2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Final

JUNE 2026

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

50LOC	50 percent Level of Concern
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
AG	Agriculture
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AVEK	Antelope Valley East Kern
AWPF	Advanced Water Purification Facility
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAL-AM	California American Water Company
CAL WATER	California Water Service Company
CALLEGUAS	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CAMROSA	Camrosa Water District
CCDP	Conejo Creek Diversion Project
CCOP	Metropolitan's Cyclic Cost Offset Program
CFS	Cubic feet per second
CII	Commercial, industrial, and institutional
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CRPD	Conejo Recreation and Park District
CURB	City Urban Restriction Boundary
CWC	California Water Code
CWS	Community water system
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
DCR	Delivery Capability Report
DELTA	Sacramento / San Joaquin Delta
DMMS	Demand management measures

DOF	California Department of Finance
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EOY	End of year
EWSP	Emergency Water Supply Plan
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
FT MSL	Feet above mean sea level
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater sustainability plan
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
GUIDEBOOK	Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025
IPR	Integrated Resources Planning
IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
IWOP	Imported Water Outage Protocol
JOINT VENTURE	Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Venture
KWH	Kilowatt-hour
LEGISLATURE	State of California Legislature
LOC	Level of Concern
LPV JUDGMENT	Las Posas Valley Water Rights Coalition v. FCGMA
LRP	Local Resources Program
LVMWD	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
MCLS	Maximum Contaminant Levels
METROPOLITAN	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MG	Million gallons
MGD	Million gallons per day
MG/L	Milligrams per liter
MHI	Median Household Income
MWQI	Municipal Water Quality Investigations Program
PHWA	Port Hueneme Water Agency
RES	Residential

RTP/SCS	Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy
SBX7-7	Senate Bill 7
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SDAC	Severely Disadvantaged Community
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SIMI VALLEY	Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 / City of Simi Valley
SMP	Salinity Management Pipeline
SOAR	Save Open Space & Agricultural Resources
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAF	Thousand acre-feet
TAZ	Transportation Analysis Zone
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TWSD	Triunfo Water and Sanitation District
UWCD	United Water Conservation District
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP ACT	Urban Water Management Planning Act
VCWWD	Ventura County Waterworks District
WCVC	Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County
WFP	Water Filtration Plant
WRA	Water Reliability Assessment
WRIST	Water Resources Implementation Strategy
WSAP	Metropolitan's Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSAS	Water Supply Alternatives Study
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM PLAN	Metropolitan's Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Executive Summary and Lay Description

Purpose of the Urban Water Management Plan

This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) describes how Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) will continue to provide a reliable water supply to its service area over the next 25 years, through 2050. The UWMP is prepared every five years in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act and serves as a long-range planning document that evaluates water demands, available supplies, drought preparedness, and strategies to ensure water reliability under a wide range of future conditions.

As a wholesale water supplier, Calleguas provides imported potable water to 19 cities, local water agencies, county waterworks districts, investor-owned utilities, and mutual water companies (collectively referred to as purveyors), which in turn serve residents, businesses, and agriculture throughout southeastern Ventura County. This UWMP focuses on how Calleguas supports its purveyors by planning for future water needs, investing in infrastructure, coordinating regionally, and preparing for droughts and emergencies.

Calleguas Service Area

Calleguas was formed in 1953 to address declining groundwater supplies and water quality challenges in Ventura County. Today, Calleguas serves approximately 616,000 people—about three-quarters of the County's population—across a service area of roughly 366 square miles. Calleguas distributes imported water on a wholesale basis through approximately 130 miles of large-diameter pipelines and maintains key storage and conveyance facilities, including Lake Bard and the Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project.

Calleguas does not provide retail water service directly to customers. Instead, it works closely with its purveyors, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), and regional partners to ensure that sufficient water supplies are available to meet local needs now and in the future.

Regional Coordination and Future Planning

Calleguas works closely with its purveyors, Metropolitan, groundwater management agencies, and regional partners to align water planning efforts across Ventura County. This coordination is essential given the interconnected nature of imported water supplies, groundwater basins, recycled water systems, and shared infrastructure.

Calleguas led recent regional planning efforts, including the Water Supply Alternatives Study and the Water Resources Implementation Strategy, and has evaluated a wide range of potential projects to improve resilience to droughts and imported water outages. These studies provide a roadmap for future investments that can strengthen long-term water reliability.

Water Demands and Use Trends

Water use patterns within the Calleguas service area have changed significantly over the past two decades. Imported water deliveries peaked in 2007 and have generally declined since then, driven by long-term conservation, investments in local water supplies, and changes in customer water use behavior.

In 2025, Calleguas delivered approximately 72,700 acre-feet of potable water to its purveyors. Overall water demands are projected to remain relatively stable through 2050. While modest population changes are expected, these are largely offset by continued improvements in water use efficiency, permanent conservation measures, and increased reliance on local water supplies such as groundwater, recycled water, and desalted brackish groundwater developed by purveyors.

As a wholesale supplier, Calleguas is not subject to retail per-capita water use targets. However, it actively supports regional conservation programs, public outreach, and incentive programs that help its purveyors meet state water efficiency requirements.

Water Supply Portfolio

Calleguas's primary water supply is imported water purchased from Metropolitan, which is delivered through the State Water Project (SWP) and, during certain conditions, the Colorado River Aqueduct. Under normal operating conditions, Calleguas is fully dependent on the SWP for its imported supply.

To enhance water reliability and reduce vulnerability to supply interruptions, Calleguas has invested in local and regional infrastructure that provides storage, operational flexibility, and emergency supplies. Key elements of this diversified portfolio include:

- **Lake Bard**: A central surface storage reservoir with a total capacity of approximately 10,500 acre-feet, which is kept full to provide short-term supply during imported water outages.
- **Las Posas ASR Project**: A groundwater storage and recovery system that allows Calleguas to store imported water underground during wet periods and recover it during droughts or outages. Calleguas currently maintains approximately 20,000 acre-feet of stored water in the Las Posas Basin for emergency and drought use.
- **Regional Interconnections**: Existing and planned interconnections with neighboring water agencies that allow for water exchanges during supply interruptions.
- **Support for Local Supplies**: Infrastructure such as the Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP), which enables purveyors to develop recycled water and brackish groundwater desalter projects that reduce reliance on imported water.

  While Calleguas itself does not produce groundwater or recycled water for potable use, many of its purveyors rely on these sources, and Calleguas plays a key role in enabling and coordinating their development.

Water Supply Reliability

Southern California's water supplies face increasing challenges due to climate change, including more frequent and severe droughts, reduced snowpack, higher temperatures, and greater variability in imported water availability. In addition, seismic risks and regulatory constraints affecting the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta pose ongoing risks to the reliability of the State Water Project.

This UWMP evaluates water supply reliability under multiple scenarios, including normal conditions, a single-dry year, and five consecutive dry years. These analyses show that Calleguas can meet projected demands through 2050 by combining imported water supplies, groundwater storage from the Las Posas ASR Project, and drought response actions implemented through its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

Calleguas projects sufficient supplies to meet expected demands in a normal, single-dry, and the first four years of a five-year consecutive drought. In year five, demand reductions of 15% using Calleguas's WSCP actions, are anticipated. Past droughts have demonstrated that significant reductions in water use are achievable when necessary, and Calleguas expects similar responses would be effective in future drought conditions.

Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Calleguas has prepared a standalone WSCP, which is included as Appendix H to this UWMP. The WSCP outlines how Calleguas will respond to water shortages caused by drought, infrastructure failures, regulatory actions, or other emergencies.

The WSCP establishes defined water shortage stages, corresponding response actions, and communication protocols to ensure clarity and coordination with purveyors, local agencies, and the public. While many demand reduction measures are implemented by purveyors, Calleguas plays a critical role in coordinating regional responses and ensuring consistent messaging and planning.

Key Takeaways

The 2025 UWMP key takeaways include:

- Calleguas serves as the primary wholesale imported water supplier for southern Ventura County and plays a central role in regional water reliability.
- Overall water demands are projected to remain stable through 2050 due to conservation, efficiency improvements, and increased use of local supplies.
- Imported water from Metropolitan remains Calleguas's primary supply. Local storage, groundwater banking, and regional coordination significantly improve the region's supply reliability and resilience.

- Calleguas has sufficient supplies and shortage response strategies to meet demands under normal, single dry year, and multiple-dry year conditions. Calleguas projects that conservation may only be needed during the fifth year of a multiple year drought.
- Continued investment in infrastructure, local supplies, and regional partnerships will be critical to adapting to climate change and future uncertainties.

This UWMP provides a transparent, long-term planning framework that demonstrates Calleguas's commitment to reliable, resilient, and responsible water management for the communities it serves.

1 Introduction

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

IN THIS SECTION

- History and Background
- California Water Code
- UWMP Organization
- UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts
- Funding Eligibility

1.1 History and Background

In the early 1900s, agriculture dominated southeastern Ventura County. By the mid-1900s, communities developed among the agricultural areas and experienced accelerating population growth. In the 1940s and 1950s, dwindling groundwater supplies coupled with deteriorating water quality threatened the economic livelihood of the area. To address this challenge, in 1953, the public voted to form Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) for the purpose of providing a safe, reliable supplemental water supply. In 1960, Calleguas became a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), which provides wholesale water from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and from northern California via the State Water Project (SWP).

Today, the mission of Calleguas is to provide its service area with a reliable supplemental supply of regional and locally developed water in an environmentally and economically responsible manner. Calleguas distributes high quality drinking water on a wholesale basis to 19 cities, local water agencies, county waterworks districts, investor-owned utilities, and mutual water companies (known collectively as purveyors), who, in turn, deliver water to residents, businesses, and agricultural customers within the service area. Approximately 75% of the population of Ventura County is wholly or partially served by Calleguas.

In 2023, Calleguas adopted a new strategic plan that envisions “A New Model for Resilience.” This plan looks to local and regional supplies and new types of transformative partnerships with Calleguas’s purveyors and regional partners to ensure water resilience and financial stability. Calleguas’s strategic priorities are to deliver reliable service, improve resilience, and provide regional leadership in Ventura County.

1.2 California Water Code

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (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 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) (DWR, 2026), 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.

To ensure compliance of this plan with the UWMP Act requirements, a UWMP checklist is provided in Appendix A. In addition, as required by the CWC, standardized tables for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data have been prepared and are included in Appendix B. The final DWR tables are uploaded to DWR. A selection of these tables is also provided in the body of this plan to present supporting data.

The purpose of this UWMP is for Calleguas 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 on 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 provided in Appendix H.

1.3 UWMP Organization

The 2025 UWMP is organized as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction

This section provides background information on the UWMP process, new regulatory requirements, and an overview of the information covered throughout the remaining sections.

Section 2 – Plan Preparation

This section provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including coordination and outreach efforts taken to prepare Calleguas's 2025 UWMP.

Section 3 – System Description

This section describes the Calleguas water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

Section 4 – System Water Use

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses through 2050 within the water service area.

Section 5 – SBx7-7

This section describes California's 2020 Conservation Target Compliance for Senate Bill 7 (SBx7-7).

Section 6 – System Supplies

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies.

Section 7 – Water Supply Reliability

This section describes the water service reliability through 2050 under conditions associated with a normal water year, single dry-year, and droughts lasting at least five consecutive years. Additionally, it includes the Drought Risk Assessment for the next five years.

Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This section includes an overview of the standalone WSCP, which describes intended actions by Calleguas during water shortage conditions. The complete WSCP is included as Appendix H.

Section 9 – Demand Management Measures

This section describes Calleguas's efforts to promote conservation and reduce water demand, including discussions of specific demand management measures.

Section 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

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

1.4 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

This UWMP characterizes water use, estimates future demands and supply sources, and evaluates supply reliability for normal, single-dry, and five consecutive dry years. The UWMP also requires a standalone WSCP, which is provided in Appendix H.

In addition to the 2025 UWMP, Calleguas is involved in several internal and external planning efforts. Calleguas 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:

- Calleguas Municipal Water District 2020 UWMP (Calleguas Muncipal Water District, 2021)
- Calleguas Municipal Water District 2022 Water Supply Alternatives Study (Kennedy Jenks, 2022)
- Calleguas Municipal Water District 2025 Water Resources Implementation Strategy (WSC, Dopudja and Wells, 2025)
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 2020 Integrated Resource Plan (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2022)
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Draft 2025 UWMP (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025)

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. Calleguas has prepared the 2025 UWMP under guidance from DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

1.6 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 they must 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 specific information in its 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMPs. This information 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.

SB X7-1, which was signed in 2009, reformed Delta policy and governance. This included 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. SB X7-1 focused on 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 wholesale and retail coordination in development of the UWMP, and 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 an 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 Calleguas 2025 UWMP must be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026.

Calleguas is preparing an individual UWMP and is not a member of a Regional Alliance. In 2025, Calleguas served approximately 615,900 people in its service area and supplied approximately 72,740 AFY of potable water on a wholesale basis to its 19 purveyors. Calleguas purchases all its water from Metropolitan. Calleguas has included all mandatory 2025 data in the development of this UWMP.

Throughout this UWMP, water volume is represented in units of acre-feet (AF) unless otherwise noted. Calleguas is a wholesale agency and the data presented in this UWMP is on a calendar year basis.

2.2 Coordination and Outreach

Calleguas coordinated with multiple neighboring and stakeholder agencies to prepare the 2025 UWMP, presented in Table 2-1. The coordinated efforts were conducted to 1) inform these agencies of Calleguas'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. Calleguas also provided the purveyors quantification of Calleguas's existing and planned sources of water available during various water year types to support the purveyor's development of their UWMPs.

Calleguas coordinates regularly with their wholesale supplier, Metropolitan, to inform water demand needs, supply availability, and water supply planning efforts. Calleguas coordinated with Metropolitan during preparation of the 2025 UWMP, including providing projected water demands to Metropolitan and receiving projected water supply availability.

Calleguas also maintains regular coordination with their purveyors through as-needed, informal coordination and through monthly meetings hosted by Calleguas. The monthly purveyor meetings focus on operational and coordination issues specific to the retail water purveyors that Calleguas serves. The meetings provide a platform for discussing topics such as water supply planning, infrastructure projects, rates, workforce development, Metropolitan issues, and other collaborative efforts. Calleguas is also leading multiple water supply projects in the region, and works collaboratively with its purveyors on local projects to promote "A New Model for Resilience," driving its strategic plan forward. Future water supply projects are discussed in Section 6.10.

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. The CWC specifies that this must be done at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. To fulfill this requirement, Calleguas sent

letters of notification of preparation of the 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP to all cities and counties in the service area, purveyors, Metropolitan, and other stakeholders on February 12, 2026, more than 60 days prior to the public hearing. Calleguas also provided notice of the public draft available for review and information on the public hearing to stakeholders as indicated in Table 2-1. The notices are included in Appendix D.

Table 2-1. 2025 UWMP Coordination

Organization/Agency Name	60-Day Notice	Coordination for Supply/Demand Projections	Notice of Public Draft and Public Hearing
Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company	X	X	X
Brandeis Mutual Water Company	X	X	X
Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company	X	X	X
California American Water Company	X	X	X
California Department of Water Resources	X	X	X
California Water Service Company	X	X	X
Camrosa Water District	X	X	X
City of Camarillo	X	X	X
City of Moorpark	X	X	X
City of Oxnard	X	X	X
City of Simi Valley	X	X	X
City of Port Hueneme	X	X	X
City of Thousand Oaks	X	X	X
Crestview Mutual Water Company	X	X	X
Farm Bureau of Ventura County			X
Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency			X
Golden State Water Company	X	X	X
Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo)			X
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	X	X	X
Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company	X	X	X
Port Hueneme Water Agency	X	X	X
Solano Verde Mutual Water Company	X	X	X

Organization/Agency Name	60-Day Notice	Coordination for Supply/Demand Projections	Notice of Public Draft and Public Hearing
Southern California Association of Governments			X
Triunfo Water and Sanitation District (formerly Oak Park Water Service)	X	X	X
United Water Conservation District			X
County of Ventura, County Executive Office	X		X
VCWWD No. 1	X	X	X
VCWWD No. 8	X	X	X
VCWWD No. 19	X	X	X
VCWWD No. 38 (formerly Lake Sherwood CSD)	X	X	X
Zone Mutual Water Company	X	X	X

3 System Description

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

IN THIS SECTION

- General Description
- Service Area Boundary Map
- Service Area Climate, Demographics, and Socioeconomics
- Land Uses

3.1 Service Area Description

Calleguas is an independent special district that was formed by the voters of southern Ventura County in 1953 for the purpose of providing a safe, reliable water supply. Named for the watershed in which it is located, Calleguas is a public agency established under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. It is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by voters to represent each of the five geographic divisions within its service area.

In 1960, Calleguas became a member agency of Metropolitan, which provides wholesale water from the Colorado River via the CRA and from northern California via the SWP. Metropolitan is comprised of 26 member agencies; Calleguas is the sixth largest member agency in terms of annual imported water deliveries (based on 2023 and 2024 deliveries) and the only one to serve Ventura County.

Approximately three-quarters of Ventura County residents (roughly 615,000) rely on Calleguas for all or part of their water. Calleguas distributes high-quality drinking water on a wholesale basis to 19 purveyors throughout southeast Ventura County. These purveyors receive water through about 130 miles of large-diameter pipeline operated and maintained by Calleguas. In turn, purveyors deliver water to area residents, businesses, and agricultural customers. A small portion of the water delivered by Calleguas (approximately 5%) is used for agricultural purposes.

Calleguas's purveyors and communities served include:

- **Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company.** A private agricultural water supplier in an unincorporated area west of Moorpark. It is supplied by groundwater; potable water from Calleguas is a backup supply and is rarely used.
- **Brandeis Mutual Water Company**. A private, domestic water system serving the campus of American Jewish University, which is located on the southeast edge of Simi Valley. Its entire supply is potable water from Calleguas.
- **Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company**. A private water supplier in an unincorporated area west of Simi Valley. To date, the property has not been developed and has not used Calleguas water.
- **California-American Water Company (Cal-Am)**. An investor-owned, domestic water supplier serving western Thousand Oaks, including the community of Newbury Park and an unincorporated area north of Camarillo. Its entire supply is potable water from Calleguas.
- **California Water Service Company (Cal Water)**. An investor-owned, domestic water supplier serving eastern areas of the City of Thousand Oaks and a portion of the City of Westlake Village. It is supplied recycled water from Triunfo Water and Sanitation District and potable water from Calleguas.

- **Camrosa Water District (Camrosa)**. A public, domestic, and agricultural water supplier serving eastern Camarillo and the unincorporated Santa Rosa Valley. It is supplied by groundwater, non-potable water, recycled water, and Calleguas potable water.
- **City of Camarillo**. A municipal, domestic water supplier serving portions of the City of Camarillo west of Calleguas Creek. The City of Camarillo uses groundwater, recycled water, and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **City of Oxnard**. A municipal, domestic water supplier serving the City of Oxnard. The City of Oxnard uses groundwater, recycled water, and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **City of Thousand Oaks**. A municipal, domestic water supplier serving the central part of the City of Thousand Oaks. Its entire supply is potable water from Calleguas.
- **Crestview Mutual Water Company**. A private, domestic water supplier serving the western part of the City of Camarillo. Crestview Mutual Water Company uses groundwater and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **Golden State Water Company (GSWC)**. An investor-owned, domestic water supplier serving portions of the City of Simi Valley. GSWC uses groundwater and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **Triunfo Water and Sanitation District (TWSD)**. A public, domestic water supplier serving the unincorporated community of Oak Park. TWSD uses recycled water and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company**. A private, domestic water supplier serving an unincorporated area north of Camarillo. Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company uses groundwater and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **Solano Verde Mutual Water Company**. A private, domestic and agricultural water supplier in the northwestern portion of the Las Posas Valley. Its entire supply is potable water from Calleguas.
- **Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (VCWWD No. 1)**. A public, domestic and agricultural water supplier serving the City of Moorpark and surrounding unincorporated areas. VCWWD No. 1 uses groundwater, recycled water, and potable water from Calleguas.
- **Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 / City of Simi Valley (Simi Valley)**. A public, domestic water supplier serving a majority of the City of Simi Valley and nearby unincorporated areas. Simi Valley uses recycled water, a small amount of groundwater, and potable water supplied from Calleguas.
- **Ventura County Waterworks District No. 19 (VCWWD No. 19)**. A public, domestic and agricultural water supplier serving the unincorporated area around Somis. VCWWD No. 19 uses groundwater and potable water from Calleguas.

- **Ventura County Waterworks District No. 38 (VCWWD No. 38)**. A public, domestic water supplier serving the unincorporated areas surrounding Lake Sherwood, south of the City of Thousand Oaks. VCWWD No. 38 uses recycled water from TWSD and potable water from Calleguas.
- **Zone Mutual Water Company**. A private, agricultural water supplier serving the unincorporated area around Somis. Zone Mutual Water Company primarily uses groundwater and uses potable water from Calleguas used in limited quantities for salt-management purposes.

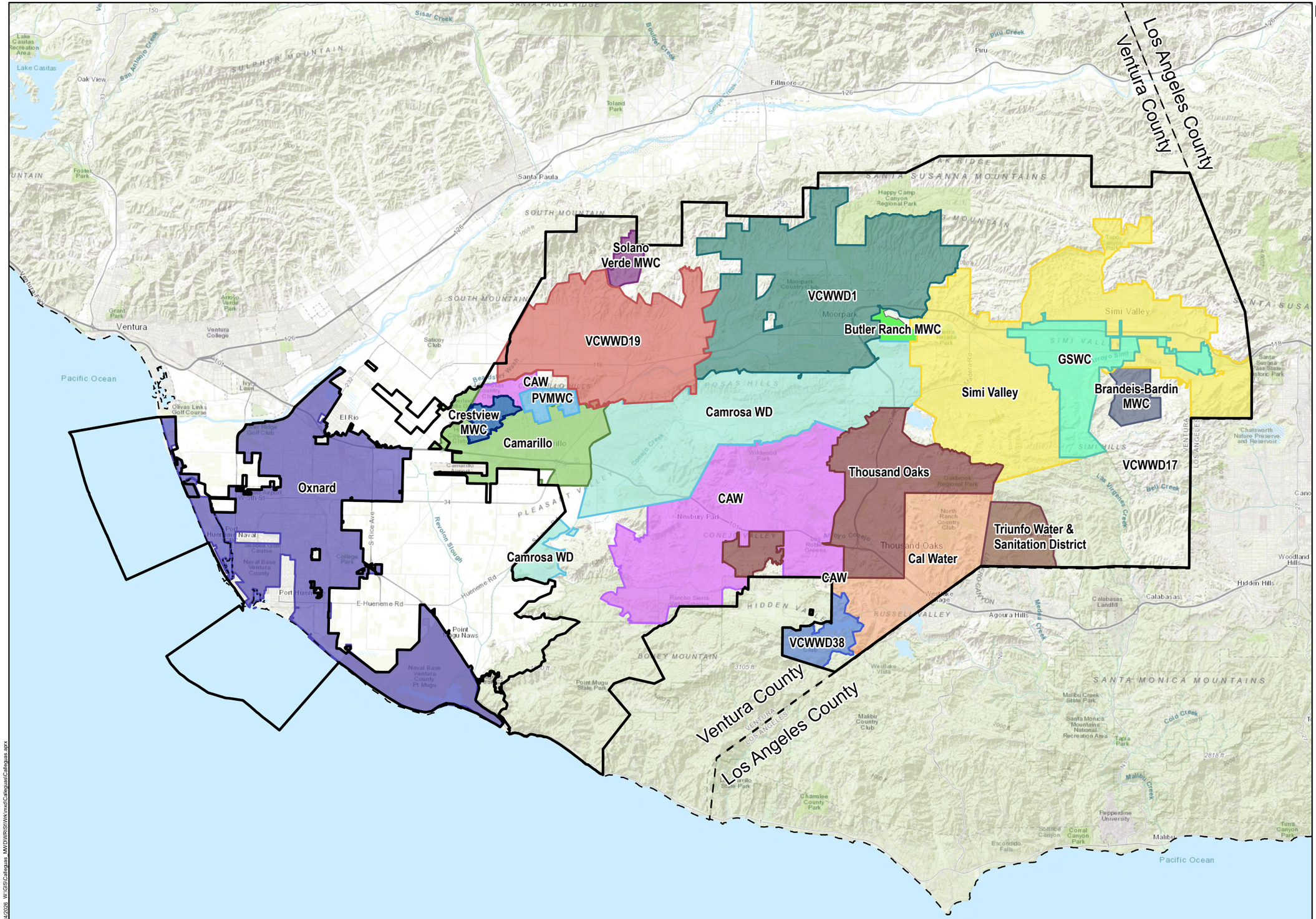
The following communities are indirectly served by Calleguas through the City of Oxnard:

- **Channel Islands Beach Community Services District**. A public, domestic water supplier serving the unincorporated communities of Hollywood by the Sea and Silver Strand. It uses groundwater supplied by the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) and potable water from Calleguas.
- **City of Port Hueneme**. A municipal, domestic water supplier serving the City of Port Hueneme. It uses groundwater supplied by PHWA and potable water from Calleguas.
- **Naval Base Ventura County**. The Navy operates its own water systems at Point Mugu and Port Hueneme. It is supplied by PHWA with groundwater and potable water from Calleguas.

The following community is indirectly served by Calleguas through the City of Simi Valley:

- **Ventura County Waterworks District No. 17 (VCWWD No.17)**. A public, domestic water system serving an unincorporated area in Bell Canyon. Its entire supply is potable water from Calleguas.

Figure 3-1 shows the Calleguas service area and the purveyors. Calleguas's service area encompasses approximately 366 square miles. Land use in the area is primarily residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. Although a large portion of the water used in Ventura County is for agricultural purposes, these demands are generally served by other agencies or private entities using untreated surface water, recycled wastewater, and groundwater from various basins underlying the area.



Legend

- Calleguas Municipal Water District Service Area
- County Boundary

Retail Water Purveyors

- Brandeis-Bardin Mutual Water Company
- Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company
- California American Water Company
- California Water Service Company
- Camrosa Water District
- City of Camarillo
- City of Oxnard
- City of Simi Valley
- City of Thousand Oaks
- Crestview Mutual Water Company
- Golden State Water Company
- Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company
- Solano Verde Mutual Water Company
- Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1
- Ventura County Waterworks District No. 19
- Ventura County Waterworks District No. 38
- Triunfo Water & Sanitation District

3/24/2026 W:\GIS\Calleguas_MWD\MXD\RSW\Work\mxd\Calleguas\Calleguas.aprx

Prepared by: WSC

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References:

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983

Notes:
Overlying agricultural purveyors and sub-agencies of purveyors are not illustrated.

Prepared for: CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 UWMP

Figure 3-1. Calleguas Municipal Water District Service Area

3.2 Distribution System Facilities

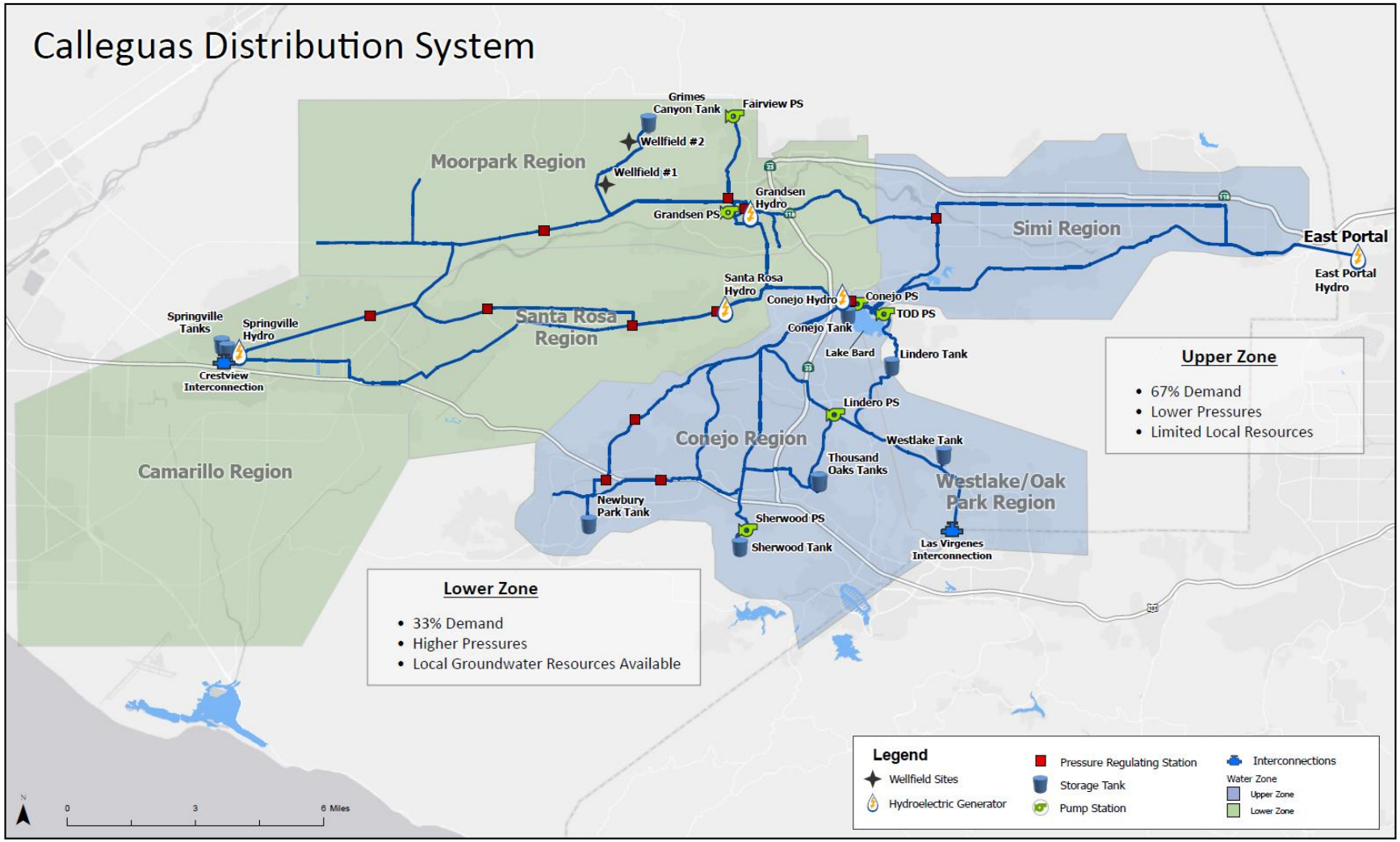
The Calleguas distribution system includes transmission pipelines, purveyor turnouts, flow and pressure regulating facilities, hydroelectric generating stations, pump stations, and reservoirs. The following description of the Calleguas distribution system is summarized from the 2017 Potable Water Master Plan Update (Kennedy Jenks, 2017).

3.2.1 Service Regions

Calleguas provides potable, imported water to its purveyors across southeastern Ventura County. They are located within the following six service regions: Simi Valley, Conejo Valley, Westlake/Oak Park, Moorpark, Santa Rosa Valley, and Camarillo, show in Figure 3-2. The service area is divided into 12 pressure zones with each zone's hydraulic grade regulated by one or more facilities.

Supply from Metropolitan enters the Calleguas system at the East Portal in Chatsworth, passes through the Santa Susana Tunnel, and enters the Calleguas Conduits (North Branch and South Branch) in Simi Valley. From there, the water is either pumped into the Westlake/Oak Park Region and Conejo Valley or pressure/flow regulated to the Santa Rosa Valley, Moorpark, and Camarillo Regions. The Simi Valley, Conejo Valley, and Westlake/Oak Park Regions are referred to as the Upper Zone (shown in blue in Figure 3-2) and the Moorpark, Santa Rosa, and Camarillo Regions are referred to as the Lower Zone (shown in green in Figure 3-2). The Upper Zone serves purveyors that have limited to no local supplies and must rely on imported water from Calleguas for most or all of their water supply. The Lower Zone has local groundwater supplies and uses imported water from Calleguas to meet remaining potable demands and blend with groundwater for water quality purposes.

Figure 3-2. Calleguas Service Regions and Major Facilities



3.2.2 Facilities

Pipelines and Turnouts. Calleguas operates a potable water distribution system consisting of about 130 miles of major transmission pipelines ranging from 14 to 78 inches in diameter. This system currently supplies 91 turnouts. The turnouts are all automated to accurately monitor and document flow deliveries to purveyors.

Regulating and Hydroelectric Generating Stations. The Calleguas service area ranges in elevation from approximately 1,200 feet above mean sea level (ft msl) near the East Portal to about 300 ft msl at the system's western terminus. Due to this range in elevation, Calleguas operates 20 pressure regulating stations and five hydroelectric generating stations. The hydroelectric generating stations are the Conejo, East Portal, Springville, Santa Rosa, and Grandsen stations.

Pump Stations. Calleguas owns and operates six potable water pump stations:

- Conejo Pump Station
- Fairview Pump Station
- Lake Sherwood Pump Station
- Lindero Pump Station
- TOD Pump Station (Formally known as Lindero Pump Station No. 2.)
- Grandsen Pump Station

Conejo Pump Station is only operated when Lake Bard supplies the system and water must be boosted to the Upper Zone. Grandsen Pump Station only operates when the Las Posas ASR Project supplies the system.

Enclosed Reservoirs. Calleguas has twelve enclosed potable water storage reservoirs totaling approximately 59 million gallons (MG), which includes two 4-MG clearwells at the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (WFP). The reservoirs provide operational storage for the system to help meet peak hourly demands.

Lake Bard and Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. Lake Bard is in the center of the Calleguas service area and is owned and operated by Calleguas. It is an earthen, open-surface reservoir with a total storage capacity of 10,500 AF. Water stored in Lake Bard is treated at the Lake Bard WFP, which has a treatment capacity of 65 million gallons per day (mgd). Currently, water from Lake Bard is supplied to the Lake Bard WFP through gravity alone, and only 7,500 AF of water stored in Lake Bard can be moved to the WFP to be treated and delivered as potable water. The remaining 3,000 AF is available as an emergency non-potable supply. However, Calleguas is currently in design of a pump station that will allow nearly the entire volume stored in Lake Bard to be treated and delivered as potable water. Water from the Lake Bard WFP can be delivered anywhere in the Calleguas service area.

Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project (Las Posas ASR Project). The Las Posas ASR Project is located west of Moorpark and is owned and operated by Calleguas. It consists of 18 dual-purpose wells which can inject imported water into the East Las Posas groundwater

basin for storage when excess supplies are available; and it can extract the stored water in times of emergency or during scheduled events when transmission pipes or system facilities are taken offline for maintenance. The Grandsen Pump Station enables Las Posas ASR Project water to be delivered anywhere in the Calleguas service area. Calleguas has built up over 20,000 AF of storage in the Las Posas ASR Project and now maintains this storage volume. Calleguas expects it can produce up to 5,000 AFY during a water supply shortage event from the Las Posas ASR Project.

The Las Posas ASR Project produces higher quality water if imported water is injected immediately prior to extraction, which is the practice before a planned, short-term outage of imported supplies. This is done because the native groundwater in the aquifer has higher amounts of salt and other constituents than the treated imported water Calleguas delivers. Injecting immediately before extraction ensures that the high-quality imported water is retrieved, as it has not yet had time to mix with native groundwater. However, if the outage is not planned or during a severe water supply shortage the ASR Project may be used to supplement supply without imported water injected prior to extraction. In this event, imported water stored in the ASR Project would be mixed with native groundwater, so it may contain concentrations of manganese and iron that result in visible color. While this does not pose a health risk, it does represent a potential aesthetic issue, primarily for purveyors near the wellfields where Calleguas extracts the stored imported water (mainly VCWWD No.1). Under most operational conditions, once ASR Project water enters the Calleguas system, it blends with water from other sources and any manganese and iron present would be diluted to the point that it would be indistinguishable from typical Calleguas water deliveries, so most of the service area would be unaffected.

Non-Potable Water Systems. Calleguas operates the Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP), which collects salty water generated by groundwater desalting facilities and excess recycled water and conveys that water for safe discharge to the ocean, where natural salt levels are higher. The SMP facilitates the development of local water supply projects to maximize the use of available water supplies. Local recycled water systems and the SMP play an important role in reducing Calleguas's potable water demands. Additionally, Calleguas operates a small non-potable water system in Simi Valley, which includes facilities to deliver recycled water primarily for irrigation purposes.

3.3 Service Area Climate

Like many regions in coastal southern California, the climate in Ventura County varies based on proximity to the ocean. Areas closest to the coast experience mild summers and winters, while inland areas experience warmer summers and mild winters. In the summer, high temperatures average in the high-70s degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and winter low temperatures average in the mid-40s °F. Typically, the Calleguas service area receives an average of about 15 inches of precipitation annually, with the majority of this rainfall occurring during the winter months. Table 3-1 presents monthly average climatic data for the Calleguas service area.

Table 3-1. Average Monthly Climate Data

Month	Average Precipitation (inches)	Average ETo (inches)	Temperature (°F)	
			Average High	Average Low
January	2.69	2.90	67.2	46.2
February	2.73	3.12	68.0	45.6
March	2.58	4.15	69.0	46.3
April	0.83	5.13	72.8	48.2
May	0.57	5.53	73.9	50.9
June	0.41	6.13	79.8	55.4
July	0.46	6.75	84.9	58.6
August	0.69	6.54	86.4	59.0
September	0.50	5.03	84.8	57.8
October	0.71	4.23	80.5	54.2
November	1.16	3.25	73.4	49.3
December	2.86	2.55	66.7	45.8
Annual Average:	**16.20**	**55.30**	**75.6**	**51.4**

Source: California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS). Data shown is the average of the Camarillo 152 station from January 2000 through July 2025, the Moorpark 217 station from July 2014 through July 2025, and the Chatsworth 215 station from September 2011 through February 2026. (California Department of Water Resources, 2025)

3.4 Service Area Population

Calleguas serves a large and diverse portion of Ventura County, including multiple cities and a portion of the unincorporated Ventura County population. The service area current and projected population is derived from a combination of sources including the 2020 U.S. Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020), the California Department of Finance (DOF) E-1 Population and Housing Estimates (California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 2025), and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Connect SoCal 2024 Demographics & Growth Forecast Technical Report (RTP/SCS) (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024) growth projections, described below.

3.4.1 2025 Population

First, the 2025 population in the Calleguas service area was estimated using California's DOF E-1 Population and Housing Estimates and the 2020 U.S. Census. The census includes a direct count of the U.S. population every 10 years. For cities and unincorporated areas, the DOF applies the Housing Unit Method to estimate annual population between census years, which involves:

- Estimating housing units by accounting for new construction, annexations, demolitions, and conversions.
- Applying vacancy rates derived from the 2020 Census and adjusted using recent American Community Survey data to estimate occupied units.
- Multiplying occupied housing units by persons-per-household ratios (adjusted from 2020 Census data) to derive household population.
- Adding group quarters population, which is annually updated using data from state, federal, and local agencies.

The 2020 Census and 2025 DOF population estimates for Ventura County are presented in Table 3-2 below. The population from these sources show an overall decline in population in the County from 2020 to 2025.

Table 3-2. Ventura County 2020 and 2025 Population

County/City	Total Population		Percent Change
	2020 Census[1]	2025 DOF[2]	
Ventura County	**843,843**	**829,005**	**-1.8%**
Camarillo	70,721	68,927	-2.5%
Moorpark	36,247	34,754	-4.1%
Oxnard	201,908	198,733	-1.6%
Port Hueneme	21,940	20,838	-5.0%
Simi Valley	126,347	124,815	-1.2%
Thousand Oaks	126,814	122,468	-3.4%
San Buenaventura	110,632	108,985	-1.5%
Fillmore	16,503	17,035	3.2%
Ojai	7,636	7,559	-1.0%
Santa Paula	30,780	31,658	2.9%
Balance of Unincorporated County	94,315	93,233	-1.1%

Note: Rows highlighted orange include cities within the Calleguas service area. Calleguas also serves a portion of unincorporated county areas.

Sources:

1. 2020 U.S. Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020)
2. 2025 DOF E-1 Population and Housing Estimates (California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 2025)

The proportion of population served by Calleguas in unincorporated Ventura County, shown in Table 3-3, was estimated using a spatial analysis of 2020 U.S. Census block-level data intersected with the Calleguas service area. The 2020 population within the Calleguas service area using the spatial analysis was calculated as 629,875, and the unincorporated population was estimated by subtracting out the incorporated cities served by Calleguas, shown in orange in Table 3-2. Based on this analysis, Calleguas is estimated to serve approximately 49% of the total unincorporated population in Ventura County, shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. 2020 Census Unincorporated Populations

Calleguas 2020 Population[1]	**629,875**
Calleguas 2020 Population – Incorporated Cities	583,977
Calleguas 2020 Population – Unincorporated	45,898
Ventura County Total Unincorporated Population	94,315
Percentage of Unincorporated Population served by Calleguas	**49%**

Note:

1. Calculated using a spatial analysis of the Calleguas service area and 2020 U.S. Census block data (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020)
2. The 2025 Ventura County DOF population estimates were then used to calculate the Calleguas service area 2025 population, shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. 2025 Calleguas Service Area Population

2025 Incorporated City Population[1]	570,535
2025 Unincorporated Population[2]	45,371
2025 Calleguas Population	**615,906**

Note:

1. 2025 DOF E-1 Population and Housing Estimates (California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 2025)
2. Calculated as 49% of the unincorporated Ventura County population from the DOF E-1 Population and Housing Estimates

3.4.2 Population Projections

Population projections for the Calleguas service area through 2050 were developed using SCAG 2024 RTP/SCS population growth rates. SCAG population growth rates for the Calleguas service area were calculated using a spatial analysis intersecting the Calleguas service area boundary with SCAG's Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) shapefiles.

For each intersecting TAZ, which contains forecasted data on population, housing, and employment, the proportion of its area falling within the Calleguas boundary was calculated and used to proportionally allocate the population projections. The resulting weighted values were aggregated to estimate SCAG projected total population within the Calleguas service area. This data was used to calculate the population growth rates for the intervals 2019 to 2035 and 2035 to 2050, presented below in Table 3-5. As shown, the population growth rates are relatively flat, and the updated SCAG forecast for Ventura County reflects reduced population growth expectations compared to previous SCAG population projections driven by recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic shifts (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024).

Table 3-5. SCAG Population Projection and Annual Growth Rates for the Calleguas Service Area

	2019	2035	2050
Calleguas Population	634,162	645,228	640,833
Annual Growth Rate	2019 - 2035: 0.11%		2035 - 2050: -0.05%

Table 3-6 presents the Calleguas service area population projected through 2050 by applying the SCAG projected growth rates in Table 3-5 to the 2025 population in Table 3-4.

Table 3-6. Calleguas Service Area Current and Projected Population

Population	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
TOTAL:	615,900	619,300	622,700	621,200	619,800	618,400

Note: Population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred.

3.5 Service Area Demographics and Socioeconomics

While the Calleguas service area encompasses many of the cities in Ventura County, the service area is predominately suburban with a majority of water demand utilized for residential uses. A concentration of large commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water users can be found in the greater Conejo Valley area and within the City of Oxnard. Imported water does support a small portion of agriculture in the Calleguas service area, with agricultural water users primarily located in the Las Posas Valley Basin, Pleasant Valley Basin, and the Oxnard Subbasin areas (see Figure 6-3).

Over time, Calleguas expanded its service area to the west through annexation of small communities and traditionally agricultural areas. A significant portion of agricultural lands and open spaces adjacent to Calleguas's western boundary fall under the Ventura County Save Open Space & Agricultural Resources (SOAR) initiatives. SOAR requires a majority vote of the people to rezone unincorporated open space, agricultural, or rural land for development. In 2016, voters approved renewal of SOAR to 2050. It is anticipated that many of these areas will remain outside the Calleguas service area for the foreseeable future.

As of September 2025, the level of unemployment for the labor force residing in the Calleguas service area is estimated at about 5% and is similar to the overall Ventura County estimates of a 5.1% unemployment rate. Employment data for Calleguas and related areas can be found in Table 3-7.

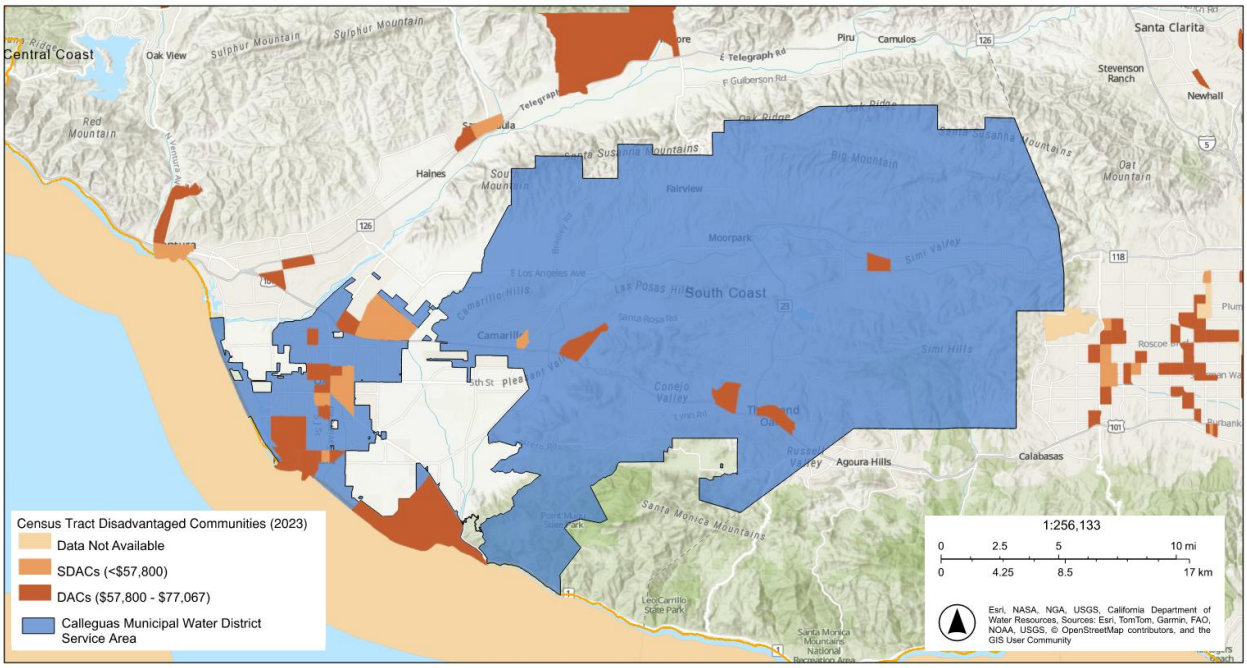
Table 3-7. Unemployment Rate: Calleguas and Related Areas (September 2025)

Area	Rate	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force
Calleguas Service Area	5.0%	15,728	300,421	316,149
Ventura County	5.1%	21,894	403,640	425,534
California	5.6%	1,113,040	18,870,422	19,983,462
Camarillo (City)	4.5%	1,514	32,190	33,704
Moorpark (City)	4.4%	822	18,066	18,888
Oxnard (City)	6.2%	6,230	94,603	100,833
Ventura (City)	4.6%	2,666	55,042	57,708
Santa Paula (City)	6.6%	1,037	14,673	15,710
Simi Valley (City)	4.6%	3,166	65,399	68,565
Thousand Oaks (City)	4.6%	2,960	60,762	63,722

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau (VC Star, 2026)

DWR provides a mapping tool that displays Median Household Income (MHI) in determining areas that may qualify as a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) or Severely Disadvantaged Community (SDAC). Figure 3-3 identifies the DACs and SDACs in and around the Calleguas service area.

Figure 3-3. Disadvantaged Communities in the Calleguas Service Area



Source: DWR Disadvantaged Community and Economically Distressed Area Mapping Tool, data based on American Community Survey Disadvantaged Communities Census Tracts 2019-2023 (DWR, 2026)

As shown in Figure 3-3, a concentration of DACs can be found in the western portion of the Calleguas service area, which is within and adjacent to the City of Oxnard. A portion of these DACs lie outside the Calleguas service area and rely on water service from a small community water system or other means of local supply production. As an example, there are multiple mutual water companies that provide service to small areas within the incorporated area of Oxnard. Occasionally, some of these small systems suffer crises of well failures or other supply disruptions that necessitate emergency water service from the City of Oxnard. Calleguas continues to monitor and investigate options that could bring long-term drinking water solutions to these areas.

3.6 Land Uses and Development Standards within the Service Area

Water resources in Ventura County include imported water, groundwater, recycled water, and surface water. Within the Calleguas service area, cities and unincorporated county areas have varying degrees of access to and reliance on the different water sources. City and county General Plans provide frameworks to manage water, recognizing that land use decisions affect water demand now and into the future and affect water quality and availability.

Calleguas directly serves imported water to the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, and Oxnard, and unincorporated areas of Ventura County. Relevant planning and land use documents for each local jurisdiction were reviewed to evaluate current and projected land uses.

The predominant land uses in the Calleguas service area are residential development and open space. Developed areas are primarily built out, due to topographic restrictions (such as the hills and mountains surrounding the Cities of Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Moorpark) as well as regulatory constraints such as the SOAR ordinances. In addition to the County SOAR ordinance that applies to unincorporated Ventura County, the cities of Camarillo, Oxnard, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Moorpark have enacted SOAR ordinances to establish voter-controlled urban growth boundaries, known as City Urban Restriction Boundaries (CURBs). CURBs are development boundaries around each city. Voter approval is required for any city annexation and development of land outside of the CURB.

Several large undeveloped areas exist within the Oxnard CURB that either have developed since adoption of the CURB or are likely to fully develop by 2030. According to the City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan, once these areas are developed, additional development would have to be largely redevelopment within the CURB or by amending and expanding the CURB with voter approval (City of Oxnard, 2011). Within other cities and communities in the Calleguas service area, future growth is also expected to consist mainly of infill developments and redevelopment of properties that are vacant, underutilized, or contain obsolete development. The majority of new residential developments in the cities is expected to be multi-family apartments and townhomes. Within the unincorporated areas of the County, accessory dwelling

units and farmworker housing may increase in proportion to other residential development due to County ordinance revisions.

Ventura County adopted its 2040 General Plan (County 2040 General Plan) in September 2020. The Water Resources Element of the County 2040 General Plan includes several goals and policies to improve and protect the County's long-term water supply, particularly in light of ongoing and emerging challenges related to climate change, drought, groundwater basin overdraft, new groundwater well prohibitions, and regulations affecting groundwater use. Goal WR-1 (*To effectively manage water supply by adequately planning for the development, conservation, and protection of water resources for present and future generations*) is supported by 14 policies, including several that address imported water directly or indirectly. Policy WR-1.3 directs the County to support the development and maintenance of a diverse water supply portfolio. While imported water provides an important element of the overall portfolio, having diverse sources helps buffer against the unique challenges inherent to each. The importance of imported water is further demonstrated in Policy WR-1.4, which directs the County to continue to support the conveyance of, and seek to secure water from, State sources. Policy WR-1.7 supports continued cooperation among water suppliers to establish and maintain emergency inter-tie projects (See Section 6.8 for more information on intertie projects Calleguas is involved in). Policy WR-1.9 supports the use of groundwater basins for water storage, such as Calleguas's Las Posas ASR Project (see Section 3.2.2 and 6.3.4). Policy WR-1.11 requires new discretionary developments to demonstrate an adequate long-term supply of water, and Policy WR-1.14 requires new golf courses to utilize reclaimed water for irrigation where feasible (County of Ventura, 2020).

Several cities in the Calleguas service area have also adopted goals, policies, and standards to address water supply with respect to current and future development in their respective jurisdictions. The City of Simi Valley adopted the California Green Building Standards Code and included an amendment to require builders to provide water efficient landscape irrigation design that reduces the use of potable water by 50% over maximum allowable water application standards (City of Simi Valley, 2012). The City of Moorpark adopted water efficiency and reuse goals in its General Plan Update (City of Moorpark, 2023) and its Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, which establishes a structure for designing, installing, maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new and rehabilitated projects (City of Moorpark, 2020). The ordinance reduces water use to the lowest practical amount and sets an upper limit that shall not be exceeded. It also establishes provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for established landscapes. The City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code Section 10-2.1101 et seq. requires a variety of water conservation measures for existing and new developments, including progressively more stringent measures in the event of drought (City of Thousand Oaks, 2023).

The current and projected water supply, use, and reliability analyses for the Calleguas service area as presented in this 2025 UWMP have been developed to consider these local goals, policies, and standards while also maintaining a conservative estimate to ensure that the reasonable worst-case scenario of water demand is addressed.

3.7 Changes to the Service Area

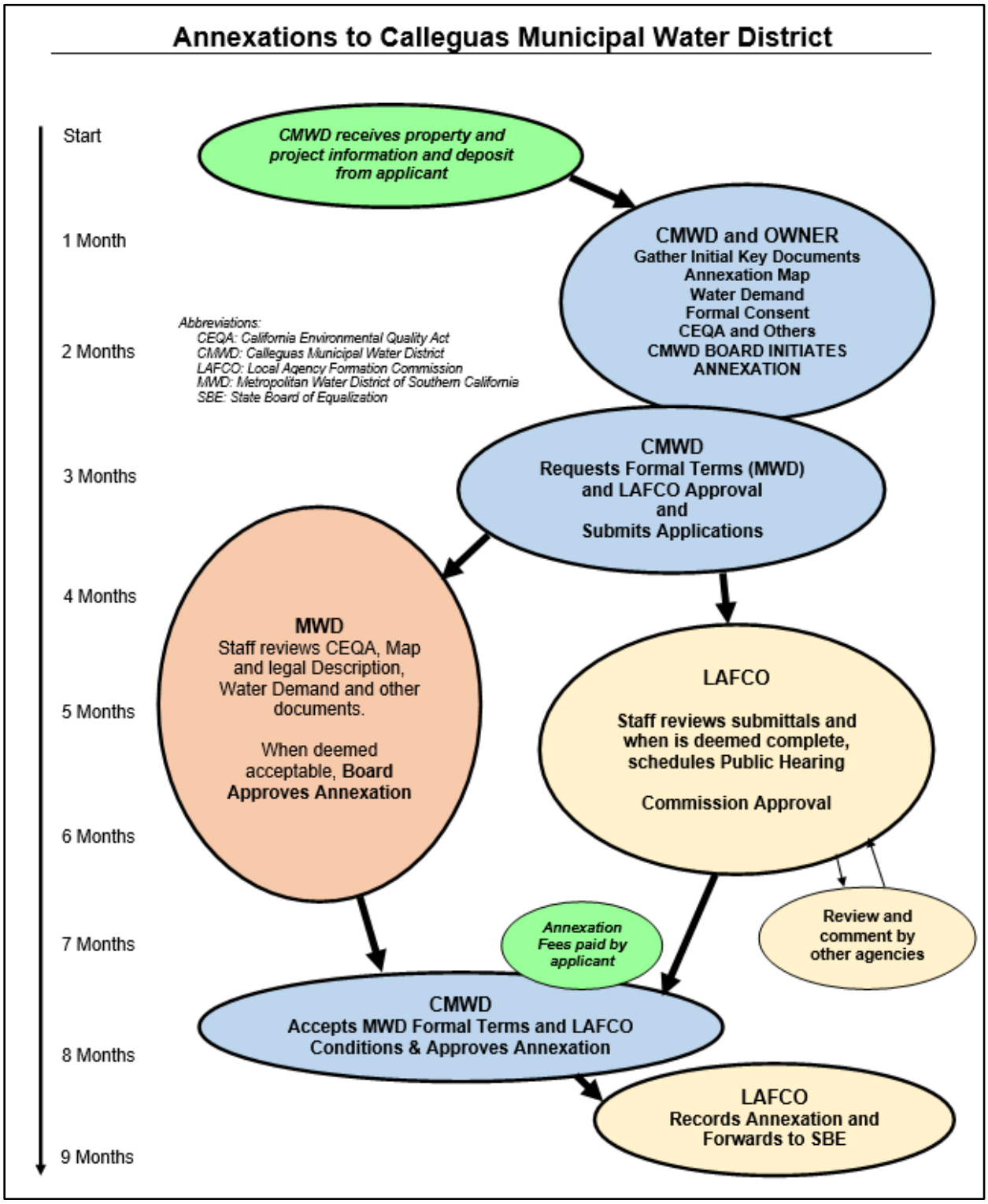
Calleguas, as a member agency of Metropolitan, provides imported water service to its purveyors. Existing policies and agreements restrict such service to uses within the Calleguas service area boundary to preserve the integrity of ratepayer investments. Section 5(a) of Calleguas Ordinance No. 12 provides that “the right of any Member Agency to water served by the District's facilities shall be restricted to the amount required for uses within the area of the District lying within the boundaries of such Member Agency" and that "no potable water ... produced by a Member Agency be sold or delivered for any use outside the District's boundaries.” Therefore, any property outside of Calleguas’s boundaries must undergo annexation to both Calleguas and Metropolitan to receive imported municipal water service via a Calleguas purveyor. Annexation is the administrative process of changing a public agency boundary to take in more land. Figure 3-4 provides an overview of the Calleguas annexation process.

When Calleguas joined Metropolitan in 1960, its service area was approximately 172,800 acres (270 square miles) and included the communities of Camarillo, Somis, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Newbury Park, Santa Susana, and Simi Valley. The City of Oxnard annexed to Calleguas shortly thereafter, and by 2010 the Calleguas service area had grown to 234,160 acres (366 square miles). The size and frequency of annexation cases have slowed considerably since 2000. As shown in Table 3-8, between 2010 and 2025 there have been 11 annexations to Calleguas totaling 173 acres. The annexations ranged in size from 0.7 to 109.1 acres, with most under 10 acres. One annexation was in the Camarillo area, and all others are in Oxnard. Future annexations are expected to continue this trend of an average of one relatively small annexation completed per year. Future expansion of Calleguas’s boundaries is expected primarily on the Oxnard Plain.

Table 3-8. Annexations to Calleguas Since 2010

Annexation No.	Name	Completed	Acres	Location
94	California Conservation Corps	9/21/2010	17.0	Camarillo
95	Evergreen & Crossroads	12/20/2012	5.7	Oxnard
96	Paseo Nuevo	4/23/2012	4.9	Oxnard
97	Ventura Boulevard	12/12/2013	2.8	Oxnard
98	East Village Phase III	4/8/2014	109.1	Oxnard
100	Pleasant Valley Venture, LLC	1/26/2017	8.7	Oxnard
101	Ocean View Schools	8/27/2018	5.3	Oxnard
102	Dioji	7/30/2018	0.7	Oxnard
103	Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation	12/17/2019	2.0	Oxnard
104	Rio Urbana	7/20/2022	10.7	Oxnard
106	Cypress Place at Garden City/Garden City Acres Park	9/21/2022	6.3	Oxnard
		TOTAL	**173.2**	

Figure 3-4. Calleguas Annexation Process



4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes and quantifies Calleguas's past, current, and future water use through 2050. Calleguas provides potable water on a wholesale basis to its purveyors. This section addresses water use characteristics and projected water demands on Calleguas.

IN THIS SECTION

- Historical Water Use
- Current and Projected Water Use

4.1 Historical Water Use

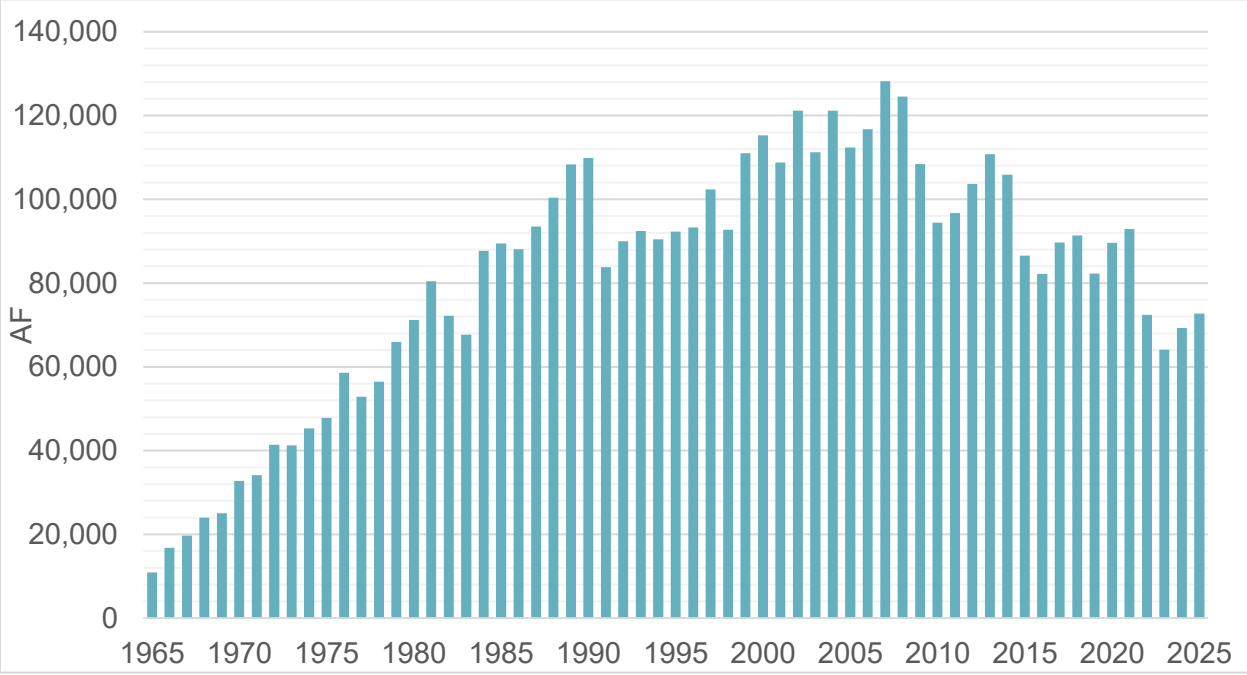
Sales to other agencies account for 99% of Calleguas's water demands. Within the Calleguas service area, municipal and industrial uses account for approximately 95% of the imported water distributed by Calleguas, with agricultural uses accounting for the remaining 5%. These proportions are forecasted to remain constant throughout the planning period.

Figure 4-1 depicts Calleguas's potable water deliveries since 1965. As shown, demand for imported water peaked in 2007 with 128,163 AF delivered. Since 2007, imported water demand has been trending downward. In 2023, Calleguas's imported water deliveries were about 64,100 AF, which is the lowest potable water delivered since 1980.

The decline in imported water demand is attributed to investments in local water supplies to reduce imported water demand as well as conservation efforts and changing water use patterns in the region. Calleguas has invested in both the development of local water supplies to improve water supply resilience and reliability, discussed in Section 6, and promoted local conservation efforts, discussed in Section 9. The demand for imported water supplies will continue to be offset with local supply investment and conservation.

Additionally, Calleguas's potable water demand can fluctuate significantly year to year depending on local rainfall. In drier years, demand for outdoor water use typically increases; in wet years, such as in 2023, demands are reduced.

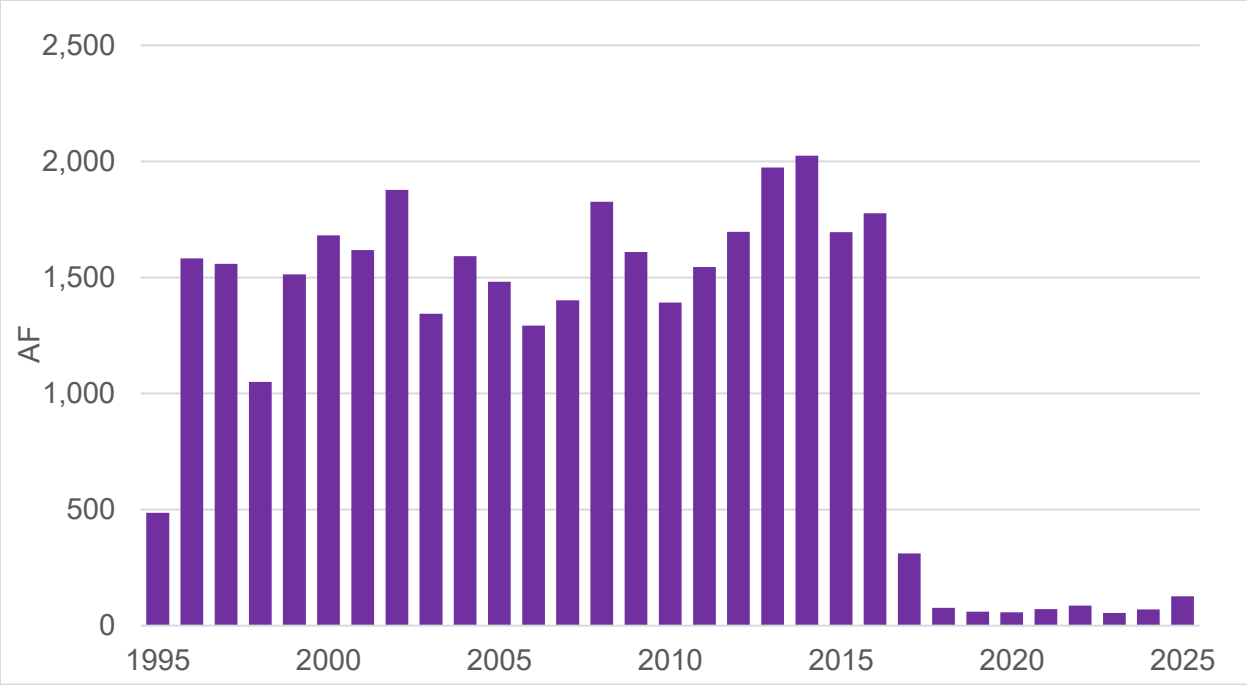
Figure 4-1. Historic Potable Water Deliveries



In the 1990s, Calleguas built recycled water delivery systems within the Conejo and Simi Valleys and began providing a small volume of recycled water on a wholesale basis within its service area, shown in Figure 4-2. In 2017, Calleguas turned over ownership, operation, and

maintenance of its recycled water facilities in the Conejo Valley, resulting in a drop in recycled water deliveries. Calleguas still owns the recycled water system in Simi Valley, with deliveries averaging about 75 AF per year since 2018.

Figure 4-2. Historic Recycled Water Deliveries



4.2 Current and Projected Water Use

Table 4-1 lists Calleguas's actual water demands for 2025. The majority of Calleguas's demand is driven by potable water deliveries to its purveyors. Figure 4-3 shows the distribution of purveyor potable water deliveries in 2025.

Other water uses include imported water inputs to the Las Posas ASR Project and Lake Bard for storage and non-potable recycled water deliveries to Simi Valley. Typically, Calleguas only injects water into the Las Posas ASR Project ahead of a planned imported water outage for use shortly afterward; this is because it has already accumulated the targeted volume of outage storage in the Las Posas Basin. This water is considered a "pass-through" demand and not included in Table 4-1. Calleguas typically keeps Lake Bard full in the event of an imported water outage, replaces volumes used during an outage immediately following the outage, and puts small volumes of water into the lake as needed to compensate for evaporative losses.

