to its property for the purpose of such inspections; should the Customer fail to accommodate such a request from the City, recycled water service will be suspended until such time as the Customer files the delinquent use-site report(s), or the City is granted access to the Customer's property to perform inspections of one-site recycled water facilities and verify recycled water is being used in accordance with Title 22 rules and regulations.

ii. The City agrees to cede inspection responsibility to the Customer for any of the Customer's recycled water customers/users. The same conditions regarding the suspension of the City's right to access the Customer's property outlined in Section 4.B.i apply to the properties of any and all of the Customer's customers/users, as well.

C. If water quality requirements set by the City's Waste Discharge Requirements are not met and service is interrupted, City will promptly notify Customer by telephone. Contacts, in order of priority, are:

i. Bill Keyes (805.482.9625)

ii. Robert Barone (805.482.8673)

iii. The Camrosa main office (805.482.4677).

D. City will be responsible for construction, installation, and maintenance of the water metering station, which shall be installed at the point of connection between the City's recycled water system and the Customer's recycled water system. Said metering station shall include telemetry for reporting of meter activity, to which both the City and Customer have access.

5. **Customer Responsibilities and Use Requirements.**

A. Customer must pay all costs to accept delivery of recycled water and is responsible for the operation, surveillance, repair, and maintenance of its on-site recycled water facilities in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

B. Customer acknowledges receipt of and agrees to comply with the applicable provisions of the most current version of the Recycled Water User Manual ("Manual") prepared by the Los Angeles County Recycled Water Advisory Committee, as it may be amended from time to time. A copy of the current version of the Recycled Water User Manual is attached as Exhibit B.

C. Because the Customer also operates a recycled water distribution system permitted by the CRWQCB, upon receiving recycled water from the City, the Customer will be responsible for the protection of public health by following the most current version of the Manual. However, Customer acknowledges City has ultimate responsibility as the recycled water producer and therefore if Customer is

found to violate any requirements of the Manual, then the City may cease delivery of recycled water without notice until corrections are made.

D. Customer to provide approved Use Site Reports to City for sites that may be the receiver of recycled water that originates from the City.

6. **Violations – Termination of Agreement.**

A. City reserves the right to decide if a violation of this Agreement has occurred. Violations may include, but are not limited to, non-compliance with any of the provisions of Section C of the Manual. In addition, any act of noncompliance, either willful or not, with any federal, state, or local regulation regarding the use of recycled water will constitute a violation of this Agreement.

B. If City determines that a violation has occurred, City will notify Customer of the violation and what corrective action must be taken. Upon receipt of a notice of violation, Customer must promptly take action to correct the violation.

C. If the violation is not corrected promptly, City reserves the right to terminate recycled water service or this Agreement due to Customer's noncompliance with this Agreement.

7. **Billing for Service.**

A. The purchase price for recycled water is $0 per acre-foot until Customer recoups its Capital Investment. Capital Investment is defined as the construction cost, determined at the time of Customer's bid opening, of the approximately three thousand (3,000) linear feet of pipeline and necessary appurtenances required to deliver recycled water to the Customer's non-potable distribution system. The duration of the recoupment period will depend on Customer's Capital Investment and the quantity of water delivered by the City. During the recoupment period, the value of recycled water will be defined by the rate the Customer charges their end users for non-potable water less administration, operations, and maintenance costs (estimated at $250 per acre-foot). The amount of water delivered to the Customer to fulfill the recoupment period will be defined by the following equation:

Water Delivered = (Capital Investment) / ($250 per acre-foot)

The Capital Investment will be determined at the time of Customer's bid opening; an estimated recoupment period will be established at that time, but is not expected to exceed eight years. Thereafter, the cost of recycled water shall be $111.20 per acre-foot and will be adjusted yearly in October by the change in Consumer Price Index for All Urban Users of the Los Angeles area (CPI-U).

B. Customer must make payments within 30 days of the date of issuance of a monthly bill. Any late payments will be considered delinquent and will be subject to City's standard penalty charges and disconnection procedures then in effect.

8. **Protection of Public Health**. City reserves the right to terminate service at any time and without prior notice to Customer's recycled water system in order to safeguard the public health. Promptly after termination of service, City will notify Customer, by telephone, at the contacts and according to the priorities listed in Section 4.C.

9. **Assignment**. Customer may not assign any of its individual or collective rights under this Agreement to any person or entity, or become associated with any other party involving, in any way, the recycled water to be delivered pursuant to this Agreement without the prior written consent of City. Any such approved assignee must execute and agree to be bound by this Agreement.

10. **Term**. Subject to the termination provisions of Section 6, and after the recoupment of the Customer's Capital Investment, the term of this Agreement will be 5 years, but can be extended for an additional 5 years by mutual agreement.

11. **Hold Harmless and Indemnification.**

    A. Customer agrees to indemnify, defend, protect and hold harmless City from and against, any and all liabilities, claims, actions, causes of action, proceedings, suits, damages, judgments, liens, levies, costs and expenses of whatever nature, including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements (collectively, "Claims"), which City may suffer or incur or to which City may become subject by reason of or arising out of any injury to or death of any person(s), damage to Property, loss of use of Property, economic loss or otherwise occurring as a result of or allegedly caused by the negligent or willfully wrongful acts or omissions of Customer, its officers, employees, or agents related Customer's use of recycled water on the Property or the performance of Customer's obligations under this Agreement.

    B. If any action or proceeding is brought against City by reason of any of the Claims that Customer has agreed to indemnify City as provided above, Customer, upon notice from City, must defend City at Customer's expense by counsel acceptable to City, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld. City need not have first paid for any of the matters to which City is entitled to indemnification in order to be so indemnified.

    C. For the purposes of this section, "City" includes City's officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers.

    D. The provisions of this section do not apply to Claims occurring as a result of the City's sole negligence or willful acts or omissions.

    E. The hold harmless and indemnification obligations of this section will survive the termination of this Agreement.

12. **Notices.** All notices given or required to be given pursuant to this Agreement must be in writing and may be given by personal delivery, facsimile, or by mail. Notice sent by mail will be addressed as follows:

To CITY:
Water Superintendent
City of Camarillo
P.O. Box 248
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93011-0248
Fax: (805) 419-7818

To CUSTOMER:
General Manager
Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, CA 93012
Phone: (805) 482-4697
Fax: (805) 987-4797

Such notice will be deemed given upon deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid. In all other instances, notice will be deemed given at the time of actual delivery. Changes may be made in the names or addresses of persons to whom notices are to be given by giving notice in the manner prescribed in this section.

13. **General Provisions**.

A. Entire agreement. This Agreement and the attached Exhibits A and B which are incorporated by reference, sets forth the parties' entire understanding. There are no other understandings, terms or other agreements expressed or implied, oral or written.

B. Amendment. No alteration, change or amendment to the terms of the Agreement will be valid unless made in writing and signed by both parties. The City Manager is authorized to execute amendments for City.

C. Interpretation; venue. This Agreement is governed by the laws of the State of California. Exclusive venue for any action involving this Agreement will be in Ventura County.

[Signatures on the following page.]

THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES of the Parties execute this Agreement on the day and year entered above.

CITY OF CAMARILLO

David J. Norman, City Manager

ATTEST

Jeffrie Madland, City Clerk

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

Tony Stafford, General Manager

Appendix I Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Public Draft

MAY 2026 | CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

MAY 2026

PUBLIC DRAFT

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

WSC

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of Camrosa Water District. The primary contributors are listed below.

Norman Huff, General Manager

Brad Milner, Assistant General Manager

Natalie Roberts, Water Resources Coordinator

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. The primary authors are listed below.

Heather Freed, PE

Rob Morrow, PE

Cason Roberts, EIT

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
BOARD	Camrosa Board of Directors
CALLEGUAS	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CAMROSA	Camrosa Water District
CWC	California Water Code
CWRF	Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility
DISTRICT	Camrosa Water District
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
METROPOLITAN	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
PVCWD	Pleasant Valley County Water District
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan

1.0 Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that the Camrosa Water District (Camrosa or District) uses to prepare for and respond to water shortages.

A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons. This includes water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outages, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that Camrosa will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages.

This WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability to help Camrosa maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impact of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with Camrosa's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) (WSC, 2026) and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. This document is compliant with the California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook.

The WSCP describes the following:

1. **Water Service Reliability Analysis:** Summarizes Camrosa's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
2. **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures:** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage stages and response actions.
3. **Water Shortage Stages:** Establishes water shortage stages to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.
4. **Shortage Response Actions:** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.
5. **Communication Protocols:** Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
6. **Compliance and Enforcement:** Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

7. **Legal Authority:** Lists the legal documents that grant the District the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
8. **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation:** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
9. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if shortage response actions should be adjusted.
10. **WSCP Refinement Procedures:** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
11. **Special Water Feature Distinctions:** Identifies exemptions for decorative features aside from pools and spas.
12. **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability:** Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

2.0 Water Service Reliability Analysis

Camrosa's potable water supply consists of a blend of water imported from Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) and groundwater from multiple aquifers across Camrosa's service area. Callegaus delivers imported water supplied by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). Camrosa also utilizes non-potable recycled water and surface water in its service area for irrigation to offset its potable water demand.

The largest risks to Camrosa's water supply is the reliability of imported water supplies provided by Calleguas. In Fiscal Year 2024-25, imported water from the State Water Project (SWP) comprised approximately 50% of the District's potable water supply. Over the last ten years there have been significant restrictions on imported water supply due to severe drought conditions in the SWP system. The reliability of SWP supplies, which comprises the majority of the imported water from Calleguas, has declined in recent years and is projected to continue to decline in the future due to existing system constraints, regulations, and climate change impacts (DWR, 2025). To improve supply reliability, Camrosa is investing in multiple projects to increase its groundwater production capacity and reduce its dependence on imported water, which is anticipated to decline to about 5% of its potable water supply portfolio beginning in 2030. In addition, both Calleguas and Metropolitan are investing in local, regional, and statewide projects to improve imported water reliability and increase local supplies.

Camrosa's other major potable water supply source is groundwater from three local aquifers: the Pleasant Valley Basin, Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin, and the Tierra Rejada Basin. The District pumps local groundwater supplies from each basin at rates that are sustainable even in multiple-dry year conditions. The Pleasant Valley Basin is currently undergoing an adjudication and is the largest risk to Camrosa's future supply from this basin. The adjudication is ongoing as of the development of this plan. The largest risk to supply from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin is water quality impacts. Camrosa currently treats for some constituents pumped from this basin, and has plans to construct a groundwater desalter facility to further treat produced groundwater and reduce the need to blend its Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin groundwater with imported water to meet water quality requirements. The Tierra Rejada basin is a small and sustainably managed aquifer with high groundwater quality.

Camrosa's recycled water and non-potable surface water supplies are considered reliable in all year types since the source of this supply is treated municipal wastewater discharged to Conejo Creek.

Camrosa's water supply reliability assessment is discussed in Section 7.2 of its 2025 UWMP, and evaluates water supply reliability in a normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years from 2030 to 2050. In all year types, Camrosa projects that it will have sufficient water supplies to meet projected demands, demonstrating that the District can reliably sustain demand in various conditions. Camrosa also includes a drought risk assessment (DRA) in Section 7.3 of its 2025 UWMP, which evaluates near-term water supply reliability from 2026 to 2030. The DRA also projects Camrosa will have adequate supplies to meet its projected

demands, even with a higher need for imported water in the near-term. This is due to the District's efforts to manage local groundwater resources, local interagency cooperation for water exchanges, water-use efficiency, and use of recycled water sources, demonstrating that Camrosa's water supply is in accordance with its philosophy of self-reliance.

Other key issues that may create a water shortage condition include possible catastrophes, such as a power outage, earthquake, flood, and fire. The District maintains an Emergency Response Plan, which outlines the procedures to respond to emergency disasters. The Emergency Response Plan aims to restore the water system and minimize the impacts of the disaster on the system. There is about 16 million gallons of tank storage within the District to provide emergency water service during a power outage. Additionally, there are potable backup generators to increase reliability of equipment and facilities. The emergency response to a disaster is discussed in more detail in Section 5.4.

In the face of drastic imported water shortages, the Camrosa Board of Directors (Board) would enact this WSCP and may implement shortage response measures to conserve its supplies to extend reliability.

3.0 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Urban water suppliers are required to conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment on or before July 1 of each year for the previous calendar year and submit an annual water shortage assessment report to DWR. Each year, as part of its routine budgeting process, Camrosa evaluates its projected water supply and expected demands for the year. The annual supply and demand assessment procedures are described below.

Supply Assessment

Camrosa coordinates with Calleguas regularly to understand imported water supply availability. Caleguas purchased water from Metropolitan, which also evaluates their available water supplies and existing water storage levels to determine available and appropriate management actions. During times of supply shortages, Metropolitan implements its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), setting reduced supply allocations to member agencies, including Calleguas, as needed. If there were imported water shortages, Calleguas would implement their WSCP which may trigger shortages to its retailer purveyors including Camrosa. Each year during preparation of the supply and demand assessment report, any shortage conditions determined by Metropolitan and/or Calleguas will be noted and considered in the annual assessment.

The remainder of Camrosa's water supply is from a combination of local groundwater, desalinated groundwater, non-potable water from Conejo Creek, and tertiary-treated recycled water. Camrosa estimates annual groundwater supply availability based on existing production capacity, the timing for implementation of capital projects, continuous monitoring of production through the District's supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system, monthly monitoring of water levels, and regular water quality sampling. As described in Section 2, Camrosa is investing in multiple capital projects to increase their local groundwater supply capacity and reliability.

Non-potable and recycled water supplies will be evaluated annually based on supply availability and system operations. Recycled water is used from the Camrosa's Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF) and purchased from the Camarillo Sanitation District.

Camrosa also diverts non-potable water from the Conejo Creek Diversion Facility. This supply is sourced from tertiary treated effluent from the City of Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant, so the supply availability does not vary significantly year to year.

In general, Camrosa's non-potable and recycled water supply exceeds its service area demand. Excess non-potable supplies are delivered to Pleasant Valley County Water District (PVCWD). If there were shortages to non-potable and recycled water supplies, Camrosa's demand would take priority over deliveries to PVCWD.

Demand Assessment

Customer demand is estimated for the current year based on the best available information to date, including the previous year's demand, current demand usage patterns, the annual hydrology, and known developments that would increase population or employment.

Infrastructure Considerations

The annual supply and demand assessment will consider existing infrastructure constraints and planned capital improvement projects that may limit or increase the District's ability to meet expected demand. Any infrastructure considerations will be noted in the annual assessment along with the projected impact to supply.

Decision Making Process

The Camrosa Board meetings are held bi-weekly, and Camrosa provides a water supply condition update to its Board on a regular basis. If either a water supply shortage or a water emergency is imminent, the General Manager is responsible for reporting to the Board of Directors on the cause, extent, severity, and estimated duration of the supply shortage or emergency. The Board may then activate one of the water shortage stages (defined in Section 0) by resolution, modifying as necessary to accommodate specific requirements or eventualities not anticipated by the text of the policy. The District shall notify its customers of this declaration via its website, newspaper, radio, television, direct mail, or any other means determined to be prudent.