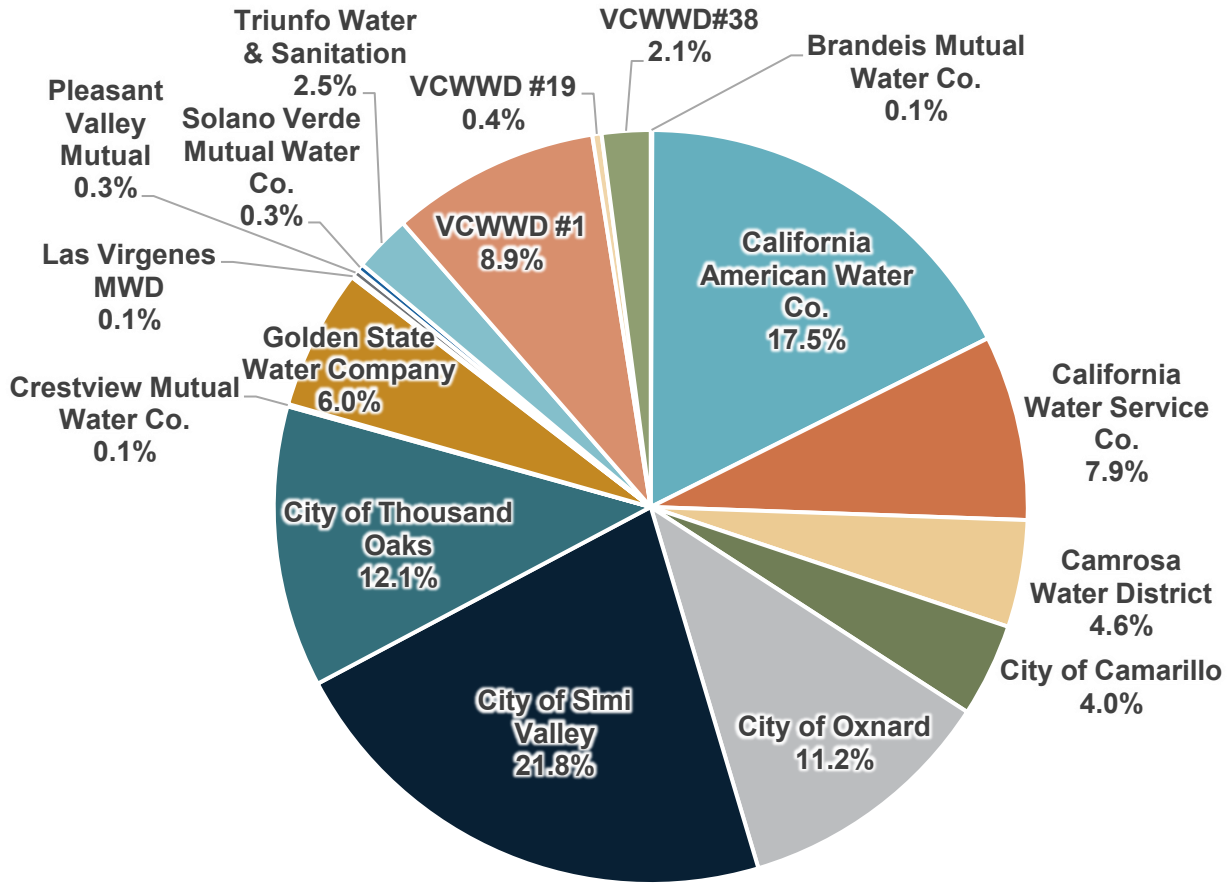
Table 4-1. 2025 Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water

Use Type			2025 Actual
	Additional Description	**Level of Treatment**	**Volume (AFY)**
Sales to other agencies	Potable water deliveries	Potable Water	72,740
Other[1]	Replenishment water	Potable Water	756
Total Potable Water Demand			**73,496**
Sales to other agencies	Recycled water deliveries to Simi Valley	Non-Potable	127
Total			**73,623**

Notes:

1. Other water use includes net annual inputs to Lake Bard and Las Posas ASR Project for storage. Excludes water put into storage and produced in the same year.

Figure 4-3. 2025 Calleguas Potable Water Deliveries



Note: Purveyors receiving no water from Calleguas in 2025, including Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company, Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company, and Zone Mutual Water Company, are not shown. Additionally, Calleguas delivered a small volume of water to Las Virgenes Municipal Water District in 2025 while testing the recently completed Calleguas-Las Virgenes

Interconnection. In the future the interconnection is only expected to be used during imported water outage conditions and periodic operation to ensure reliable functionality and to maintain water quality in the pipelines.

Calleguas calculates its projected imported water demand as the total water demand for the Calleguas service area less local supplies:

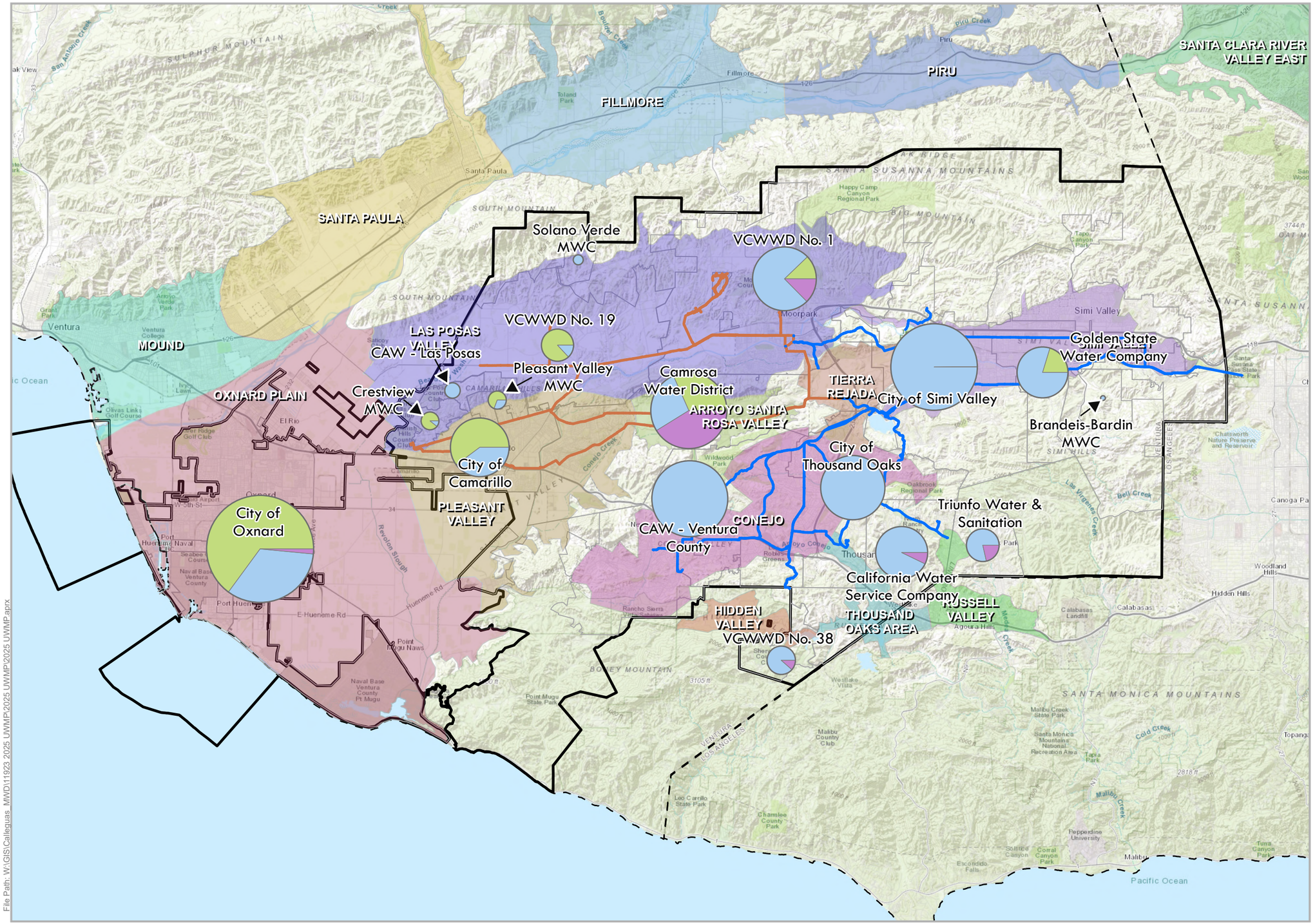
Calleguas Imported Demand = Total Calleguas Service Area Demands – Local Supplies

Figure 4-4 depicts the 2025 total water use by purveyor, including the percentage of imported water from Calleguas, local groundwater, and recycled water sources. As shown, the purveyors in the Upper Zone were nearly 100% reliant on imported water supplies provided by Calleguas. Purveyors located in the Lower Zone of the Calleguas distribution system have greater access to local water supplies and are therefore less dependent on imported water.

Calleguas coordinated with its purveyors during the development of the 2025 UWMP and requested projected population, water demand, and water supplies (including imported water supply needs). Many of the purveyors are urban water suppliers and have prepared updated demand and supply projections considering expected population growth, planned investments in local supplies, water use trends, conservation regulations, and climate change. Many of the purveyors who are not urban water suppliers also provided their current projections for use in this UWMP. For non-urban water suppliers that did not have long term projections available[1], the average supply and demand over the last five years was assumed to be constant through 2050. This volume accounts for 4% of the total projected potable water sales. Table 4-2 lists the projected total service area demand, local supplies, imported water sales, replenishment water, and recycled water demands through 2050.

Note that projected water demands are lower than in previous Calleguas UWMPs and projected imported water demand projections developed by Metropolitan. Recent severe droughts from 2012-2016 and 2020-2022 led to a significant conservation campaign and water use restrictions implemented by Calleguas and the purveyors, resulting in an overall decrease in water demands. Additionally, these back-to-back severe droughts highlighted the declining reliability of imported water supplies and reinvigorated a need to invest more in local water supplies for greater water resiliency and reliability. The decrease from projected water use when compared to the Calleguas 2020 UWMP can be attributed to this post-drought demand hardening effect and greater investment in local supplies. Further, population growth projections decreased after the 2020 US Census data were released, illustrating more modest population growth (and in some cases, population declines) compared with projections made prior to the last census, further lowering projected water demands.

[1] Non-urban water suppliers that did not have long-term projections available include California-American Water – Las Posas District, Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company, Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company, VCWWD No. 19, VCWWD No. 38, and Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company.



Legend

- Calleguas Municipal Water District Service Area
- County Boundary

2025 Retail Demand

- Groundwater
- Imported from Calleguas
- Recycled Water

9,800
2,800
48

Existing Infrastructure

- Potable Pipeline, Lower Zone
- Potable Pipeline, Upper Zone

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Prepared by: WSC

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References:

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
2. Demand uses Retail Partner's UWMP Projections

Notes:

Overlying agricultural purveyors and sub-agencies of purveyors are not illustrated.

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2025 UWMP

Figure 4-4. 2025 Retailer Demand

Table 4-2. Projected 2030 - 2050 Demands

Use Type	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Service Area Demand[1,2]	124,710	124,380	124,180	125,210	125,520
Local Groundwater[1,2]	43,710	41,740	40,720	39,870	39,060
Local Recycled Water[1,3]	8,300	8,560	9,060	9,570	10,070
Calleguas Imported Water Sales[1]	**72,700**	**74,090**	**74,380**	**75,770**	**76,390**
Replenishment Water[1,4]	650	650	650	650	650
Calleguas Total Potable Demand	**73,350**	**74,740**	**75,030**	**76,420**	**77,040**
Recycled Water Sales[1,5]	80	80	80	80	80
TOTAL	**73,430**	**74,820**	**75,110**	**76,500**	**77,120**

Notes:

1. All values are rounded to the nearest 10.
2. Local groundwater supply projections provided by purveyors. This includes potable groundwater, desalinated groundwater, and non-potable groundwater resources.
3. Local recycled water supply projections provided by purveyors. This includes tertiary treated recycled water, non-potable surface water diverted from Conejo Creek, and future potable reuse.
4. Replenishment water is based on the 2021-2025 average net input to Lake Bard to account for evaporative losses.
5. Recycled water sales are based on the 2021-2025 average recycled water sales to Simi Valley.

As a wholesale supplier, Calleguas is not required to perform water loss audits nor is Calleguas subject to reporting distribution system losses in the UWMP. However, Calleguas performs internal water audits and balances to monitor the amount of unaccounted water use. Losses are incorporated into the demand projections by estimating replenishment water demand, which accounts for evaporative losses from Lake Bard. Other losses may include errors in supply or turnout meters, treatment-related losses at the Lake Bard WFP, and dewatering activities related to system maintenance which are more difficult to quantify. Replenishment water to the Las Posas ASR Project is not included in projections because Calleguas intends to only inject water ahead of planned outages and extract it shortly after storing the water to provide to the purveyors.

4.2.1 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) and consider climate change impacts. In the next five years, Calleguas anticipates that demands will remain fairly steady with an increase of approximately 720 AFY (or less than 1%) from current conditions, as shown in Table 4-3. Details on the supply versus demand analysis for the next five years are discussed in Section 7.2.

Table 4-3. Projected 2026-2030 Demands

Use Type	Additional Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Sales to Other Agencies	Potable water deliveries	72,730	72,720	72,710	72,700	72,700
Other	Replenishment water	650	650	650	650	650
Total Potable		**73,380**	**73,370**	**73,360**	**73,350**	**73,350**
Sales to Other Agencies	Recycled water deliveries to Simi Valley	80	80	80	80	80
TOTAL		**73,460**	**73,450**	**73,440**	**73,430**	**73,430**

5 SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2025 Compliance

This section discusses California's Conservation Target Compliance. As a Wholesale Supplier, Calleguas is not required to establish or report on an urban per capita water use target.

IN THIS SECTION

- SBX7-7 Conservation Target Compliance

5.1 Conservation Target Compliance

On November 10, 2009, the California State Legislature passed Senate Bill 7 as part of the Seventh Extraordinary Session, referred to as SBX7-7. SBX7-7, also known as the Water Conservation Bill, mandated that the State of California achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020.

SBX7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop water use targets and agricultural water suppliers to implement efficient water management practices. Consequently, beginning in 2010, retail water suppliers documented historical per capita water use in their UWMPs and identified the means and methods for reducing per capita consumption by 20% by 2020.

Requirements associated with SBX7-7 for urban wholesale water suppliers are different than those for urban retail water suppliers. Most notably, since target per capita water use rates were measured for compliance at the retail level, wholesale water suppliers were not specifically required to identify the per capita water use rates for each of their purveyors. However, wholesale water suppliers were expected to include an assessment of how water conservation programs and policies implemented by the wholesale water agency helped the retail suppliers in the service area achieve their SBX7-7 requirements.

As a wholesale water agency, Calleguas was not required to establish or report on an urban per capita water use target. However, Calleguas supports Metropolitan's regional conservation programs that are designed to assist member agencies and retail water suppliers in the service area with complying with SBX7-7. These efforts include technical assistance, legislation, code and standards updates, and financial incentives that are needed for market transformation to increase water use efficiency.

To increase public awareness of water resource issues and encourage a greater measure of water use efficiency, Calleguas has sponsored and/or actively coordinated various outreach programs. Among other efforts, in recent years, Calleguas has hosted semi-annual native plant sales and rain barrel sales. Calleguas has also presented workshops to promote the use of California-friendly landscaping and turf alternatives, hosted graywater and rainwater capture workshops, and sponsors ongoing hands-on drip irrigation workshops presented by the UC Master Gardeners of Ventura County. Calleguas financed development of the California True Colors Garden and Learning Center in the City of Thousand Oaks in partnership with the UC Master Gardeners, the City of Thousand Oaks, and the Conejo Recreation and Park District. Calleguas staff routinely provides presentations on water resources matters to local political bodies and community and service organizations, maintains a robust social media presence as part of its communications strategy, and frequently publishes large, full-color display advertisements in local newspapers regarding the availability of consumer rebates for water saving devices.

More information on Calleguas's public outreach and water use efficiency promotion activities can be found in Section 9.

6 Water Supply Characterization

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

IN THIS SECTION

6.1 Water Supply Overview

Calleguas primarily provides imported water purchased from Metropolitan to its purveyors and exclusively provides imported water for potable purposes. Additionally, Calleguas delivers a small volume of recycled water in Simi Valley. A summary of Calleguas's supplies is presented in this chapter, as well as supply sources used by its purveyors that are not delivered by Calleguas.

6.2 Imported Water

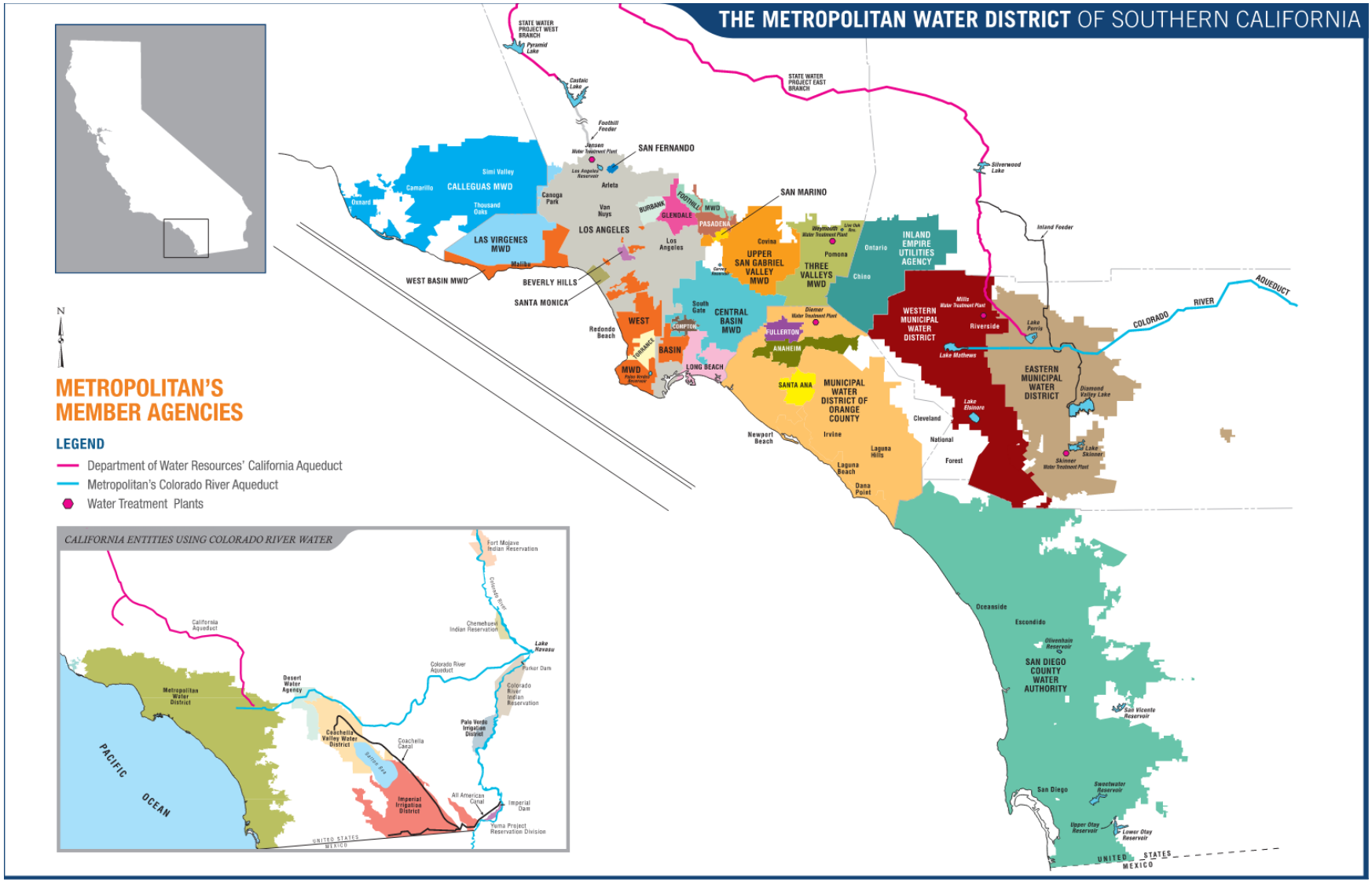
Calleguas's primary (and only potable) water supply is imported water purchased from Metropolitan. Calleguas is a Metropolitan Member Agency, with Metropolitan delivering imported water to Calleguas through a single service connection in Chatsworth. Metropolitan is a wholesale water supplier that serves water to other agencies in the Southern California coastal plain, including portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties, shown in Figure 6-1. Metropolitan provides supplies from the CRA and the SWP and has multiple storage facilities used to supplement supplies during a drought or supply outage. Calleguas is in Metropolitan's SWP Dependent Area; this is because Calleguas exclusively receives SWP water under normal Metropolitan operating conditions. In drought periods, Metropolitan can use its Greg Avenue pumping facilities to deliver limited supplies from the CRA to Calleguas.

The SWP is a 700-mile network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping facilities owned by the State of California and operated by DWR that convey water from the northern Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to Northern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, and Southern California. The SWP receives water from the northern Sierra Nevada Mountain range watershed and primarily relies on Sierra snowpack for water supply. Figure 6-2 includes a map of the SWP facilities.

In 1960, Metropolitan signed a water supply contract with DWR for participation in the SWP. Metropolitan is one of 29 agencies that have long-term contracts with DWR and are participants in the SWP. It is the largest SWP agency in terms of the number of people it serves (18.8 million), the share of SWP water that it is allocated (approximately 46%), and the percentage of total annual payments made to DWR (approximately 52% in 2025) (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025).

Water delivered to Calleguas is treated by Metropolitan at the Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills, shown in Figure 6-1, and is typically delivered to Calleguas through Metropolitan's West Valley Feeder No. 2 Pipeline. The West Valley Feeder No. 2 Pipeline can deliver up to 300 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water to the East Portal of Calleguas's eight-foot-diameter Santa Susana Tunnel. The East Portal, located in the community of Chatsworth, is Calleguas's sole direct connection to Metropolitan. From this point, water is conveyed through the Santa Susana Tunnel into Simi Valley, where Calleguas distributes water through its transmission system, stores water in Lake Bard, or stores imported water via Las Posas ASR Project.

Figure 6-1. Metropolitan Water District Service Area



Source: (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California)

Figure 6-2. SWP Facilities

Source: SWP Facilities Map (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025)

Imported water delivered to Calleguas is of high quality and meets all drinking water standards. For more information on the water quality of the treated water supplies that Calleguas distributes to its purveyors, please see the July 2025 Annual Water Quality Report provided in Appendix E.

6.2.1 Imported Water Reliability

Metropolitan estimates imported water supply reliability for its Member Agencies for use in their 2025 UWMPs. Metropolitan has undertaken several planning initiatives over the years to provide a policy framework, operating guidelines, and resource targets for Metropolitan to ensure regional water supply reliability. Metropolitan's regional supply planning is typically completed through their Integrated Resources Planning (IRP) process. The 2020 IRP initiated a scenario planning process that is now coordinated through Metropolitan's ongoing Climate Adaptation Management Plan for Water (CAMP4W). The IRP is Metropolitan's long-term, comprehensive water resources planning strategy to assess reliability for the region by considering overall demands for the Metropolitan service area relative to local supplies and imported water availability. The IRP analyzes a wide range of uncertainties through scenario planning and ranges in future supply and demand within its service area. Calleguas relied on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP and its updated regional needs assessment for water supply projections for the Calleguas service area for its 2025 Water Resources Implementation Strategy.

Metropolitan's assumptions in their 2025 UWMP include a single outcome approach and are within the plausible future contemplated in the 2020 IRP. However, it should be noted that Metropolitan is planning for a wider range of scenarios of conditions than included in their UWMP assessment.

Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP estimates SWP water supply reliability using DWR's 2025 Delivery Capability Report (DCR) (DWR, 2025). The DCR provides SWP supply estimates assuming existing SWP facilities for SWP contractors to use in their planning efforts, including their 2025 UWMPs. The 2025 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2025) and future (2045) conditions adjusted for climate change.

DWR's estimates of SWP deliveries are based on a computer model that simulates monthly operations of the SWP and Central Valley Project systems. Key inputs to the model include the facilities included in the system, hydrologic inflows to the system, regulatory and operational constraints on system operations, and contractor demand for SWP water. In conducting its model studies, DWR must make assumptions regarding each of these key inputs.

For the 2025 DCR existing conditions model scenario, DWR applied the existing facilities, hydrologic inflows to the model based on 100 years of historical inflows (1922–2021), and current regulatory and operational constraints. The 2025 DCR incorporates recent regulatory restrictions, including the 2018 Coordinated Operation Agreement Amendment, 2024 Biological Opinions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, the 2024 Incidental Take Permit issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and contractor demand at maximum Table A Amounts. The 2025 DCR current condition scenario using climate-adjusted historical hydrology estimates the Table A allocation to be 54% for the long-term average and 5% under a single dry year (1977) condition (DWR, 2025) (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025).

To ensure consideration of climate change impacts, the 50 percent Level of Concern (50LOC) future condition as described in the 2025 DCR was also utilized in Metropolitan's analysis. The 50LOC scenario represents a 2043 middle-of-the-road or central tendency future for the SWP and includes:

- A 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature increase over current average temperatures
- 1.5 percent wetter than average
- 15 centimeters of sea level rise

The 50LOC delivery estimates Table A reliability is 48% under a long-term average condition, and 1% under a single dry-year (1977) condition for future 2043 conditions (DWR, 2025) (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025).

In dry, below-normal conditions, Metropolitan can increase the supplies received from the California Aqueduct by developing flexible Central Valley/SWP storage and transfer programs. Storage enables the capture of surplus amounts of water in normal and wet climate and hydrologic conditions when it is plentiful for supply and environmental uses that can then be used in dry years and in conditions where augmented water supplies are needed to meet demands. Metropolitan's resource analysis model considers all the capacities and constraints of its storage facilities and programs and simulates the fill and withdrawal of these facilities through the 100 hydrologic conditions from 1922-2021. Although SWP reliability is projected to decline over time, as described in the 2025 DCR, Calleguas benefits from added imported water supply reliability through Metropolitan's storage programs.

Metropolitan's long-term water service reliability assessment performed for the UWMP shows that, under the UWMP planning assumptions, there would be sufficient supply and storage capabilities to meet projected demands from 2030-2050 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025). However, Metropolitan acknowledges that the UWMP projections do not include the wider range of planning assumptions considered in their other planning documents, including the 2020 IRP. See Section 7.1.1.3 for additional details on imported water supply reliability assumed for a normal, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year scenarios.

6.3 Groundwater

Groundwater has been used in Ventura County since the late 19th century and is an important water resource in the County for municipal, industrial, and irrigation uses. The Calleguas service area spans multiple groundwater basins and subbasins, shown in Figure 6-3**.** The largest and most heavily used groundwater basins in the Calleguas service area are the Las Posas Valley Basin, the Pleasant Valley Basin, and the Oxnard Plain Subbasin, which are almost entirely under the jurisdiction of the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA). See Figure 6-3.

Calleguas does not utilize groundwater as a supply source but does operate the Las Posas ASR Project in the Las Posas Valley Basin to store imported water supply. The District also has significant storage balances across the Las Posas Valley Basin, the Pleasant Valley Basin, and

the Oxnard Plain Subbasin accumulated via in-lieu deliveries of imported water during storage programs with purveyors between 1993-2016.

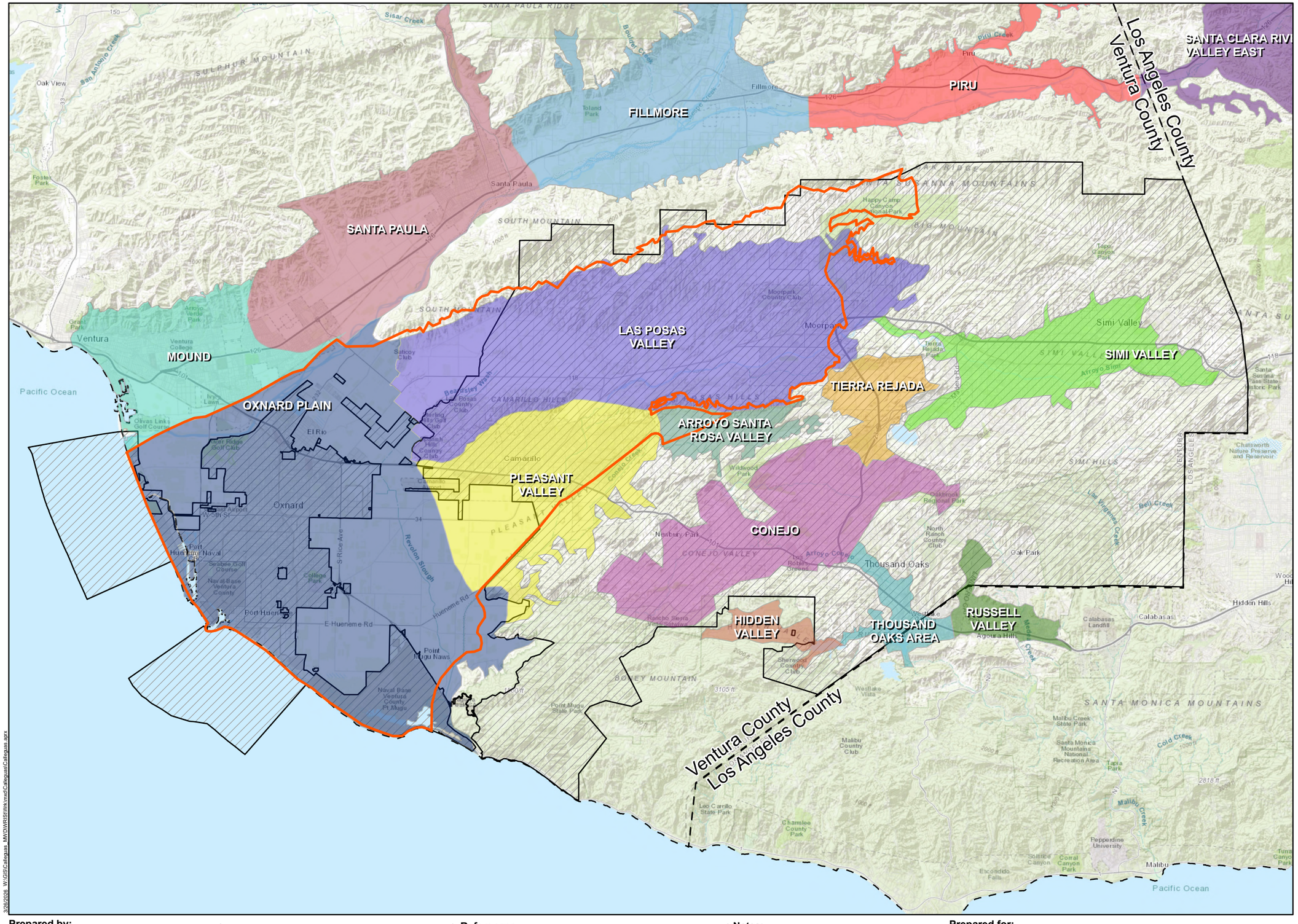
Local groundwater resources serve as an important water supply for many of Calleguas's purveyors. Local groundwater basins are recharged by infiltration of streamflow and precipitation, artificial and mountain-front recharge, return flow from agricultural and residential irrigation, and, in varying degrees, groundwater underflow from adjacent basins. The returned portion of imported water utilized by most Calleguas's purveyor customers is treated at local wastewater treatment facilities and discharged to the Calleguas Creek watershed. This water ultimately percolates into the aquifers, serving as an important source of recharge.

6.3.1 Groundwater Management

6.3.1.1 Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency

The FCGMA is an independent special agency created in 1983 to oversee groundwater resources within all or portions of four groundwater basins underlying the southern portion of Ventura County. The primary objective for the FCGMA is set out in the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Act. Section 601 from the FCGMA Act states the "FCGMA shall develop, adopt, and implement a plan to control extractions from the Oxnard and Mugu aquifers with the objective of balancing water supply and demand in the Oxnard Plain of Ventura County." Article 6 further charges the FCGMA with investigations of the lower aquifer system and a plan to control extractions to address seawater intrusion.

The FCGMA's boundary is located partially within Calleguas's service area and overlies approximately 118,000 acres. The FCGMA boundary encompasses the coastal basins that underlie the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Camarillo, and Moorpark.



Legend

- Calleguas Municipal Water District Service Area
- Fox Canyon GMA
- County Boundary

Groundwater Subbasin

- Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley
- Conejo
- Fillmore
- Hidden Valley
- Las Posas Valley
- Mound
- Oxnard Plain
- Piru
- Pleasant Valley
- Russell Valley
- Santa Clara River Valley East
- Simi Valley
- Thousand Oaks Area
- Tierra Rejada
- Santa Paula

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Prepared by:

WSC

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References:

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983

Notes:

1. Fillmore Basin GSA, Piru Basin GSA, and Mound Basin GSA each share boundaries with their respective subbasins, which are shown on this map.

Prepared for:

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 UWMP

Figure 6-3. Groundwater Basins

There are four major groundwater basins wholly or partially within the FCGMA's jurisdiction: the Oxnard Plain Subbasin, Pleasant Valley, Arroyo Santa Rosa, and the Las Posas Valley. The aquifers are recharged by infiltration of streamflow and precipitation, artificial and mountain-front recharge, return flow from agricultural and residential irrigation, and in varying degrees by groundwater underflow from adjacent basins.

The FCGMA's goal is to sustainably manage the groundwater basins to avoid undesirable results as identified in the GSPs. To achieve this goal, the FCGMA has adopted ordinances to eliminate groundwater overdraft and to combat the ongoing threat of seawater intrusion. These ordinances and resolutions help to regulate, conserve, and manage the use and extraction of groundwater within the region. For more information regarding history and a description of active ordinances, please visit the FCGMA website.

6.3.1.2 Groundwater Sustainability

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. SGMA designated the FCGMA as the "Exclusive" GSA for the basins within its jurisdiction. Table 6-1 provides a general description of groundwater management and links to the GSP for each required basin in the Calleguas service area.

The FCGMA, acting in the capacity of the GSA and after extensive stakeholder engagement as required by SGMA, submitted GSPs for the Las Posas Valley Basin, the Pleasant Valley Basin, and the Oxnard Subbasin in 2020, all three of which are deemed "High-Priority Basins" by the state of California. The Pleasant Valley Basin and Oxnard Subbasin are also 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 (Oxnard and Pleasant Valley) or 2042 (Las Posas). Five-year updates to the GSPs were approved by the FCGMA Board in December 2024. While the GSPs describe projects and programs that could contribute to basin sustainability, none have been completed to date. Adjudications in all three basins and resource constraints at the FCGMA have complicated implementation, and the FCGMA continues primarily in its role as a regulator of groundwater extraction.

The Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin is only partially within the jurisdiction of the FCGMA. The entire basin is within the boundaries of Camrosa and the main water-bearing portion of the basin is outside the FCGMA boundary. Despite the basin being Very Low Priority, Camrosa and the County of Ventura formed the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin GSA (with the FCGMA relinquishing jurisdiction in its portion of the basin) to jointly manage the entire basin under a GSP, which was submitted in 2022.

Other groundwater basins within the Calleguas service area were determined to be Low or Very Low Priority and no other GSAs have been formed.

Table 6-1. Groundwater Basin Management within Calleguas Service Area

Groundwater Basin	GSAs	GSP
Las Posas Valley	- FCGMA - Camrosa Water District GSA - Las Posas Outlying Areas GSAs (County of Ventura)	https://fcgma.org/lpv-gsp-files/
Pleasant Valley	- FCGMA - Camrosa Water District GSA - Pleasant Valley Outlying Areas GSAs (County of Ventura)	https://fcgma.org/pleasant-valley-gsp-files/
Oxnard Plain Subbasin	- FCGMA - Camrosa Water District GSA - Oxnard Outlying Areas GSAs (County of Ventura)	https://fcgma.org/oxnard-subbasin-gsp-files/
Arroyo Santa Rosa	- Arroyo Santa Rosa GSA	https://asrgsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ASRVGB-GSP-FINAL.pdf
Simi Valley	N/A	N/A
Tierra Rejada	N/A	N/A
Conejo	N/A	N/A
Thousand Oaks Area	N/A	N/A
Hidden Valley	N/A	N/A
Russell Valley	N/A	N/A

6.3.2 Adjudications

A comprehensive groundwater adjudication was filed in 2018 concerning the Las Posas Valley Basin. In July 2023, the Santa Barbara Superior Court issued a statement of decision adopting a judgment in Las Posas Valley Water Rights Coalition, et al. v. Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency, Santa Barbara Sup. Ct. Case No. VENC100509700 (LPV Judgment). The LPV Judgment adjudicates all groundwater rights in the Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin and provides for the basin's sustainable management pursuant to the SGMA (FCGMA, 2024), incorporating the GSP into the physical solution.

The LPV Judgment protects Calleguas's right to make reasonable use of the Las Posas Valley Basin's storage space to facilitate operation of the ASR Project consistent with Article X, section 2 of the California Constitution. As required by the Judgment, Calleguas is working with representatives from the FCGMA and the landowners to cooperatively develop an ASR Project Operations Plan. Until the ASR Project Operations Plan is complete and the Court has approved and integrated the Calleguas ASR Project Operations Plan into the Physical Solution,

Calleguas shall operate the ASR Project consistent with current FCGMA approvals (Final Judgment for the Las Posas Valley Groundwater Basin, 2023).

A groundwater adjudication was filed in 2021 for the Oxnard Plain Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin. As of the production of this plan, the adjudication is ongoing.

6.3.3 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater in the Calleguas service area is generally high in chloride and TDS. Seawater intrusion has long been a concern and was the issue that precipitated the creation of the FCGMA. The intrusion occurs exclusively along the coastline in the Oxnard Subbasin.

Chloride presents a challenge in many of the groundwater basins in the Calleguas service area. In some areas, water suppliers must either blend groundwater with lower-chloride water or remove the chloride in the groundwater through a reverse osmosis (desalter) process to render the water suitable for irrigation and potable use. Calleguas is an active participant in regional efforts to advance groundwater desalter projects through the operation and future expansion of the SMP (see Section 6.7) and through its involvement with the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Group, which implements Total Maximum Daily Load requirements for the watershed.

High nitrate concentrations in the groundwater are localized in the Oxnard Subbasin and the Arroyo Santa Rosa Basin. The primary sources of nitrate are septic systems and agricultural fertilizer. To address the problem, restrictions or bans on septic systems have been implemented in some locations and best management practices are being implemented to limit agricultural contributions.

Calleguas manages the Las Posas ASR Project. Stored water in the Las Posas ASR Project could contain iron and manganese at levels that cause discoloration, potentially resulting in customer complaints, depending on the extent of extraction and the timing in relation to the last injection event. Calleguas typically injects water ahead of a planned outage for later extraction to reduce iron and manganese levels. The Las Posas ASR Project water supplies are expected to meet all primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)[2], but may not meet secondary MCLs or customer expectations for aesthetics under certain operational conditions. Calleguas developed a public outreach toolkit to be ready to distribute in the event of an outage or drought that requires significant extraction from the ASR Project. Public outreach materials would warn residents of the potential for discolored water, explain the causes of discoloration, provide information on the safety of the water, and provide a contact for more information.

[2] Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water by state and federal regulations. Primary MCLs address health concerns, while secondary MCLs address aesthetics such as color, taste, and odor.

6.3.4 Groundwater Storage

Calleguas does not pump native groundwater, but stores imported water through the Las Posas ASR Project in the Las Posas Valley Basin. Table 6-2 lists the volume of water injected and pumped from the Las Posas Valley Basin through the ASR Project. As shown, in most years Calleguas has a net increase in volume to the basin. In 2022, Calleguas used stored water from the project to meet demand during severe imported water shortages, resulting in a net storage decrease of about 3,900 AF that year. However, in 2023 Calleguas injected more water to replace the water pumped from storage the previous year. At this time, Calleguas's goal is to maintain about 20,000 AF of storage through the project, and the current volume is approximately 23,430 AF as of December 2025.

Table 6-2. Groundwater Volume Pumped 2021-2025

Las Posas ASR Project	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Injected Volume	1,406	359	4,513	1,115	1,271
Pumped Volume	173	4,269	168	397	846
Net Change in Volume[1]	**1,233**	**-3,911**	**4,346**	**718**	**424**

Note:

1. A positive net change in volume is when more water is injected into or otherwise stored in the basin than produced in a year. A negative net change is due to more water produced from the basin than injected in a year.

Calleguas typically only uses the Las Posas ASR Project in normal years to meet demand during scheduled imported water outages. In periods of drought and imported water shortages, Calleguas projects it can pump up to 5,000 AFY from the Las Posas ASR Project to meet demands. This is similar to how it operated during water shortage conditions in 2022.

Calleguas participates in Metropolitan's Cyclic Cost Offset Program (CCOP), whereby Metropolitan will include a cost offset credit during years with a surplus of imported water that can be stored. This program encourages its member agencies to purchase surplus water when available. Calleguas participates in the CCOP program when surplus water is available to store through the Las Posas ASR Project. Mostly recently, Calleguas purchased 1,807 AF in 2023 through the CCOP and nearly 6,000 AF in 2019.

Calleguas is investigating similar cyclic storage agreements for several of its purveyors for whom cyclic storage or cyclic deliveries is feasible; this would potentially allow for more supplies to be utilized in the Calleguas service area for use in outages and drought periods.

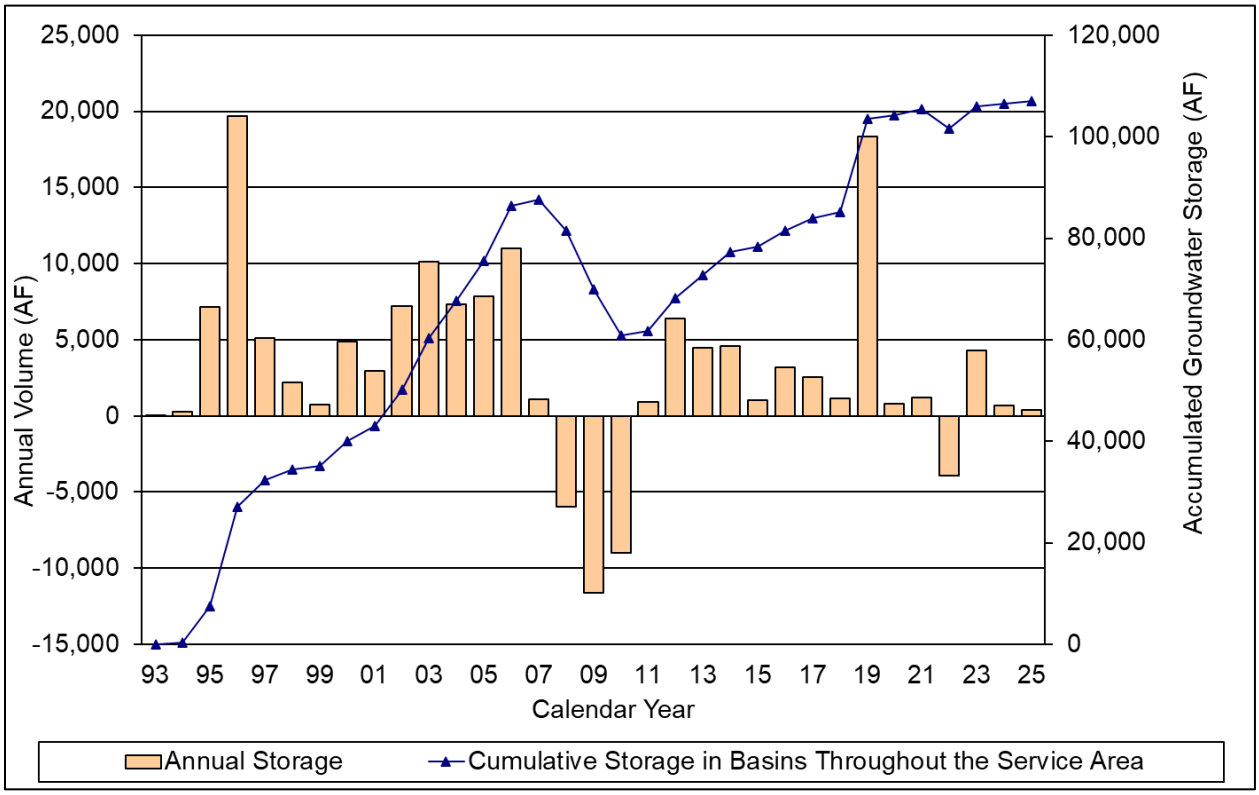
In addition to injecting imported water, Calleguas has periodically stored water through in-lieu means since the early 1990s. Under this storage method, Calleguas has supplied imported water to well operators who, in turn, reduce groundwater pumping. The reduction in pumping results in the creation of storage credits. Such storage credits are then transferred to Calleguas. In this way, groundwater can be stored and subsequently pumped during periods when imported supplies are curtailed.

Calleguas accumulated additional groundwater storage credits through the Conejo Creek Diversion Project (CCDP). The CCDP consists of a diversion structure and pipelines that were jointly constructed by Calleguas and Camrosa. Tertiary treated effluent from the City of Thousand Oaks' Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant is diverted from Conejo Creek and used for agricultural and landscape irrigation within Camrosa's service area. Water that is not used within Camrosa's service area is provided to the Pleasant Valley County Water District for agricultural irrigation in lieu of groundwater pumping. In return, Calleguas received groundwater storage credits from the FCGMA equal to the amount of water delivered. By agreement and historically, some of these credits were pumped from wells operated by the United Water Conservation District (UWCD) to meet demands in the Cities of Oxnard and Port Hueneme. In 2014, Calleguas turned over all its project facilities and obligations to Camrosa but retained groundwater storage credits that it had accrued as a project participant up to that time.

Figure 6-4 shows Calleguas's accumulated groundwater storage in the FCGMA-approved programs stored in basins throughout the Calleguas service area since 1993. Approximately 23,430 AF of Calleguas's almost 106,700 AF of storage credits is from water injected via the Las Posas ASR Project, with the rest of the storage from credits gained from in-lieu deliveries. It is important to note that extraction of credits is subject to the FCGMA's policies and conditions of adopted storage programs. End of year storage reports can be found in Appendix F.

As illustrated on Figure 6-4, Calleguas's groundwater storage steadily increased through 2007; but, as a result of drought conditions, Calleguas extracted stored water to help meet regional water demands from 2008 through 2011. Since 2011, Calleguas steadily increased its stored water primarily via direct injection of imported water through the Las Posas ASR Project. In the last five years, Calleguas used stored water from the ASR Project in 2022 to meet demands during imported water shortages and drought conditions.

Figure 6-4. Calleguas Historical Groundwater Storage Data



Note: Accumulated groundwater storage credits in the FCGMA Approved Programs. Extraction of credits is subject to the FCGMA's policies and conditions of adopted storage programs.

6.4 Surface Water

Calleguas does not provide or utilize surface water except that which it receives from Metropolitan.

6.5 Stormwater

Calleguas does not utilize or treat stormwater as a supply.

6.6 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Calleguas has actively supported the development and use of recycled wastewater within its service area. In the 1990s, Calleguas built recycled water delivery systems within the Conejo and Simi Valleys. In the 2000s, Calleguas built recycled water facilities as a participant in the CCDP, as described in Section 6.3.4. Calleguas has since ceased involvement in the Oak Park/North Ranch/Lake Sherwood recycled water system and CCDP, so currently Calleguas only operates a small recycled water system in Simi Valley.

From 2016 to 2019, Calleguas conveyed recycled water on behalf of the City of Oxnard from the City's Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) to agricultural customers for irrigation in lieu

of groundwater pumping. The AWPF water was transported through the SMP, which was operating at very low capacity as a brine discharge facility. Because the AWPF water is extremely low in salinity, even when blended with the brine discharge in the SMP, it provided water of a quality suitable for agricultural irrigation.

6.6.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Calleguas does not operate any wastewater treatment facilities nor provide supplemental treatment to recycle water. Seven service providers treat wastewater that originates within the Calleguas service area. These service providers are independent of Calleguas; therefore, the entire service area of each provider may or may not be within the Calleguas service area boundary. Many of these service providers treat wastewater so that it can be recycled for non-potable uses, such as irrigation of agricultural crops, golf courses, street medians, school athletic fields, and dust abatement. Table 6-3 summarizes the wastewater service providers in the Calleguas service area and uses of recycled water.

Table 6-3. Wastewater Treatment and Recycled Water Uses in the Calleguas Service Area

Wastewater Service Provider & Treatment Facility	Treatment Level for Recycled Water	Recycled Wastewater Use	Methods to Encourage Recycled Wastewater Use	Method of Disposal for Non-Recycled Wastewater
Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant	Tertiary	Irrigation	Not applicable	Conejo Creek
Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility	Tertiary	Irrigation	Recycled water priced lower	Salinity Management Pipeline[1]
City of Oxnard Advanced Water Purification Facility	Tertiary (all) with reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation (some)	Industrial, Irrigation	Mandatory use, recycled water priced lower	Ocean outfall
City of Simi Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant	Tertiary	Irrigation, Dust abatement	Recycled water priced lower	Arroyo Simi
City of Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant	Tertiary	None directly (diverted downstream at CCDP)	NA	North Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek
Triunfo Water & Sanitation District/ Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Joint Powers Authority - Tapia Water Reclamation Facility	Tertiary	Irrigation	Recycled water priced lower	Los Angeles River or Malibu Creek[2]
VCWWD No. 1 - Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant	Tertiary	Irrigation	Recycled water priced lower	Percolation Ponds

Notes:

1. Treated effluent from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility is normally delivered to storage ponds and used for irrigation. Discharge to the SMP is rare and generally only occurs during wet-weather events.
2. The Tapia Water Reclamation Facility is not permitted to discharge into Malibu Creek between April 15th and November 15th.

6.6.2 Recycled Water System

Beginning in the mid-1990s, Calleguas owned, operated, and maintained recycled water systems in the Oak Park, North Ranch, and Lake Sherwood areas. The recycled water originates at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility owned and operated by the Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA). It was purchased from the JPA by Triunfo Water and Sanitation District (TWSD) and delivered to Calleguas at the Los Angeles/Ventura County line. Calleguas then distributed and sold the recycled water to TWSD, California Water Service Company (Cal Water), and Hidden Valley Municipal Water District. In 2017, Calleguas transferred the recycled water facilities and associated easements to TWSD and terminated the agreement to purchase recycled water from Las Virgenes and TWSD.

Today, Calleguas owns a small pipeline that provides recycled water to the City of Simi Valley (VCWWD No. 8). Calleguas does not provide any supplemental treatment to the recycled water it distributes.

6.6.3 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

Table 6-4 lists the 2025 actual and future projected recycled water deliveries provided by Calleguas through year 2050.

Table 6-4. Current and Projected Recycled Water Deliveries

Receiving Supplier	Level of Treatment	Actual	Projected				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
VCWWD No. 8 (City of Simi Valley)	Tertiary	127	80	80	80	80	80

Table 6-5 compares the projection for 2025 recycled water use from the 2020 UWMP to the actual recycled water use in 2025. As described above, Calleguas currently owns a small pipeline that provides recycled water to the City of Simi Valley (VCWWD No. 8).

Table 6-5. 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection to Compared to 2025 Actual

Receiving Supplier	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
VCWWD No. 8 (City of Simi Valley)	80	127

6.6.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

In 1990, the Calleguas Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 773, which calls for reducing demand for potable water through the expanded use of recycled water. The resolution mandates that recycled water shall be used, whenever feasible, to displace the use of potable water for new construction landscape and turf irrigation. Calleguas also supports recycled water use through the SMP, which facilitates purveyors' development of their own recycled water and other local supply projects. The SMP is discussed in Section 6.7.

6.7 Desalinated Water

This section describes current desalted brackish groundwater within the Calleguas service area and how Calleguas promotes the development of this local supply. Calleguas does not currently use seawater desalination as a water supply.

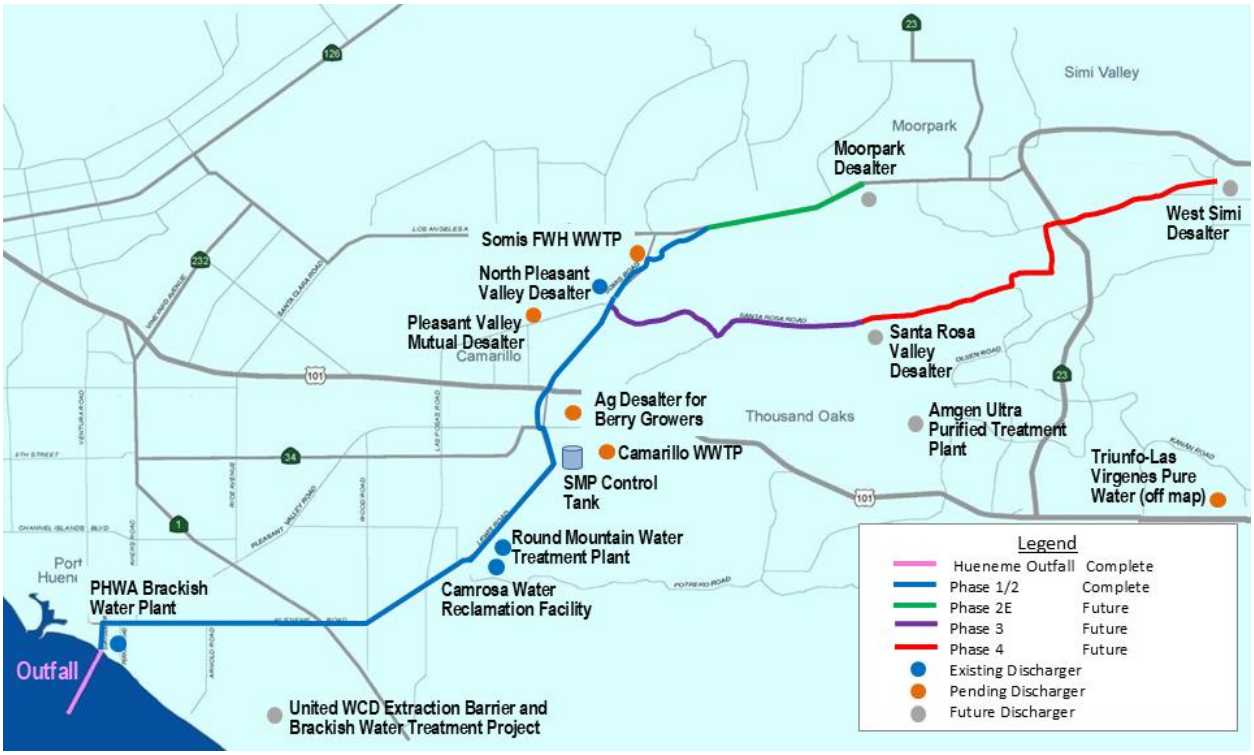
Calleguas does not currently utilize desalted water. However, Calleguas promotes the development of brackish groundwater desalting opportunities in its service area through the SMP. For decades, local agencies and regulators have been working to address increasing salinity levels in the Calleguas Creek Watershed. The SMP was designed to manage the use of high salinity groundwater and treated municipal wastewater, dispose of the brine produced by enhanced water treatment, and facilitate the development of water sources otherwise unavailable due to poor water quality. The SMP consists of a pipeline system, pressure regulating station, and storage tank used to transport brine concentrate and excess recycled water generated within the watershed to an ocean outfall. The purpose of the SMP is to facilitate the utilization of additional water sources by providing a mechanism to efficiently dispose of the concentrate generated during treatment. Since the SMP began operating in 2014, it has been a critical piece of Ventura County's water infrastructure. The SMP currently extends approximately 22 miles from its upstream end in Somis, in unincorporated Ventura County, to its downstream terminus at the ocean outfall in Port Hueneme, shown in Figure 6-5.

In 2014, the first discharge to the SMP occurred from Camrosa's Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant, a brackish groundwater desalter facility. In 2015, the PHWA Brackish Water Demonstration Facility began discharging brine to the SMP. Most recently, in 2023, the City of Camarillo's North Pleasant Valley Desalter began discharges to the SMP.

As shown in Figure 6-5, the SMP is planned for expansion to serve future desalter projects in the region. As segments of the SMP are constructed, it is anticipated that additional facilities will connect to the SMP to discharge generated brine.

Upon full build-out, the SMP is anticipated to improve water supply reliability by facilitating development of up to an estimated 40,000 AF of new, local water supplies each year. The SMP is vital to the region's water reliability, as imported supplies from the SWP have become increasingly less reliable and vulnerable to drought, catastrophic levee failures from flood and/or seismic events, and regulatory-based shutdowns of pumping facilities to protect listed and other special-status species in the Delta.

Figure 6-5. Salinity Management Pipeline Alignment



Source: (Calleguas Muncipal Water District, 2026)

6.8 Water Exchanges and Transfers

As a member agency of Metropolitan, Calleguas benefits from water exchanges and transfer agreements made through Metropolitan.

Currently, Calleguas does not directly participate in any water exchanges or transfers on a regular basis. However, Calleguas has several current and planned projects with other agencies to provide water supply exchanges during an imported water supply outage, including:

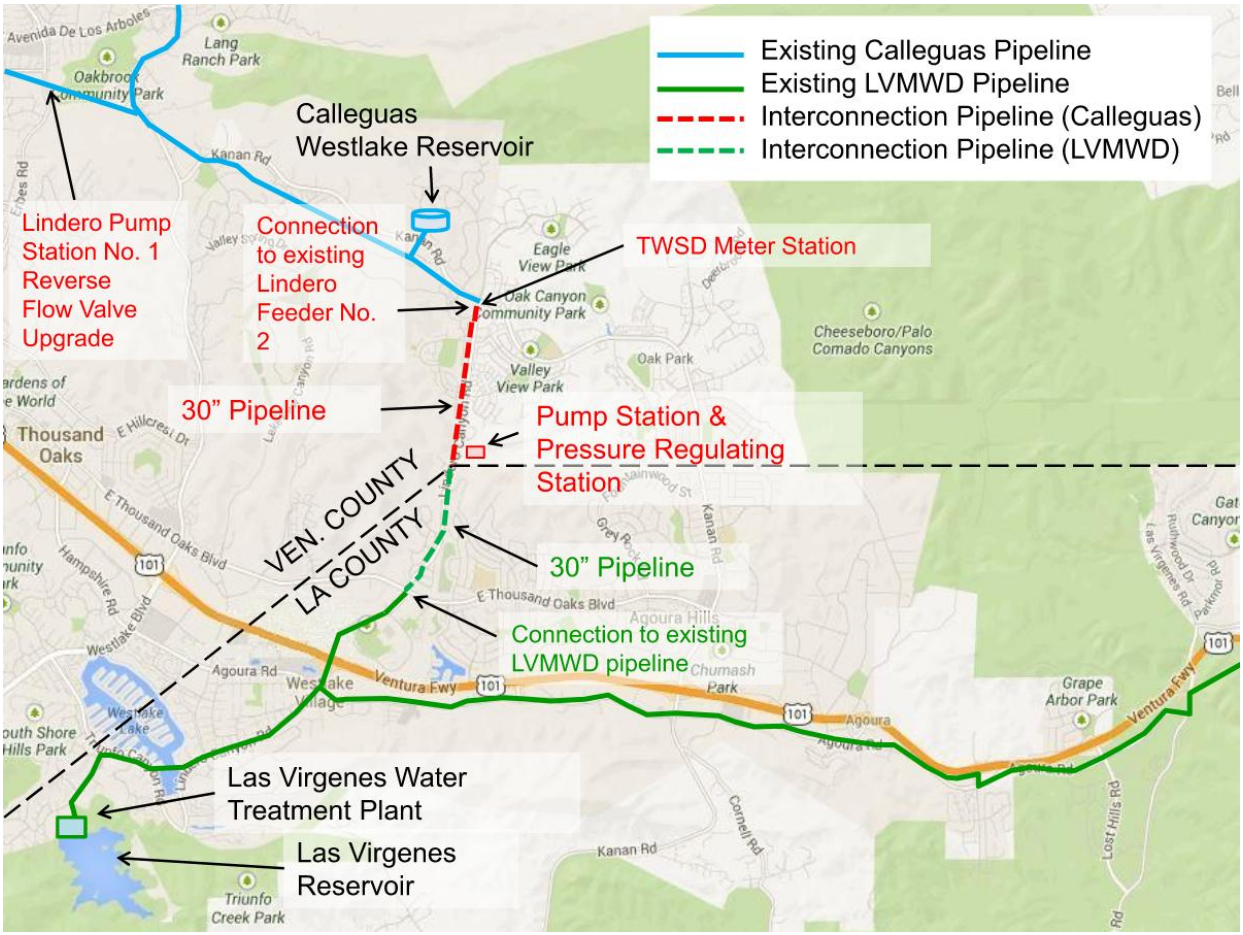
Crestview Interconnection:

In 2020, Calleguas completed an interconnection with Crestview Mutual Water Company (Crestview) that could allow for a flow rate of up to 5 cfs when requested by Calleguas in the event of an outage.

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection:

The Calleguas – Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection is a joint project between Calleguas and the adjacent Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) to improve regional system reliability. It is a cost-effective means of receiving potable water for customers of both agencies if either agency experiences either a complete or partial supply outage not significantly affecting the supply of the other agency. The project includes over 11,000 feet of 30" diameter pipeline, a potable water pump and pressure regulating station, and associated appurtenances (Figure 6-6). LVMWD can deliver 8 to 21 cfs to Calleguas and Calleguas can deliver 6 to 30 cfs to LVMWD through the interconnection. Project construction was completed in 2024.

Figure 6-6. Calleguas - LVMWD Interconnection



Source: Calleguas Municipal Water District, 2025

City of Ventura Interconnection:

An interconnection between Calleguas and the City of Ventura is in development, which will provide an additional source of outage supply for Calleguas that is not dependent on the Metropolitan system. The City of Ventura has access to a variety of groundwater and surface water supplies, as well as its planned WaterPure Project, which can be delivered to Calleguas

during an outage. After the outage, Calleguas will "pay back" the City with imported water. This interconnection will also enable delivery to the City of its State Water Project entitlement. The interconnection will consist of a seven-mile pipeline connecting the western extent of the Calleguas distribution system to the City of Ventura and is expected to be operational in 2027.

Regional Exchange Program

Calleguas is also leading the development of a Regional Exchange Program within its service area to promote transfers and exchanges between and among Calleguas and/or its purveyors. The development of a regional exchange program was a No Regrets action from Calleguas's Water Resource Implementation Strategy, discussed in Section 6.10. It would allow Calleguas and/or purveyors to collaborate on local supply projects and share the costs and benefits with Calleguas delivering local supplies through their transmission system.

6.9 Supply from Storage

As described in Section 6.3.4, Calleguas stores imported water in the Las Posas Valley Basin through its Las Posas ASR Project. Calleguas maintains about 20,000 AF in storage for use during droughts and imported water outages. Since Calleguas has built up this storage volume over time, imported water is typically only injected ahead of a planned imported water outage for use during the outage. If Calleguas uses the ASR Project during a drought to meet demand, it plans to replenish the storage once the shortage is over to maintain about 20,000 AF in storage. This was done in 2022 and 2023. Calleguas does not plan to use stored water in a normal year, except for imported water outages. However, Calleguas may choose to draw from its stored water during a single-dry year or multiple-year long drought, similar to how it used water from the project in 2022 when imported water supplies were limited. Calleguas currently has over 100,000 AF in groundwater storage in the Las Posas Valley Basin through the ASR Project as well as the Pleasant Valley Basin and the Oxnard Plain Subbasin through storage credits.

Additionally, Calleguas owns and operates Lake Bard, which provides 10,500 AF of storage volume. Calleguas keeps Lake Bard full of imported water from Metropolitan for use during an imported water outage.

6.10 Future Water Projects

Calleguas has focused its recent planning efforts on water supply resilience and reliability for the region, including water use efficiency (discussed in Section 9) and maximizing use of local water resources. Calleguas completed a Water Supply Alternatives Study (WSAS) in February 2022, building upon earlier planning studies. The WSAS evaluated and identified potential projects to meet Calleguas's demand during an extended (six-month) outage of imported water supplies. The WSAS consisted of two phases. Phase 1 was a reconnaissance-level study that produced a list of 36 broad water supply alternatives screened for further evaluation. Alternatives determined to be viable in Phase 1 were then developed into specific projects and assessed in more detail in Phase 2. In total, 116 water supply projects were evaluated in Phase 2. These were winnowed down to 16 "leading contender" projects for the

region to meet demands during an extended outage of imported water supplies (Kennedy Jenks, 2022).

Several of the projects identified through the WSAS process have begun design and are planned for implementation within the next few years, including rehabilitation of the Fairview well to provide additional outage supplies. This also includes construction of a pump station at Lake Bard to be able to treat the lowest 3,000 AF of volume through the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant and use as a potable water supply. Table 6-6 lists these future water supply projects.

In 2025, Calleguas completed the Water Resources Implementation Strategy (WRISt), building upon the WSAS findings. The WRISt reevaluates the most promising projects from the WSAS, not only for their potential benefits as an outage supply, but also for their benefits under normal and dry-year water supply conditions, considering the long-term reliability of imported supply deliveries from Metropolitan to the Calleguas service area in the future. The WRISt included an inclusive stakeholder engagement process to incorporate the region's unique interests and needs, developed an adaptive portfolio of projects that can ensure long-term water supply reliability and resilience for the region, and an adaptive management framework for implementation of the preferred portfolio that can respond to changing conditions (WSC, Dopudja and Wells, 2025).

WRISt Stakeholder Workshop #1

The WRISt considered a total of 24 water supply and infrastructure projects. The projects include the WSAS "leading contender" projects and additional projects developed based on feedback from purveyors and Regional Partners located adjacent to the Calleguas service area during interviews, meetings, and project workshops. Projects were grouped into six thematic portfolios designed to contrast investment, performance, and outcome and then assessed across multiple criteria.

The three top-scoring thematic portfolios were hybridized into four new portfolios by combining high-performing elements to optimize reliability, cost efficiency, and adaptability. Although developed independently, the hybrid portfolios share several key projects, including brackish water treatment, potable reuse, groundwater banking, and enhanced regional interconnections. The hybrid portfolios were assessed using the evaluation criteria, and the scoring results revealed that all hybrid portfolios have a similar performance and outperformed the status quo

and thematic portfolios. The recommended preferred portfolio includes projects common to all hybrid portfolios, including:

- **Oxnard Advanced Water Purification Facility Expansion and Indirect Potable Reuse Project.** This project includes the expansion of Oxnard's AWPF and development of an indirect potable reuse project that would inject advanced purified water into the Oxnard Plain Basin for later extraction and local use. The project is estimated to produce up to 16,800 AFY and could be completed by Oxnard or as a joint project with Calleguas and/or other purveyors.
- **Northern Reach of Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter Project**. This project may include expanding existing brackish groundwater desalters and/or constructing new ones within the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Calleguas, along with a working group of purveyors and the FCGMA, are embarking upon a regional desalter study to determine a preferred project.
- **Camrosa Santa Rosa Valley Desalter Project.** This project includes a new desalter located in the Santa Rosa Valley to expand Camrosa's local groundwater production and has the potential for future expansion. Camrosa is currently implementing this project and anticipates that the first phase will be online by 2030. The Santa Rosa Desalter will increase Camrosa's groundwater production capacity and offset approximately 880 AFY of imported water supply.
- **West-East Transmission.** Currently, Calleguas's transmission system can move water from east to west from the Upper Zone to the Lower Zone by gravity but is unable to move water in the opposite direction. Most of the local water supplies that can be developed in the region are in the Lower Zone; there are limited local supply opportunities on the eastern side of the system in the Upper Zone. This project includes more than 15 miles of new transmission mains and multiple pumping facilities to allow Calleguas to convey water from the west (Lower Zone) to the east (Upper Zone). This would be a Calleguas-led project and would allow for the development of additional local supply to be used in Calleguas's Upper Zone, which is currently almost fully dependent on imported water.
- **New Newbury Park Wells with Treatment.** The New Newbury Park Wells with Treatment Project involves the construction of four wells and disinfection facilities in the Newbury Park area of the City of Thousand Oaks to produce potable water. This project would provide a new local supply in the Conejo Valley that is currently 100% dependent on imported water. The project yield is estimated to be 840 AFY, although the groundwater yield varies significantly in the Conejo Valley Basin and additional well siting is needed to fully understand the potential yield.
- **Increase Pleasant Valley Basin Pumping Capacity to Extract Camrosa Water District and Thousand Oaks Credits.** This project includes construction of new groundwater wells to extract Camrosa and Thousand Oaks groundwater credits developed through the CCDP and delivery to Pleasant Valley County Water District. Camrosa is currently developing new wells to extract these credits, which is capped at

4,500 AFY but would be limited to 2,800 AFY due to production capacity. Camrosa is currently implementing this project, and new production facilities are expected to be online by 2030.