Each year, regardless of a water supply shortage or water emergency, the Board shall assess and approve the annual water supply and demand projections through the budgeting process. Camrosa staff will prepare draft annual water supply and demands to support the budgeting process by April of each year. These projections will be incorporated into the budget document and reviewed by the Board in May and finalized and adopted in June. The Board approved annual projections will be utilized for the completion of the annual water supply and demand assessment report due on July 1.

4.0 Water Shortage Stages

In April, 2026, the Camrosa Boad of Directors adopted Ordinance 40-26, *Rules and Regulations Governing the Provision of Water and Sanitary Services*, included in as Attachment A. Section 5 of the ordinance establishes conditions of service for all classes of water, and ordinance Section 5.16 through 5.20 establishes provisions for staged reductions in water service during water shortage emergencies and prohibitions on end users.

Table 4-1 shows Camrosa's three water shortage stages as defined in Ordinance 40-26. Water Code Section 10632 (a)(3)(B) authorizes suppliers to continue to use these water shortage stages including a cross-reference relating its existing stages to the six standard water shortage levels. Table 4-1 also includes a crosswalk from Camrosa's three shortage stages to the six standard water shortage levels.

Table 4-1. Water Shortage Stages and Crosswalk to Six Standard Stages

Camrosa WSCP Stage	Percent Shortage Range	Standard Shortage Stage	Standard Shortage Condition
1	Up to 20%	1	≤10%
		2	10-20%
2	20-40%	3	20-30%
		4	30-40%
3	40% or greater	5	40-50%
		6	>50%

5.0 Shortage Response Actions

This section describes the potential actions Camrosa will take to address water shortage condition.

5.1 Demand Reduction Actions

is the prohibition of irrigating non-functional turf with potable water to meet mandates and regulations determined by the State. Implementation of the prohibition on non-functional turf will occur on a phased timeline, as outlined below:

1. All properties owned by California Department of General Services, local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those that are exempt, beginning January 1, 2027.
2. All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.
3. All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
4. All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

The use of potable water is not prohibited to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.

Table 5-1 summarizes the demand reduction measures and actions for each water shortage stage listed in Ordinance 40-26. The ordinance provides Camrosa the flexibility to implement a set of water use requirements or shortage response actions that best fit the District's needs during a water shortage. An estimated range in water savings for each demand reduction action is also listed in is the prohibition of irrigating non-functional turf with potable water to meet mandates and regulations determined by the State. Implementation of the prohibition on non-functional turf will occur on a phased timeline, as outlined below:

5. All properties owned by California Department of General Services, local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those that are exempt, beginning January 1, 2027.
6. All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.
7. All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
8. All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

The use of potable water is not prohibited to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.

Table 5-1. Potential water savings were estimated for the unique makeup of the District and considers historical water use for each sector in the District. Historical trends of District water use by sector have been analyzed, including recent drought periods. However, future water savings with implementation of each measure may vary significantly.

A recent update to the District's *Rules and Regulations Governing the Provision of Water and Sanitary Services* is the prohibition of irrigating non-functional turf with potable water to meet mandates and regulations determined by the State. Implementation of the prohibition on non-functional turf will occur on a phased timeline, as outlined below:

9. All properties owned by California Department of General Services, local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those that are exempt, beginning January 1, 2027.
10. All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.
11. All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
12. All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

The use of potable water is not prohibited to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.

Table 5-1. Demand Reduction Actions

Demand Reduction Action[1]	Savings[2]	Penalty
Permanent		
Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation.	0-1%	No
Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions within 48 hours.	0-1%	No
Require automatic shutoff nozzle of hoses.	0-1%	No
Vehicles must be cleaned only by use of a hand-held bucket or hose with a shutoff nozzle.	0-1%	No
Restaurants are required to use water-conserving dish wash spraying valves.	0-1%	No
Drinking water must be served only upon request in drinking and eating establishments.	0-1%	No
Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.	0-1%	No
Installation of single pass cooling systems in buildings requesting new water service is prohibited.	0-1%	No
Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces.	0-1%	
Irrigation with potable water during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.	0-1%	No
Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	0-1%	No
Landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings must be consistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	0-1%	No
Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.	0-1%	No
Stage 1		
Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water prohibited between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.	1-5%	No
The District may implement other water-use requirements as determined appropriate.	1-20%	No
Stage 2		
All permanently prohibited uses and other uses described in Stage One.	1-20%	No

Demand Reduction Action[1]	Savings[2]	Penalty
Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions within 24 hours.	1-2%	No
Water or irrigating landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three days per week.	5-10%	No
Limits on filling residential swimming pools and spas. Draining and/or refilling is allowed only for health or safety reasons.	1-2%	No
The District may implement other water use requirements as determined appropriate.	20-40%	No
Stage 3		
All permanently prohibited uses and other uses described in Stages One and Two.	1-40%	Yes
Any watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water may be prohibited by the Board of Directors.	10-15%	Yes
No new potable water service, new temporary meters, or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide such service will be issued without mitigation measures to offset the new demand.	1-2%	Yes
The District may implement other water use requirements as determined appropriate.	>40%	Yes

Notes:

1. Demand reduction actions align with Camrosa's Ordinance 40-26 included in Attachment A.
2. Water savings are estimated and can vary significantly.

5.2 Supply Augmentation

Camrosa uniquely manages its system operations in response to supply shortages. Under emergency and/or dry year scenarios, Camrosa has several potential supply augmentation actions as described below.

Maximize Pleasant Valley Basin Supply and Exercise Exchange Rights with Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency

Camrosa currently pumps groundwater from the Pleasant Valley Basin under the jurisdiction of the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) via its wells in the Fox Canyon Aquifer portion of the Pleasant Valley Basin. Camrosa has a current allocation of 806 acre-feet per year (AFY) from the Fox Canyon Aquifer in the Pleasant Valley Basin (see Section 6.3 of the 2025 UWMP) and accrues groundwater credits in the through the Conejo Creek Water Pumping Program with FCGMA for non-potable water from Conejo Creek delivered to the basin to offset groundwater production. Camrosa could extract up to 4,500 AFY of its accrued credits

through the program. While Camrosa is currently limited based on production capacity to pump from the basin, future water supply projects will increase the District's production capacity to maximize its Pleasant Valley Basin supply. In a water shortage, Camrosa could pump as much as physically possible through its Pleasant Valley Basin wells up to its accrued allocations (approximately 37,706 AF as of Septem 30, 2025).

Increase Groundwater Pumping in Arroya Santa Rosa Valley Basin

The Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin has a total sustainable yield of 5,300 AFY as described in by the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Bondy Groundwater Consulting, Inc, INTERA, 2023). After accounting for the average 1,941 AFY agricultural and domestic pumping by other users, Camrosa's portion of the sustainable yield is 3,359 AFY (Woodard & Curran, 2024).

Camrosa currently cannot pump its full yield due to production capacity constraints and water quality limitations that require blending. However, Camrosa has multiple planned projects to increase its production capacity from the Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin in the future.

Camrosa's perspective on managing groundwater is that the aquifer represents an emergency reservoir that can be relied upon at reasonable levels year to year and relied upon heavily during periods of reduced supply from other sources.

Import Full Allowable Allocation Amount from Calleguas Water District

Camrosa's reliance on imported water from Calleguas has significantly declined from historical levels, and is projected to continue to decline, with the development of other local supplies. Over the last five years Camrosa has imported an average of 4,080 AFY from Calleguas. Given the wide cost differential between local resources and imported water, it makes financial sense to maximize local production over imported water supplies.

The most recent water shortages to Camrosa have been driven by statewide droughts reducing imported water supplies. These large-scale droughts affect Sierra and Rocky Mountain snowpack as much as local rainfall. Given how the SWP and Colorado River Aqueduct function, annual variability of snowpack and runoffs has more immediate consequences on statewide imported water supplies than it does on recharge of precipitation to local groundwater basins, leading to the ability to rely on local groundwater in the face of dwindling imported supplies.

However, Camrosa could experience a water shortage condition due to operational conditions or facility outages where local groundwater would be unavailable. In these shortage situations, Camrosa could use additional imported water supplies to meet customer demand. Most recently, Camrosa's Conejo wellfield was offline from mid-2019 through 2023 due to 1,2,3-Trichloropropane contamination and imported additional supplies from Calleguas while constructing appropriate treatment facilities needed to bring the wellfield back online.

Table 5-2 lists Camrosa's supply augmentation actions during a water shortage.

Table 5-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods	Supply Volume
1-3	Maximize Pleasant Valley Basin production	500 AFY
1-3	Maximize Arryo Santa Rosa Valley Basin production	500 AFY
1-3	Maximize imported water purchases	1,500 AFY

5.3 Operational Changes

Several potential operational changes have been described in Section 5.2, including:

- Increase groundwater pumping
- Increase imported water deliveries

Other potential operational changes during a water shortage are related to demand management and may include improved customer billing and public outreach. Demand management measures are discussed in Chapter 9 of the 2025 UWMP.

5.4 Emergency Response Plan

5.4.1 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Camrosa maintains an Emergency Response Plan, separate from the UWMP and WSCP, that outlines procedures necessary to respond to emergency disasters. The Emergency Response Plan was last updated in 2021 and the District is preparing an update in 2026. The purpose of the Emergency Response Plan is to:

- Minimize damaging effects of natural or man-made disasters on Camrosa's water production, water distribution, sewage collection and sewage treatment systems.
- Restore those systems to working order as quickly as possible in the event of disasters.
- Provide local, area, and state assistance where and when required during and after disasters as directed by the Ventura County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center.
- Implement training procedures by going through mock exercises to make certain all employees are well versed in their roles.

Pursuant to the federal Public Health Security and Bio-Terrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, Camrosa Water District conducted a vulnerability assessment and submitted a certified copy of that assessment to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in June 2004. The confidential report identified known vulnerabilities and countermeasures and responses to be implemented to safeguard against this potential threat. This report was in response to an isolated request and has not been updated. Camrosa, however, continues to improve the security and surveillance of all its facilities.

Camrosa's emergency procedures are fully integrated with the Standard Emergency Management System to ensure effective multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional responses to emergencies. Internally, Camrosa uses the Incident Command System structure to provide a scalable, flexible response to emergencies.

The Incident Command System provides procedures for designation of an Incident Commander who is ultimately responsible for all operations, planning, logistics, finance and public interface associated with any given emergency. Employee recall lists are published and contact lists for emergency assistance from outside contractors, utility companies, and other agencies have been pre-prepared. The plan fully contemplates full and open cooperation with the public media and individual customers throughout any emergency condition.

In terms of facilities and equipment to meet catastrophic emergencies, nearly 16 million gallons of tank storage is available within the service area to provide immediate gravity-supplied water service in the event of a power outage. Camrosa has five portable diesel backup generators, four in the District Office yard and another semi-permanently positioned at the Conejo Wellfield. A permanent generator is attached to the Tierra Rejada Well, University Well, and Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant, and CWRF. Permanent generator installations are planned at Woodcreek Well and PV Well #2.. Camrosa is also planning to install permanent back up power and fuel storage for a week's worth of fuel at all their major facilities within the next five years.

District vehicles are equipped with emergency food and water supplies for extended deployment as well as a full set of system plans. An emergency response trailer is also equipped with supplies and equipment to manage emergency field operations. The water system's SCADA system is set up on an independent radio system with solar-powered instrumentation and radio transmission to maintain system monitoring independent of the electrical grid. Four of the District's five sewer lift stations have permanent generators on site; the fifth can siphon during electrical outages.

The District maintains sufficient reserves to fund most contemplated emergencies. Extensive replacement of infrastructure, in the most catastrophic circumstances, would require additional funding from sources that would need to be determined at the time of the emergency.

Table 5-3 summarizes actions in response to emergency conditions that might reasonably occur.

Table 5-3. Catastrophe Response Actions

Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Actions
Regional Power Outage	Evaluate need to initiate the Incident Command System Lock off large interruptible service meters Shift to fixed electrical generators Position portable electrical generators Evaluate need to implement water shortage contingency plan Notify customers
Earthquake, Flood, or Fire - Caused Catastrophic Damage to Camrosa's Water System	Evaluate need to initiate the Incident Command System Isolate damaged sections of system Lock off large interruptible service meters Fill system storage Shift to electrical generators as necessary Immediately close valves where needed to preserve existing water in storage Assess, and, if necessary, systematically recharge system Evaluate need to implement water shortage contingency plan
Interruption of Supply from Water Wholesaler	Evaluate need to initiate the Incident Command System Fill system storage Lock off large interruptible service meters Evaluate need to implement water shortage contingency plan

5.5 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The potable water system includes groundwater wells, imported water turnouts, disinfection facilities, booster pump stations, storage tanks, pressure reducing stations, and pipelines. A table of all District facilities and their assessed seismic risk is provided in Table 5-4, and the locations of facilities and seismic hazards are identified in Figure 5-1. The specific facilities vary in importance, age, condition, quality of design/construction, and proximity to seismic faults. Each type of facility is generally vulnerable to varying issues. The following general discussion identifies specific vulnerabilities for each type of facility.

Table 5-4. Camrosa Facilities and Seismic Risk

Facility Name	Type	Year of Construction	Year Refurbished	Within 500' of Fault (Yes/No)	Landslide (Yes/No)	Liquefaction zone (Yes/No)	Ground Shaking Zone	Vulnerability
Yucca Dr	Pump Station-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	Medium
Gerry Road	Pump Station-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	7	Medium
Conejo Creek	Pump Station-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Rosita	Pump Station-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	4	Low
SR Pumphouse	Pump Station-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Ponda	Pump Station-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Conejo Boosters PS4, 5, 6 & 7	Pump Station-Potable	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Conejo Boosters PS1 & 2	Pump Station-Potable	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
PS 1	Pump Station-Potable	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	Medium
PS 2	Pump Station-Potable	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	4	Low
PS 3	Pump Station-Potable	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	4	High
PS 5	Pump Station-Potable	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	4	High
AG 1	Reservoir-Nonpotable	1991	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
1A	Reservoir-Nonpotable	1967	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	Medium
Yucca	Reservoir-Nonpotable	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	Medium
AG 3	Reservoir-Nonpotable	1991	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	Medium
AG 2	Reservoir-Nonpotable	1991	N/A	Yes	No	No	7	Medium
1B	Reservoir-Potable	1966	N/A	No	No	No	4	High
2A	Reservoir-Potable	1967	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	High
2B	Reservoir-Potable	1967	N/A	No	No	No	7	High
3A	Reservoir-Potable	1966	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	4	High
3B	Reservoir-Potable	1968	N/A	No	No	No	4	High
3C	Reservoir-Potable	1967	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	High
3D	Reservoir-Potable	1967	N/A	Yes	No	No	4	High
4A	Reservoir-Potable	1968	N/A	No	No	No	4	High
4B	Reservoir-Potable	1968	N/A	No	No	No	4	High
4C	Reservoir-Potable	1967	N/A	No	No	No	4	High
PV Well #2	Well	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	4	Low
CSUCI 4	Well	1987	2009	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Tierra Rejada	Well	1996	N/A	No	No	No	4	Low

Facility Name	Type	Year of Construction	Year Refurbished	Within 500' of Fault (Yes/No)	Landslide (Yes/No)	Liquefaction zone (Yes/No)	Ground Shaking Zone	Vulnerability
Wildwood	Well	N/A	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Santa Rosa 9	Well	1940	2008	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Penny	Well	1962	2012	Yes	No	Yes	7	High
Santa Rosa 10	Well	1954	N/A	No	No	No	7	Low
Conejo 4	Well	1995	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Conejo 3	Well	1991	1996	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Santa Rosa 8	Well	1992	N/A	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Conejo 2	Well	1930	1996	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Santa Rosa 3	Well	N/A	2010	No	No	Yes	7	Medium
Woodcreek	Well	1980	1993, 2006	No	No	No	4	Low

Figure 5-1. Map of Camrosa Facilities and Seismic Risk Features

5.5.1 Groundwater Wells

The major vulnerability for groundwater wells is electrical power. Since the electrical grid is spread across large areas, portions of the grid commonly go dark after a seismic event. In this case, unless an emergency generator for that facility is available, the source of supply is lost until power can be restored. The Tierra Rejada, University Well, and the Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant have permanent backup generators on site. A permanent generator will be installed at PV Well #2. The District maintains five portable generators, as well, that can be moved to sites as necessary. Over the next five years the District also plans to install permanent backup generators at all its well sites and fuel storage to maintain a week's worth of fuel.

In severe seismic activity, it is possible for the well casing to break or become damaged. However, since the casing is entirely buried vertically, differential shaking is not generally an issue which reduces this threat. It is also possible for piping at the well to break, however, since the well itself is anchored into the ground and the piping is anchored in the ground, differential shaking is not generally an issue, which reduces the concern for pipe breaking.

5.5.2 Imported Water Turnouts

During a seismic activity, there is a risk to Calleguas's imported water system that provides supply to Camrosa. The imported water turnouts are vulnerable to structural damage to the housing structure, which can lead to damage to equipment or pipe connections. Calleguas has backup supplies and storage in the event of an imported water outage to continue to maintain reliable supply to its customers, including Camrosa. Camrosa also has multiple imported water turnouts to minimize impacts if a portion were damaged during seismic activity.

5.5.3 Disinfection Facilities

Since disinfection chemicals are required to be stored in chemical storage tanks at well sites, the tanks are at risk for chemical spills during a seismic event. However, all chemical storage tanks are required to install a containment basin to confine any potential chemical spills, which reduces the threat of any hazardous or toxic chemicals entering open drains or public areas. Another vulnerability of disinfection facilities is the loss of electricity, which is necessary to power the equipment to disinfect the water. Many of the well site already have permanent backup generators, and Camrosa plans to install this at all well sites in the future.

5.5.4 Pump Stations

Pump stations are vulnerable to structural damage to the housing structure, which can lead to damage to equipment or pipe connections. To prevent damage to pipe connections, Camrosa is provides flexible connections to pump stations, especially in liquefaction areas.

In a seismic event, the most significant threat is loss of power. In this case, pump stations would not have electricity to power the pumps to transport water to the distribution system. To meet immediate demands during a catastrophic emergency, nearly 16 million gallons of tank storage is available within the District to provide immediate gravity-supplied water service for most of the

District in the event of a power outage. Currently, the District maintains generators at five of its 12 pump stations - the Highland Pump Station, the hydropneumatics station at Reservoir 4C, Pump Station #1, Pump Station #2, and Pump Station #3. Over the next five years the District plans to install permanent backup power at all its pump stations and fuel storage to maintain a week's worth of fuel.

5.5.5 Storage Tanks

Camrosa's water storage tanks are vulnerable to loss of power, as power failure is common after a seismic event. A backup generator can provide electricity until electricity has been restored. However, storage tanks that deliver water via gravity can remain operational without power.

Additionally, there is a risk for structural damage to tanks and pipe connections. Depending on the magnitude of the seismic event, the severity of damage would vary, as minor structural damage would result in slight leakage that can be easily repaired. Significant structural damage can lead to heavy leakage, which may cause a loss of water storage. In severe seismic activity, catastrophic structural damage could cause leakage at the connection of piping and lead to water eroding the local hillside.

To prevent leakage, there should be some flexibility between piping and conduits near connection to steel tanks. Plan plans to complete a detailed tank seismic vulnerability assessment to identify any other design or construction vulnerabilities.

5.5.6 Pipelines

In a seismic event, Camrosa's underground pipes are the most vulnerable in liquefaction zones, as the seismic event can lead to ground failure and pipes collapsing. Another risk with pipeline collapse is the potential for potable water to be exposed to contamination from low distribution system pressures, which can result in a loss of water supply for the service area or "boil water" requirements. There is a risk for above ground pipes to break at connection points in a seismic event, but Camrosa constructs new pipelines or retrofits existing pipelines with flexible joint fittings or other methods to provide flexibility and connections to hard points.

6.0 Communication Protocols

During a water shortage, the District utilizes a communication protocol for each stage of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to effectively inform the public of the voluntary or mandatory response actions. Table 6-1 below discusses the communication protocol for each stage:

Table 6-1. Communication Protocols

Stage	Response Action	Communication Protocol
1	Voluntary reduction to preserve water supplies	Mailers, bill inserts, public focus meeting, website information
2	Mandatory reduction to prevent property loss & protect health & safety of communication	Newspaper, radio, television, direct mail, public focus meeting, website information
3	Mandatory reduction to protect health and safety of community	Newspaper, radio, television, direct mail, public focus meeting, website information

7.0 Compliance and Enforcement

7.1 Penalties, Charges, Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

In the event of a Stage Three Water Emergency, Ordinance 40-26 contemplates that special rates, fees, and/or penalty fees, or even termination of services may be required to meet demand reductions necessary to preserve water supply. The violations and enforcement of prohibitions as defined in the ordinance are defined below:

1. **First Violation**: The District will issue a written notice to the Customer indicating a violation of one or more of the water-use prohibitions or restrictions.
2. **Second Violation**: If the first violation is not corrected within the time frame specified by the District, or if a second violation occurs within the following 12 months after the first violation notice, a second notice of violation will be issued and a fine of $100 shall be levied for the second violation.
3. **Third Violation**: A third violation within the following 12 months after the date of issuance of the second notice of violation will result in a third violation and a fine of $250.
4. **Fourth and Subsequent Violations**: A fourth violation within the following 12 months after the date of issuance of the third notice of violation will result in a fourth violation and a fine of $500. Each day that a violation occurs beyond the remedy allowance provided for in the fourth notice of violation results in a new violation and a fine of $500 per day.

   In addition to the fines outlined above, water service may be turned off or installation of a flow restrictor on the service line or lines may be required. Such an order shall be written and subject to appeal pursuant to Section 5.19, Appeals and Exceptions. Any appeal shall be heard as quickly as possible to allow a flow restrictor to be removed promptly should the Board of Directors grant the appeal. Ordinance 40-26 states that:

   - **Cost of Flow Restrictor and Disconnecting Service**: The Customer determined to be in violation of this Ordinance is responsible for payment of the District's costs for installing and/or removing any flow restrictors.
   - **Payment of Fines**: The Customer determined to be in violation of this Ordinance is responsible for the full payment of all fines. Each fine shall be applied to the Customer's monthly water bill. Payment of the fine will be the responsibility of the individual named on the water account. Nonpayment of fines will be subject to the same remedies as non-payment of basic water service, in accordance with this Ordinance.

7.2 Appeals and Exceptions

Any customer may appeal a fine imposed under the Ordinance to the Board by filing a written appeal with the District within 30 days of the notice of violation.

8.0 Legal Authority

In a water supply shortage or water emergency, the District's Board have the authority to and will declare a water shortage emergency when conditions warrant and shall implement the applicable provisions of this WSCP. The Camrosa Water District Ordinance 40-26 (See Attachment A) establishes the terms and conditions of Camrosa's Water and Sanitary Services. These terms and conditions are intended to both assure the individual Customer of fair and equitable service and protect the community Camrosa serves from the undue exposure to liability. Water, sewer, and non-potable water service shall be available only in accordance with the Rules and Regulations contained therein, and in conformance with applicable federal, state and local statues, ordinances, regulations, and contracts. The District will coordinate with the City of Camarillo and the County of Ventura for the possible proclamation of local emergency.

During a water shortage emergency, the Board may move from stage to stage as necessary to best manage the water supply shortage or water emergencies. Once a water supply shortage or water emergency condition has subsided and water supplies have returned to normal, the Board shall by resolution declare an end to the emergency and restore service to pre-emergency conditions.

9.0 Financial Consequences

Reductions in water demand during a water shortage, or due to compliance with CWC Chapter 3.3 prohibiting excessive water use, are expected to reduce District revenues. Camrosa prioritizes the use of local water resources first and relies on imported water to meet remaining demands. Local supplies have a lower cost per acre-foot compared to imported water, but local water supplies are also more energy intensive to operate than importing water. During a drought driven water shortage, imported water supply may be restricted and Camrosa would maximize local supply production. During this shortage condition, as the total volume of imported water declines, water costs fall, but the costs associated with energy and operations may increase.

Staffing also do not decline in times of drought. In fact, under the drought emergency of 2015, California water agencies were encouraged to increase conservation personnel and activities, including enforcement staff, which many agencies have outsourced. Camrosa did this by hiring a temporary employee and significantly increasing outreach expenditure.

Camrosa's long-term strategy is to increase self-reliance to withstand periods of imported water supply restrictions, in no small part to buffer Camrosa customers against penalties and other enforcement options to which water districts with less stable supplies are forced to turn. At some point, drought-driven resource scarcity affects any supply, but Camrosa's strategy is to extend the length of time before water restrictions and penalties are required.

The Camrosa Board has a slate of options to maintain financial stability in the event an emergency lasted more than one accounting period, including a rate stabilization fund. In the longer term, rates may be restructured to reflect increased costs and/or reduced water deliveries. In all cases, the Board will assess the financial impacts at the point that an emergency is declared and apply the appropriate measures to accommodate those impacts.

10.0 Monitoring and Reporting

The District meters all water production sources and customer water services. In the event of a water shortage emergency, metering would be the primary means to monitor whether reductions are being met. Production metering is automated, real-time, and measured to the nearest gallon. Given the volume of supply, the metering is converted to hundred-cubic-foot units for billing and acre feet for administrative analysis. Production metering would provide a broad measure of overall quantity of use in generalized zones. Customer service metering provides quantification of water use by customer. Meters are typically read monthly, but with the District's conversion to Automatic Meter Reading, daily readings for 95 percent of production meters are currently available.

Camrosa's procedures to assess the WSCP effectiveness and reporting during a WSCP shortage stage is described below:

1. Assess monthly conditions and prepare a summary of changes from the previous month, including changes in the supply portfolios and water use per sector.
2. Note previous month's demand reduction actions (Table 5-1) and supply augmentation actions (Table 5-2).
3. Prepare narrative and/or table relating reduction of water use (if any) to previous month's demand reduction actions. Prepare narrative and/or table relating increase in supply to previous month's supply augmentation actions.
4. Assess shortfall and effectiveness of each demand reduction and supply augmentation action. Revise savings effectiveness and/or supply augmentation volume as needed.
5. Prescribe additional demand reduction actions or supply augmentation actions to meet the shortage gap for inclusion in the WSCP. Newly prescribed actions are to be input on probationary status and noted as such. Prescribed actions are to be assessed in the next monthly monitoring report and either incorporated into the WSCP in the future or abandoned.

11.0 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is to be used as an adaptive management plan to be refined as necessary to ensure effectiveness of the defined shortage response actions. The WSCP is used to provide guidance to the Board, staff, and the public by identifying response actions to allow for efficient management of any water shortage with predictability and accountability. The WSCP will be revised during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information.

However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. Section 0 describes Camrosa's procedures to monitoring and assess the effectiveness of the WSCP to determine if updates are needed outside the UWMP update cycle.

12.0 Special Water Feature Distinction

Water features that are not pools or spas are analyzed and defined separately from pools and spas since non-pool or non-spa water features may be able to use recycled water, whereas pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety consideration. Limitations to pools and spas may require different considerations compared to non-pool or non-spa water features. As listed in Table 5-1, there are specific demand reduction actions for swimming pools and spas separate from other decorative water features.

13.0 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Camrosa adopted this WSCP with the 2025 UWMP. The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the Board of Directors at a public meeting on June 23, 2026. The Draft 2025 WSCP and UWMP were made available for public review in June 2026 and a public hearing was held on June 23, 2026 at the Camrosa Board of Directors meeting.

Per Government Code 6066, the public hearing was noticed in a local newspaper for two consecutive weeks in June 2026, more than five days apart with the first notice more than fourteen days ahead of the public hearing. The hearing notices are included in Appendix D of the 2025 UWMP. In addition, Camrosa provided notice of the Draft UWMP and WSCP on social media sites to encourage public review. Camrosa maintained a copy of the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP in its office and on its website prior to the public hearing.

The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the Board of Directors at a public meeting on June 23, 2026 following the public hearing. A copy of the Adoption Resolution is included as Attachment 2.

The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. Within 30 days of adoption, a hard copy of Camrosa's Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were sent to the California State Library and electronic copies were sent all cities and counties within the service area. This WSCP will be available to the public on the Camrosa website.

If Camrosa identifies the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties, and the public as used for the 2025 UWMP and for initial adoption of the WSCP.

References

Bondy Groundwater Consulting, Inc, INTERA. (2023). *Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan .*

DWR. (2025). *The State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report.*

Woodard & Curran. (2024). *Water Resources Planning Analysis.*

WSC. (2026). *Camrosa 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.*

Attachment A Ordinance 40-26

Rules and Regulations Governing the Provision of Water and Sanitary Services

A

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Ordinance 40-26

Rules and Regulations

Governing the Provision of

Water and Wastewater Services

Adopted:

April 14, 2026

ORDINANCE 40-26

An Ordinance of the Camrosa Water District

Repealing Ordinance 40-24

And Establishing Rules and Regulations

Governing the Provision of

Water and Wastewater Services

The Board of Directors of the Camrosa Water District do ordain as follows on pages 3 through 42, attached:

By Motion of Director Terry Foreman, Second by Director Tim Hoag, this ordinance is

ADOPTED, SIGNED, AND APPROVED this April 14, 2026.

Eugene F. West, President
Board of Directors
CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

ATTEST:

Norman Huff, Secretary
Board of Directors
CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

Table of Contents

Camrosa Water District Rules and Regulations Governing Water and Wastewater Services

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ordinance is to establish the terms and conditions of Camrosa's Water and Wastewater Services. These terms and conditions are intended to both assure the individual Customer of fair and equitable service and protect the community Camrosa serves from the undue exposure to liability. Water, Wastewater, and Non-Potable Water Services shall be available only in accordance with the Rules and Regulations contained herein, and in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local statutes, ordinances, regulations, and contracts.

2. GENERAL

Water and Wastewater Services by Camrosa Water District are subject to the availability of facilities, adequate capacity of facilities, and compliance with the terms and conditions herein set forth, or as may be augmented and set forth in any agreement or permit issued by the District.

3. DEFINITIONS

"Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)" is defined as a separate, self-contained residential unit located on the same property as a primary residence and has its own kitchen, bathroom, and sleeping area, and it may be attached to or detached from the primary residence.

"Acre Foot" shall mean 43,560 cubic feet, which is equal to 435.6 Units or 325,851 gallons.

"Camrosa" or "District" shall mean Camrosa Water District.

"Customer" shall mean the applicant of record for water services rendered by District.

"Certified Backflow Device" shall mean equipment with proper and current certification, designed to prevent the reverse flow of Customer's system into District system.