- **Oxnard Plain Program**. This includes the development of a groundwater banking project in the Oxnard Plain Basin that Calleguas, purveyors, and other Regional Partners could participate in to better manage and utilize the storage capacity in the Oxnard Plain Basin. This project assumes Calleguas would store imported water for recovery during a water supply shortage or outage. It is also recommended for development following West-East Transmission so that the stored water can be used throughout the service area.
- **Aquifer Storage and Recovery in the Santa Paula Basin**. This project includes Calleguas storing imported water in the Santa Paula Basin for recovery during water supply shortages or outages. This project is also recommended for development following West-East Transmission so that the stored water can be used throughout the service area.
- **South Oxnard Plain Brackish Water Treatment Facility.** This project is a variation of UWCD's Extraction Barrier Brackish Water Treatment project. The UWCD is currently in the project planning, environmental permitting, and design phase for their Extraction Barrier Brackish Water Treatment Project and recently constructed new monitoring wells for the project. It is currently envisioned to be implemented over two phases with up to 20 extraction wells, a brackish water treatment plant to produce up to 10,000 AFY located on the Oxnard Plain, and new distribution facilities with the completion of Phase 2 (UWCD, 2024). The variation considered in WRISt includes further expansion with 18 additional new wells and expansion of the treatment facilities to produce up to 20,000 AFY, with up to 10,000 AFY available for delivery to Calleguas. This project would rely on West-East Transmission for distribution of the new supply.
- **External Groundwater Bank.** This project includes Calleguas acquiring capacity in an external groundwater banking program where water would be stored and called upon for delivery through the SWP West Branch during shortages via Metropolitan.
- **Expansion of Camrosa Non-Potable Water System.** This project would expand Camrosa's non-potable system to offset up to 1,450 AFY of potable water currently used for irrigation.

Each of the projects in the preferred portfolio would need to be implemented in conjunction with the project's major stakeholders and many result in new supplies to a purveyor that may be included in their 2025 UWMP. To avoid double counting of future water supply projects in the retail and wholesale UWMP projections, only projects with new supplies that Calleguas would acquire and deliver are included in Table 6-6.

Additionally, many projects in the preferred portfolio would take years to implement, and some require other projects to be implemented first. An adaptive management approach is planned for project implementation to consider changing conditions over time. In the near-term, the WRISt

recommended that Calleguas implement several “No Regrets” actions, shown in Figure 6-7, to initiate the WRISt implementation process. The No Regrets actions are intended to initiate the highest-scoring supply reliability and local resilience improvements.

Calleguas is currently implementing many of the No Regrets actions, including developing a Regional Exchange Program to support the development of local supplies in the service area and allow transfers and exchange through Calleguas. Several of the purveyors are planning to utilize the regional exchange to maximize their local supply production and offset their imported water demand. Calleguas is also leading a preliminary study with key stakeholders to determine the preferred desalter approach within the northern reach of the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Calleguas continues to coordinate with FCGMA and other key stakeholders in the Oxnard Plain Basin, including the City of Oxnard and UWCD, to promote the sustainability of the basin.

Figure 6-7. Water Resources Implementation Strategy No Regrets Actions

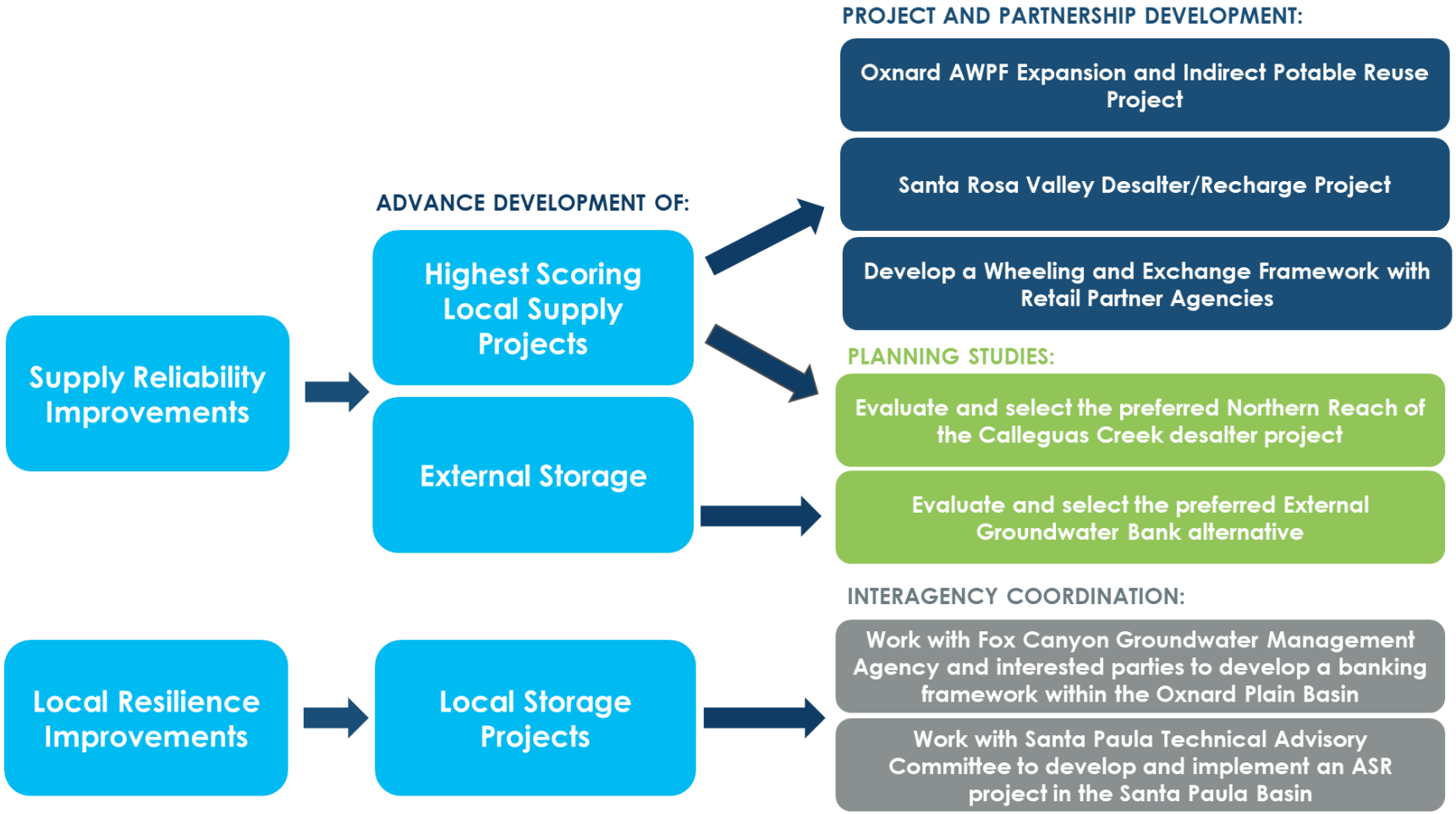


Table 6-6. Future Water Supply Projects

Project	Joint Project	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Planned Use for Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply
Fairview Well Rehabilitation	No	Fairview Well was installed in 1993 and operated as an ASR well until it was taken offline in 1998. This project would involve rehabilitation of the well and water would be produced from the well in the event of an imported water outage.	2028	Outage Only	1.3 cfs / up to 470 AF during a 6-month imported outage
Lake Bard Pump Station	No	Calleguas's Lake Bard has a capacity of 10,500 AF. Due to hydraulic constraints, only 7,500 AF can be treated and delivered as potable water. This project includes the construction of a pump station that would provide sufficient hydraulic head to deliver the remaining 3,000 AF through the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant.	2029	Outage Only	3,000 AF
Calleguas/City of Ventura Interconnection	Yes - Metropolitan, City of Ventura, UWCD	A pipeline would be constructed to connect Calleguas and the City of Ventura systems. SWP water would be wheeled to Ventura through the Metropolitan and Calleguas systems. Under outage conditions, Ventura would deliver water to Calleguas.	2027	Outage Only	5-13 cfs / 1,810-4,706 AF during a 6-month imported outage
Northern Reach of Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter Project	Yes – The FCGMA and nine purveyors (for regional study)	This project may include expanding existing brackish groundwater desalters and/or constructing new ones within the Calleguas Creek Watershed.	2035	Normal Year	2,500 – 5,500 AFY

6.11 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The current and projected water supply to Calleguas through 2050 is shown in Table 6-7. The projected imported water from Metropolitan is assumed to be equivalent to the projected potable water demand shown in Table 4-2. In a normal water year, Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP and 2020 IRP project that there will be sufficient supply to meet all of Calleguas's imported water demand. Calleguas's imported water outage supplies are not shown since these are not used during normal operations.

Table 6-7. Current and Projected Water Supplies

Water Supply	Actual	Projected				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported Water from Metropolitan[1]	73,496	74,290	73,030	73,740	75,980	76,190
Recycled Water[2]	127	80	80	80	80	80
TOTAL	**73,623**	**74,370**	**73,110**	**73,820**	**76,060**	**76,270**

Notes:

1. Imported water projections include potable sales demand and replenishment water. Imported water supply projections are estimates as equal to potable water demand projections (see Table 4-2).
2. Calleguas does not operate any wastewater treatment facilities; however, it does own a small pipeline that provides recycled water to the City of Simi Valley (VCWWD No. 8).

6.12 Energy Intensity

Urban water suppliers must include information used to calculate the energy intensity of their water service in the UWMP. Required information is limited to that which is readily obtainable by the supplier for the listed operations.

Water energy intensity is defined as the total amount of energy, calculated on a whole system basis, required for the use of a given amount of water in a specific location. This section reports Calleguas's calculated operational energy intensity, consistent with the guidance provided by DWR in Appendix O of the 2025 Draft UWMP Guidebook. Operational energy intensity is the total amount of energy expended by an urban water supplier on a per AF basis to take water from the location where the urban water supplier acquires the water to its point of delivery. Thus, calculations do not include the water energy intensity upstream (i.e., Metropolitan's system and the SWP) or downstream (i.e., purveyor distribution systems) from the Calleguas system. Those calculations are included in those wholesaler's and purveyors' 2025 UWMPs.

Table 6-8 presents Calleguas's wholesale potable water deliveries, associated energy consumption, and associated hydropower generation during the calendar year 2024 (the most recent year for which all energy data from Southern California Edison is available). Calleguas operates five hydroelectric-generating stations within its system and has contracts with

Southern California Edison for the sale of power from these facilities. As shown in Table 6-8, in 2024, Calleguas's energy intensity for the water system was approximately 275 kWh/AF but was reduced to about 10.5 kWh/AF with energy generation at Calleguas's hydropower facilities.

Table 6-8. 2024 Energy Intensity

	Total Utility	Hydropower[1]	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	69,322		69,322
Energy Consumed (kWh)	6,221,738	-5,746,233	475,505
Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	275		10.5

Notes:

1. Includes hydropower generation from the Conejo, East Portal, Springville, Santa Rosa, and Grandsen hydropower facilities.

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 compares total projected water supply and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments under a normal, single-dry, 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 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Water service reliability is determined based on the security of both water supply and water 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 Calleguas's current and projected sources of supply through 2050. Multiple drought scenarios are evaluated, and the quantitative impacts of these factors on water supply and demand are analyzed, along with potential strategies to address them.

Evaluating water service reliability is critical for water management as it can help identify potential problems before they 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.

7.1.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Southern California's water supply is subject to natural and man-made forces ranging from drought and earthquakes to environmental regulations and water rights determinations. In addition, climate change is expected to exacerbate these challenges and potentially introduce new ones.

Some of the challenges facing Southern California with respect to water, including Calleguas, include:

- A major earthquake could damage levees within the Delta, the California Aqueduct, and/or the CRA, interrupting water supply to the region for many months, if not years.
- Environmental water demands are increasing, especially in the Delta, thus reducing the availability of water for other uses within California.
- California, like much of the west, is susceptible to long periods of drought.
- Recent studies indicate that Delta and Colorado River supplies will be even more variable than that of the historical record, further stressing California water supplies.
- Many groundwater basins are in an overdraft condition.

The following sections discuss specific challenges that could affect Calleguas's water supplies.

7.1.1.1 Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta

As discussed in Metropolitan's Draft 2025 UWMP (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025), the SWP's existing water delivery system is inefficient and requires substantial upgrades to withstand the impacts of climate change and seismic events and reduce negative impacts on sensitive fish species. Existing pumping operations cause reverse river flows, trap migrating fish, and contribute to a decline in native fish populations. To address this, in recent years, DWR has severely curtailed water exports from the Delta. In addition, aging levees comprised largely of peat soils are all that protect most of California's water supplies from seismic events and the effects of climate change. Earthquakes, rising sea levels, intense

storms, and floods could cause these levees to fail, which would contaminate the fresh water with salt and disrupt water service to 27 million Californians. Without improvements to the water supply infrastructure, the environment and the state's broader economy are at increasing risk of water supply disruption, job losses, higher food and water prices, and further decline in sensitive species.

California has been in the planning stages of a project to update the conveyance facilities from the Delta since 2005. Originally envisioned as a joint water conveyance and habitat conservation project, the effort was split into two projects in 2015. The previous version of the water conveyance component, formerly called "California WaterFix," included construction of three new intakes, each with a maximum diversion capacity of 3,000 cfs, on the east bank of the Sacramento River between Clarksburg and Courtland in the north Delta. Each intake site would employ state-of-the-art on-bank fish screens and, although the diversions would be located outside of the main range for delta and longfin smelt, the fish screens would be designed to meet delta smelt criteria. Two 40-foot diameter underground pipelines would carry the diverted water by gravity flow approximately 30 miles to the expanded Clifton Court Forebay, where two pumping plants would be constructed to maintain optimal water levels in the forebay for the existing SWP and Central Valley Project pumping facilities. The existing pumps would lift the water into the canals that flow hundreds of miles to supply San Joaquin Valley farms and cities as far away as San Diego. The north Delta intakes, which would be operated with the existing south Delta pumping facilities as a "dual conveyance system," would correct the current issue of "reverse flows" which can draw fish off their migratory path into predator-rich channels and towards state and federal pumps.

When Governor Gavin Newson took office in 2019, he announced that he did not support the two-tunnel WaterFix Project but did support a single-tunnel project to modernize conveyance facilities through the Bay Delta. The currently proposed project is called the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). In 2019, DWR initiated planning and environmental review for the single-tunnel DCP and certified the Environmental Impact Report in December 2023. The project includes two new 3,000-cfs intakes north of the Delta, an approximately 45-miles long, 36-foot diameter tunnel through the Delta, and a pumping plant to connect the tunnel to the existing Bethany Reservoir on the California Aqueduct.

In October 2025, DWR certified that DCP is consistent with the Delta Plan. DWR is continuing with the design refinements, environmental planning, and permitting through 2026-2027. DCP will potentially be operational in 2045 following extensive planning, permitting, and construction. Metropolitan entered a funding agreement for the DCP preconstruction work planned for 2026-2027 with a funding participation level of 47.2%. However, at this time Metropolitan has not committed to future DCP funding for final design and construction costs, which would require further Board approval.

More information on the DCP, federal and State incidental take authorizations in the Delta, and the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan Update and associated Voluntary Agreements can be found in Section 3.2 of Metropolitan's Draft 2025 UWMP (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025).

Note that DCP is not included in Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP projections.

7.1.1.2 Climate Change

Climate change is a crucial consideration in water planning and management, as it could have significant effects on supplies including availability, reliability, and water quality. The vulnerability of the water sector to climate change stems from a modified hydrology that affects the frequency, magnitude, and duration of extreme events, which, in turn, affect water quantity, quality, and infrastructure. Both water supply and demand can be altered by the effects of climate change.

Predicted Climate Changes in Ventura County

The Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) was amended in 2019 and includes a comprehensive study on the effects of climate change on Ventura County, including the entire Calleguas service area. Calleguas is a participant in the WCVC.

Appendix K of the WCVC IRWMP is an assessment of climate change in Ventura County produced through a partnership between WCVC and Drs. Nina Oakley and Benjamin Hatchett of the Western Regional Climate Center at the Desert Research Institute in Reno, Nevada. As stated in the report, "the goal of this project and report 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, 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, 2019).

Climate Change Impacts on Water Reliability

As described in Section 6.2, Calleguas's potable water is entirely supplied by Metropolitan. Under normal operating conditions, this water is from the SWP. However, in times of drought or other shortage conditions, the water Metropolitan supplies to Calleguas may include some CRA water. Section 2.6 of Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP elaborates on Metropolitan's assessment of climate change impacts on its water supplies and its activities to plan for and mitigate those

impacts. Although Calleguas maintains storage supplies in Lake Bard and the Las Posas ASR Project, the source water in storage also comes from Metropolitan.

The following discussion assesses the potential local impacts of climate change:

- **Temperature.** An average increase in temperature of at least 3-5 °F is expected to increase water demand in the Calleguas service area, mainly for landscaping and use in recreational facilities such as swimming pools. However, Calleguas's purveyors are likely to control increases in these types of water demands to maintain compliance with SBX7-7 and water budgets to meet their Urban Water Use Objectives under the 2018 "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life" legislation.
- **Precipitation.** Longer dry periods are anticipated, which could lead to extended and more frequent droughts. Under dry conditions, Calleguas typically works with its purveyors to communicate messaging to the public about reducing or eliminating non-essential water uses, and Calleguas can increase its incentives for water-efficient appliances and fixtures. See Chapter 8 for more information on actions Calleguas can take during varying degrees of water shortage.

  Dry periods can also result in reduction in local aquifers. Although Calleguas does not rely on native groundwater as a water source, many of its purveyors utilize groundwater to varying degrees. As groundwater sources become depleted, purveyors may require more imported water from Calleguas to meet their demands.

  More extreme rainfall events in the service area are also predicted, as described above. These rain events can trigger mudslides, which could damage Calleguas facilities that are located on or near slopes especially in areas recently affected by wildfires.
- **Evapotranspiration.** As described above, climate modeling in Ventura County predicts a significant increase in evapotranspiration (up to 5-10%), which will increase demand for irrigation water. Residential and commercial irrigation in the service area is provided primarily by potable water, with recycled water used for some park, golf course, and commercial areas. Increases in evapotranspiration will directly increase demands for imported water from Calleguas for landscape irrigation. It could also indirectly increase demand on Calleguas for the agricultural sector. Although little potable water is used for agriculture in the Calleguas service area, impacts from climate change on groundwater availability could increase demand for supplemental imported supplies.
- **Wildfire.** Longer dry periods coupled with increased temperatures heighten the risk and likelihood of wildfires. The Calleguas service area contains large areas of open space with development interspersed, which makes most of the area vulnerable to wildfire. Fires in and around Ventura County have been increasing in frequency and size. Two of the top 20 most destructive wildfires in California history, the Thomas Fire (2017) and the Woolsey Fire (2018), as well as the more recent Mountain Fire (2024), affected the Calleguas service area in recent years (CalFire, 2025). Wildfires can damage or destroy Calleguas and/or purveyor facilities, which could lead to service disruptions and water quality concerns.

- **Sea-level rise.** Although Calleguas does not use native groundwater directly, many purveyors in the Lower Zone rely on coastal aquifers for a significant portion of their water supply. Sea level rise can exacerbate and speed saltwater intrusion into these aquifers, especially in dry times where replenishment is low. Saltwater intrusion can degrade the water quality in the aquifer to the point that it is no longer useable. If this were to occur, the purveyors who rely on the coastal aquifers would require a larger proportion of their demand to be met by imported water from Calleguas.

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

As climate change continues to unfold in the coming decades, water agencies will need to adapt new strategies, which may require reevaluating existing agency policies, regulations, facilities, and funding priorities.

Examples of mitigation and adaptation strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Developing long-term plans that identify specific climate change adaptation elements.
- Increasing groundwater recharge using surface water and recycled water.
- Promoting the use of recycled water.
- Promoting water use efficiency for urban, agricultural, commercial, and industrial water users.
- Making beneficial use of impaired groundwater resources.
- Increasing investments in infrastructure that promote adaptation strategies and mitigate the loss of existing supplies that are susceptible to climate change impacts.
- Updating regulations to utilize the most current scientific data to most effectively balance environmental, agricultural, and municipal water needs.

Calleguas considered these strategies when developing the WRISt, and they influenced WRISt recommendations and future water projects described in Section 6.10.

7.1.1.3 Metropolitan Reliability

Historically, there have been sufficient SWP supplies for Metropolitan to meet the Calleguas service area's imported water needs. However, in periods of drought and low Sierra snowpack, DWR reduces the amount of water it provides the SWP contractors, including Metropolitan, by lowering the contractors' SWP allocation. Record-low snowpack and two consecutive years with SWP allocations of 5% resulted in Metropolitan implementing an Emergency Water Conservation Program in April 2022 for its SWP dependent areas, which includes Calleguas. Calleguas adopted and passed through the Emergency Water Conservation Program to its purveyors, limiting outdoor water use to one day per week through early 2023, when record rainfall alleviated drought conditions. The reliability of SWP supplies is expected to continue to decline in the future with supplies also becoming more variable year to year due to climate change and other factors (DWR, 2025).

In 1996, following the severe 1987-92 statewide drought, Metropolitan adopted its initial IRP that provided the framework for a long-term water supply reliability strategy for Metropolitan's service area. The 1996 IRP included a reliability goal of meeting "retail-level water demands under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions." That goal has carried through the subsequent updates to the IRP, completed in 2004, 2010, and 2015. As described in Section 6.2, Metropolitan's most recent 2020 IRP analyzes a wide range of uncertainties through scenario planning and ranges in future supply and demand within its service area. The 2020 IRP acknowledges that the future is not predictable and is a function of many diverse drivers that are out of the control of the water community. The purpose of scenario planning is to broaden the understanding of plausible, but uncertain, future conditions affecting both supplies and demands. Metropolitan's assumptions in their 2025 UWMP include a single outcome approach and are within the plausible future contemplated in the 2020 IRP. The 2020 IRP includes a wider range of scenarios of conditions than considered in Metropolitan's UWMP assessment, including a worst-case scenario.

Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP water reliability assessment anticipates reliable supplies in all year types. However, Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP includes a single outcome approach, and the 2020 IRP includes a wider range of scenarios of conditions than included in their UWMP assessment. A copy of Metropolitan's projections for Calleguas from their 2025 UWMP is included in Appendix G.

For more conservative planning, Calleguas's water reliability assessment in this UWMP relies on imported water projections developed for Calleguas's WRISt and based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP's reduced imported supply scenario rather than Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP assessment. For the 2020 IRP, Metropolitan developed 96 SWP supply projections from 2021 through 2045 based on 96 years of historic data. The projections included an upper-bound stable imported water supply projection and a lower-bound reduced imported water supply projection. The reduced imported water supply projection was used in the WRISt and incorporates the rapid onset of climate change impacts that are expected to increase the variability of future SWP supply, including increased frequency and duration of drought periods (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2022).

The Calleguas-specific SWP supply projections provided by Metropolitan were extended through 2065 to align with the WRISt planning period. This was done by repeating the 2025 to 2045 projections with a 9% reduction factor applied based on the 2021 SWP Delivery Capability Report estimated reductions in SWP supply by 2060 (DWR, 2021).

The SWP projections were then adjusted to include Metropolitan's planned projects that were not incorporated into the IRP projections. Table 7-1 lists the planned Metropolitan projects, their start year, and how much additional supply was added to the Calleguas SWP supply projections. Metropolitan's drought action projects will address conveyance constraints in Metropolitan's system. Some of the drought action projects allow Calleguas to directly receive CRA and stored imported water supplies, most notably Sepulveda/Venice Pump Stations; other drought action projects do not deliver CRA and stored imported water supplies directly to Calleguas. However, they indirectly benefit Calleguas in a SWP drought because they reduce

Metropolitan's overall SWP dependent area demand. Metropolitan's Antelope Valley-East Kern (AVEK) High Desert Water Bank, a 280,000 AF groundwater bank in the Antelope Valley groundwater basin, was already included in the IRP projections.

Table 7-1. Metropolitan Projects Incorporated into SWP Projections

Metropolitan Projects	Start Year[1]	Project AFY	Supply Adjustment (AFY)	Note
Metropolitan Drought Actions (SWP Offset with CRA)				
TVMWD Pumpback Upgrades	2035	20,000	3,800	Calleguas supply adjustment assumes a benefit of 19% based on a ratio of Calleguas's Imported Water Demand to the SWP Dependent Area Imported Water Demand from 2011-2020
Sepulveda/Venice Pump Stations	2026	22,000	4,200	
DVL to Rialto/Foothill PS Interconnection	2027	75,000	14,300	
Shift Supply from B-5 to B-5A	2026	4,000	800	
Regional Conveyance Improvements	2040	550,000	N/A	Tied to Pure Water Southern California
Core Supply Projects				
Pure Water Southern California	2033	155,000	4,800 in 2033 9,600 by 2040	Calleguas supply benefit assumes 3.1% by 2033 and 6.2% by 2040 based on the ratio of 2011-2020 Calleguas's Imported Water Demand to Metropolitan's total demand from 2011-2020 (6.2%). Only half of the benefit (3.1%) is included prior to the completion of the Regional Conveyance Improvements.

Note:

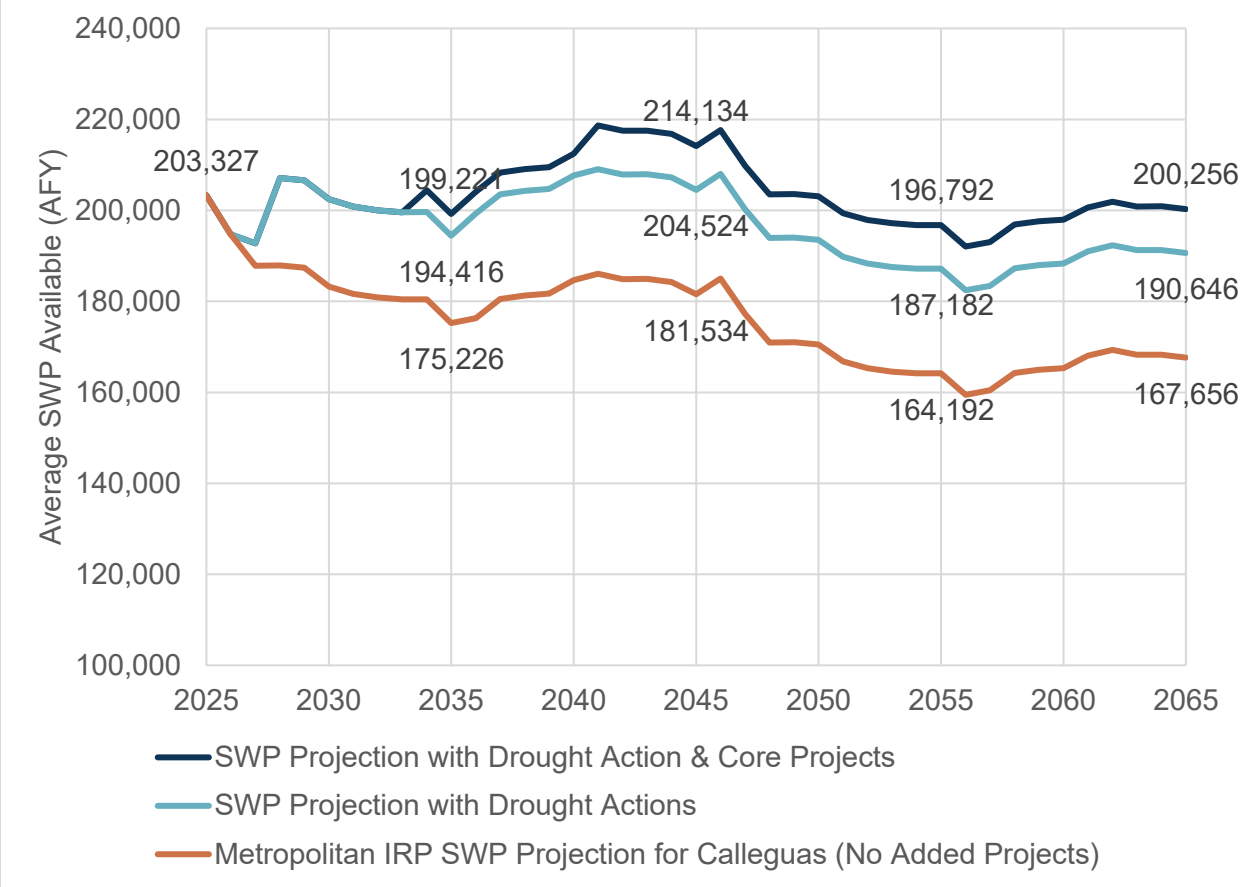
1. Project start year based on Regional Conveyance Improvements Update Presentation on October 3, 2023 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2023)

Pure Water Southern California was added to the projections as a planned core supply project starting in 2033 based on the latest information available at the time of the WRISt analysis. However, there is still uncertainty that the Pure Water Southern California project will be completed and the timing for implementation. The Pure Water Southern California project is not currently envisioned to be capable of directly providing supply to the Calleguas service; however, if developed, it is expected to provide indirect benefits by offsetting demand within Metropolitan's service area. Metropolitan has also identified and is currently considering

Regional Conveyance Improvements. This is estimated to be complete by 2040. These improvements include major new pumping and transmission facilities to further increase supplies to the SWP-dependent area. With these improvements, Calleguas will have greater supply availability from Metropolitan. For the purposes of the WRISt supply projections, the supply benefits to Calleguas from Pure Water Southern California are phased with a small benefit upon start up and then a larger benefit once the Regional Conveyance Improvements are completed.

Figure 7-1 shows the average imported water supplies to Calleguas developed for the WRISt using the 2020 IRP projections provided by Metropolitan; they are adjusted, as described above, to include Metropolitan's drought action and core supply projects (noted in Table 7-1). The WRISt projections incorporate the SWP Projection with Drought Action and Core Projects (upper curve on Figure 7-1) that includes both types of planned projects to improve imported water supply reliability. As shown, the average imported water supply to Calleguas is projected to remain relatively consistent through 2065 with the implementation of Metropolitan's planned projects.

Figure 7-1. Average Imported Water Supply Projection to the Calleguas Service Area



7.1.2 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.
- **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.

7.1.3 Supply Basis

The supply basis for the water service reliability assessment includes:

- **Imported Water**: Average and minimum supply projected to the Calleguas service area using 96 imported water supply projections developed for Calleguas's WRISt based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP, described in Section 7.1.1.3.
- **Las Posas ASR Project**: Up to 5,000 AFY available during a single-dry or multiple-dry year condition, described in Section 6.3.4. This is similar to operations in 2022 when Calleguas pumped almost 4,300 AF from storage to mitigate for imported water supply shortages.
- **Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter**: For planning purposes, up to 3,800 AFY from a future desalter project is assumed to be available in all year types starting in 2035. However, this estimate is preliminary and actual production, timing, and whether supplies would be available to Calleguas (in whole or in part) depend on project approvals, financing, infrastructure, and operational outcomes. See Section 6.10 for more information on this future supply project.
- **Recycled Water**: Average deliveries of 80 AFY available in all year types, described in Section 6.6.

7.1.4 Supply and Demand Comparison

Results of the water supply and demand analysis for normal, single dry, and five-year consecutive drought are shown in the following sections. Calleguas expects to meet demands under all water year scenarios with the use of their WSCP during water shortages. Calleguas is committed to continuing to promote local resources and invest in water conservation efforts to ensure reliability and resiliency in the future.

7.1.4.1 Normal Year

During normal years, Metropolitan is projected to have sufficient supplies to meet all its demand in its 2025 UWMP and 2020 IRP, including Calleguas's imported water demand. As shown in

Figure 7-1, the average projected imported water available to the Calleguas service area is around 200,000 AFY through the planning period and far exceeds Calleguas's projected demand. Other normal year supplies include 80 AFY of recycled water from 2030 to 2050 and 3,800 AFY from the Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter Project beginning in 2035 through 2050.

Table 7-2 compares Calleguas's normal year supply and demand through 2050. The imported water supply is calculated as the volume needed to meet projected demand. As shown, projected supplies are anticipated to be adequate to meet demand.

Table 7-2. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported Water[1]	73,350	70,940	71,230	72,620	73,240
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[2]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	**73,430**	**74,820**	**75,110**	**76,500**	**77,120**
Total Demand	**73,430**	**74,820**	**75,110**	**76,500**	**77,120**
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Imported water supply availability is calculated as the supply needed to meet projected demand in Table 4-2. Metropolitan projects will have sufficient supply to meet unrestricted demand in a normal year type in its 2025 UWMP and 2020 IRP (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025) (WSC, Dopudja and Wells, 2025).
2. Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter is a new local groundwater desalter project anticipated to be online by 2035. See Section 6.10 for more information.

7.1.4.2 Single-Dry Year

During a single-dry year, imported water supply may be restricted. The minimum imported water supply during a single-dry year scenario is estimated as 69,430 AFY from the imported water supply projections developed for the WRISt. This volume represents the minimum supply during a single-dry year, excluding back-to-back dry years, from the 96 imported water supply projections developed from Metropolitan's 2020 IRP projections. Additionally, the single-dry year scenario includes 5,000 AFY from the Las Posas ASR Project, 80 AFY of recycled water, and 3,800 AFY from the Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter Project beginning in 2035.

Table 7-3 shows the estimated supply and demand during a single-dry year. As shown, the supply is estimated to be sufficient to meet the projected dry year water demands through 2050.