"Cross-Connection" shall mean any unprotected connection between any part of a water system used or intended to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing water or substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable for human consumption.

"Functional Turf" shall mean a ground cover surface of turf located in a recreational use area or community space. Turf enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly is not functional turf.

"Guarantor" is the individual or entity that agrees to be responsible for the charges incurred by Customer.

"Nonfunctional turf" shall mean any turf that is not functional turf, and includes turf located within street rights-of-way and parking lots.

"Non-Potable Water" shall encompass Non-Potable Irrigation Water and Recycled Water, and mean groundwater, surface water, or recycled water that is intended for use for irrigation and other accepted uses for which potable water is not required.

"Non-Potable Irrigation Water" shall mean surface water diverted from the Conejo Creek, untreated groundwater pumped for distribution in the Non-Potable Irrigation Water Distribution System, and any other water source that does not meet Potable Water quality requirements, is not certifiable as Recycled Water, and is distributed in the Non-Potable Irrigation Water Distribution System.

"Non-Potable Irrigation Water Distribution System" shall mean the transmission and distribution piping and appurtenances that transport Non-Potable Irrigation Water.

“Potable Water” shall mean water that is intended for all general uses including human consumption, and, therefore, water that meets all primary drinking water standards set forth by the California Department of Drinking Water.

“Potable Water Distribution System” shall mean the transmission and distribution piping and appurtenances that transport Potable Water from the various potable water sources to the Customer.

“Pressure Zone” shall mean a hydraulic pressure subdivision within the Potable Water Distribution System and the Non-Potable Irrigation Water Distribution System that is hydraulically isolated from other pressure zones, demonstrates unique hydraulic pressure characteristics, and has unique energy requirements for delivery.

“Primary Service” refers to the main residential unit on a property currently connected to Camrosa’s water services, which may include a single-family home, the main dwelling of a multi-family property, or other residential structures.

“Property” shall mean a parcel of land assigned a separate Assessor’s Parcel Number by the County of Ventura.

“Recycled Water” shall mean treated Wastewater that meets State of California Title 22 standards at the discharge point of the Camrosa Water Reclamation Plant. Title 22 standards are established by the State of California and are not guaranteed beyond the plant’s point of discharge.

“Recycled Water Distribution System” shall mean the transmission and distribution piping and appurtenances that transport effluent water from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility.

“Surplus Water” shall mean for the purposes of this Ordinance, water in excess of the current water demands within the boundaries of the District as determined by Camrosa Water District.

“Unit of Water” shall mean for the purposes of this Ordinance, one hundred cubic feet of water, which is equal to 748 gallons.

“Water theft” shall mean an action to divert, tamper, or reconnect water utility services, as defined in Section 498 of the Penal Code.

WATER SERVICE

4. ELIGIBILITY FOR WATER SERVICE

Camrosa provides Potable and/or Non-Potable Water Service to “Properties” within the District. To be eligible for Water Service the Customer shall satisfy both the General Requirements of Water Service and the requirements of the Type and Classification of Water Service listed below.

The District shall devote its best efforts to plan for and, on a case-by-case basis, if necessary, prioritize the provision of water services to proposed low-income housing developments pursuant to Government Code Section 65589.7.

Development projects that include low-income housing units shall not be denied approval of an application for service, nor shall conditions be imposed thereon, or services reduced that are applied for, unless the District makes specific written findings that the denial, condition, or reduction is necessary due to the existence of one or more of the following:

1. Insufficient water supply or insufficient water treatment, distribution, or storage capacity;
2. A State Department of Public Health order prohibiting new water connections; and/or
3. The proposed development applicant has failed to agree to reasonable terms and conditions.

The District shall not discriminate in any manner when processing and considering requests for services by proposed developments that include low-income housing units.

4.1 General Requirements of Water Service

Water service is a Property-related service. The Property to be served shall be within the Camrosa Water District boundaries. The Property shall have an established water connection with a Camrosa water meter of adequate size and capacity, as determined by Camrosa, to serve the Property’s water needs without causing undue wear to the Camrosa metering facilities or interfering with Camrosa’s ability to provide reliable service to other Properties. The Customer shall complete and submit an Application for Service and pay any deposit that may be required as defined in this Ordinance and/or the District’s *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges* (located on the District’s web site, www.camrosa.com). The Customer must establish and maintain an active water service account that is current and free of any delinquent fees and charges. All applicable fees and charges must be paid in advance of receiving any of the classifications of water service included in this Ordinance, including classification-specific charges outlined in Section 4.2.

4.1.1 Water Service Requirements for Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)

The Camrosa Water District recognizes the growing demand for ADUs within its service area and is committed to ensuring efficient and equitable water service for all customers, including those with ADUs. Camrosa has established this policy to govern the addition of ADUs and to determine appropriate and equitable charges for water services. Water service for an ADU may be connected to the primary service on the account, or, at the property owner’s request and expense, connected to a new meter and account off of the existing Camrosa primary service line or as a new independent Camrosa service line, meter, and account.

4.1.1.1 Addition of ADUs

4.1.1.1.1 Permitting

All property owners within Camrosa's service area seeking to add an ADU must obtain the necessary permits and approvals from the local building department and comply with all applicable zoning and building codes.

4.1.1.1.2 Application for Service

All property owners within Camrosa's service area seeking to add an ADU must complete an Application for Service and pay the current ADU application fee as found in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*. At the time of application for service the property owner will indicate if they desire to connect the ADU to the primary service on the account, or, at the property owner's request and expense, connect to a new meter and account off of the existing Camrosa primary service line or as a new, independent and separate service line, meter, and account as described in Section 4.1.1.2.

4.1.1.1.3 District Evaluation

Prior to the issuance of an approval of the application for service, Camrosa will evaluate the suitability of the existing primary service's service line and meter size, for the proposed ADU (as allowed for in Section 4.1). If Camrosa finds the current primary service, including its service line and meter unsuitable for the proposed ADU, the property owner must, at their expense, upgrade them to a suitable size using District Standards and a District-approved contractor.

4.1.1.1.4 District Approval

Prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the ADU, property owners must provide documentation of the ADU's completion and compliance with local codes. Camrosa may verify the ADU's completion and its proper connection to the water service. Connections will be made in compliance with District Standards and local sanitation and plumbing codes.

4.1.1.2 Capital Improvement Fees for Water Service to ADUs

4.1.1.2.1 Shared Service

ADUs that share a primary water service meter with the main dwelling will not be subject to Capital Improvement fees.

4.1.1.2.2 Additional Meter Service

Property owners may, at their request and bearing all costs thereof, connect an ADU that shares the Camrosa primary water service line to the primary service meter, but has a separate water meter with a separate water services account. These new accounts will not be subject to Capital Improvement fees. Meter additions must be done using District Standards and a District-approved contractor.

4.1.1.2.3 New, Independent Service

Property owners may, at their request and bearing all cost thereof, connect an ADU to a new, independent water service with a separate Camrosa water service line, meter, and account. These new accounts will be subject to applicable Capital Improvement fees, as determined by the District's current fee schedule. New, independent service installations must be done using District Standards and a District-approved contractor.

4.1.1.3 Billing and Water Service Charges for ADUs

4.1.1.3.1 Shared Service

ADUs that share a primary water service meter with the main dwelling will be billed on one bill. There will be no change to the monthly meter service fees as they are billed as part of the primary service on the account. Water consumption by the ADU will register on the primary service meter along with usage from the primary residence and be billed based on the actual water use. Current monthly meter service fees and usage rates and tiers apply to the primary account.

4.1.1.3.2 Additional Meter Service

ADUs that share the Camrosa primary water service line to the primary service meter but have a separate water meter with a separate water services account will be billed separately and may have a separate account holder who meets the applicant requirements in Section 6. The ADU account will pay a separate monthly meter service fee based on the meter size and usage will be billed based on the actual water use as measured by the meter serving the ADU. Current base monthly meter service fees and usage rates and tiers apply to the ADU account.

4.1.1.3.3 New, Independent Service

ADUs that have an independent Camrosa water service line with a separate water meter and water services account will be billed separately and may have a separate account holder who meets the applicant requirements in Section 6. The ADU account will pay a separate monthly meter service fee and usage will be billed based on the actual water use as measured by the meter serving the ADU. Current base monthly meter service fees and usage rates and tiers apply to the ADU account.

4.2 Types and Classifications of Water Service

Camrosa provides two (2) types of water service: Potable Water Service and Non-Potable Water Service. For each type of water service, Camrosa provides water based upon service classification. Specific terms and requirements for water service are based upon the type and classification of the Customer's intended water use. Failure to continuously comply with any requirement for water service may result in re-classification of the service and/or termination of service.

4.2.1 Potable Water Service

To be eligible for Potable Water Service, the Customer shall satisfy both the General Requirements of Water Service contained in Section 4.1 and the following requirements of the classification of water use.

4.2.1.1 Municipal Water Service Classifications

The Municipal Water Service classification is intended to meet long-term potable water needs. It is considered uninterruptible service. To obtain this classification of water, Customers must meet the requirements of Camrosa's Will-Serve Policy.

4.2.1.1.1 Residential Water Service (Class I)

Residential Water Service (Class I) is intended for all general uses both indoor and outdoor. To be eligible for Residential Water Service, the Property served must include a dwelling or other structure suitable for occupancy and meet all the General Requirements of Water Service. For purposes of the Policy on Discontinuation of Residential Domestic Water Service for Nonpayment (Section 6.10), Class I is considered "residential domestic" service and is subject to that policy.

4.2.1.1.2 Master Metered Residential Service (Class II)

Master Metered Residential Service (Class II) is intended for all general uses both indoor and outdoor. To be eligible for Master Metered Residential Service, the Property served must include multiple dwelling units, have a common plumbing system, be managed by a formal homeowners' association (HOA), and have water service provided through one or more meters serving the common water system. The Property served must meet all the General Requirements of Water Service. The property must secure the approval of the General Manager in the will-serve process to qualify for Master Metered Service. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification. For purposes of the Policy on Discontinuation of Residential

Domestic Water Service for Nonpayment (Section 6.10), Class II is considered "residential domestic" service and is subject to that policy.

4.2.1.1.3 Commercial and Industrial Water Service (Class III)

Commercial and Industrial Water Service (Class III) is intended for all general uses both indoor and outdoor at privately operated services, manufactories, or other businesses. To be eligible for Commercial and Industrial Water Service, the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account. The primary water use must be a use other than irrigation. The Property must also meet all the General Requirements of Water Service. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.1.4 Public Water Service (Class IV)

Public Water Service (Class IV) is intended for all general uses both indoor and outdoor for public services, such as public schools, recreation facilities, hospitals, government services, and public safety services. To be eligible for Public Water Service, the Property served must be publicly operated, and the primary water use must be a use other than landscape irrigation. The Property must also meet all the General Requirements of Water Service. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.1.5 Municipal Irrigation Service (Class V)

Municipal Irrigation Service (Class V) is intended for all general landscape irrigation needs where the primary use of water is to maintain large landscape areas such as parks, golf courses, common areas, medians, open spaces and similar areas. To be eligible for Municipal Irrigation Service, the Property served must meet all the General Requirements of Water Service and comply with all the water use restrictions contained herein. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.1.6 Fire Service (Class VI)

Fire Service (Class VI) is intended to provide water for private fire flow needs either within a private complex to which Camrosa does not provide public fire hydrants, or for supplementary indoor fire flows. To be eligible for Fire Service, the Property served must maintain a separate and isolated fire service water system, and rather than a conventional water meter, the service must include a fire flow detector meter that will detect the use of water on the fire flow system. Use of water through the fire flow system for other than fire protection shall disqualify the service from fire service classification and require compliance with a conventionally metered municipal service classification. The Property must also meet the General Requirements of Water Service. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.1.7 Residential Irrigation Service (Class VII)

Residential Irrigation Service (Class VII) is intended for all general landscape irrigation needs where the primary use of water is to maintain large landscape areas. To be eligible for Residential Irrigation Service, the Property served must meet all the General Requirements of Water Service, be in the designated area of availability, and comply with all the water use restrictions contained herein. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.2 Agricultural Water Service Classifications

Agricultural Water Service is a class of service intended to serve commercial agriculture. This service, unlike Municipal Water Service, is interruptible. Agricultural Water Service may be interrupted for extended periods due to general water shortages, drought, maintenance requirements, and/or operational requirements. Agricultural Water Service may not be promptly restored following emergencies. Therefore, Agricultural Water Service shall not be eligible for conversion to Municipal Service without satisfying all will-serve requirements as set forth in the District's will-serve policy.

4.2.1.2.1 Agricultural Irrigation Water Service

Agricultural Irrigation Water Service is intended for commercial agricultural properties that raise food crops, floral crops, nursery crops, and/or commercial livestock. It is not the intent of this ordinance to classify home gardens, home orchards, or pets as agricultural operations. To be eligible for Agricultural Irrigation Water Service, the Property must include a minimum of one (1) full, contiguous, irrigated acre dedicated to commercial agriculture, and the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account. The Property must meet all the General Requirements of Water Service. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.2.2 Domestic Agricultural Water Service

Domestic Agricultural Water Service is intended for commercial agricultural properties which raise food crops, floral crops, nursery crops, and commercial livestock, where the Property includes a dwelling or dwellings in which the residential water requirements are incidental to the agricultural operation. It is not the intent of this ordinance to classify home gardens, home orchards, or pets as agricultural operations. To be eligible for Domestic Agricultural Water Service, the Property must include a minimum of one (1) full, contiguous, irrigated acre dedicated to commercial agriculture, and the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account. The Property must meet all the General Requirements of Water Service. A certified backflow prevention device must be installed to Camrosa specifications, and be re-certified annually, in order to qualify for this classification.

4.2.1.3 Temporary Service

Temporary Water Service is service intended for Customers having short-term water use needs.

4.2.1.3.1 Temporary Construction Water

Temporary Construction Water Service is intended for dust abatement, general construction site use, and other construction related needs. The Property shall meet all the General Requirements of Water Service; a site, approved by Camrosa, shall be specified for installation of a Temporary Meter Service; the temporary meter installed; suitable backflow prevention techniques, approved by Camrosa, must be employed; and the Customer shall have completed and submitted an application for Construction Water Service. Construction Water Service shall be for a term no longer than six (6) consecutive months. On a case-by-case basis, the General Manager may authorize longer terms and determine the requirements of such terms.

4.2.1.3.2 Temporary Municipal Water

Temporary Municipal Water Service is intended for short-term needs for Potable Water Service, such as special events or community sponsored functions, which may require water service for a period not to exceed 30 days. On a case-by-case basis,

the General Manager may authorize longer terms, and determine the requirements of such terms.

4.2.1.3.3 Temporary Agricultural Water

Temporary Agricultural Water Service is intended to provide short-term water service to agriculture operations, which do not have service to the Property and require water to supplement the primary water source for a term not to exceed one (1) year. On a case-by-case basis, the General Manager may authorize longer terms and determine the requirements of such terms.

4.2.1.4 Emergency Water Service

Emergency Water Service is intended to provide water for the protection of the health, safety, and/or property for a Customer unable to satisfy the requirements and conditions of Potable Water Service. Emergency service may be provided only after the General Manager has determined that the situation warrants an Emergency Water Service, and all fees and charges have been paid. Camrosa shall determine any additional terms and conditions as established in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*.

4.2.1.5 Surplus Water/Out of Bounds Service

Surplus Water may be served for any useful purpose outside the boundaries of the District by special agreement as authorized by the General Manager, and in accordance with Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCO) guidelines.

4.2.2 Non-Potable Water Service

Camrosa provides Non-Potable Water for a variety of irrigation, industrial, and commercial purposes. Non-Potable Water includes both Non-Potable Irrigation Water and Recycled Water. All Non-Potable Water Service is interruptible due to nonavailability of water, system maintenance requirements, or operational requirements.

To be eligible for any of the following classifications of Non-Potable Water Service, the Customer shall satisfy the General Requirements of Water Service contained in Section 4.1, the Property must have access to one of the Non-Potable Water Distribution Systems, and the Property to be served must either have no Potable Water Service, or have a certified backflow prevention device on the Potable Water Service, and a separate non-potable plumbing system with no existing or potential cross-connections. If a backflow prevention device is required, it must be installed per Camrosa specifications and be re-certified annually.

Customers must have a beneficial use for Non-Potable Water approved by Camrosa and meet the requirements of the specific Non-Potable Water classification of water use.

The District has entered into separate agreements for the delivery of Non-Potable Water and may again enter into such agreements.

Qualifications and requirements for use of Non-Potable Water by individual residents may require approval by the Department of Drinking Water (DDW) before Camrosa provides service. In addition, DDW and/or Camrosa may require periodic inspections of privately operated non-potable irrigation water systems to ensure that no cross-connections exist.

4.2.2.1 Non-Potable Irrigation Water Description and Classification

Non-Potable Irrigation Water is water diverted from the Conejo Creek and/or untreated groundwater introduced into the Non-Potable Irrigation Water Distribution System. The Conejo Creek is composed primarily of wastewater effluent from the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (HCTP), located seven miles upstream of the diversion structure in the City of Thousand Oaks, and supplemented by the North and South Forks of the Conejo Creek, which carry runoff from the city and surrounding watershed. While HCTP effluent is treated to tertiary levels and is certified as Title-22 recycled water, after

entering a naturally occurring waterway it is considered non-potable "surface" water and is not regulated in the same manner as Recycled Water and must be distributed in a separate distribution system. The following outlines the classifications of Non-Potable Water Service available from Camrosa Water District.

4.2.2.1.1 Commercial Agricultural (Class I)

Commercial Agricultural (Class I) is intended for general irrigation purposes on lands requiring water to irrigate commercial crops. To receive water under this classification, the lands must be primarily used for production of commercial crops, and the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account.

4.2.2.1.2 Landscape Irrigation (Class II)

Landscape Irrigation (Class II) is intended for commercial operations, public landscaping such as public parks, medians, playing fields and schools, and common-area landscaping needs of homeowners' associations where large amounts of irrigation water are needed to maintain landscaping. To qualify for this class, the Property must have high-water-demand landscaping, and the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account.

4.2.2.1.3 Residential Landscaping (Class III)

Residential Landscaping (Class III) is intended for irrigation of landscape, gardens, orchards, and other appropriate outdoor water uses.

4.2.2.1.4 Temporary Construction Water (Class IV)

Temporary Construction Water (Class IV) is intended for uses related to general construction such as dust abatement, compaction, and roadway cleaning. To be eligible for Class IV Non-Potable Service: (1) a construction site must have access to a Non-Potable Water supply; (2) the Property must be permitted by Camrosa for use of Non-Potable Water; (3) the Customer shall make deposits and pay any special fees and charges as set forth in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*; and (4) the Customer shall agree to comply with all State and County Department of Public Health requirements for uses of Non-Potable Water.

4.2.2.1.5 Blended Ag (Class V)

Blended Ag water service is a classification of Non-Potable Water blended with potable water to control for chlorides. It is limited by facility constraints to those parcels receiving delivery from Pump Station #4. The District strives to maintain a chloride concentration of approximately 115 mg/L in the Blended Ag system.

4.2.2.1.6 Commercial Agricultural (Class VI)

This class is reserved for Customers that have contractual commitments with Camrosa for long-term Non-Potable Irrigation Water Service. Minimum requirements for Class VI service are: (1a) the parcel served is a minimum of 20 acres; or (1b) the parcel is joined with a larger parcel totaling 20 acres and is considered part of the larger parcel's operation as determined by Camrosa; (2) the lands are primarily used for production of commercial crops; (3) the owner of the land has endorsed, submitted, and secured approval of a Non-Potable Irrigation Service Agreement with Camrosa Water District on or before December 31, 1994; and (4) the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account.

4.2.2.2 Recycled Water Description and Classification

Recycled Water is water produced at the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility, a Department of Drinking Water (DDW)-certified water reclamation facility and treated to tertiary standards as defined by Title 22 of the California Water Code. Recycled Water

is not suitable for human or livestock consumption or recreational impoundment, and may not be suitable for certain crop types, among other limitations. Camrosa is required to meet Title-22 Recycled Water quality standards at the point of discharge from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility but cannot guarantee the quality of Recycled Water at the point of delivery. Use of Recycled Water must comply with California Code of Regulations Title 22, which is summarized in Camrosa's Recycled Water Manual, available in English and Spanish upon request.

Camrosa provides Recycled Water for a variety of irrigation, industrial, and commercial purposes. Currently the District does not deliver Recycled Water to residential parcels; should a residential distribution system be developed, it will fall under Class II, Landscape Irrigation Water, until a new classification is developed.

To be eligible for Recycled Water Service Customers must: (1) have a beneficial use for Recycled Water; (2) meet the requirements of the specific classification of Recycled Water; (3) satisfy the General Requirements of Water Service contained in Section 4.1; (4) have available and agree to operate an approved Recycled Water facility in accordance with Camrosa's Recycled Water Manual and Ordinance 41, Standards for Maintenance and Operation of Recycled Water Facilities; (5) execute (or receive an executed copy from the landowner of) an approved Agreement for Recycled Water Service with Camrosa Water District; and (6) have a compliant Recycled Water Inspection on file with Camrosa. The provisions of Ordinance 41 are fully incorporated by reference into these rules and regulations.

Qualifications and requirements for use of Recycled Water by individual residents may require approval by the DDW before Camrosa provides service. All applications of Recycled Water must be visibly and legibly posted in accordance with Department of Drinking Water regulations for use of Recycled Water in areas open to the general public.

The following outlines the classifications of Recycled Water service available from Camrosa Water District.

4.2.2.2.1 Commercial Agricultural (Class I)

Commercial Agricultural (Class I) is intended for lands requiring large amounts of water for irrigation of commercial crops. To receive water under this classification, the lands must be primarily used for production of commercial crops, and the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account.

4.2.2.2.2 Landscape Irrigation Water (Class II)

Landscape Irrigation Water (Class II) is intended for non-agricultural commercial, industrial, and/or public Customers, including parks, golf courses, and other sites with large areas of turf and/or landscaping. The Property to be served must be used primarily for recreational, decorative, or other purposes approved by the District. The Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account.

4.2.2.2.3 Commercial Agriculture (Contractual) (Class IV)

Commercial Agriculture (Class IV) is intended for lands requiring large amounts of water for commercial crops and contractual commitments with Camrosa for long-term Recycled Water Service. To be eligible for Class IV Service, the Property to be served must be used primarily for the production of commercial crops, the owner of the land must have endorsed, submitted, and secured approval of a Recycled Water Service Agreement with Camrosa Water District on or before December 31, 1994, and the Customer must provide a copy of a current business license and a Guarantor for the account.

4.2.2.2.4 Surplus Recycled Water (Served outside District)

Surplus Recycled Water may be served for any DDW-approved use outside the boundaries of the District by special agreement, as authorized by the General Manager.

5. CONDITIONS OF WATER SERVICE

In addition to the General Requirements of Water Service contained in this ordinance, the Customer agrees upon receiving service, to the conditions contained in this ordinance. Failure to meet the conditions contained herein may result in termination of service.

5.1 Cross-Connection Control (Backflow)

The Customer shall be responsible for the prevention of cross-connections of the Customer's system with sources of potential contamination.

5.1.1 General Policy

Mandates and regulations determined by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) require water suppliers to enact and enforce a cross-connection control policy to protect the public water supply. The regulations of the Department of Public Health of the State, contained in the California Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook, as well as current standards contained in the Uniform Plumbing Code, American Water Works Association Standard M14, the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research Manual of Cross-Connection Control (10th ed. or later) are applicable for cross-connection control and backflow prevention in the District.

5.1.2 District Regulations for Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

No water service connection to any premises will be installed or maintained by the District unless the water supply is protected as required by State laws and these Rules and Regulations. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the District if a backflow prevention assembly required by these Rules and Regulations is not installed, tested, and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed or bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

The customer's system should be readily accessible for inspection at all reasonable times to the District or authorized representatives of the District to determine whether cross-connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these Rules and Regulations, exist. When a customer is contacted by the District or District's authorized representative to schedule a site inspection, an appointment must be made within the timeframe provided in the notice, unless good cause is provided. Any corrective action required must be completed within the timeframe provided in the non-compliance notice and at the customer's expense. If a re-inspection is requested, it must be scheduled within the timeframe provided in the notice. When a potential backflow condition, identified in the inspection, becomes known, the District may deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing for a physical break in the service line until the customer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with the State laws relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto and these Rules and Regulations.

All existing backflow prevention assemblies that do not meet the requirements in these Rules and Regulations but were approved devices for the purposes described in these Rules and Regulations this section, shall be excluded from the requirements of these Rules and Regulations so long as the District is assured that they will satisfactorily protect the utility system.

Whenever the existing device is moved from the present location or requires more than minimum maintenance (e.g., no replacement parts required) or when the District finds that

the maintenance constitutes a hazard to health, the unit shall be replaced by an approved backflow prevention assembly meeting the requirements of these Rules and Regulations.

5.1.3 When Backflow Prevention is Required

A backflow prevention is required under the following circumstances:

1. In the case of premises having an auxiliary water supply which is not or may not be of safe bacteriological or chemical quality and which is not acceptable as an additional source by the District, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises (e.g., irrigation services).
2. In the case of premises on which any industrial fluid or any other objectionable substance is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public system shall be protected against backflow from the premises. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the utility system which have been subject to deterioration in quality.
3. In the case of premises having (1) a cross-connection that cannot be permanently corrected or controlled or (2) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not dangerous cross-connections exist, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises.
4. In the case of premises having industrial or commercial facilities, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises.

5.1.4 Acceptable Backflow Prevention Assemblies

The District will not accept any backflow prevention assembly for cross-connection protection other than an approved air gap separation or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly unless otherwise approved by the District. An exception will be the installation of an approved double detector check valve assembly on fire lines for sprinklered buildings or on private fire hydrant lines.

5.1.5 Reduced Pressure Principle Device (RP)

Commonly referred to as an RP or RPP, this device consists of two independently acting check valves, together with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure at a predetermined amount so that during normal flow, and at cessation of normal flow, the pressure between the two check valves shall be lower than the supply pressure. If either check valve leaks, the relief valve will discharge to the atmosphere. This will maintain the pressure in the zone between the two check valves lower than the supply pressure. The unit also has two shut-off valves (one upstream and one downstream of the checks) and properly located test cocks for field testing.

5.1.6 Installation

An approved RP assembly, the same size as the water meter, shall be installed on the customer water line as close as practical to the meter (not to exceed 10 feet unless otherwise approved by the District). Unprotected outlets shall not be installed between the meter and the RP device. This unit shall be installed a minimum of 18 inches and not more than 36 inches above finish grade with a minimum of 12 inches of side clearance. The unit shall not be installed in an enclosed structure.

5.1.7 Approved RP Devices

Any backflow prevention assembly required herein shall be a model approved by the District. The term “Approved Backflow Prevention Assembly” shall mean an assembly that

has been manufactured in full conformance with the standards established by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) entitled AWWA C506-84 Standards for Reduced Pressure Principle and Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Devices and has met completely the laboratory and field performance specifications as set forth in Chapter 10, Specifications of Backflow Prevention Assemblies, of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control (10th ed. or later) of the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (FCCCHR). Final approval shall be evidenced by a "Certificate of Approval" issued by an approved testing laboratory certifying full compliance with the said AWWA standards and FCCCHR specifications.

5.1.8 Testing

It shall be the duty of the customer at any premises where the backflow prevention assemblies are installed to have certified inspections and operational tests made at least once per year and completed test reports must be submitted to the District, or its designee. Where the District deems the potential hazard of backflow to be significant, certified inspections at more frequent intervals may be required. The inspections and tests shall be performed by a certified tester approved bythe AWWA. It shall be the duty of the District, or its designee, to see that the tests are performed in a timely manner. The assemblies shall be repaired, overhauled, or replaced at the expense of the customer whenever said assemblies are found to be defective. Records of such tests, repairs and overhaul shall be kept by the customer and made available to the District upon request.

5.1.9 Air Gap

An air gap is a physical separation between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. To have an acceptable air gap, the end of the discharge pipe has to be at least twice the diameter of the pipe above the topmost rim of the receiving vessel, but in no case can this distance be less than one inch.

5.1.10 Prohibitions of Cross-Connections

No physical connection shall hereafter exist or be installed, located, maintained, or operated between the water supply system of the District (including its appurtenant mains, pipes, fixtures, equipment, or appliances), and any other supply system or any wastewater 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 District by backflow, back siphonage, or any other method, means, or cause whatsoever. Wherever a mechanical or other method or device (approved by the District) may be used for protecting the District's water supply system from any such source of contamination or pollution, any customer shall at the customer's own expense and subject to the final inspection and approval thereof by a person certified for such inspection and repair by the County of Ventura, install, maintain, and operate the same. Maintenance shall include inspections and operational tests once a year, or more often as required by the Engineer and/or County of Ventura. The District shall promulgate and, upon request, furnish copies to a customer a list of approved mechanical devices and information concerning the installation of said devices.

5.1.11 Disconnection Due to Cross-Connection Non-compliance

The District shall have the right to discontinue the supply of water to the Premises of a customer for a customer's failure to comply with, or the violation of, any of these Rules and Regulations relative to the inspection of a customer's Premises to ensure the protection of the District's water supply from cross-connections, backflow, or back-siphonage. A customer shall be entitled to reasonable (i) notice of the District's intent to discontinue service due to a customer's failure to comply with or violation of any of these Rules and Regulations, and (ii) opportunity to comply with and/or to cease any violation thereof. Such

notices are subject to charges as identified in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*.

No such notice or opportunity to comply with, or cease violating these Rules and Regulations are required where a customer's non-compliance or violation is creating or is likely to create water supply system conditions that are dangerous and detrimental to the public's health, safety, and welfare.

The District will only resume water services during normal business hours. All related charges must be paid prior to resuming water service.

5.2 Water Pressure and Surges

Camrosa is not responsible for damages resulting from pressure variations or surges. It is the responsibility of the Customer to protect the Property from variations in water system pressure and water system surges. The Customer shall not operate the Property's system in a manner that may cause surges to the Camrosa water system.

5.3 Water Leaks

Camrosa's control and responsibility ends at the curb shutoff 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. The Customer shall maintain the Property's water system to avoid leaks and shall repair leaks within 48 hours of discovery or notification or as required by the current Water Shortage Contingency Plan stage.