Table 7-3. Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported Water[1]	69,430	69,430	69,430	69,430	69,430
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[3]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	**74,510**	**78,310**	**78,310**	**78,310**	**78,310**
Total Demand	**73,430**	**74,820**	**75,110**	**76,500**	**77,120**
Difference	1,080	3,490	3,200	1,810	1,190

Notes:

1. Imported water supply availability based on the minimum imported water supply in a single dry year from 96 projections developed for Calleguas's 2025 WRISt project based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP Reduced Imported Water Projections (WSC, Dopudja and Wells, 2025).
2. Calleguas plans to use Las Posas ASR Project during periods of drought and imported water supply outages to meet demand, up to approximately 5,000 AFY.
3. Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter is a new local groundwater desalter project anticipated to be online by 2035. See Section 6.10 for more information.

7.1.4.3 Five Consecutive Dry Years

For the five consecutive dry years scenario, the imported water supply is estimated to range from 58,200 to 103,100 AFY based on the five consecutive lowest years in the imported water supply projections. These were developed for the 2025 WRISt and based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP projections, as shown in Table 7-4. Similar to a single-dry year scenario, this scenario includes 5,000 AFY from the Las Posas ASR Project, 80 AFY of recycled water, and 3,800 AFY from the Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter Project beginning in 2035.

Table 7-4 shows the water supply versus demand evaluation under five consecutive drought years. In years one through four, Calleguas projects sufficient supplies to meet demand. In the fifth consecutive drought year, imported water supplies are projected to be insufficient to meet the projected unconstrained demand. During a imported water supply shortage, Metropolitan would likely impose water allocations per its Water Shortage Allocation Plan or Emergency Water Conservation Program like in 2022. Because the projections incorporate new local water supply (3,800 AFY) beginning in 2035, the imported water supply allocation from Metropolitan is assumed to be reduced in 2035 on a 1:1 basis.

Calleguas assumes their WSCP would be used to reduce demand by about 15% to match the supply availability. Calleguas is confident that this demand reduction could be achieved; this is because a 20% or greater reduction in imported demand occurred in the 2012 to 2016 and 2021 to 2022 droughts.

Metropolitan's investment in drought action and core supply projects, included in the projections used in the analysis, have already improved conveyance constraints that led to the significant water shortages experienced in 2022. Metropolitan's investments are projected to continue to maintain imported water supply reliability to Calleguas as SWP reliability decreases. Additionally, this UWMP projects decreased imported water demand compared to previous planning documents due to the investment in more reliable local supplies by Calleguas and many purveyors, further improving the service area's supply reliability.

Table 7-4. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Year 1					
Imported Water[1]	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[3]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	96,680	100,480	100,480	100,480	100,480
Total Demand	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Year 1 Difference	**23,250**	**25,660**	**25,370**	**23,980**	**23,360**
Year 2					
Imported Water[1]	102,300	102,300	102,300	102,300	102,300
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[3]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	107,380	111,180	111,180	111,180	111,180
Total Demand	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Year 2 Difference	**33,950**	**36,360**	**36,070**	**34,680**	**34,060**
Year 3					
Imported Water[1]	79,500	79,500	79,500	79,500	79,500
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[3]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	84,580	88,380	88,380	88,380	88,380
Total Demand	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Year 3 Difference	**11,150**	**13,560**	**13,270**	**11,880**	**11,260**

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Year 4					
Imported Water[1]	103,100	103,100	103,100	103,100	103,100
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[3]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	108,180	111,980	111,980	111,980	111,980
Total Demand	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Year 4 Difference	**34,750**	**37,160**	**36,870**	**35,480**	**34,860**
Year 5					
Imported Water[1]	58,200	54,400	54,400	54,400	54,400
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter[3]	0	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	63,280	63,280	63,280	63,280	63,280
Total Demand	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Year 5 Difference	**-10,150**	**-11,540**	**-11,830**	**-13,220**	**-13,840**
WSCP Use Reduction Savings	10,150	11,540	11,830	13,220	13,840
Year 5 Revised Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Notes:

1. Imported water supply availability based on the minimum imported water supply in a single dry year from 96 projections developed for Calleguas's 2025 WRISt project based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP Reduced Imported Water Projections (WSC, Dopudja and Wells, 2025). Calleguas's allocation is assumed to be reduced by 3,800 AFY in 2035 because of other new local supplies being online.
2. Calleguas plans to use Las Posas ASR Project during periods of drought and imported water supply outages to meet demand, up to approximately 5,000 AFY.
3. Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter is a new local groundwater desalter project anticipated to be online by 2035. See Section 6.10 for more information.

7.2 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. The DRA evaluates each water supply's reliability and compares available water supplies and projected demands during a five-consecutive dry years scenario. 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.

7.2.1 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. Since Calleguas's imported water supplies are provided by Metropolitan, and the DRA should consider current conditions such as Metropolitan's current storage volumes, Calleguas's DRA relies on Metropolitan's DRA in their 2025 UWMP. Metropolitan's projected supplies to Calleguas for the 2025 UWMP is provided in Appendix G.

As described in Section 6.2, Metropolitan developed estimates of future supplies for its service area based on 100 years (1922-2021) of historic hydrology. This was done using DWR's 2025 DCR, which includes climate change impacts to deliveries at a 2043 emission level and 15 centimeters of sea level rise. For Metropolitan and its member agencies, including Calleguas, the five-consecutive years of 1988 to 1992 represent the driest five-consecutive year historic sequence for its water supply, and use this five-year historic sequence to complete the DRA.

Calleguas's projected 2026 to 2030 demand is presented in Table 4-3. The imported water demands projections are based on information provided by the purveyors, as described in Section 4.2.

7.2.2 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

The DRA assumptions for each supply are listed below and summarized in Table 7-5:

- **Imported Water:** Uses supply estimates provided by Metropolitan and developed for their 2025 UWMP based on the 1988 to 1922 hydrology (see Appendix G). Metropolitan estimates that there could be a potential shortfall of core supplies in four of the next five years, which would be supplemented with supply augmentation actions from their WSCP to meet its member agencies projected demand (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025).
- **Las Posas ASR:** Assumes up to 5,000 AFY could be pumped from storage.
- **Recycled Water:** Assumes recycled water use remains constant at 80 AFY.

As shown in Table 7-5, Calleguas does not project any shortfalls over the next five years.

Table 7-5. 2026-2030 DRA Projections

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Imported Water[1]	68,380	68,370	68,360	68,350	68,350
Las Posas ASR Project[2]	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Recycled Water	80	80	80	80	80
Supply Total	**73,460**	**73,450**	**73,440**	**73,430**	**73,430**
Total Demand	**73,460**	**73,450**	**73,440**	**73,430**	**73,430**
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Notes:

1. Imported water supply availability is calculated as the supply needed to meet projected demand in Table 4-3. Metropolitan projects it will have sufficient supply to meet Calleguas's demand in a five year drought. See Appendix G for Metropolitan provided supply projections.
2. Calleguas plans to use Las Posas ASR Project during periods of drought and imported water supply outages to meet demand, up to approximately 5,000 AFY.

8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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

IN THIS SECTION

- Overview of WSCP Components

8.1 WSCP Introduction

The California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a standalone WSCP as part of its UWMP.

Calleguas's WSCP is included as Appendix H and will be separately submitted to DWR. The WSCP is developed independently of the 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP.

The WSCP is a strategic plan that Calleguas 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 several 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 Calleguas 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, predictability, and will help Calleguas 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 wholesale water supplier's WSCP. Each element and its location within the WSCP is described below.

Water Service Reliability Analysis: Summarizes Calleguas'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 stages and response actions.

Water Shortage Stages: Establishes water shortage stages 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.

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

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

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

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 Calleguas's 2025 UWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. The document is compliant with the CWC Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the DWR UWMP Guidebook.

9 Demand Management Measures

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

IN THIS SECTION

9.1 Introduction


Water-Wise Gardening Class

This section describes the water conservation programs that Calleguas has implemented for the past five years and is currently implementing. Wholesale agencies must provide narrative descriptions of demand management measures (DMMs) and efforts related to the following:

- Metering.
- Public education and outreach.
- Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.
- Other demand management measures.
- Asset management.
- Wholesale supplier assistance programs.

The implementation of cost-effective Best Management Practices (BMPs) provides mechanisms for both active conservation and financial incentives for reducing discretionary consumption. Calleguas will continue to work with its purveyors and Metropolitan to identify new ways to manage water consumption in a cost-effective manner, and will continue to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of the current conservation activities.

9.2 Metering

Calleguas's system is fully-metered, and all accounts are billed based on the volume of water used. All meters are Venturi meters, calibrated annually, and receive appropriate scheduled maintenance. **All turnouts are connected through land lines or wirelessly to:**

1. A supervisory control and data acquisition system that provides real-time flow and pressure readings to Calleguas operations staff, and
2. A purveyor web site that provides real-time, historical, and totalized flow data to both Calleguas and purveyor staff.

9.3 Public Education and Outreach

Calleguas promotes conservation, education, and public awareness programs through its website, social media sites, tours, and speaking engagements. Calleguas budgeted over $150,000 for Public Outreach and Education Programs for FY 24-25. This budget supports

advertising Water Use Efficiency (WUE) rebates and other messaging with the intended purpose of increasing water awareness.

Calleguas is actively involved in a variety of programs designed to increase public awareness of water resource issues and encourage a greater measure of water use efficiency within the community. Calleguas's programs include native plant and rain barrel sales, information fairs, drought-tolerant landscaping and turf removal classes, drip irrigation workshops, and drought-tolerant demonstration gardens, as well as preparation, distribution, and advertising of promotional materials.

Hands-on Drip Irrigation Workshop

Rain Barrel Sales Event

As mentioned above, Calleguas sponsors and hosts monthly Hands-On Drip Irrigation Workshops presented by the University of California Master Gardeners of Ventura County. Workshops are offered free to the community, and participants work in small groups with Master Gardeners to learn to assemble and install a drip irrigation system. They also receive a copy of the UC Drip Irrigation Education Guide.

Calleguas also holds periodic turf removal, drought-tolerant landscape, and California-friendly plant classes at its headquarters in Thousand Oaks.

Since its creation in 2011, Calleguas has co-sponsored the California True Colors Garden and Learning Center (Garden), a water conservation demonstration garden located on property owned by the Conejo Recreation and Park District (CRPD) at 1385 Janss Road in the City of Thousand Oaks. The Garden consists of six subareas, each supporting a different plant palette showcasing California natives and other California-friendly, low water-use plants. The UC Master Gardeners of Ventura County host ongoing garden talks, tours of the Garden, and hands-on education classes for the public to allow residents to learn about water-wise gardening at home. The Garden is a partnership between the UC Master Gardeners of Ventura County, Calleguas, the City of Thousand Oaks, and CRPD.

9.4 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Calleguas has staff designated to the oversight and implementation of the conservation BMPs and the promotion of water conservation.

9.5 Other Demand Management Measures

Calleguas performs water audits and balances to monitor the amount of unaccounted water use. Average water loss in the Calleguas distribution system is consistently less than 1% of total water delivered.

9.6 Asset Management

Calleguas's computer-based Time and Activity Tracking System contains a geographically referenced database of the components of Calleguas's infrastructure. Operations and Maintenance staff schedule and document preventive maintenance and document unplanned maintenance. The system allows for reliable and efficient planning of work, rehabilitation, and replacement of components that have a recurring need for unplanned maintenance.

After the Northridge earthquake, all storage reservoirs were analyzed for compliance with new seismic standards. All reservoirs determined to need seismic upgrades have been upgraded or replaced.

Each part of Calleguas's infrastructure that is accessible without dewatering is inspected annually. The Santa Susana Tunnel is inspected periodically and immediately following a significant seismic event. Calleguas has 26 miles of prestressed concrete cylinder pipe, which is subject to failure from breaks in the steel prestressing wires. These pipes are inspected using eddy current technology to proactively identify wire breaks. When such breaks are detected, the at-risk pipes are lined using steel cylinders or carbon fiber material.

Each year, Calleguas's entire pipeline system is monitored for corrosion. As needed, cathodic protection systems are installed or replaced to protect pipelines from corrosion. Other facilities are protected through routine recoating and repainting.

Calleguas's Lake Bard Dam is monitored every month using piezometers to measure water levels and every six months to measure settlement. The results are reviewed annually by a registered engineer and submitted to the California Division of Safety of Dams.

9.7 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

Calleguas works closely with its purveyors and provides financial assistance in the implementation of several BMPs. For FY 24-25, Calleguas budgeted $375,000 for WUE and Conservation Programs. A portion of the WUE budget is reserved for supplementing rebate programs offered by Metropolitan, specifically high-efficiency clothes washers, premium high-efficiency toilets, weather-based irrigation controllers, and soil moisture sensors systems. Calleguas currently offers incentives on top of the normal Metropolitan incentive for these devices. Figure 9-1 lists the current rebates available to residents and businesses within the Calleguas service area. These include Metropolitan's regional rebates plus any additional incentives provided by Calleguas.

Figure 9-1. Calleguas Wholesale Supplier Assistance Rebates

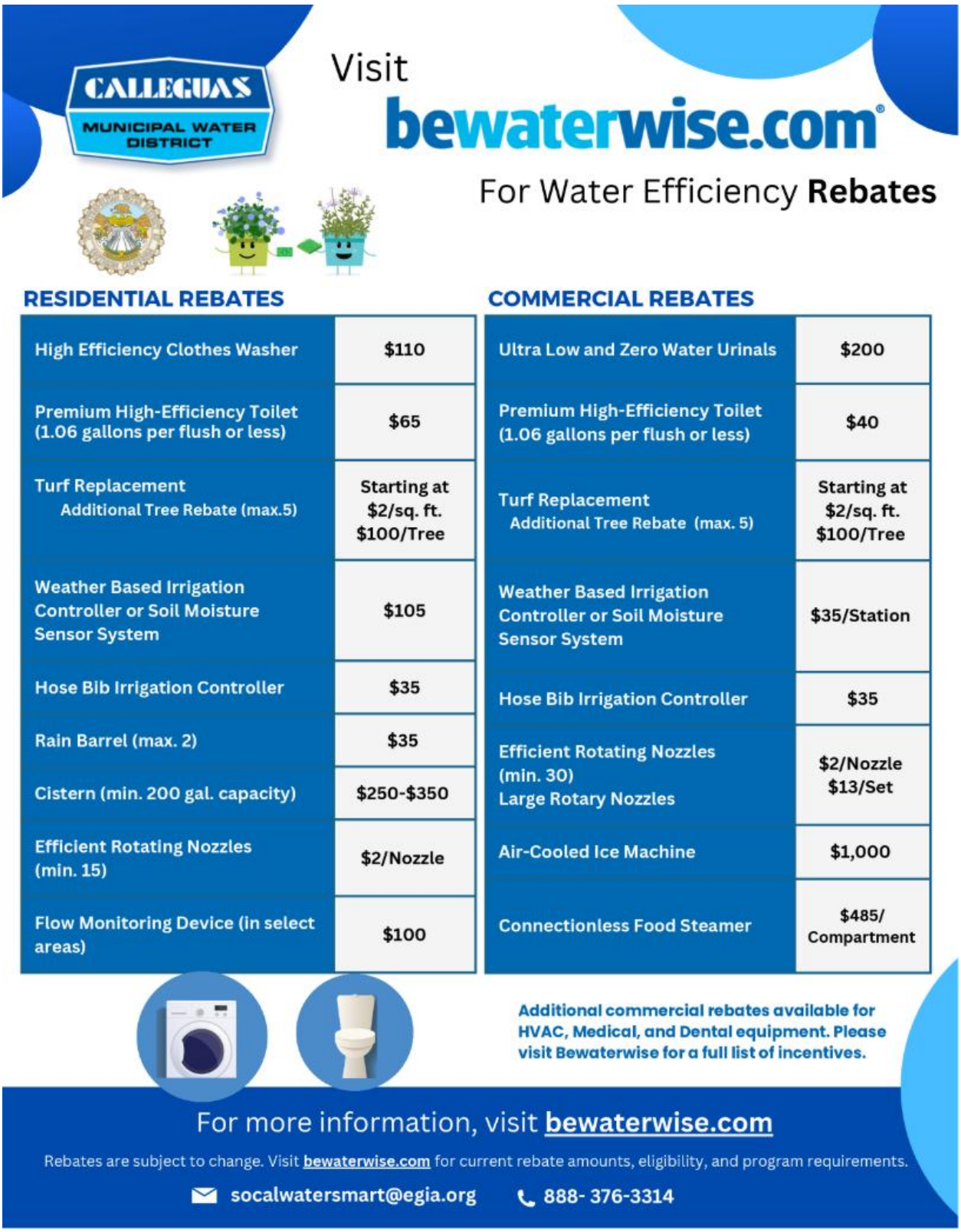


Table 9-1 shows the total water-efficient device rebate activity in the Calleguas service area from 2021-2025, including the total rebate amount and amount contributed by Metropolitan and supplemented by Calleguas and its purveyors. Note that eligible devices, rebate amounts, and the maximum number of each device per customer are reassessed on an annual basis.

Table 9-1. Device Rebates 2021 - 2025

Device	No. of Rebate[1]	Rebate Total	Metro-politan Rebate Total	Calleguas Rebate Supplement Total	Purveyor Rebate Supplement Total[2]
Faucet Aerators	246	$1,078	$1,078	$0	$0
Flow Monitor Device On Consumer Property	39	$4,570	$3,900	$0	$0
Flow Monitor Device On Utility Meter	113	$11,845	$11,225	$0	$0
High Efficiency Clothes Washers	2,275	$247,597	$193,375	$50,000	$2,020
High Efficiency Toilets	2,146	$409,650	$405,670	$3,000	$340
Hose Bib Irrigation Controller	17	$700	$595	$0	$0
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers and Add-Ons	3	4,585	2,320	25	0
Soil Moisture Sensor System	2	210	160	50	0
Ice-Making Machine	2	$2,000	$2,000	$0	$0
Low-flow Showerheads	798	$10,512	$10,512	$0	$0
Rain Barrel	704	$25,278	$24,628	$0	$160
Rotating Nozzle	4,215	$14,740	$8,345	$0	$0
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers	1,454	$180,594	$149,575	$27,377	$1,172
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers with Landscape Logic	65	$12,223	$11,793	$0	$0
Total	**12,079**	**$925,582**	**$825,176**	**$80,452**	**$3,692**

Notes:

1. Number of rebate applications paid. The number of devices rebated is higher for many of the devices because a customer may receive a rebate on multiple units.
2. Currently only TWSD provides a rebate supplement.

The Calleguas WUE budget also supports processing of custom programs implemented by the purveyors. These custom programs, such as demonstration gardens, toilet leak detection sensors, and conservation kit giveaways, may be partially reimbursed by Metropolitan and/or

Calleguas. Calleguas utilizes funding offered by Metropolitan through its Member Agency Administered Program to support custom WUE programs implemented by the purveyors.

Customers of the purveyors can participate in Metropolitan's turf replacement program, which provides a rebate starting at $2 per square foot of irrigated turf grass that is removed and replaced with drought-tolerant landscaping and water efficient irrigation. This program is available for both residential and commercial properties and can be accessed through Metropolitan's website, bewaterwise.com.

During the most recent drought, Calleguas invested $2 million to supplement the turf replacement rebate, increasing it from $2 to $3 per square foot of turf removed. The extra $1 per square foot supplement first went into effect on September 1, 2021 and the rebate supplement budget was fully committed by spring 2023.

Table 9-2 summarizes the turf replacement program activity in the Calleguas service area in 2021-2025. Over the past five years, over 3.1 million square feet (over 71 acres) of irrigated turf grass has been converted to drought-tolerant landscaping in the Calleguas service area, with an estimated water savings of 405 AF per year.

Table 9-2. Turf Replacement Rebates Paid in 2021 - 2025

Year	Total No. of Rebates Paid	Total Rebate Amount	Total Square Feet Converted	Water Saved (AFY)
2021	70	$339,899	172,014	22.4
2022	323	$1,877,358	681,014	88.5
2023	571	$3,263,071	1,140,755	148.3
2024	181	$2,347,433	942,156	122.5
2025	68	$666,884	179,516	23.3
Total	**1,213**	**8,494,645**	**3,115,455**	**405.0**

10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes the completed 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

This chapter describes the steps taken by Calleguas to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available.

The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in May 2026 and a public hearing was held on June 3, 2026 at the Calleguas Board of Directors meeting to receive public input on the draft documents. Per Government Code 6066, the public hearing was noticed in the Ventura County Star and local Acorn Newspapers twice in May 2026 during the public review period. The hearing notices are attached as Appendix D. Calleguas also notified its purveyors, Metropolitan, and other stakeholders of the availability of the Public Draft and Public Hearing as shown in Table 2-1.

The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the Calleguas Board of Directors on June 3, 2026 following the Public Hearing. A copy of the Adoption Resolution is included in Appendix I. A hard copy of Calleguas's Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all cities and counties within the Calleguas service area within 30 days of adoption. Calleguas made the Final 2025 UWMP available online (www.calleguas.com), and at the Calleguas public office during normal business hours for public review.

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

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Appendix A UWMP checklist

A

Wholesale (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 if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.1
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 2.2
x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	Section 2.2
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, Table 3-6
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 3.5
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 3.6
Optional	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 4.1 and 4.2
Optional	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	Optional, not included.
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 4.2.1
x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	Section 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	Section 6.1
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, and 7.1
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
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 6.3.1
x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.3
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	n/a - Calleguas does not pump from an unadjudicated basin as discussed in Section 6.3
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	n/a - Calleguas does not pump from an unadjudicated basin as discussed in Section 6.3
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	6-1	Section 6.3.4
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 6.3.4
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 6.11, Table 6-8
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

Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a- Calleguas does not operate wastewater treatment facilities nor provide supplemental treatment to recycle water.
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 and 6.6.3
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 6.6.3
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 6.6.3, Tabel 6-4, Table 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 6.6.4
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 6.6.4
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 6.10
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 6-9
	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, 7.1
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 7.1.4, Table 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4
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 7.1
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 7.2, Table 7-5
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 7.2.1
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 7.1
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 7.2, Table 7-5
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 7.1.1
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	n/a, WSCP uses the six standard stages
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 5.0
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
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
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 5.1.1
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 5.0
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 5.4
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

Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	8.7	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 7.0
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 7.0
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 7.0
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 8.0
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 8.0
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 9.0
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 10.0
x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	Chapter 9
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 2.2 and 10.1
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, Appendix I
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 - Calleguas is not regulated by the CPUC

Appendix B Standardized Tables

B

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 Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange (select one) | Water Code Section 10631	
☑	Supplier has informed more than 10 other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with Water Code Section 10631(h). Completion of the table below is optional. If not completed, include a list of the water suppliers that were informed.
Page 2-3	Provide page number for location of the list.
☐	Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with Water Code Section 10631(h).
Water Supplier Name	
Add additional rows as needed	
Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company	
Brandeis Mutual Water Company	
Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company	
California-American Mutual Water Company	
California Water Service Company	
Carmosa Water District	
City of Camarillo	
City of Oxnard*	
City of Thousand Oaks	
Crestview Mutual Water Company	
Golden State Water Company	
Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company	
Solano Verde Mutual Water Company	
Triunfo Water and Sanitation District	
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (VCWWD No. 1)	
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (VCWWD No. 8)	
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 19 (VCWWD No. 19)	
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 38 (VCWWD No. 38)	
Zone Mutual Water Company	
NOTES: Calleguas indirectly serves the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) via the City of Oxnard. PHWA serves the City of Port Hueneme, Channel Islands Beach Community Services District, and the Naval Base Ventura County. Calleguas indirectly serves VCWWD No. 17 (Bell Canyon) via VCWWD No. 8.	

Submittal Table 3-1 Wholesale: Population - Current and Projected | Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	615,900	619,300	622,700	621,200	619,800	618,400
NOTES: Population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred.						

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

Use Type		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 tool	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume
Add additional rows as needed			
Sales to other agencies	Potable water deliveries	Potable	72,740
Other (optional)	Replenishment water	Potable	756
Sales to other agencies	Recycled water deliveries to Simi Valley	Non-Potable	127
		Total	73,623

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: Other water use includes annual inputs put into Lake Bard and Las Posas ASR for storage. Excludes water put into storage and produced in the same year.

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-2 Wholesale: Uses for 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)
Add additional rows as needed							
Sales to other agencies	Potable water deliveries	Potable	72,700	74,090	74,380	75,770	76,390
Other (optional)	Replenishment water	Potable	650	650	650	650	650
Sales to other agencies	Recycled water deliveries to Simi Valley	Non-Potable	80	80	80	80	80
		Total:	**73,430**	**74,820**	**75,110**	**76,500**	**77,120**

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 6-1 Wholesale: Groundwater Volume Pumped | Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(C)							
☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.						
☐	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.						
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	East Las Posas	173	4,269	167	397	846
		Total:	**173**	**4,269**	**167**	**397**	**846**
DWR NOTES Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES: Only production from the Las Posas ASR Project is listed. Calleguas injects imported water to the basin for storage and subsequent use during a water shortage.							

Submittal Table 6-3 Wholesale: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2025 | Water Code Section 10633(a)

☑ **Wholesale Supplier neither distributes nor provides supplemental treatment to recycled water. 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	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.														
Total:		**0**	**0**		**0**		**0**		**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:

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses | Water Code Section 10633(c)

☐	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) :	City of Simi Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	Calleguas Municipal Water District
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume) Include units (OPTIONAL) :	0
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	**N/A**

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Volume	Potential Recycled Narrative page number
VCWWD No. 8 (City of Simi Valley)	Non-Potable		127	80	80	80	80	80	N/A	Section 6.6.4
		Total:	**127**	**80**	**80**	**80**	**80**	**80**	**0**	

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: Calleguas does not operate any wastewater treatment facilities, however it does own a small pipeline that provides recycled water to the City of Simi Valley (VCWWD No. 8). In the future, it is expected that the City of Simi Valley will take on ownership, operation, and maintenance of this delivery facility.

Submittal Table 6-5 Wholesale: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual | Water Code Section 10633		
☐	Recycled water was not used or distributed by the supplier in 2025, nor projected for use or distribution in 2020. The wholesale supplier will not complete the table below.	
Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	**2020 Projection for 2025**	**2025 Actual Use**
Add additional rows as needed		
VCWWD No. 8 (City of Simi Valley)	80	127
Total:	**80**	**127**
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 6-7 Wholesale: 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?		Additional Description (as needed)	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					
Add additional rows as needed							
Crestview Well No. 8 and Agreement to Deliver Water During an Outage	Yes	Crestview Mututal Water Company	Calleguas would fund the construction of an additional well (Well No. 8) for Crestview Mutual Water Company. In exchange, at least 3 cubic feet per second (CFS) of water could be delivered under outage conditions to Calleguas or its member purveyors.	Potable	2028	Outage	3 cfs/ Up to 1,086 AF during a 6-month imported outage
Fairview Well Rehabilitation	No		Fairview Well was installed in 1993 and operated as an ASR well until it was taken offline in 1998. This project would involve rehabilitation of the well and water would be produced from the well in the event of an imported water outage.	Potable	2028	Outage	1.3 cfs/ up to 470 AF during a 6-month imported outage
Lake Bard Pumps	No		Calleguas' Lake Bard has a capacity of 10,500 AF. Due to hydraulic constraints, only 7,500 AF can be treated and delivered as potable water. This project includes the construction of a pump station that would provide sufficient hydraulic head to flow the remaining 3,000 AF through the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant.	Potable	TBD	Outage	3,000 AF
City of Ventura SWP Interconnection	Yes	Metropolitan Water District, City of Ventura, United Water Conservation District, Casitas MWD	A pipeline would be constructed to connect Calleguas' and the City of Ventura systems. SWP water would be wheeled to Ventura and Casitas through Metropolitan's and Calleguas' systems. Under outage conditions, Ventura would deliver water to Calleguas.	Potable	2027	Outage	5-13 cfs/ up to 1,810-4,706 AF during a 6-month imported outage
Northern Reach of Calleguas Creek Watershed Desalter Project	Yes	City of Simi Valley, VCWWD, Camarillo	A new desalter treatment facility located in the Calleguas Creek Watershed. This may include expanding the existing North Pleasant Valley in Camarillo to produce an additional 3,800 AFY, constructing the Moorpark desalter up to 2,500 AFY, or the Simi Valley Desalter up to 5,500 AFY. These desalter projects use the same source supply for treatment, and are mutually exclusive.	Potable	2035	All Year Types	3,600 – 5,500 AFY

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 Wholesale: Water Supplies — Actual 2025 | 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)
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable water from Metropolitan	73,496	Potable	
Recycled Water	Recycled water sales to VCWWD No. 8	127	Potable	
	Total:	**73,623**		**0**
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:				

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	
					Total:	0	0	0	0	0	

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

NOTES:

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

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
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	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	Potable water from Metropolitan	Potable	73,350		74,740		75,030		76,420		77,040	
Recycled Water	Recycled water sales to VCWWD No. 8	Non-Potable	80		80		80		80		80	
		Total:	**73,430**		**74,820**	**0**	**75,110**		**76,500**		**77,120**	

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

NOTES: NOTES:
1.Imported water projections includes potable sales demand and replenishment water.
2.Calleguas does not operate any wastewater treatment facilities, however it does own a small pipeline that provides recycled water to the City of Simi Valley (VCWWD No. 8). In the future, it is expected that the City of Simi Valley will take on ownership, operation, and maintenance of this delivery facility.

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	**1/1/2024**	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	**12/31/2024**			
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		**69,322**		**69322.1**
Energy Consumed (kWh)		**6,221,738**	**-5,746,233**	**475505**
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		**275.44**	**0**	**21.05**

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0	**kWh**

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

2024 metered potable water sales, metered energy useage from Southern California Edison, metered hydropower generation at Calleguas's five hydropower generation failities.

Narrative:

Includes hydropower generation from the Conejo, East Portal, Springville, Santa Rosa, and Grandsen hydropower facilities.

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Wholesale: 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 Quantification of available supplies is provided in this	
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	Average supply based on projections developed for Calleguas's 2025 WRISt based on Metropolitan's 2002 IRP cooresponding to the 1922-2017 hydrology	200,000	**100%**
Single-Dry Year	Minimum supply for a single-dry year based on projections developed for Calleguas's 2025 WRISt based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP cooresponding to the 1977 hydrology	69,430	35%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	Minimum supply for a 5-dry year scenario based on projections developed for Calleguas's 2025 WRISt based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP cooresponding to the 2002-2006 hydrology	91,600	46%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year		102,300	51%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year		79,500	40%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year		103,100	52%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year		61,500	31%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W 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 W, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W 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: Table shows imported water supply availability only.

Submittal Table 7-2 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison | Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W):	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
NOTES					

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

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals:	74,510	78,310	78,310	78,310	78,310
Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
Surplus/(shortfall)	1,080	3,490	3,200	1,810	1,190
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 Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison | Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
First Year	**Supply Totals:**	96,680	100,480	100,480	100,480	100,480
	Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
	Surplus/(shortfall)	23250	25660	25370	23980	23360
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second Year	**Supply Totals:**	107,380	111,180	111,180	111,180	111,180
	Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
	Surplus/(shortfall)	33,950	36,360	36,070	34,680	34,060
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third Year	**Supply Totals:**	84,580	88,380	88,380	88,380	88,380
	Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
	Surplus/(shortfall)	11,150	13,560	13,270	11,880	11,260
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

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

Fourth Year	**Supply Totals:**	108,180	111,980	111,980	111,980	111,980
	Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
	Surplus/(shortfall)	34,750	37,160	36,870	35,480	34,860
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth Year	**Supply Totals:**	63,280	63,280	63,280	63,280	63,280
	Use Totals:	73,430	74,820	75,110	76,500	77,120
	Surplus/(shortfall)	-10,150	-11,540	-11,830	-13,220	-13,840
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	10,150	11,540	11,830	13,220	13,840
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	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:						

Submittal Table 7-5 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment | Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use:	73650
Total Supplies:	73650
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
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:	73830
Total Supplies:	73830
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**0**
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:	74010
Total Supplies:	74010
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
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:	74190
Total Supplies:	74190
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
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 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment | Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use:	74370
Total Supplies:	74370
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**0**
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%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		

NOTES:

10632 (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements:

(3)(A)Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage
reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with th erequirement in subparagaph (A) by developing and including a corss-reference relating its existing categores to the six standard water shortage levels.

Submittal Table 8-2 Wholesale: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions | Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)			
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?		
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)**
1-6	Stored Emergency Supply	5,000 AFY	Pump and deliver water from Las Posas ASR Wellfield.
6	Stored Emergency Supply	7,500 AFY	Treat and deliver water from Lake Bard. This would only be used during and imported water outage. Volume shown assumes a 6-month imported water outage.
6	Transfers	1,800 - 4,700 AFY	Receive water from Las Virgenes Municipal Water District through the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Interconnection. This would only be used during and imported water outage. Volume shown assumes a 6-month imported water outage.
6	Transfers	1,085 AFY	Receive water from Crestview through the Crestview Interconnection. This would only be used during and imported water outage. Volume shown assumes a 6-month imported water outage.
NOTES:			

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

Yes	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)**
Add additional rows as needed			
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-100%	
1	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	0-100%	
1	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	0-100%	
1	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	0-100%	
1	Other	0-100%	Implement new conservation and water efficiency programs
1	Other	0-100%	Call for voluntary retailer supply shift to non-imported potable sources
1	Other	0-100%	Call for voluntary retailer water use reductions
1	Reduce System Water Loss	0-100%	
1	Other	0-100%	Make funding available for Retail Partners to implement their WSCP actions
2	Other	0-100%	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1 to achieve demand reduction target of 20%.
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	0-100%	Implement mandatory landscape watering restrictions.
3	Other	0-100%	Implement monthly volumetric limits for imported water supplies.
3	Other	0-100%	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-2 to achieve demand reduction target of 30%.
4	Other	0-100%	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-3 to achieve demand reduction target of 40%.
5	Other	0-100%	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-4 to achieve demand reduction target of 50%.
6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	0-100%	
6	Other	0-100%	Implement an outage response and allocation system.
6	Other	0-100%	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-5 to achieve demand reduction target of greater than 50%
NOTES:			

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

☐	Supplier has notified more than 10 cities or counties in accordance with Water Code Sections 10621 (b) ar	
	Provide the page or location of this list in the UWMP.	
☑	Supplier has notified 10 or fewer cities or counties.	
City Name	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
City of Camarilllo	**Yes**	**Yes**
City of Moorpark	**Yes**	**Yes**
City of Oxnard	**Yes**	**Yes**
City of Simi Valley	**Yes**	**Yes**
City of Thousand Oaks	**Yes**	**Yes**
City of Port Hueneme	**Yes**	**Yes**
County Name Drop Down List	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
Ventura County	**Yes**	**Yes**
NOTES:		

Appendix C Delta Reliance

C

Calleguas Municipal Water District

2025 UWMP Appendix C: Reduced Delta Reliance Reporting

1.0 Background

Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) is a Member Agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). Metropolitan provides Calleguas with imported water supplies, which Calleguas in turn distributes on a wholesale basis to its purveyors. Metropolitan is a contractor on the State Water Project (SWP) and virtually all imported water supplies made available to Calleguas 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.