5.4 Meters, Metering Facilities and Hydrants

The meter and the metering facility are the property of the Camrosa Water District. Any piping or equipment on the Customer's side of the meter is the full responsibility of the Customer. All water that passes through the meter is the responsibility of the Customer.

When it becomes necessary to shut off the water supply to the entire premises, the customer may use the customer hand valve within the meter box on the customer side of the meter, if one has been installed. Upon request, for emergency purposes, the District may, without charge, shut off its control valve on the inlet side of the meter with the understanding that the District will turn on the water after being notified that repairs have been made. The customer is prohibited from manipulating the District's control valve. Any damage to District equipment, such as meters and hydrants, caused either purposely or accidentally, will be the financial responsibility of the Customer and/or the party causing such damage, as well as any water loss resulting from such damage.

5.4.1 Meter Testing

Any Customer may request that their water meter be examined and tested by the District for the purpose of determining its accuracy. Such a request shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a deposit equal to the charge for testing. Upon receipt of such demand and deposit, the District will have the meter examined. If the meter is found to register one- and one-half percent (1.5%) more water than actually passes through it, the meter will be properly adjusted or another meter substituted therefor, the deposit will be returned, and the water bill for the current month will be adjusted proportionately. If the meter should be found to register no more than one and one-half percent (1.5%) more water than actually passes through it, the deposit will be retained by the District to offset the expense of performing the test.

5.4.2 Obstruction of, or Deposit of Material in, on, or around Meter Boxes or Hydrants

No person shall place, dispose, or deposit or permit the placement, disposal or deposit of oil, toxic hazardous or contaminated liquid or waste, trash, dirt, building materials or other substances, objects or obstructions in on or around meter boxes or hydrants. It shall be the responsibility of the Customer to prevent meter boxes, District hydrants, or other District

facilities, from becoming obstructed or obscured by fencing, trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or in any other manner so as to impede their use or access to them or make their location difficult to determine. If such objects or obstructions are not cleaned or removed, the District may, after providing reasonable notice to the Customer, accomplish the cleaning and removal of any objects, and charge the Customer the cost of doing so.

5.4.3 Change of Meter Location

Any change to the location of a meter and service must be approved by the District prior to construction. The cost of making such a change, including inspection fees, will be paid for by the Customer.

5.5 Resale of Water

The Customer shall not resell water received through their meter service to a third party except by express written consent of the District. In the case where the Customer has established a Master Metered account for a property, or where a Customer is leasing their property to another and still maintains the water account for the property in the Customer's own name, the Customer shall not resell water to others at a volumetric rate higher than the District charges the Customer. Reports of customers reselling water in violation of this provision shall be investigated. If the District finds the customer to be in violation, charges may be assessed in accordance with the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*, and service may be subject to immediate termination.

5.6 Exporting Water

The Customer shall not export water from the Property assigned service by Camrosa to any other Property without the express written permission of Camrosa. This prohibition includes other Properties under the same ownership.

5.7 Water Quality

5.7.1 Potable Water

Potable water provided by Camrosa meets or exceeds all primary drinking water requirements set forth by the California Department of Public Health. Camrosa water does contain minerals that contribute to "hardness," which may result in the accumulation of mineral deposits. Camrosa is not liable for discoloration, spotting, or any other damages resulting from the mineral content of the water.

5.7.2 Non-Potable Water

Non-Potable Water—both Non-Potable Irrigation Water and Recycled Water—is not suitable for human or livestock consumption and may not be suitable for certain crop types. Camrosa is not responsible for any damages to crops or plants, or any other liability, resulting from the use of Non-Potable Water delivered by Camrosa.

Non-Potable Irrigation Water may contain surface water diverted from Conejo Creek and groundwater, both of which are unfiltered and untreated. Non-Potable Irrigation Water is not suitable for human or livestock consumption and may not be suitable for certain crop types.

Camrosa is required to meet Title-22 Recycled Water quality standards at the point of discharge from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility but cannot guarantee the quality of Recycled Water at the point of delivery. Use of Recycled Water must comply with California Code of Regulations Title 22 governing the use of recycled water, which is summarized in Camrosa's Recycled Water Manual, available in English and Spanish upon request.

5.8 Interruptions in Service for System Maintenance

Camrosa may interrupt service from time to time for routine maintenance, repairs, and meter testing. Camrosa is not responsible for any damages to the Customer or Property, or other losses as a result of such interruptions.

5.9 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Service Connections

When an Automatic Fire Sprinkler Service Connection is installed, the control valve for the sprinkler system will be left closed and sealed until a written request 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 due to the installation, maintenance, or use of such service connection, or because of fluctuation of pressure or interruption of water supply. Water shall not be used through an Automatic Fire Sprinkler Service Connection for any purpose other than the extinguishing of fires, or a purpose related thereto.

5.10 Access to District-Owned Facilities

Camrosa shall have access to all District-owned meters, pipelines, and appurtenant facilities at all times. No person shall willingly obstruct or prevent access to District-owned facilities.

5.11 Right of Inspection of and Access to Customer's Premises

By accepting service from Camrosa, the Customer agrees that authorized representatives of the District may enter upon the Customer's premises for the purpose of:

1. Facilitating the enforcement of this Ordinance.
2. Performing duties associated with meter reading, repair, or replacement.
3. Determining the existence, operation, maintenance, and/or use in, on, or about buildings, grounds, or premises of:
    a. Any plumbing or water piping that may 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 District;
    b. Any private source of water supply which may be connected to the water supply system of the District; or
    c. Any source of pressure, vacuum, contamination, or pollution affecting or likely to affect the purity and/or potability of the water supply furnished by the District.

5.12 Tampering with Metering Facilities

Except as provided elsewhere in this rule, 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. In the event a person for any reason 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 will be held liable for such damage. The District may notify a customer about tampering with the District property and charge the applicable fee for such notice as specified in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*. District may impose a fine, plus the cost of labor and materials to repair any damages, against any person found to be tampering with District property or engaged in the unauthorized operation of any part of the water system.

Tampering with any Camrosa facility in any manner that results in damage to the facility, loss of water by leakage, meter malfunction, and/or theft may result in immediate termination of service and both civil and criminal prosecution.

5.13 Theft of Water

Water theft is strictly prohibited. If the water theft is committed via meter tampering in violation of this section, it is punishable as follows:

1. **First violation:** One hundred thirty dollars ($130).
2. **Second violation** within one year: Seven hundred dollars ($700).
3. **Each additional violation** within one year: One thousand three hundred dollars ($1,300).

All other forms of water theft in violation of this ordinance are punishable as follows:

1. **First violation:** One thousand dollars ($1,000).
2. **Second violation** within one year: Two thousand dollars ($2,000).
3. **Each additional violation** within one year: Three thousand dollars ($3,000).

If the responsible party demonstrates payment of the full amount of the fine would impose an undue financial burden on the responsible party, a written request must be made to the District to request a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine imposed for water theft. Such requests will be reviewed by the General Manager, or designee, and a response will be issued, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the request. Any payment as a result of the waiver must be paid within 30 days, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.

5.14 Water-Use Prohibitions

No person shall cause or permit water under his/her control to be used in violation of the District's water-use prohibitions. Violating water-use prohibitions may result in additional fees, charges and/or termination of service as authorized by the General Manager.

The following prohibitions are in effect at all times, regardless of whether any declared Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency as described in Section 5.16, is in effect:

1. Runoff/Outdoor Landscapes: No person shall use or permit the use of any water furnished to any property within the District in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures, from any hose, pipe, valve, faucet, sprinkler or irrigation device into any gutter or to otherwise escape from the property, if such running or escaping can reasonably be prevented.
2. Leaks: No person shall permit leaks of water that he/she has the authority to eliminate. Any detected leak, break, or malfunction shall be corrected within 48 hours after a person discovers or receives notice from the District.
3. Positive Hose-end Shutoff: All garden and utility hoses shall be equipped with a shutoff nozzle.
4. Vehicle Washdown: Vehicles, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, or trailer, shall be cleaned only by use of a hand- held bucket or a hand-held hose with a shutoff nozzle.
5. Restaurant Equipment: Restaurants are required to use water-conserving dish-washing spray valves in all food preparation and utensil cleaning areas.
6. Drinking Water Served Only Upon Request: Drinking water must be served only upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.
7. Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features: Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.
8. Single-Pass Cooling Systems: Installation of single pass cooling systems in buildings requesting new water service is prohibited.
9. Hardscape Washdown: The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks is

prohibited.

10. Rain Events: The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during or within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.
11. Medians: Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.
12. New Construction: Landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings must be consistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
13. Hotel Operators: Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

5.14.1 Nonfunctional Turf

Mandates and regulations determined by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) require water suppliers to enact and enforce a prohibition of irrigating nonfunctional turf with potable wateron commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities as of the following dates:

1. All properties owned by California Department of General Services, local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those specified in section 4 below, beginning January 1, 2027.
2. All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.
3. All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
4. All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

The use of potable water is not prohibited by this section to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial nonturf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.

Violation of this section may result in fines. Continued noncompliance may result in water capacity restrictions to the property or termination of service.

1. **First Violation:** The District will issue a written notice to the Customer regarding the violation, the corrective action required, and the time frame provided to make necessary changes.
2. **Second Violation:** If the violation is not corrected within the time frame specified by the District, a second notice of violation will be issued and the time frame provided to make necessary changes, and a fine of one hundred dollars ($100.00) shall be levied for the second violation.
3. **Third Violation:** If the violation is not corrected within the time frame specified in the second violation, a third notice of violation will be issued and the time frame provided

to make necessary changes, and a fine of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) shall be levied for the third violation.

4. **Fourth and Subsequent Violations:** If the violation is not corrected within the time frame specified in the third notice, the fourth notice of violation will result in a fine of five hundred dollars ($500.00). Each day that a violation occurs beyond the remedy allowance provided for in the fourth notice of violation results in a new violation and a fine of five hundred dollars ($500.00) per day.

In addition to the fines outlined above, water service may be turned off or installation of a flow restrictor on the service line or lines may be required. Such an order shall be written and subject to appeal pursuant to Section 5.22, Appeals and Exceptions. Any appeal shall be heard as quickly as possible to allow a flow restrictor to be removed promptly should the Board of Directors grant the appeal.

5.15 Mandatory use of Non-Potable Water Where Available

Where Non-Potable Water is available to a property served by Camrosa, the property shall utilize such water in lieu of Potable Water, wherever practicable. Non-Potable Water must be used for construction purposes, when available.

5.16 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages

State law requires that urban water suppliers maintain Water Shortage Contingency Plans to prepare for and respond to water shortages. Camrosa's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is described in full in its Urban Water Management Plan; this section describes the stages of action to be undertaken in response to water supply shortages, and the process by which the Board of Directors may implement those stages.

Two (2) contingencies can trigger the Water Shortage Contingency Plan: a "Water Supply Shortage" and a "Water Emergency."

A Water Supply Shortage is a condition in which Camrosa Water District determines that drought, state or regional mandate, or other circumstance compromises, or threatens to compromise, the District's supplies in such a way that a reduction in Customer demand and/or supply production is necessary.

A Water Emergency is a condition resulting from a catastrophic event or events that causes, or threatens to cause, an impairment, reduction, or severance of the District's water supplies or access thereto, in a manner that results in, or may result in, the District's inability to meet ordinary water demands for Potable Water Service.

In the event of either contingency, the General Manager shall report to the Board of Directors on the cause, extent, severity, and estimated duration of the supply shortage or emergency. The Board may activate one (1) of the following stages by declaring, by resolution, a Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency, modifying it as necessary to accommodate specific requirements or eventualities not anticipated by this policy. The District shall notify its Customers of this declaration via its Web site, newspaper, radio, television, direct mail, or any other means determined by the District to be prudent.

5.17 Stage One Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency

The goal of a Stage One Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency is to reduce potable water production by up to 15 percent to preserve water supplies for the District and/or the region, until the shortage or emergency has ended. In addition to the prohibited uses of water outlined in Section 5.14, the following water conservation requirements apply during a declared Stage One Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency;

1. Limits on Watering Hours: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water shall be prohibited between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on any day.

2. Other Prohibited Uses: The District may implement other water-use requirements as determined appropriate to meet water supply shortages or water emergency conditions.

5.18 Stage Two Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency

The goal of a Stage Two Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency is to reduce potable water demands by 15 to 30 percent, while preventing the loss of property and protecting the health and safety of the community and region. In addition to the prohibitions listed in the Stage One Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency, the following water conservation requirements to prudently preserve water supplies shall be observed:

1. Leaks: No person may permit leaks of water that he/she has the authority to eliminate. Any detected leak, break, or malfunction shall be corrected within 24 hours after a person discovers or receives notice from the District.
2. Limits on Watering Days: Water or irrigating of landscape or other vegetated area with potable water shall be limited to three (3) days per week on a schedule established and posted by the District.
3. Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools & Spas: Use of water to fill or refill swimming pools and spas may be limited to maintain the level of water only when necessary. Draining of pools and spas or refilling shall be done only for health or safety reasons.
4. Other Prohibited Uses: The District may implement other water use requirements as determined appropriate to meet water supply shortages or water emergency conditions.

5.19 Stage Three Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency

The goal of a Stage Three Water Supply Shortage or Water Emergency is to reduce potable water demands by 30 percent or more, while protecting the health and safety of the community and the region. In addition to the actions and requirements of a stage two emergency, the following water conservation requirements to prudently preserve water supplies must be observed:

1. Irrigation Restrictions: Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water may be prohibited by the Board of Directors.
2. New Potable Water Service: No new Potable Water Service, new temporary meters, or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide Potable Water Service will be issued without mitigation measures approved by the General Manager that will offset the new demand.
3. Other Prohibited Uses: The District may implement other water use requirements as determined appropriate to meet water supply shortages or water emergency conditions.

5.20 Declaration of Emergency State

The Board of Directors may move from stage to stage as necessary to best manage the water supply shortages or water emergencies. Once a water supply shortage or water emergency condition has subsided and water supplies have returned to normal, the Board of Directors shall by resolution declare an end to the emergency and restore service to pre-emergency conditions.

5.21 Violations of Prohibitions

Violation of any water-use prohibition during a Stage Three emergency may result in fines. Repeated violations may result in water capacity restrictions to the property or termination of service.

1. **First Violation:** The District will issue a written notice to the Customer indicating a violation of one or more of the water-use prohibitions or restrictions.
2. **Second Violation:** If the first violation is not corrected within the time frame

specified by the District, or if a second violation occurs within the following twelve (12) months after the first violation notice, a second notice of violation will be issued and a fine of one hundred dollars ($100.00) shall be levied for the second violation.

3. **Third Violation:** A third violation within the following twelve (12) months after the date of issuance of the second notice of violation will result in a third violation and a fine of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00).

4. **Fourth and Subsequent Violations:** A fourth violation within the following twelve (12) months after the date of issuance of the third notice of violation will result in a fourth violation and a fine of five hundred dollars ($500.00). Each day that a violation occurs beyond the remedy allowance provided for in the fourth notice of violation results in a new violation and a fine of five hundred dollars ($500.00) per day.

   In addition to the fines outlined above, water service may be turned off or installation of a flow restrictor on the service line or lines may be required. Such an order shall be written and subject to appeal pursuant to Section 5.22, Appeals and Exceptions. Any appeal shall be heard as quickly as possible to allow a flow restrictor to be removed promptly should the Board of Directors grant the appeal.

   a. **Cost of Flow Restrictor and Disconnecting Service:** The Customer determined to be in violation of this Ordinance is responsible for payment of the District's costs for installing and/or removing any flow restrictors.

b. **Payment of Fines:** The Customer determined to be in violation of this Ordinance is responsible for the full payment of any and all fines. Each fine shall be applied to the Customer's monthly water bill. Payment of the fine will be the responsibility of the individual named on the water account. Non-payment of fines will be subject to the same remedies as non-payment of basic water service, in accordance with this Ordinance.

5.22 Appeals and Exceptions

Any Customer may appeal a fine imposed under this Ordinance to the Board of Directors by filing a written appeal with the District within 30 days of the notice of violation.

5.23 Reasonable Attorney Fees Paid by Customer

In the event an action is commenced in a court of law by the District to collect any obligations incurred by the use of Water or Wastewater Services, the Customer shall be required to pay reasonable attorney's fees if said action by the District is successful.

FEES AND CHARGES

6. WATER SERVICES RATES, FEES, AND CHARGES

Camrosa shall establish, after holding a public hearing in accordance with Proposition 218, the District's *Schedule of Rates for Water and Wastewater Services*. The *Schedule of Rates for Water and Wastewater Services* may cover a period not to exceed five (5) years. The *Schedule of Rates for Water and Wastewater Services* may provide for automatic adjustments that pass through to the Customer the adopted increases or decreases in the wholesale charge for water established by another public agency. Notice of any adjustments pursuant to the schedule shall be given not less than 30 days before the effective date of the adjustment.

Camrosa shall also establish, after holding a public hearing in accordance with Government Code 53756, the *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*. The *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges* may cover a period not to exceed five (5) years.

The Customer must pay all assigned rates, fees, and charges for the type and class of service provided in the manner and within the times set forth in this Ordinance, the *Schedule of Rates for Water and Wastewater Services,* and the *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*. Failure to make timely payment may result in the installation of a flow restriction device, discontinuation of water service, or termination of service, upon notice, as may be required by law.

Re-establishment of service to the Property may be withheld until the General Requirements of Water Service are met.

6.1 Application for Service

6.1.1 Residential Service

An application for residential water service, provided by the District, must be completed and signed by the Property Owner. The applicant must provide the following information:

1. Government-issued photo identification;
2. Date of birth;
3. Social Security Number; and
4. Verification that the applicant is the legal Property Owner.

Authorized Exception: With General Manager approval, and as specified in Section 6.10.7, a tenant may apply for water service if the Property Owner is the customer and has been issued a notice of intent to discontinue water service due to nonpayment. In this case, Tenant must comply with all requirements for service with the exception of being the property owner.

6.1.2 Commercial, Industrial, or Institutional Service

An application for Commercial, Industrial, or Institutional water service, provided by the District, must be completed and signed by the authorized company representative. The applicant must provide the following information:

1. Government-issued photo identification;
2. A current business license;
3. Business Tax ID Number; and
4. A Guaranty signed by a Guarantor who is acceptable to the District.

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 24 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, all bills due are paid in full, and a new Property Owner has made an application for service, or the Property Owner provides verification that they are no longer the legal owner of the property. Applicant further agrees that their liability for the service (including monthly meter fees, regardless of usage) shall remain, until they provide verification that they are no longer the legal owner of the property.
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.

6.1.3 Agreement for Non-Potable Water Service

In addition to completing an Application for Water Service, customers receiving Non-Potable Water Service, as defined in Section 4.2.2, must complete an Agreement for Non-Potable Water Service. It is the Property Owner's responsibility to ensure any persons on their property comply with the terms of the Agreement and to post all required signage on the subject property. Any violations may cause the Non-Potable service to be immediately disconnected.

6.2 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, the Customer will be held liable for all damages resulting therefrom, including, but not limited to 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. When the District finds that water is being used without proper application, service will be terminated immediately, and prosecution may occur.

6.3 Deposit from Applicant

A prepaid Deposit shall be required in an amount equal to two (2) times the estimated average monthly bill. After twelve (12) months of maintaining a current account, the customer may request a deposit adjustment reducing the deposit to one (1) time the average bill during the

past twelve (12) months. Any credit resulting from the adjustment will be credited to the account. The remaining deposit will be applied to the final bill when service is terminated. Any unused deposit will be returned to the Customer within 30 business days.

Any Customer who has established a pattern of delinquency which results in shutoff may be required to reestablish service by paying a deposit equal to two (2) times the average bill during the past twelve (12) months.

If a customer who has made a deposit fails to pay a delinquent bill or bills, together with all added penalties, the deposit shall be applied on the account and the service may be discontinued until such time as the deposit is restored to the amount provided herein after all delinquencies and charges are paid.

Any Deposit refunds and/or 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. Refund checks will only be mailed for amounts over $10.00. Any refund less than $10.00 will be available for the customer to collect in the office. When there is not a forwarding address available, said credit balances shall be deposited in the District's Trust Fund and shall be thereafter refunded to the former Customer upon written request to the District. If no such request is submitted within one (1) year, the Deposit refund/Credit forward balance shall be credited to the District's General Fund.

6.4 Billing and Responsibility for Charges

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 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 for large or unusual meter registration. The customer is responsible for paying for all water that passes through the meter.

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 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 the 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. 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 on estimated water usage. Such estimates may be 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 the applicable fee for the notice as specified in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*.

When the water meter or water lines within a private easement are not accessible to the District due to locked gates, fences, livestock, dogs, or any other condition for more than 60 days, the District will, at its option:

1. Remove the meter and/or terminate service until the inaccessibility is eliminated. Notice of the District's intent to do so will be given to the customer after the first incident of inaccessibility.
2. If the water meter and/or the water lines within a private easement remain inaccessible

or their location inhibits or excludes District access, the water meter and/or water lines may be relocated at the determination of the District, and all relocation costs, including, but not limited to, materials and labor, will be billed to the customer.

All accounts will be designated as electronic delivery (paperless) unless the customer requests paper bills. If the paper bill is returned by the post office, the account will revert to paperless billing. Bill notifications will be sent to the Owner of the Property served at the email address designated on the account. The Property Owner shall be responsible for the payment of all District charges related to the subject property. A Property Owner's responsibility for District charges is not relieved by either the fact that the charges were incurred and paid by a person or entity other than the Property Owner or the fact that the services were instituted in the name of a person or entity other than the Property Owner. The current Property Owner shall be responsible for payment of all unpaid fees and charges not collected, or collectible, from any user or occupant on the parcel. The Property Owner will maintain responsibility of all bills for service until the property is sold or transferred to another Property Owner. Property Owners may make arrangements to send bill notifications or paper bills to a tenant or occupant of the property. No more than one (1) paper bill will be mailed per account.

6.5 Time and Manner of Payment

All bills and charges for Water and Wastewater Services are due and payable upon presentation. Such bills and charges shall be deemed to be presented upon having been deposited in the United States Mail and addressed to the Customer reflected in the records of the District or having sent an email notification that the bill is ready to view. Payments may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, online, or by electronic transfer of funds to the District. Payment must be received before close of business of the delinquent specified on the bill. Postmark date will not be considered as receipt date.

Any Customer who, during a twelve-month period, has two (2) or more returned checks shall be required to pay all billings for a period of one (1) year with cash, cashier's check, money order, or credit/debit card. A deposit amount equal to two (2) times the average bill may also be collected, and the No Check restriction may be continued indefinitely for Customers with an established pattern of multiple returned checks.

Any customer who elects for autopay but have had their payment declined more than once within a 12-month period may be removed from autopay.

6.6 Delinquent Fees and Charges

Monthly bills are considered delinquent when payment is not received in full for the billed amount by close of business of the delinquent date specified on the bill. The delinquent balance shall be assessed a ten percent (10%) late charge the next business day. Interest shall accrue on the delinquent balance at the rate of 1.5% per month from the delinquent date until the account is brought current. In addition, charges shall be imposed for noticing the Customer of a pending shutoff due to non-payment, and for disconnection of service as a result of delinquency, as provided in the District's *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*. The Customer will also be liable for any attorney's fees incurred by the District in attempting to collect payment of a delinquent account, whether a lawsuit is filed or not. In the event the District files a lawsuit or other legal proceeding to collect a delinquent account, the prevailing party in that proceeding shall be entitled to recover its attorney's fees and costs of suit, in addition to any other remedies recovered.

6.7 Discontinuation of Non-Residential Service or Installation of Flow Restrictor for Nonpayment

For all other water services excluding residential domestic water service, including residential irrigation meters, if the delinquent amount and any accrued late charges, interest, or other charges are not paid in full within fifteen (15) days of delinquency, 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, email, or delivery of a door hanger at the service location stating that water service shall be shut off. If full payment is not received by 9:00 A.M. on the shut off date, water service will be discontinued, and the account will be charged a Disconnection Fee.

The General Manager is authorized to disconnect water service due to non-payment prior to the standard shutoff date if the General Manager concludes, in his sole discretion, that the continued use of water by the delinquent account holder poses a substantial financial risk to the District.

If water service is disconnected due to a delinquency, a deposit equal to two (2) times the average bill during the past twelve-month period will be collected prior to reestablishing service and an application for service may be required if one is not already on file. The District will only resume water services during normal business hours.

The late charges, interest, and other charges herein are based upon a good faith estimate of the operating expenses incurred by the District in administering delinquent accounts, including, but not limited to providing notification of delinquency, in processing and collecting delinquent accounts, and in providing notification and processing the disconnection of water service.

Prior to the disconnection of water service, a Customer may contact the District's billing office and make a written request for an alternate payment plan. If a payment plan is approved by the General Manager or authorized designee, the General Manager may agree to terms to continue water service and avoid a disconnection fee. If the Customer fails to meet the agreed upon terms of the alternate payment plan, water service shall be disconnected immediately. The General Manager or authorized designee may waive delinquent fees, late charges, and other fees and charges, if such waiver is deemed to be in the best interest of the District.

The decision to install a flow restriction device or to disconnect a water service will be at the General Manager or authorized designee's discretion and dependent upon any relevant local or State mandates concerning such actions, available resources, and other pertinent considerations at the time. In the event a flow restriction device is to be installed, the customer will receive a 48-hour door hanger, subject to the *Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*, prior to the installation. The flow restrictor will remain in place until the past-due balance is paid.

The Policy on Discontinuation of Residential Domestic Water Service or Installation of Flow Restrictor for Nonpayment can be found in Section 6.10.

6.8 Liens

The District may, in its sole discretion, continue service on a delinquent account on the condition that the Customer and/or Property Owner sign a lien, to be recorded in the office of the Ventura County Recorder. Such lien shall encumber all real property interests owned by the Customer and/or Property Owner in the County of Ventura and shall secure payment of the delinquent amount and any subsequently accruing charges, including interest, attorney's fees, and any other fees or charges incurred by the District in connection with collecting the amounts owed.

6.9 Pressure Zone Surcharges

Water Services may be subject to surcharges if the areas to be served are above the first hydraulic lift. Zone Surcharges are intended to reflect the actual cost of any additional pumping and shall be reviewed annually to ensure that they reflect current costs.

6.10 Policy on Discontinuation of Residential Domestic Water Service or Installation of Flow Restrictor for Nonpayment

This Policy on Discontinuation and Flow Restriction of Residential Water Service for Nonpayment ("Policy"), required by state law with the passage of Senate Bill 998 (2018), applies to all District residential domestic water accounts (Classes I and II in Section 4.2.1); it does

not apply to accounts for nonresidential water service or for irrigation meters at residential parcels. See Section 6.7 for Discontinuation of Non-Residential Service or Installation of Flow Restrictor for Nonpayment.

6.10.1 Contact

District Customer Service can be reached at (805) 388-0226. Customers can also visit the District office Monday-Friday 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., except on District holidays.

6.10.2 Delinquency

As with bills for all water service, residential domestic water bills are due upon receipt and become delinquent when payment is not received in full for the billed amount by close of business of the delinquent date specified on the bill.

Delinquent balances for residential domestic water service are assessed late fees and accrue interest in accordance with Section 6.6.

Interest charges on delinquent bills will only be waived for customers who demonstrate a household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, as defined in Section 6.10.6, and will only be waived once every 12 months.

6.10.3 Discontinuation of Water Service for Nonpayment

If a bill is delinquent for at least sixty (60) days, the District may discontinue water service to the service address.

6.10.3.1 Written Notice to Customer

The District will provide a mailed notice, containing the following information, to the customer of record at least seven (7) business days before discontinuation:

a. The name and address of the customer
b. The amount of the delinquency
c. The date by which payment or payment arrangements must be made to avoid discontinuation of service
d. A description of the procedure to petition for bill review and appeal
e. A description of the procedure by which the customer may request an alternative payment arrangement as described in Section 6.10.3.6.

6.10.3.2 Written Notice to Occupants or Tenants

If the District furnishes water through a master meter, provides individually metered service to a single-family dwelling, multi-unit residential structure, mobile home park, or farm labor camp, and the property owner or manager is the customer of record, or if the customer of record's mailing address is not the same as the service address, the District shall send a notice to the occupants living at the service address at least ten (10) days before discontinuation of water service.

The notice shall be addressed to "Occupant," contain the information in Section 6.10.3.1, and inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers of the District without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account. Terms and conditions for occupants to become customers are provided in Section 6.10.7.

6.10.3.3 Notice by Telephone

The District shall make a reasonable, good faith effort to contact the customer of record or an adult person living at the service address in person or by telephone at least seven (7) business days before discontinuation of service. The District shall offer to provide a copy of this Policy and to discuss options to avert discontinuation of water service for nonpayment, including the possibility of an alternative payment arrangement.

6.10.3.4 Posting of Notice at Service Address (door hanger)

If the District is unable to contact the customer or an adult person living at the service address by telephone and the mailed notice is returned as undeliverable, the District shall make a good faith effort to leave a notice of imminent discontinuation of residential service and a copy of this Policy or instructions on how to obtain one in a conspicuous place at the service address. The notice and copy of this Policy or instructions on how to obtain one shall be left at the residence at least forty-eight (48) hours before discontinuation of service. The notice shall include the information in Section 6.10.3.1.

6.10.3.5 Circumstances Under Which Service Will Not be Discontinued

Per state law, exemptions from discontinuation of residential domestic water service due to nonpayment will be granted under the following circumstances:

1. During local, state, or national emergency, as defined and declared by the appropriate level of government, that provides for a moratorium on water shutoffs.
2. During an investigation by the District of a customer dispute or complaint.
3. During an appeal.
4. During the period of time in which a customer's payment is subject to a District-approved alternative payment arrangement and the customer remains in compliance with the approved payment arrangement.
5. Provided a customer meets all of the following special medical and financial conditions:
    a. The customer, or a tenant of the customer, submits to Camrosa the certification of a primary care provider, as that term is defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 14088 of the State Welfare and Institutions Code, that discontinuation of residential service will be life threatening to, or pose a serious threat to the health and safety of, a resident of the premises where residential service is provided.
    b. The customer demonstrates that he or she is financially unable to pay for residential service within Camrosa's normal billing cycle. The customer shall be deemed financially unable to pay for residential service within Camrosa's normal billing cycle if any member of the customer's household is a current recipient of CalWORKs, CalFresh, general assistance, Medi-Cal, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment Program, or California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, or the customer declares under penalty of perjury that the household's annual income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
    c. The customer is willing to enter into an alternative payment arrangement.