Calleguas 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. Through this appendix, Calleguas is providing information in 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 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

[1] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 5003.

(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 the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) and are included in Calleguas'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. 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.

Calleguas 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, Calleguas

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 Calleguas's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance. The results show that on a District-wide scale, Calleguas and its purveyors 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.

2.1 Expected Outcomes for Regional Self-Reliance for Calleguas

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 103,000 acre-feet (AF) from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 25% of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table 3).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 101,000 AF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 24% 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 Calleguas'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:

- A future SWP Interconnection will enable wheeling of SWP water supplies through Metropolitan and Calleguas to the City of Ventura. This program would be online no earlier than 2027, and with a potential long-term average of no more than 4,700 AFY. As this supply would be wheeled through the Calleguas distribution system to satisfy demands outside of the District's service area, this program was excluded from Calleguas' analysis of reduced reliance on the Delta. More description on these water supplies can be found in Section 6.8 – Water Exchanges, Transfers, and Other in the Calleguas 2025 UWMP.
- 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 Calleguas, District-wide level, and all data reflect the total contributions of its purveyors.
- 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 and its members as well as their customers.

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 Note: The decline in population from 2025, as estimated in Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, to 2030, as estimated in Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, reflects adjustments based on the 2020 U.S. Census and updated population projections for Ventura County. These updated projections assume lower population growth than prior UWMPs, reflecting recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic trends (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024).

Table 2, Calleguas 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	186,041	179,818	163,667	142,158	124,710	124,380	124,180	125,210	125,520
Non-Potable Water Demands	14,015	19,340	17,312	13,406	8,300	8,560	9,060	9,570	10,070
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	172,026	160,478	146,355	128,752	116,410	115,820	115,120	115,640	115,450

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population	634,800	659,330	656,804	669,437	619,300	622,700	621,200	619,800	618,400

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	242	217	199	172	168	166	165	167	167
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(25)	(43)	(70)	(74)	(76)	(76)	(75)	(75)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		18,195	31,634	52,660	51,416	52,927	53,221	52,321	52,132

Note: The decline in population from 2025, as estimated in Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, to 2030, as estimated in Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, reflects adjustments based on the 2020 U.S. Census and updated population projections for Ventura County. These updated projections assume lower population growth than prior UWMPs, reflecting recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic trends (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024).

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	186,041	179,818	163,667	142,158	124,710	124,380	124,180	125,210	125,520
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		18,195	31,634	52,660	51,416	52,927	53,221	52,321	52,132
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	186,041	198,013	195,301	194,818	176,126	177,307	177,401	177,531	177,652

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 Note: The decline in population from 2025, as estimated in Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, to 2030, as estimated in Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, reflects adjustments based on the 2020 U.S. Census and updated population projections for Ventura County. These updated projections assume lower population growth than prior UWMPs, reflecting recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic trends (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024).

Table 2:

- Baseline (2010) value – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP, Table 3-3: Calleguas's Total Demand Projections
- 2015 value – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP, Table 3-3: Calleguas's Total Demand Projections
- 2020 value – Calleguas's 2015 UWMP, Appendix B – Aggregate Purveyor Supply/Demand Projections, pg. 92 Net Demand Reconciliation – Normal Year, 2020 Total Demand: 163,667 AF
- 2025 value – Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, Appendix D – Calleguas Municipal Water District Normal Year, Total Demands After Conservation
- 2030-2050 values – Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, Table 4-2 Projected 2030-2050 Demand

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 – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP, Table 2-8 Calleguas's Local Supply Projections for Average Year Conditions, Recycled Wastewater (6,947 AF) + Non-Potable Groundwater (7,068 AF). Note: Non-potable Water Demand estimates from Calleguas' 2005 UWMP were not used due to data quality concerns.
- 2015 value – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP, Table 2-8 Calleguas's Local Supply Projections for Average Year Conditions, Recycled Wastewater (12,009 AF) + Non-Potable Groundwater (7,331 AF)
- 2020 value – Calleguas's 2015 UWMP, Appendix B – Aggregate Purveyor Supply/Demand Projections, pg. 80 Summary of Recycled Supplies – Normal Year, 2020 Total Normal Year Recycled Supply: 9,485 AF, pg. 84 Summary of Non-Potable Groundwater Supplies – Normal Year, 2020 Total Normal Year Non-Potable Groundwater Supply: 7,827 AF
- 2025 value - Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, Appendix D – Calleguas Municipal Water District Normal Year, Local Supplies, Recycling
- 2030-2050 values – Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, Table 4-2 Projected 2030-2050 Demand, Projected recycled water supplies provided by purveyors

Total Service Area Population

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

- Baseline (2010) value – Calleguas's 2005 UWMP Table 1-3 Calleguas Service Area Projections, MWD
- 2015 value – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP, Table 1-3 Calleguas Service Area Population Projections, MWD Projections
- 2020 value – Calleguas's 2015 UWMP, Table 3-1 Population – Current and Projected
- 2025 value – Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, Appendix D – Calleguas Municipal Water District Normal Year, Demographics
- 2030-2030 values – Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, Table 3-6 Calleguas Service Area Current and Projected Population

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline

As demonstrated in Note: The decline in population from 2025, as estimated in Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, to 2030, as estimated in Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, reflects adjustments based on the 2020 U.S. Census and updated population projections for Ventura County. These updated projections assume lower population growth than prior UWMPs, reflecting recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic trends (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024).

Table 2, the Calleguas 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 Calleguas and purveyors expand 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 Calleguas service area (Note: The decline in population from 2025, as estimated in Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, to 2030, as estimated in Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, reflects adjustments based on the 2020 U.S. Census and updated population projections for Ventura County. These updated projections assume lower population growth than prior UWMPs, reflecting recent population contraction, declining migration inflows, and broader regional demographic trends (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024).

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 purveyors.

Supporting narratives and documentation for all 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 Calleguas'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 desalter production in Calleguas's service area, and were collected from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) value – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP Table 2-8 Calleguas's Local Supply Projections for Average Year Conditions
- 2015 value – Calleguas's 2010 UWMP Table 2-8 Calleguas's Local Supply Projections for Average Year Conditions
- 2020 value – Calleguas's 2015 UWMP, Appendix B – Aggregate Purveyor Supply/Demand Projections pages 82-86, 2020 Normal Year sum of Potable Groundwater Supplies (34,665 AF), Non-Potable Groundwater Supplies (7,827 AF), and Recovered Groundwater Supplies (12,350 AF)
- 2025 values – Calleguas's 2020 UWMP, Appendix D – Calleguas Municipal Water District Normal Year, Local Supplies, Groundwater Production and Groundwater Recovery
- 2030-2050 values – Calleguas's 2025 UWMP, Table 4-2 Projected 2030-2050 Demand, Projected local groundwater water supplies provided by purveyors

The results shown in Table 3 demonstrate that Calleguas 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 Calleguas's improved regional self-reliance:

- Near-term (2030) – The expected outcome for normal water year regional self-reliance increases by about 41,000 AF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 25% 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 39,000 AF from the 2010 baseline. This represents a decrease of 23% 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	-	18,195	31,634	52,660	51,416	52,927	53,221	52,321	52,132
Water Recycling	14,015	19,340	17,312	13,406	8,300	8,560	9,060	9,570	10,070
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies									
Conjunctive Use Projects									
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	47,962	47,996	54,842	42,145	43,710	41,740	40,720	39,870	39,060
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance									
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	61,977	85,531	103,788	108,211	103,426	103,227	103,001	101,761	101,262

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	186,041	198,013	195,301	194,818	176,126	177,307	177,401	177,531	177,652

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	61,977	85,531	103,788	108,211	103,426	103,227	103,001	101,761	101,262
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		23,554	41,811	46,234	41,449	41,250	41,024	39,784	39,285

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	33.3%	43.2%	53.1%	55.5%	58.7%	58.2%	58.1%	57.3%	57.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		9.9%	19.8%	22.2%	25.4%	24.9%	24.7%	24.0%	23.7%

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 (many of them retail agencies), 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 supplier's 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 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 2025/26. *See Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Water Standby Charge for 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 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

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."

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

https://mwdh2o.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=14909541&GUID=74F23E74-C89B-4C8D-ACA8-764CBA3DFA63

https://www-admin.mwdh2o.com/media/soibemtf/2026-annual-achievement-report.pdf

https://d1q0afiq12ywwq.cloudfront.net/media/5ralzxit/public-review-draft-february-2026-uwmp.pdf

https://mwdh2o.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10371591&GUID=1A060A60-2A18-4EA1-BB1B-3624C07C4C61

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 Calleguas'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

2100 OLSEN ROAD, THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91360 • (805) 526-9323 • CALLEGUAS.COM

February 12, 2026

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) is preparing 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 Calleguas's UWMP is required every five years. The 2025 UWMP will support Calleguas's long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. This letter serves as Calleguas's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP and amending its 2020 UWMP. Calleguas is also 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 Reg., tit.23, §5003). The 2020 UWMP is amended only to report reduced reliance on the Delta and this action is separate from adoption of the 2025 UWMP and adoption of the WSCP.

Calleguas encourages participation by land use agencies, water agencies, and other interested parties in the UWMP, and would like to extend to your agency an opportunity to meet with us to review the various elements of the UWMP including assumptions about future population, future water demand, future water supplies, and recent and planned water conservation and efficiency programs and projects.

Calleguas's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for public review in spring 2026 at Calleguas's office located at 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 and online at www.calleguas.com. Calleguas will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing to hear public comments and consider adoption of the plan following the public review period. You will be notified when the draft 2025 UWMP is complete and ready for public review and comment.

Calleguas invites you to submit comments and consult with us regarding the 2025 UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions, comments, or input regarding these documents, please contact me via email at jlancaster@calleguas.com or by phone at (805) 579-7194.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Lancaster
Manager of Water Resources

May 08, 2026

Subject: Notice of Availability and Public Hearing for Calleguas Municipal Water District's Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) has prepared its Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and invites public review and comment.

The draft documents are available:

- **In person**: 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
- **Online**: https://www.calleguas.com/transparency/general-information/

The 2025 UWMP, prepared in compliance with California Water Code §§10610–10657 and §10608, evaluates projected water demands, available supplies, resource development programs, and conservation measures within the Calleguas service area.

The Draft WSCP, included as Appendix H of the UWMP, outlines actions Calleguas may take during severe water shortages or supply emergencies. The WSCP will be adopted as a standalone plan, allowing updates independent of the UWMP's five-year cycle.

Public Comments
Written comments must be submitted by **June 2, 2026, at 5:00 p.m.** to:

Calleguas MWD
Attn: Jennifer Lancaster
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
jlancaster@calleguas.com

Public Hearing
A public hearing will be held during the Calleguas Board of Directors meeting on:
June 3, 2026, at 4:00 p.m.
2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

To participate, visit: https://www.calleguas.com/about-us/agendas-minutes/

Following adoption, the UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by **July 1, 2026**.

USA TODAY CO.

LocaliQ

PO Box 631437 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1437

Received
MAY 26 2026
Calleguas M.W.D.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Calleguas Municipal Water Dist
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks CA 91360

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF BROWN

The Ventura County Star, a newspaper published in the city of Camarillo, Ventura County, State of California, with circulation in the County of Ventura, State of California; and personal knowledge of the facts herein state and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers in the issue:

VCS vcstar.com 05/13/2026
VCS Ventura County Star 05/13/2026, 05/20/2026

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VICKY FELTY
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

Notice of Availability and Public Hearing for Calleguas Municipal Water District'sDraft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan &Draft 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Calleguas Municipal Water District's (Calleguas's) Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Draft 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) are available for public review and comment.

The UWMP was prepared in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Division 6, Part 2.6 of the California Water Code). The UWMP describes and evaluates projected water demands, water supplies, water resource development programs and conservation measures in Calleguas's service area.

The Draft WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 UWMP and is included as Appendix H to the 2025 UWMP. The WSCP will be adopted as a stand-alone plan which will allow for updating independent of the 5-year UWMP planning cycle. The WSCP details the potential actions Calleguas will take in response to a severe water shortage or water supply emergency.

The Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review at the Calleguas office at 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360, and an electronic copy is available for download on the Calleguas website at: https://www.calleguas.com/transparency/general-information/

Public comments on the plan must be submitted to Calleguas MWD, 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360, Attn: Jennifer Lancaster or via email to jlancaster@calleguas.com by June 2, 2026.

A public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be held during the regularly scheduled Calleguas Board of Directors meeting on June 3, 2026 at 4:00 p.m. at 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. To participate, visit https://www.calleguas.com/about-us/agendas-minutes/

Following adoption by the Calleguas Board of Directors, the 2025 UWMP and the 2025 WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.
May 13, 20 2026
LYRK0516920

THE Acorn Newspapers

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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The Acorn
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Suite 103
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County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of California. I am over the age of eighteen years, and not party or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the Legal Clerk of the publisher of:

The Acorn
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Agoura Hills , California 91301-4316

A newspaper of general circulation, printed and published Weekly in the City of Agoura Hills , Malibu Judicial District, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of April 6, 2000, Case No. BS061493. That the notice of which the Annexed is a printed copy has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates to-wit:

May. 15, 2026, May. 22, 2026

All in the year 20 26

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

Dated at Agoura Hills , California

This 22 day, of May 20 26

Sincerely,

Kaila Yeaman

Kaila Yeaman
Legal Advertisting

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Display Ad Notice

Calleguas MWD NOA/NPH
UWMP & WSCP

See Proof on Next Page

Notice of Availability and Public Hearing for Calleguas Municipal Water District's Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan & Draft 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Calleguas Municipal Water District's (Calleguas) Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Draft 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) are available for public review and comment.

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Following adoption by the Calleguas Board of Directors, the 2025 UWMP and the 2025 WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.
Published Date(s): May 15 and 22, 2026 Acorn Newspaper

Appendix E 2025 Water Quality Report

E

July 2025

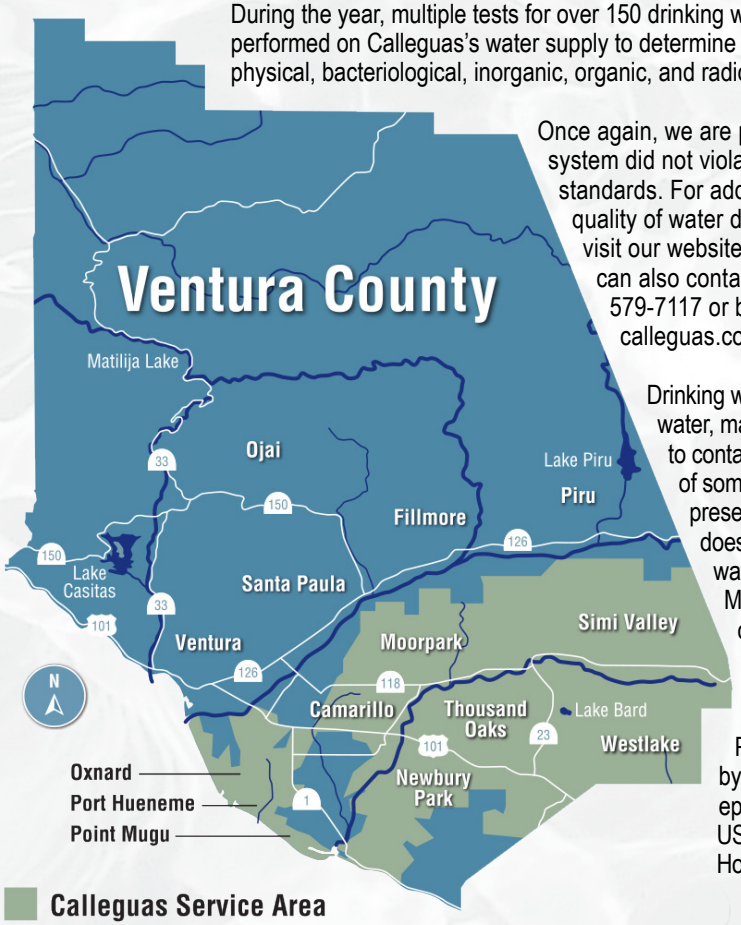
Annual Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality Is Our Top Priority

Water quality continues to be a priority for Calleguas Municipal Water District. Our mission since the 1950s has been to provide our service area with a reliable supply of high quality, imported drinking water. A team of highly trained professionals works hard to ensure Calleguas's water supply meets all state and federal water quality standards. This brochure provides information about the sources and quality of the water delivered by Calleguas to its purveyors in 2024. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. Since Calleguas is a wholesaler water system, these results are reflective of the water served to local purveyors. Purveyors may further blend or treat the water received from Calleguas; information on water served to homes and businesses are available in local retailer's Annual Water Quality Reports.

During the year, multiple tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants were performed on Calleguas's water supply to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents.



Once again, we are proud to report our system did not violate any water quality standards. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by Calleguas, visit our website at Calleguas.com. You can also contact Amy Mueller at (805) 579-7117 or by email at amueller@calleguas.com.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) by visiting epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-hotlines or calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Calleguas relies on State Project Water for its primary drinking water supply; State Project Water is obtained from the Feather River Watershed, located in the northern Sierras, and conveyed through the State Water Project. The water quality tables in this report demonstrate this dependence by providing the percentage of each source used last year. Colorado River water serves as a secondary imported water supply source and is transported through Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River Aqueduct.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has completed a source water assessment of both the State Water Project and Colorado River supply. The State Water Project source is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. The Colorado River source is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan at (800) 354-4420.

Originating in northern California, State Water Project deliveries are conveyed over 500 miles through a network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at Metropolitan's Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills.

Following treatment at the Jensen and Weymouth Plants, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. Information on the quality of the treated water can be found on the attached water quality tables.

The water is then distributed by Calleguas and its purveyors to an estimated 650,000 Ventura County residents, representing 75% of the County's population. Surplus supplies of imported water are stored in Lake Bard, the District's surface water reservoir near the City of Thousand Oaks, and the Las Posas groundwater basin underlying the City of Moorpark and surrounding area. Through the Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project, Calleguas stores water for use during both planned and emergency supply outages.

Visit calleguas.com for more information on the Las Posas ASR project and other Calleguas water supply reliability programs.

General Information About Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

• ***Microbial contaminants***, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

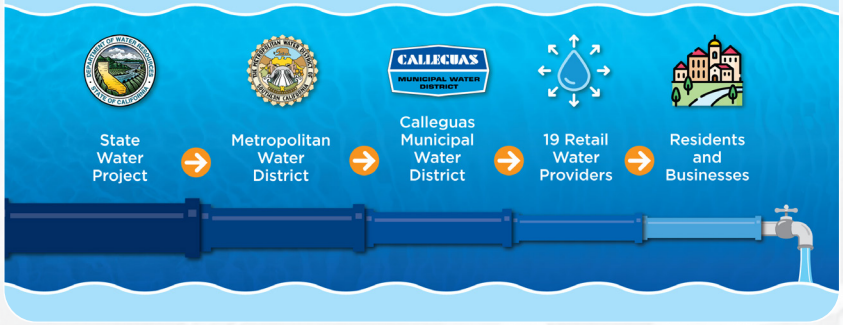
• ***Inorganic contaminants***, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

• ***Pesticides and herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

• ***Organic chemical contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

• ***Radioactive contaminants***, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Path of Imported Water
to the Calleguas Service Area



Our Treated Water

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Division of Drinking (DDW) Water prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

These standards are achieved through vigilant watershed protection and treatment techniques used at Metropolitan's Jensen and Weymouth Plants, as well as Calleguas's Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. A good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system is the measurement of turbidity, or the cloudiness of water. Lower turbidity values are indicative of proper filtration. Turbidity values are listed on the tables included in this report.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The DDW requires Calleguas to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, are more than one year old.

Summary of Water Quality Results for 2024

			Imported Surface Water Treated at Metropolitan's Jensen Plant		Locally Stored Surface Water Treated by Calleguas		
	Percent of Supply		*98%*		*2%*		
Parameter	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
CLARITY *(a)*							
Turbidity (NTU) (TT)	Highest Single Value		0.04		0.14		Soil runoff
	% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%		100%		
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (CFU/mL) *(b)*	TT	n/a	System-wide: Average = ND, Range = ND - 2				Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Bromate (ppb) *(c)*	10	0.1	3.1	ND - 5.4	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) *(d)*	60	n/a	System Wide: Highest LRAA = 12.0, Range = 6.0 - 22.0				By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4]	[4]	System Wide: Highest RAA = 2.3, Range = 1.7 - 2.8				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) *(d)*	80	n/a	System Wide: Highest LRAA = 21.8, Range = 13.0 - 36.0				By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (ppb)	1,000	600	62	52 - 91	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	3	2 - 4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Fluoride (ppm) *(e)*	2.0	1.0	System Wide: Highest RAA = 0.7, Range = 0.6 - 1.0				Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND - 6	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND	5.5	5.4 - 5.6	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.0	2.0 - 3.0	1.5	1.4 - 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

CFU/mL = Colony forming units per milliliter
LRAA = Locational running annual average
n/a = Not applicable
ND = None detected
NTU = Nephelometric turbidity units
ppb = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L = Picocuries per liter
RAA = Running annual average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial pathogens.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Public Health Goal (PHG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Primary Drinking Water Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
(b) Calleguas monitors HPC bacteria in its distribution system to ensure treatment process efficacy.
(c) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
(d) Compliance is based on the LRAA of data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations. The range of all samples collected is included.
(e) The Metropolitan Water District (MWD) treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Summary of Water Quality Results for 2024

			Imported Surface Water Treated at Metropolitan's Jensen Plant		Locally Stored Surface Water Treated by Calleguas		
	Percent of Supply		98%		2%		
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Average	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum (ppb) *(a)*	200		62	52 - 91	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Chloride (ppm)	500		40	39 - 41	99	99 - 100	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15		1	1	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (TON Units)	3		1	1	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600		510	498 - 522	782	773 - 790	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500		90	89 - 92	103	102 - 103	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000		306	291 - 322	430	410 - 450	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5.0		ND	ND	0.06	0.06	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)							
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NS	NS	98	94 - 101	125	120 - 130	
Boron (ppm)	NS	1	0.17	0.17	0.28	0.27 - 0.28	
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	38	38 - 39	37	36 - 38	
Chlorate (ppb)	NS	NL = 800	71	71	ND	ND	
Corrosivity (AI) *(b)*	NS	NS	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1 - 12.4	
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	NS	NS	148	143 - 153	163	160 - 165	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	14	13 - 14	17	17	
pH (pH Units)	NS	NS	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	8.2	8.1 - 8.3	
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	2.6	2.6	4.0	4.0	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	46	46	89	86 - 91	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	NS	2.4	2.0 - 2.5	2.7	2.6 - 2.8	

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

AI = Aggressive index

ND = None detected

NS = No standard

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

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

µS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter

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

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

(a) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards. Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average.

(b) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

Information for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Constituents Tested for and Not Detected

In addition to the information provided in the Summary of Water Quality Results, Calleguas also monitored for, but did not detect, many other contaminants during 2024. Some of those contaminants were:

Antimony	Cyanide	Nitrite	Strontium-90
Asbestos	Foaming Agents	Perchlorate	Thallium
Beryllium	Herbicides	Pesticides	Total Chromium
Cadmium	Lead	Radium 226	Tritium
Chromium 6	Mercury	Radium 228	Volatile Organic
Copper	MTBE	Silver	Chemicals (VOCs)

Our Mission:

To provide the service area with a reliable supplemental supply of regional and locally developed water in an environmentally and economically responsible

Information on Lead in Household Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure, contact the USEPA Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit the website (epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Drinking Water Fluoridation

In 2007, Calleguas's wholesale water provider, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in systematically adding fluoride to drinking water at each of their five water treatment plants in order to help prevent tooth decay.

In line with recommendations from the State Division of Drinking Water, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Metropolitan adjusted the natural fluoride level in the water, which ranges from 0.1 to 0.4 parts per million, to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 parts per million. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945.

For more information about the benefits of drinking water fluoridation, please visit the following websites: The American Dental Association at ada.org/resources/community-initiatives/fluoride-in-water and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at cdc.gov/fluoridation

Information on Radon

Water suppliers are required to provide information on the presence of radon in water sources. A known human carcinogen, radon is a radioactive gas that one cannot see, taste, or smell. Commonly found in soils throughout the United States, breathing air containing radon may lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. Radon can seep up through the ground and into homes and other structures through cracks and holes in foundations. Over time, concentrations of the gas can increase to high levels potentially exposing inhabitants to greater health risks. It is possible radon can also be released from tap water when used for showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. However, the concentration of radon released through tap water is in most cases assumed to be considerably lower than concentrations entering a home from underlying ground. If you are concerned about radon, you are advised to test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. The USEPA recommends taking measures to reduce radon levels in your home if concentrations are 4 PicoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. For additional information, call your state radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Hotline at (1-800-426-4791), or call the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Water Use Efficiency

Calleguas makes water use efficiency a priority and has long offered rebate programs for water use efficiency devices. Over the years, water saving technologies have advanced in both quality and effectiveness and these advancements have increased the number of rebate offerings.

Resource Links for Water Use Efficiency

Calleguas's Landscape is Change Program: landscapeischange.com

Ventura County Water Wise Gardening: venturacountygardening.com

Regional Water Use Efficiency Program: bewaterwise.com

Rebates (SoCal WaterSmart): socalwatersmart.com

Education: mwdh2o.com/education-landing-page

Gardening Classes: bewaterwise.com/classes

California Native Plant Society: cnps.org

More Information on Water Quality

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road • Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
(805) 526-9323
calleguas.com

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Public Affairs • P.O. Box 54153 • Los Angeles, CA 90054
(800) CALL MWD
mwdh2o.com

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water • 601 North 7th Street • Sacramento, CA 94234
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (WH-550)
Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water
401 M. Street, S.W. • Washington, D.C. 20460
Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
water.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

The Calleguas Municipal Water District Board of Directors meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 4:00 pm. The public is welcome to attend. See calleguas.com/about-us/agendas-minutes for upcoming meeting agendas and details on participation.

Appendix F Calleguas Groundwater Storage Account Balance Reports

F

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2021 Groundwater Account

Monthly Activity	East Las Posas WF injection	East Las Posas WF Production	East Las Posas Well Flush	6811 Grimes Allocation	West Las Posas In Lieu	Zone East Las Posas In Lieu	CCWRP PVCWD CCWRP PVCWD	United Storage	West Basins Oxnard and PV In Lieu	Monthly Total
January	163.94	-0.32	-8.22	2.118	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.52
February	254.03	-139.65	-3.51	-2.118	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.75
March	43.47	0.00	-2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.99
April	0.04	-0.07	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.52
May	122.34	0.00	-1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.46
June	16.40	-0.03	-1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.96
July	11.18	0.00	-4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
August	0.00	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.55
September	0.00	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.72
October	1.79	-2.21	-2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.88
November	0.00	0.00	-4.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.64
December	792.48	-30.64	-2.61							759.23
Totals	1,405.67	-172.92	-33.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,199.18

Account Totals	Present	Previous Years	Total
Las Posas Basin Wellfield no allocation	1,199.18	20,771.16	21,970.34
Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Las Posas Basin Wellfield w/ allocation	1,199.18	20,771.16	21,970.34
East Las Posas Basin In Lieu	0.00	6,347.56	6,347.56
West Las Posas In Lieu	0.00	25,192.00	25,192.00
CCWRP	0.00	23,453.37	23,453.37
United Storage	0.00	10,481.91	10,481.91
Oxnard In Lieu	0.00	18,060.00	18,060.00

Wellfield + In Lieu	28,317.90
CCWRP +West Basins	41,513.37

CALLEGUAS STORAGE ACCOUNT

105,505.18

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2022 Groundwater Account

Monthly Activity	East Las Posas WF injection	East Las Posas WF Production	East Las Posas Well Flush	6811 Grimes Allocation	West Las Posas In Lieu	Zone East Las Posas In Lieu	CCWRP PVCWD CCWRP PVCWD	United Storage	West Basins Oxnard and PV In Lieu	Monthly Total
January	0.00	-290.67	-3.05	2.117						-291.60
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.630						-0.63
March	117.30	-1.65	-0.75	-1.49						113.41
April	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.00						-0.12
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
July	145.33	-178.58	-4.37	0.00						-37.62
August	0.00	-928.78	-5.57	18.00						-916.35
September	0.00	-928.83	-6.94	-18.00						-953.77
October	0.00	-913.94	-1.31	0.00						-915.25
November	0.00	-827.74	-1.68	0.00						-829.42
December	95.86	-180.87	-1.79	0.00						-86.80
Totals	358.49	-4,251.06	-25.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3,918.15

Account Totals	Present	Previous Years	Total
Las Posas Basin Wellfield no allocation	-3,918.15	21,970.34	18,052.19
Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Las Posas Basin Wellfield w/ allocation	-3,918.15	21,970.34	18,052.19
East Las Posas Basin In Lieu	0.00	6,347.56	6,347.56
West Las Posas In Lieu	0.00	25,192.00	25,192.00
CCWRP	0.00	23,453.37	23,453.37
United Storage	0.00	10,481.91	10,481.91
Oxnard In Lieu	0.00	18,060.00	18,060.00

Wellfield + In Lieu	24,399.75
CCWRP +West Basins	41,513.37

CALLEGUAS STORAGE ACCOUNT

101,587.03

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2023 Groundwater Account

Monthly Activity	East Las Posas WF injection	East Las Posas WF Production	East Las Posas Well Flush	6811 Grimes Allocation	West Las Posas In Lieu	Zone East Las Posas In Lieu	CCWRP PVCWD CCWRP PVCWD	United Storage	West Basins Oxnard and PV In Lieu	Monthly Total
January	0.00	-0.23	-0.21	2.117	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68
February	273.16	-1.76	-3.89	-2.117	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.39
March	625.22	-165.06	-5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	454.55
April	0.00	0.00	-1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.37
May	0.00	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.88
June	445.97	0.00	-4.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	441.41
July	1,091.86	0.00	-3.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,088.11
August	967.53	0.00	-1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	965.98
September	559.01	0.00	-4.73	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	572.28
October	4.88	0.00	0.00	-6.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.89
November	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.97
December	545.16	0.00	0.00	-4.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	541.07
Totals	4,512.79	-167.05	-26.55	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,321.36

Account Totals	Present	Previous Years	Total
Las Posas Basin Wellfield no allocation	4,319.19	18,034.19	22,353.38
Allocation	2.17	0.00	2.17
Las Posas Basin Wellfield w/ allocation	4,321.36	18,034.19	22,355.55
East Las Posas Basin In Lieu	0.00	6,347.56	6,347.56
West Las Posas In Lieu	0.00	25,192.00	25,192.00
CCWRP	0.00	23,453.37	23,453.37
United Storage	0.00	10,481.91	10,481.91
Oxnard In Lieu	0.00	18,060.00	18,060.00

Wellfield + In Lieu	28,703.11
CCWRP +West Basins	41,513.37

CALLEGUAS STORAGE ACCOUNT

105,890.39

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2024 Groundwater Account

Monthly Activity	East Las Posas WF injection	East Las Posas WF Production	East Las Posas Well Flush	6811 Grimes Allocation	West Las Posas In Lieu	Zone East Las Posas In Lieu	CCWRP PVCWD CCWRP PVCWD	United Storage	West Basins Oxnard and PV In Lieu	Monthly Total
January	327.95	-394.33	-1.30	-2.170	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-69.85
February	0.00	0.00	-0.42	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.42
March	0.00	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.98
April	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	67.98	0.00	-4.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.69
June	0.00	0.00	-3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.76
July	0.00	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.98
August	3.15	-1.03	-5.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.86
September	5.75	0.00	-1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.41
October	0.00	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.11
November	0.00	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.20
December	710.04	-1.48	-7.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.74
Totals	1,114.87	-396.84	-29.18	-2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	686.68

Account Totals	Present	Previous Years	Total
Las Posas Basin Wellfield no allocation	688.85	22,353.38	23,042.23
Allocation	-2.17	2.17	0.00
Las Posas Basin Wellfield w/ allocation	686.68	22,355.55	23,042.23
East Las Posas Basin In Lieu	0.00	6,347.56	6,347.56
West Las Posas In Lieu	0.00	25,192.00	25,192.00
CCWRP	0.00	23,453.37	23,453.37
United Storage	0.00	10,481.91	10,481.91
Oxnard In Lieu	0.00	18,060.00	18,060.00

Wellfield + In Lieu	29,389.79
CCWRP +West Basins	41,513.37

CALLEGUAS STORAGE ACCOUNT

106,577.07

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 Groundwater Account

Monthly Activity	East Las Posas WF injection	East Las Posas WF Production	East Las Posas Well Flush	6811 Grimes Allocation	West Las Posas In Lieu	Zone East Las Posas In Lieu	CCWRP PVCWD CCWRP PVCWD	United Storage	West Basins Oxnard and PV In Lieu	Monthly Total
January	0.00	-379.16	-7.12	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-386.28
February	26.26	-0.23	-2.49	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.54
March	0.00	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.19
April	0.89	-0.18	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
May	14.91	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.04
June	54.73	-4.08	-2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.12
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	0.00	-4.75	-1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.59
September	109.19	-4.40	-4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.60
October	2.89	-0.25	-2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
November	641.23	-1.09	-2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	637.75
December	420.38	-451.86	-9.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-40.49
Totals	1,270.48	-846.00								
2025 input total:	424.48									

Account Totals	Present	Previous Years	Total
Las Posas Basin Wellfield no allocation	391.48	23,042.23	23,433.71
Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Las Posas Basin Wellfield w/ allocation	391.48	23,042.23	23,433.71
East Las Posas Basin In Lieu	0.00	6,347.56	6,347.56
West Las Posas In Lieu	0.00	25,192.00	25,192.00
CCWRP	0.00	23,453.37	23,453.37
United Storage	0.00	10,481.91	10,481.91
Oxnard In Lieu	0.00	18,060.00	18,060.00

Wellfield + In Lieu	29,781.27
CCWRP +West Basins	41,513.37

CALLEGUAS STORAGE ACCOUNT

106,968.55

Appendix G Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP Draft Projections for the Calleguas Service Area

G

Draft

(March 19, 2026)

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Normal Year

(Average of 1922-2021 Hydrology)

Demographics[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Population	639,927	644,386	645,101	642,872	639,782
Household Population	632,330	636,681	637,470	635,204	632,099
Occupied Housing Units	227,810	234,340	236,336	235,879	234,686
Single Family	*171,834*	*174,906*	*175,278*	*174,712*	*173,917*
Multi-Family	*55,976*	*59,434*	*61,058*	*61,167*	*60,769*
Persons Per Household	2.78	2.72	2.70	2.69	2.69
Urban Employment	263,962	266,923	267,273	265,520	263,939

Conservation	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Conservation[2]	27,106	29,273	31,436	33,394	34,528
Installed Active Device Through FY2024/25	2,837	2,477	2,263	1,803	369
Code-Based and Price-Effect Savings	24,269	26,796	29,172	31,591	34,160

Total Demands After Conservation	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Demand	157,810	159,077	158,022	156,860	156,766
Retail Municipal and Industrial[3]	139,433	140,406	139,598	138,436	138,343
Retail Agricultural	18,377	18,671	18,424	18,424	18,424
Seawater Barrier	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Replenishment	0	0	0	0	0

Local Supplies	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Local Supplies	56,664	57,096	57,475	57,682	57,809
Groundwater Production	38,526	38,526	38,526	38,526	38,526
Surface Production	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Aqueduct	0	0	0	0	0
Seawater Desalination	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Recovery	4,595	4,818	4,989	5,016	5,043
Recycling	13,543	13,752	13,960	14,140	14,240
M&I and Agricultural	*13,543*	*13,752*	*13,960*	*14,140*	*14,240*
Groundwater Replenishment	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Seawater Barrier	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other Non-Metropolitan Imports	0	0	0	0	0

Demands on Metropolitan	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Metropolitan Demands[4]	101,146	101,981	100,546	99,178	98,957
Consumptive Use	101,146	101,981	100,546	99,178	98,957
Seawater Barrier	0	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Water	0	0	0	0	0

All units are acre-feet except in Demographics Section. Totals may not foot due to rounding.