If the special medical and financial conditions described above are met, the District shall offer the customer an alternate payment arrangement.

6.10.3.6 Alternative Payment Arrangements

The General Manager or authorized designee may agree to terms with any customer that is unable to pay to continue water service, restart service, and/or avoid a disconnection fee. If the Customer fails to meet the agreed-upon terms of the alternate

payment plan, water service will be disconnected. The General Manager or authorized designee may waive delinquent fees, late charges, and other fees and charges, if such waiver is deemed to be in the best interest of the District. During alternative payment arrangements, water service may be limited, by the installation of a flow restriction device, to supplies adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

6.10.3.7 Requests

If a customer is unable to pay a bill during the normal payment period, the customer may request an alternative payment arrangement. Requests must be submitted at least 48 hours prior to the disconnection date. The District will review requests within seven (7) business days; water service will not be discontinued during this time.

6.10.3.8 Alternative Payment Schedule

If approved by the District, a customer may pay the unpaid balance pursuant to an alternative payment schedule as determined by the District's General Manager or authorized designee that will not exceed twelve (12) months. During the period of the alternative payment schedule, the customer must remain current on all water service charges accruing during any subsequent billing periods. The alternative payment schedule and amounts due shall be set forth in writing and provided to the customer for their required signature indicating agreement and adherence to the schedule.

6.10.3.9 Failure to Comply

The customer must comply with the agreed upon payment schedule and remain current as charges accrue in each subsequent billing period. The customer may not request another payment schedule for any subsequent unpaid charges while paying delinquent charges pursuant to a previously agreed upon schedule. If the customer fails to comply with the terms of the agreed upon schedule for sixty (60) days or more or fails to pay their current service charges for sixty (60) days or more, the District may discontinue water service to the customer's property.

6.10.3.10 Final Notice

The District will post a final notice of intent to disconnect service in a prominent and conspicuous location at the service address at least five (5) business days before discontinuation of service. The final notice will not entitle the customer to any investigation or review by the District.

6.10.3.11 Reductions/Waivers/Deferrals

All customers are eligible for one late fee waiver per calendar year.

6.10.3.12 Limits

Customers may only enter into one alternative payment arrangement at a time.

6.10.3.13 State of Emergency Exception

During a local, state, or national emergency, as defined and declared by the appropriate level of government, that provides for a moratorium on water shutoffs, failure to comply may result in water service being limited, by use of a flow restrictor or other measure, to supplies adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

6.10.3.14 Restoration of Service

Customers whose water service has been discontinued may contact the District by telephone or in person regarding restoration of service. Restoration shall be subject to:

1. payment of any past-due amounts, including applicable interest or penalties;
2. payment of any reconnection fees, subject to the limitations in Section 6.10.6, if applicable;

3. completion of an application for service, if one is not already on file; and
4. and payment of a security deposit, if required by the District. Payment must be made in cash, money order, debit card, or credit card. Check payments will not be accepted.

6.10.4 Installation of Flow Restrictors

At the discretion of the General Manager, flow restrictors may be used in circumstances that warrant continuation of water service at a limited flow rate. Flow restrictors limit the flow of water through a meter, maintaining customer access to water sufficient for health and sanitary uses while limiting the nonrevenue water loss due to customers who are not paying their bill. This section applies to all customer types and services.

6.10.4.1 Notice

Customers will be noticed by door hanger at the service address 48 hours prior to the installation of the flow restrictor.

6.10.4.2 Removal

The flow restrictor will be removed, and full service restored once the account has been brought current, an alternative payment arrangement has been agreed upon, or as determined by the General Manager or authorized designee.

6.10.5 Procedures to Contest or Appeal a Bill

6.10.5.1 Initiation

A customer may initiate a complaint or request an investigation regarding the amount of a bill within ten (10) days of receiving a disputed bill. For purposes of this Policy, a bill shall be deemed received by a customer five (5) days after mailing.

6.10.5.2 Review by District

A timely complaint or request for investigation shall be reviewed by a District manager, who shall provide a written determination to the customer. The review will include consideration of whether the customer may receive an alternative payment arrangement. The District may at its discretion review untimely complaints or requests for investigation.

6.10.5.3 Appeal

Any customer whose timely complaint or request for an investigation resulted in an adverse determination by the District may appeal the determination. A written notice of appeal must be received by the District within ten (10) business days of the District's mailing of its determination. Following receipt of a request for an appeal or review, a hearing date shall be promptly set before the General Manager or authorized designee. After evaluation of the evidence provided by the customer and the information on file with the District concerning the water charges in question, the General Manager or authorized designee shall render a decision as to the accuracy of the water charges set forth on the bill and shall provide the appealing customer with a brief written summary of the decision.

6.10.6 Reconnection Fee Limits and Waiver of Interest for Low-Income Customers

The District will deem a residential customer to have a household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line if: (a) any member of the household is a current recipient of CalWORKs, CalFresh, general assistance, Medi-Cal, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment Program, or California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, or (b) the customer declares under penalty of perjury that the household's annual income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The District reserves the right to request documentation verifying the member of the household receives benefits at the property.

For residential customers who demonstrate to the District a household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line, the District shall charge the standard rate for reconnection with the following limits:

1. Limit any reconnection fees during normal operating hours to fifty dollars ($50)
2. Limit any reconnection fees during non-operational hours to one hundred fifty dollars ($150).

The limits will only apply if the District's reconnection fees actually exceed these amounts. These limits are subject to an annual adjustment for changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) beginning January 1, 2021.

For residential customers who demonstrate to the District a household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line request an interest waiver, the District shall waive interest charges on delinquent bills once every 12 months.

6.10.7 Procedures for Occupants or Tenants to Become Customers

6.10.7.1 Applicability

This section applies only when the property owner, landlord, manager, or operator of a residential service address is listed as the customer of record and has been issued a notice of intent to discontinue water service due to nonpayment.

6.10.7.2 Agreement to District Terms and Conditions of Service

The District shall make service available to the occupants if each occupant agrees to the terms and conditions of service and meets the requirements of the District's rules and regulations, including completing an application for service and meeting the deposit requirement. However, if at least one of the occupants is willing to assume responsibility for all subsequent charges, or if there is a physical means of discontinuing service to those occupants who do not meet the District's rules and requirements, then the District shall make service available to the occupants who do meet them.

6.10.7.3 Verification of Tenancy

To be eligible to become a customer without paying the amount due on the delinquent account, the occupant shall verify that the delinquent account customer of record is or was the landlord, manager, or agent of the dwelling. Verification may include, but is not limited to, a lease or rental agreement, rent receipts, a government document indicating that the occupant is renting the property, or information disclosed pursuant to Section 1962 of the Civil Code, at the discretion of the District.

6.10.8 Other Remedies

In addition to discontinuation of water service, the District may pursue any other remedies available in law or equity for nonpayment of water service charges, including, but not limited to: securing delinquent amounts by filing liens on real property, filing a claim or legal action, or referring the unpaid amount to collections. In the event a legal action is decided in favor of the District, the District shall be entitled to the payment of all costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees and accumulated interest.

6.10.9 Discontinuation of Water Service for Other Customer Violations

The District reserves the right to discontinue water service for any violations per District ordinances, rules, or regulations other than nonpayment.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

7. WASTEWATER SERVICE GENERAL

The District protects the health, welfare and safety of the local residents by constructing, operating and maintaining a system of local wastewater and laterals, trunk wastewater and interceptors, and liquid waste treatment and disposal facilities to serve the homes, industries and commercial establishments throughout the District and surrounding environs as required by State and Federal law.

The District shall devote its best efforts to plan for and, on a case-by-case basis if necessary, prioritize the provision of Wastewater Service to proposed lower-income housing developments pursuant to Government Code Section 65589.7.

Development projects that include lower-income housing units shall not be denied approval of an application for service, nor shall conditions be imposed thereon, or services reduced which are applied for, unless the District makes specific written findings that the denial, condition or reduction is necessary due to the existence of one or more of the following:

1. Insufficient wastewater treatment or wastewater collection capacity;
2. A Regional Water Quality Control Board order prohibiting new wastewater connections; and/or
3. The proposed development applicant has failed to agree to reasonable terms and conditions.

The District shall not discriminate in any manner when processing and considering requests for services by proposed developments that include lower-income housing units.

7.1 Wastewater Service Area

Camrosa Water District has facilities capable of providing Wastewater Service to approximately 50 percent of its Customers. The boundaries of the existing Wastewater Service Area are the US- Highway 101 north to Worth Way, between Calleguas Creek on the west and Tuscan Grove on the east. Camrosa also provides Wastewater Service to California State University Channel Islands and other adjacent Properties.

7.2 Demarcation of Wastewater Service Responsibilities

7.2.1 Demarcation of District Facilities

For the purpose of defining the location at which District facilities end and private facilities begin, the cleanout on wastewater lateral connections to private property, located behind the curb, gutter, or sidewalk, shall serve as the point of demarcation.

7.2.2 Customer Responsibility

The point of demarcation of District facilities shall not serve as the point where obstructions causing a backup of wastewater within the lateral cease to be the responsibility of the Customer. It is the responsibility of the Customer to maintain clear and free flow in the lateral from their property all the way to the District wastewater main. This includes clearing obstructions caused by something flushed or dropped into the lateral or caused by root intrusion from nearby landscaping. Simply causing the obstruction to pass the demarcation point does not then place the responsibility for correction of the problem onto the District. Root intrusion caused by City or County placed trees or shrubs is, likewise, the Customer's responsibility to correct and then, if so inclined, to file a claim with the appropriate agency.

7.2.3 Liability for Property Damage

The District shall not be liable for damage to private property caused by blockage in a wastewater lateral. The District may assume liability only in instances when a backup in the District wastewater main causes damage to private property.

7.3 Water Reclamation Policy

The District is committed to a policy of wastewater reclamation and reuse in order to provide an alternate source of water supply and to reduce overall costs of wastewater treatment and disposal. In order to meet California Water Code Title 22 recycled water standards at the CWRF, commercial and industrial wastewater, Customers are required to meet Camrosa's Ordinance 22 discharge regulations.

7.4 Eligibility for Wastewater Service

Connection to the District's wastewater facilities is authorized once the prospective Customer has completed the application process, all fees have been paid, the connection meets District construction standards, and the type and volume of discharge is not detrimental to either the collection system or the treatment process. The use of the wastewater system is subject to regulation by the District.

7.4.1 Wastewater Service Requirements for Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)

The Camrosa Water District recognizes the growing demand for ADUs within its service area and is committed to ensuring efficient and equitable Wastewater Service for all customers within the Camrosa Wastewater Service Area, including those with ADUs. Camrosa has established this policy to govern the addition of ADUs and to determine appropriate and equitable charges for Wastewater Service. Wastewater Service for an ADU may be connected to the wastewater lateral of the primary service on the account, or, at the property owner's request and expense, connected to a new, independent wastewater lateral connected to Camrosa's wastewater main with a new separate account.

7.4.1.1 Addition of ADUs

7.4.1.1.1 Permitting

All property owners within Camrosa's service area seeking to add an ADU must obtain the necessary permits and approvals from the local building department and comply with all applicable zoning and building codes.

7.4.1.1.2 Application for Service

All property owners within Camrosa's service area seeking to add an ADU must complete an Application for Service and pay the current ADU application fee as found in the *District's Schedule of Miscellaneous Fees and Charges*. At the time of application for service the property owner will indicate if they desire to connect the ADU to the primary Wastewater Service lateral on the account, or, at the property owner's request and expense, connect to a new, independent wastewater lateral connected to Camrosa's wastewater main with a new separate account.

7.4.1.1.3 District Approval

Prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the ADU, property owners must provide documentation of the ADU's completion and compliance with local codes. Camrosa will verify the ADU's completion and its proper connection to the primary Wastewater Service's existing lateral. Connections will be made to the primary service's existing wastewater lateral in compliance with District Standards and local sanitation and plumbing codes.

7.4.1.2 Capital Improvement Fees for Wastewater Service to ADUs

7.4.1.2.1 Shared Service

ADUs that share a primary Wastewater Service lateral with the main dwelling will not be subject to applicable Capital Improvement fees.

7.4.1.2.2 New, Independent Service

Property owners may, at their request and bearing all cost thereof, connect an ADU to a new, independent Wastewater Service with a separate Wastewater Service lateral and account. These new accounts will be subject to applicable Capital Improvement fees, as determined by the current District's fee schedule. New, independent Wastewater Service lateral installations must be done using District Standards and a District-approved contractor.

7.4.1.3 Billing and Wastewater Service Charges for ADUs

7.4.1.3.1 Shared Service

ADUs that share a primary Wastewater Service lateral with the primary dwelling will be billed on one bill. The base monthly Wastewater Service charge will be increased by one (1) Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) to account for the potential increase in wastewater discharge generated by the ADU. Current base monthly Wastewater Service charges per EDU apply.

7.4.1.3.2 New, Independent Service

ADUs that have a new, independent Wastewater Service lateral connected to the Camrosa wastewater main line with a separate Wastewater Service account will be billed separately and may have a separate account holder who meets the applicant requirements in Section 6. The ADU account will pay a separate base monthly wastewater charge. Current base monthly Wastewater Service charges per EDU apply.

7.5 Regulation of Wastewater Service

Camrosa's Ordinance 22, Industrial Waste and Sanitary Service Ordinance Regulating and Controlling Sewage Liquid Waste and Industrial Waste Discharges controls and regulates the discharge of sewage, liquid waste, and industrial waste directly or indirectly into the wastewater system and disposal works of the Camrosa Water District. The provisions of Ordinance 22 are fully incorporated by reference into these rules and regulations, and shall apply to the discharge of all wastes, directly or indirectly, to the District's wastewater system. Ordinance 22 establishes the quality and quantity of discharged wastes; the degree of waste pretreatment required; the issuance of industrial wastewater discharge permits; the establishment of fees and charges; and the establishment of fees, charges, and penalties for violation. Provisions are made within the Ordinance to regulate commercial and industrial waste discharges, comply with State and Federal government requirements and policies, and meet increasingly higher standards of treatment plant effluent quality and environmental consideration. Methods of cost recovery are also established where the industrial waste discharge would impose unreasonable collection, treatment or disposal costs on the District.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

8. INCLUSION OF SPECIFICATIONS BY REFERENCE

The design and construction of water and wastewater lines and other appurtenances within the District's service area shall comply with Camrosa's published specifications.

IMPLEMENTATION

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIOR RULES AND REGULATIONS

This Ordinance supersedes all prior Ordinances and Resolutions relating to rules and regulations for Water and Wastewater Services.

AUTHORITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

10. DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY PROVIDED TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

The General Manager is herein provided discretionary authority to interpret this ordinance and implement its provisions. This authority includes the determination of eligibility for service, the availability of facilities and capacity, compliance with this ordinance, the application of fees, the resolution of billing disputes, and the negotiation of agreements. The Camrosa Board of Directors may address unresolved disputes. The decision of the Board of Directors regarding such disputes is final.

Attachment B Adoption Resolution

B

Resolution to be included following adoption.

Appendix J Adoption Resolution

J

Resolution to be included following adoption.