1. Based on SCAG's 2024 Regional Transportation Plan.
2. Includes code-based, price-effect and existing active savings through fiscal year 2024/25. Does not include future active conservation savings. Conservation is 1990 base year.
3. Retail M&I projections include conservation.
4. Replenishment water includes direct and in-lieu replenishment.

Draft

(March 19, 2026)

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Single Dry-Year

(Repeat of 1977 Hydrology)

Demographics[1]	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Population	639,927	644,386	645,101	642,872	639,782
Household Population	632,330	636,681	637,470	635,204	632,099
Occupied Housing Units	227,810	234,340	236,336	235,879	234,686
Single Family	*171,834*	*174,906*	*175,278*	*174,712*	*173,917*
Multi-Family	*55,976*	*59,434*	*61,058*	*61,167*	*60,769*
Persons Per Household	2.78	2.72	2.70	2.69	2.69
Urban Employment	263,962	266,923	267,273	265,520	263,939

Conservation	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Conservation[2]	27,106	29,273	31,436	33,394	34,528
Installed Active Device Through FY2024/25	2,837	2,477	2,263	1,803	369
Code-Based and Price-Effect Savings	24,269	26,796	29,172	31,591	34,160

Total Demands After Conservation	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Demand	156,681	157,940	156,892	155,738	155,645
Retail Municipal and Industrial[3]	138,436	139,402	138,600	137,446	137,353
Retail Agricultural	18,245	18,538	18,292	18,292	18,292
Seawater Barrier	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Replenishment	0	0	0	0	0

Local Supplies	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Local Supplies	56,664	57,096	57,475	57,682	57,809
Groundwater Production	38,526	38,526	38,526	38,526	38,526
Surface Production	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Aqueduct	0	0	0	0	0
Seawater Desalination	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Recovery	4,595	4,818	4,989	5,016	5,043
Recycling	13,543	13,752	13,960	14,140	14,240
M&I and Agricultural	*13,543*	*13,752*	*13,960*	*14,140*	*14,240*
Groundwater Replenishment	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Seawater Barrier	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other Non-Metropolitan Imports	0	0	0	0	0

Demands on Metropolitan	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Metropolitan Demands[4]	100,017	100,843	99,416	98,056	97,836
Consumptive Use	100,017	100,843	99,416	98,056	97,836
Seawater Barrier	0	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Water	0	0	0	0	0

All units are acre-feet except in Demographics Section. Totals may not foot due to rounding.

1. Based on SCAG's 2024 Regional Transportation Plan.
2. Includes code-based, price-effect and existing active savings through fiscal year 2024/25. Does not include future active conservation savings. Conservation is 1990 base year.
3. Retail M&I projections include conservation.
4. Replenishment water includes direct and in-lieu replenishment.

Draft

(March 19, 2026)

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Drought Lasting Five Consecutive Years

(Repeat of 1988-1992 Hydrology)

Demographics[1]	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Population	639,927	644,386	645,101	642,872	639,782
Household Population	632,330	636,681	637,470	635,204	632,099
Occupied Housing Units	227,810	234,340	236,336	235,879	234,686
Single Family	*171,834*	*174,906*	*175,278*	*174,712*	*173,917*
Multi-Family	*55,976*	*59,434*	*61,058*	*61,167*	*60,769*
Persons Per Household	2.78	2.72	2.70	2.69	2.69
Urban Employment	263,962	266,923	267,273	265,520	263,939

Conservation	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Conservation[2]	27,106	29,273	31,436	33,394	34,528
Installed Active Device Through FY2024/25	2,837	2,477	2,263	1,803	369
Code-Based and Price-Effect Savings	24,269	26,796	29,172	31,591	34,160

Total Demands After Conservation	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Demand	153,455	161,099	160,978	159,840	159,308
Retail Municipal and Industrial[3]	134,795	142,250	142,158	141,122	140,590
Retail Agricultural	18,661	18,849	18,819	18,718	18,718
Seawater Barrier	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Replenishment	0	0	0	0	0

Local Supplies	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Local Supplies	56,487	56,923	57,342	57,609	57,758
Groundwater Production	38,526	38,526	38,526	38,526	38,526
Surface Production	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Aqueduct	0	0	0	0	0
Seawater Desalination	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Recovery	4,506	4,729	4,939	5,005	5,032
Recycling	13,456	13,668	13,877	14,078	14,200
M&I and Agricultural	*13,456*	*13,668*	*13,877*	*14,078*	*14,200*
Groundwater Replenishment	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Seawater Barrier	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other Non-Metropolitan Imports	0	0	0	0	0

Demands on Metropolitan	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Total Metropolitan Demands[4]	96,967	104,175	103,635	102,231	101,550
Consumptive Use	96,967	104,175	103,635	102,231	101,550
Seawater Barrier	0	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Water	0	0	0	0	0

All units are acre-feet except in Demographics Section. Totals may not foot due to rounding.

1. Based on SCAG's 2024 Regional Transportation Plan.
2. Includes code-based, price-effect and existing active savings through fiscal year 2024/25. Does not include future active conservation savings. Conservation is 1990 base year.
3. Retail M&I projections include conservation.
4. Replenishment water includes direct and in-lieu replenishment.

Appendix H Water Shortage Contingency Plan

H

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Final

JUNE 2026

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JUNE 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Acre-Feet
ASR	Aquifer and Storage Recovery
Calleguas	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
EWSP	Emergency Water Supply Plan
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LBWFP	Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant
LVMWD	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Purveyors	Retail water purveyors
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WRISt	Water Resource Implementation Strategy
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSAS	Water Supply Alternatives Assessment
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management

1.0 Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) 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 several reasons, including 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 Calleguas will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages.

Major elements of the WSCP include a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and shortage response actions that align with six standard water shortage levels based on water supply conditions and shortages resulting from catastrophic supply interruptions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability to help Calleguas maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impact of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the Calleguas 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. Calleguas is a Member Agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), who provides Calleguas with imported water supplies that Calleguas distributes on a wholesale basis to its retail water purveyors. Because Calleguas is fully dependent on Metropolitan for its main water supply, Calleguas's WSCP was developed to align with Metropolitan's WSCP. 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 Calleguas'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. It also describes 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. **Legal Authority:** Lists the legal documents that grant Calleguas the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
7. **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation:** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
8. **WSCP Refinement Procedures:** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
9. **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability:** Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

2.0 Water Service Reliability Analysis

Besides the WSCP, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires suppliers to conduct two other planning analyses to evaluate supply reliability. The first is a water service reliability assessment that compares the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with long-term 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. The second is a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) that evaluates a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

Calleguas's water service reliability assessment and DRA are included in Section 7 of the 2025 UWMP. This section briefly describes the findings from both analyses.

For the water service reliability assessment, Calleguas utilized imported water supply projections developed for their 2025 Water Resource Implementation Strategy (WRISt) project, which evaluated improved water supply resilience and reliability for the Calleguas service area. The WRISt imported water supply projections are based on projections provided by Metropolitan and developed during for their 2020 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The WRISt projections start with Metropolitan's 2020 IRP reduced imported supply projections to the Calleguas service area and incorporate planned Metropolitan drought action and core supply projects that were not included in the original projections. Metropolitan also prepared a single scenario projection for their 2025 UWMP but acknowledges that the 2020 IRP projections include a wider range of future scenarios. For the most conservative planning, Calleguas used the lower WRISt projections based on Metropolitan's 2020 IRP projections for the water service reliability assessment.

The water service reliability assessment projects that Calleguas will have adequate supplies to meet expected demands in a normal, single-dry, and the first four years of a five-year consecutive drought. In year five, a demand reductions of 15%, using Calleguas's WSCP actions, is anticipated.

For the DRA, Calleguas relied on projections provided by Metropolitan for the 2025 UWMP. The DRA considers the lowest supplies available during a five-year consecutive drought, projected

changes in supplies over the next five years, and current conditions. Calleguas is almost fully reliant on Metropolitan for its supply, so Calleguas mirrored the approach for the DRA with the approach taken by Metropolitan. Using Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP projections for the DRA also takes into consideration current conditions, such as Metropolitan's existing storage reserves. Metropolitan's DRA projects that it may have shortages of its core supplies in four out of five years, but can mitigate for shortages to its member agencies by taking additional water from their storage facilities (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025). Based on Metropolitan's assessment, Calleguas also does not project any shortages in the next five years in its DRA.

In addition to supplies from Metropolitan, Calleguas has significant storage capabilities within its direct control through Lake Bard and the Las Posas Aquifer and Storage Recovery (ASR) Project. The Las Posas ASR Project provides drought and imported water outage storage supplies, while Lake Bard is reserved for outage-only periods. Additionally, Calleguas has identified, implemented, and is pursuing projects to bolster supply reliability outside of reliance on Metropolitan. These include the recently completed Calleguas-Las Virgenes Interconnection and planned Calleguas-Ventura Interconnection. Additionally, Calleguas completed a Water Supply Alternatives Assessment (WSAS) in 2022 to identify top water supply alternatives to meet demand during a six-month imported water supply outage and is currently implementing a portion of the recommendations. Calleguas also completed the WRISt in 2025 that expanded on the WSAS to evaluate water supply reliability in drought and outage periods. A description of the findings from these planning documents and Calleguas's current efforts to implement the recommendations is discussed in Section 6.10 of the 2025 UWMP.

3.0 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

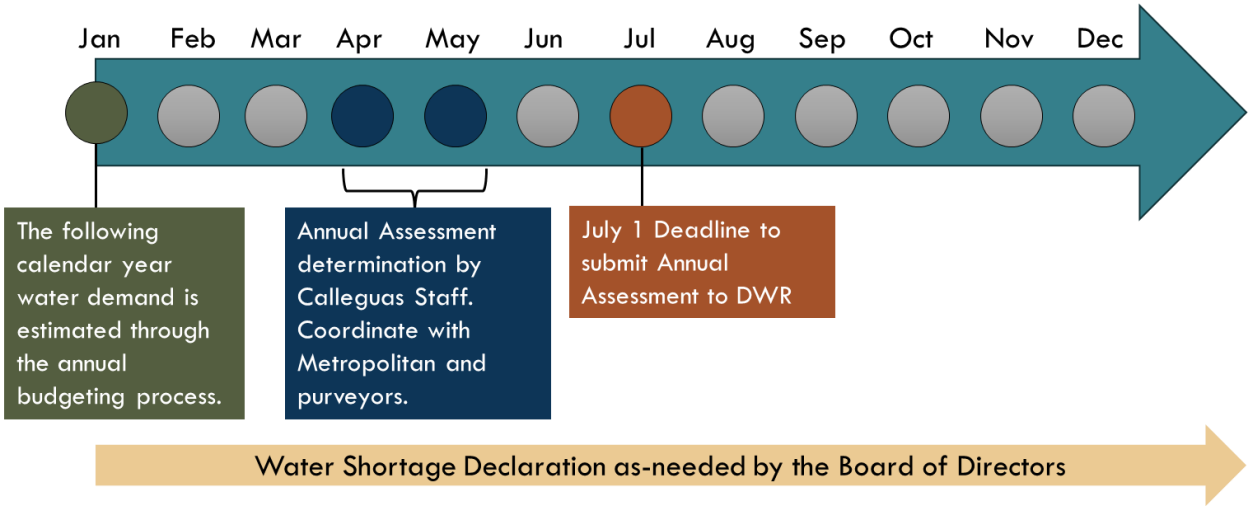
As an urban water supplier, Calleguas must prepare and submit an Annual Assessment to the DWR by July 1 each year. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and indicates whether a water supply shortage is projected in the next year based on known circumstances and information available at the time of analysis. The Annual Assessment can help suppliers anticipate shortages and the need to enact their WSCP shortage stage and response actions for the upcoming year.

Calleguas's Annual Assessment procedures and timeline are shown in Figure 3-1. The water demand for the following year is estimated through Calleguas's annual budgeting process by January of each year. In April and May, Calleguas staff will conduct the Annual Assessment using estimated demands developed from the budgeting process. Calleguas and Metropolitan typically coordinate in early May on the Annual Assessment; this includes a joint evaluation of whether or not projected supplies will be sufficient to meet expected demand. Calleguas will also coordinate with their purveyors to provide available supplies for their Annual Assessments.

Other factors, such as infrastructure constraints and water quality impacts, will be considered during the Annual Assessment determination.

The Calleguas Board of Directors designates the General Manager or Manager of Water Resources to approve and submit the Annual Assessment to DWR by July 1st. If the Annual Assessment indicates that a change in the current shortage level is needed, a resolution to declare that shortage stage will be brought to the Board of Directors for approval. The Board of Directors can declare a water shortage at any time if needed based on current conditions, and a shortage stage may be declared outside of the typical Annual Assessment determination timeline.

Figure 3-1. Annual Assessment Reporting Timeline



4.0 Water Shortage Stages

As required by California Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(A), the WSCP is framed around six standard water shortage levels that correspond to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortages, shown in Table 4-1. Shortage levels also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other emergency events. The shortage levels are defined in terms of the percent shortfall of supplies against demands.

Table 4-1. Six Standard Shortage Levels

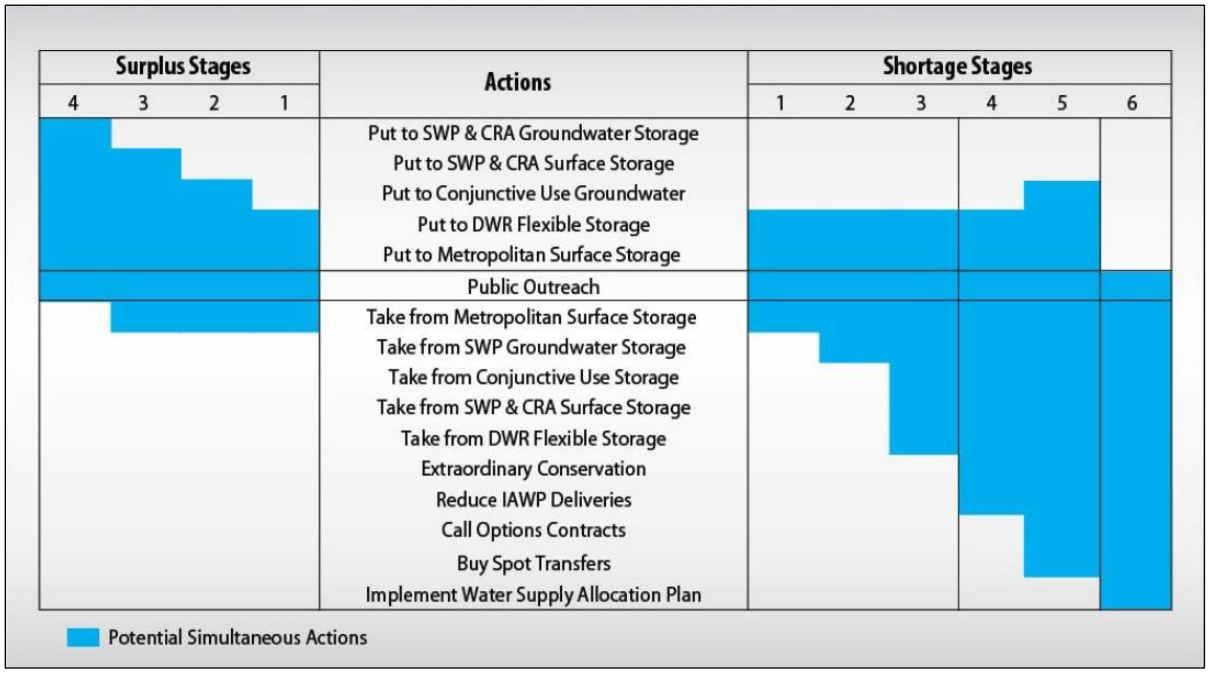
Shortage Stage	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%
6	> 50%

4.1 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

With exception of a catastrophic failure of the Santa Susana Tunnel or other critical infrastructure, Calleguas does not foresee imposing allocations except under Metropolitan's direction. Metropolitan's WSCP, provided in Attachment H.1, aligns their shortage response actions with the Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan and Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) schedule.

As shown in Figure 4-1, the WSDM Plan defines six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are not defined merely by shortfalls in imported water supply, but also by the water balances in Metropolitan's storage programs. Thus, a 10% shortfall in imported supplies could be a WDSM stage 1 shortage if storage levels are high. If storage levels are already depleted, the same shortfall in imported supplies could potentially be defined as a more severe shortage in the WDSM.

Figure 4-1. Metropolitan WSDM Resource Stages and Actions Matrix



Source: Metropolitan Draft 2025 UWMP, Figure 2-1 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025)

When Metropolitan must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition under its WSDM. Under most of these WSDM stages, Metropolitan is still able to meet all end-use demands for water. For WSDM shortage stages 1 through 3, Metropolitan will meet demands by withdrawing water from storage. At WSDM shortage stages 4 and 5, Metropolitan may undertake additional shortage management steps, including issuing public calls for extraordinary conservation and exercising water transfer options (or purchasing water on the open market).

The WSAP is enacted at shortage stage 6 and provides a formula for allocating available water supplies to the member agencies in case of extreme water shortages within Metropolitan's service area. The WSAP formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level for shortages of Metropolitan supplies of up to 50%.

5.0 Shortage Response Actions

CWC Section 10632(a)(4) requires the WSCP to specify shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels, and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.
- Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.
- Locally appropriate operational changes.
- Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions (Not applicable to Calleguas).
- An estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of each action.

5.1 Demand Reduction Actions

Table 5-1 lists Calleguas's potential demand reduction actions for each shortage stage. The demand reduction actions will be customized to meet the circumstances for the shortage condition. As a wholesale supplier, Calleguas does not provide water to the end users but to the purveyors, of which many have their own WSCP. Many of Calleguas's Stage 1 demand reduction actions include funding to support the purveyors reducing their demand, including expansion of rebates, new conservation programs, and making funding available to support purveyors implementation of their WSCP. In 2022, during a Stage 3 shortage level, Calleguas did just that. This including providing funding for turf rebates for customers in the service area and providing funding to the purveyors to mail out postcards to their customers outlining watering restrictions during a water shortage. Later water shortage stages include additional demand reduction actions and the expansion of previous stage actions. This allows Calleguas to choose a suite of demand reduction actions needed to deliver the outcome necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level.

Table 5-1. Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Stage	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?
1	Expand public information campaign.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Increase conservation budget to provide additional plumbing fixtures and devices rebates.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Increase conservation budget to provide additional landscape irrigation efficiency rebates.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Increase conservation budget to provide additional turf rebates.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Implement new conservation and water efficiency programs.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Call for voluntary retailer supply shift to non-imported potable sources.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Call for voluntary retailer water use reductions.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
1	Make funding available for purveyors to implement their WSCP actions.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
2	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1 to achieve demand reduction target of 20%.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
3	Implement mandatory landscape watering restrictions.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
3	Implement monthly volumetric limits for imported water supplies.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
3	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-2 to achieve demand reduction target of 30%.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
4	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-3 to achieve demand reduction target of 40%.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
5	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-4 to achieve demand reduction target of 50%.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
6	Moratorium on annexations.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
6	Implement an outage response and allocation system.	0 to 100% of shortage gap
6	Implement and expand one or more of the shortage response actions listed for Stage 1-5 to achieve demand reduction target of greater than 50%.	0 to 100% of shortage gap

5.1.1 Consumption Reduction Methods by Purveyors

Under the most severe drought conditions, under almost any catastrophe condition, and consistent with Calleguas's Ordinance No. 12 Section 6(a), Calleguas may "apportion the available water supply among Member Agencies in an equitable manner with due regard to public health and safety, and in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, as amended." If a mandatory reduction in water consumption is required, the following are examples of demand reduction actions that purveyors may implement to meet shortage goals:

- Restrict irrigation hours to evening and early morning hours.
- Prohibit non-essential irrigation (ex. nonfunctional turf and irrigation not required for public health, safety, or food production) and limit water use for essential irrigation.
- Restrict or disallow irrigation entirely.
- Disallow the use of water to fill ornamental lakes, ponds, pools, and fountains.
- Limit or disallow the washing of vehicles.
- Disallow the spraying of outdoor paved surfaces and using potable water for street cleaning.
- Restrict the use of water from fire hydrants for construction purposes.
- Implement a rate structure for charges and penalties for water use restriction violations.

Each purveyor would rely on its own WSCP to guide the actions it would take to meet conservation goals.

5.2 Supply Augmentation Actions

Table 5-2 lists Calleguas's supply augmentation actions. Calleguas's primary action for all shortage stages is to pump stored water from the Las Posas ASR Project to augment supplies. Other supply augmentation actions are reserved for shortage stage 6, and only during an imported water outage condition. Calleguas is also implementing other outage supply projects in the future, including an interconnection with the City of Ventura, that could be used to augment supplies during an outage once the projects are completed. See Section 6.10 of the 2025 UWMP for more information on future projects.

Table 5-2. Supply Augmentation Actions

Shortage Stage	Supply Augmentation Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?
1-6	Pump and deliver water from Las Posas ASR Project.	Up to 5,000 acre-feet (AF) per year
6	Treat and deliver water from Lake Bard.	Up to 7,500 AF in a 6-month outage period
6	Receive water from Las Virgenes Municipal Water District through the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Interconnection.	5 to 13 cfs (Up to 1,800 to 4,700 AF in a 6-month outage period)
6	Receive water from Crestview through the Crestview Interconnection.	3 cfs (Up to 1,085 AF in a 6-month outage period)

Included in Stage 6 are shortage response actions by Calleguas relating to a catastrophic interruption of water supply. These actions correspond to Calleguas's water outage planning, which is outlined in its Water Supply Shortage Memorandum (included as Attachment H.2). The Water Supply Shortage Memorandum addresses how Calleguas might manage supplies during a water supply shortage and imported water outage, including potential allocation of supplies.

5.3 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Although Metropolitan's and Calleguas's water delivery systems are robust, these systems are still vulnerable. A natural event, such as an earthquake, could cause the complete and sudden failure of the facilities used by Metropolitan to import water. Similarly, the facilities used to import water from Metropolitan to the Calleguas service area are susceptible to these same threats.

5.3.1 Emergency Response Plan

Calleguas maintains an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to address the planned responses to operational emergencies, malevolent acts, and natural disasters. Calleguas's ERP was last updated in September 2025 to address current conditions and meet the meet the legal requirements of America's Water Infrastructure Act.

Calleguas's ERP address actions Calleguas will take during a catastrophic water shortage due to the interruption of, or insufficient, imported water deliveries from Metropolitan. The actions, which are also included in this WSCP, include utilizing alternative and outage supply sources. The ERP actions also call for demand reduction (Calleguas Municipal Water District, 2025).

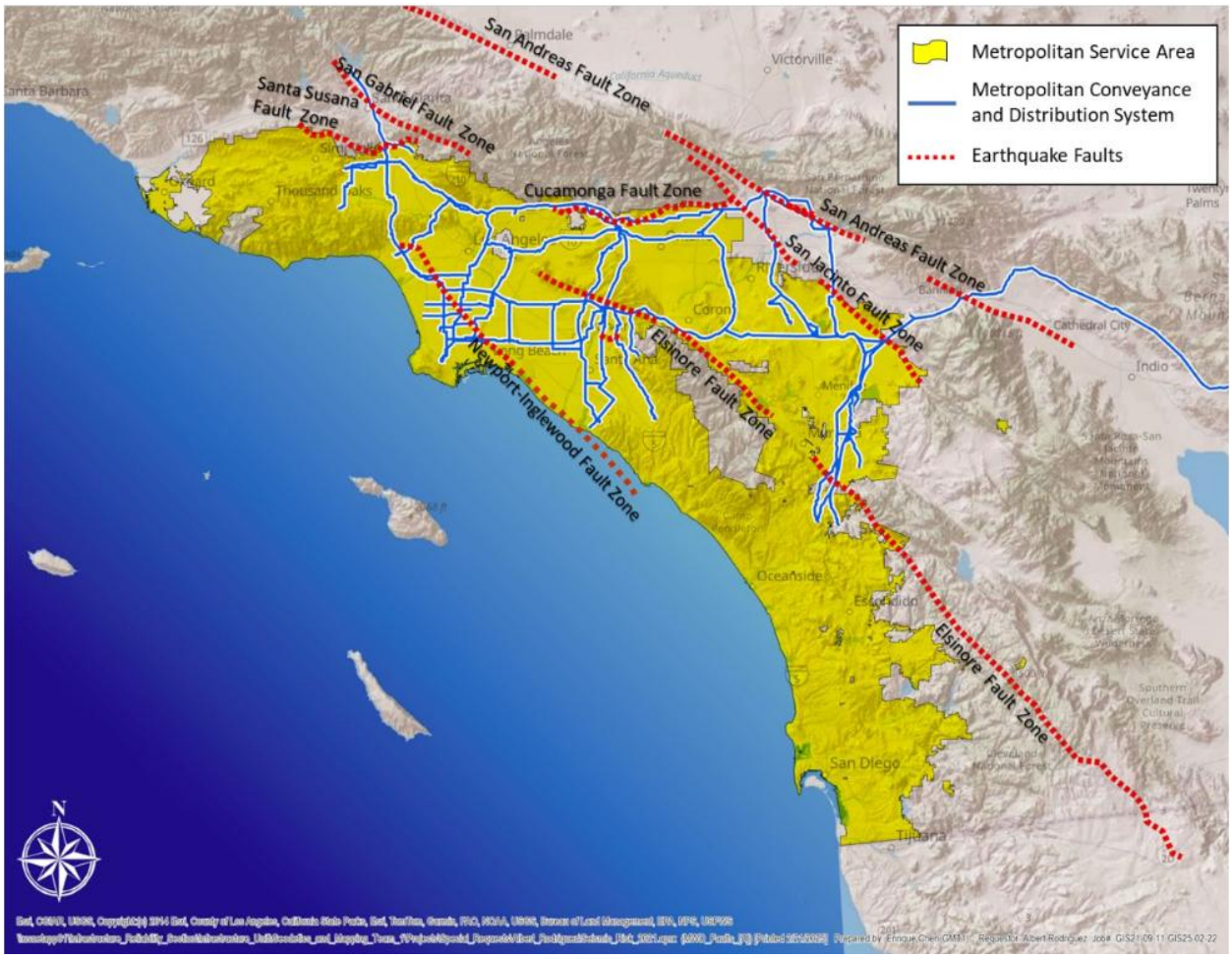
5.3.2 Metropolitan Catastrophe Strategies

The majority of Southern California's water is imported via three facilities. Those are the California Aqueduct, the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). All three sources cross major faults (Figure 5-1). A catastrophic event that results in an unplanned interruption in supply from any of these facilities would have a significant impact on the ability to

supply water. Consequently, Metropolitan has invested heavily in emergency storage facilities located both in and out of the region.

In the event of a State Water Project (SWP) outage, any reservoir south of the outage could be used to supply water to the Calleguas service area. In 2019, Metropolitan revised its emergency storage objective up to 750,000 AF from 500,000 AF. Metropolitan's emergency storage planning criteria mandate that the region should maintain adequate surface storage reserves to serve 75% of the firm retail demands for a six-month period. Further, it stated that these surface storage reserves should reside inside of the major earthquake fault lines that cross the California Aqueduct, the CRA, and the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

Figure 5-1. Imported Water Aqueducts Crossing Major Faults



Source: Metropolitan Seismic Resilience Report 2025 Update, Figure 2-1 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025)

5.3.3 Calleguas Catastrophe Strategies

Located at the northwestern extent of Metropolitan's service area, Calleguas has only one system connection with Metropolitan. If service from this supply is disrupted, Calleguas would

need to meet purveyor demands from water stored in Lake Bard and the Las Posas ASR Project; and Calleguas could utilize one or more interconnection. Providing Calleguas with a second water source during an outage was one of the primary reasons for development of the Las Posas ASR Project.

Existing and planned interconnections with adjacent water districts can also provide supplemental water in the event of an outage in the Calleguas system (see Sections 6.8 and 6.10 of the 2025 UWMP for more information on existing and planned interconnections). The recently completed Calleguas-Las Virgenes Interconnection could be used during an imported water outage if the supply disruption only impacts Calleguas. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) also relies on Metropolitan for SWP supplies, so a SWP outage in Metropolitan's or DWR's systems would impact both Calleguas and LVMWD.

Calleguas recently completed several planning efforts to address water reliability during a catastrophic imported water outage. These include, but are not limited to, the 2022 Water WSAS, 2025 WRISt, 2025 ERP (described above in Section 5.3.1), and the Water Shortage Supply Plan Technical Memorandum.

- The WSAS is a comprehensive planning effort that evaluated over 100 projects and programs to enhance water supply reliability, with emphasis on recommended projects, to meet Calleguas's water demands during an extended outage of imported supplies. Calleguas is currently implementing some of the recommendations of the WSAS. See Section 6.10 of the 2025 UWMP for more information.
- The WRISt built upon the WSAS to reevaluate the top projects for their potential benefits under normal, dry-year water supply, and outage supply conditions. The WRISt recommends a portfolio of projects and near-term "No-Regrets" actions intended to initiate the highest-scoring supply reliability and local resilience improvements. The WRISt also provides an adaptive management framework for project implementation to consider changing conditions over time. Calleguas is currently implementing many of the no-regret actions. See Section 6.10 of the 2025 UWMP for more information.
- The Water Shortage Supply Plan Technical Memorandum describes how Calleguas would manage a water shortage, including in the event of a catastrophic interruption of imported water. The intended purpose of the Water Shortage Supply Plan Technical Memorandum is to provide an overview of response actions and demand reductions to Calleguas and the purveyors during an outage for up to six months. The Water Supply Shortage Memorandum is provided as Attachment H.2.

Calleguas has several options to receive potable water during a catastrophic imported water outage. One such option is Calleguas's Lake Bard. Lake Bard has a total storage capacity of 10,500 AF and is generally kept full so it is ready during an outage of imported supply. Currently, water from Lake Bard is supplied to the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (LBWFP) through gravity alone, and only 7,500 AF of water stored in Lake Bard can be moved to the WFP to be treated and delivered as potable water. The remaining 3,000 AF is available as an emergency non-potable supply. However, Calleguas is currently in design of a pump station that will allow nearly the entire volume stored in Lake Bard to be treated and delivered as potable

water. The LBWFP has a treatment capacity ranging from 30 to 100 cfs. Based on this capacity, Lake Bard would empty in 5.5 weeks at maximum LBWFP flows and four months at minimum LBWFP flows.

Calleguas currently has over 20,000 AF of groundwater stored in the Las Posas ASR Project, which could provide six months of supply at 55 cfs or just over a year of supply at 25 cfs.

Additionally, Calleguas has accumulated groundwater storage credits under programs approved by Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) in basins within the Calleguas service area. These credits may be able to be pumped by purveyors during an extended outage of imported supplies. Utilizing a combination of Lake Bard and Calleguas stored groundwater, and by limiting water supplies for purveyors to health and safety quantities only, Calleguas can endure an extended disruption in service from Metropolitan.

Calleguas's normal imported water supply comes through Metropolitan's West Valley Feeder No. 2 pipeline. Metropolitan leases a smaller, parallel pipeline, West Valley Feeder No. 1, to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). Metropolitan has an agreement for LADWP to provide Calleguas with an average of 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) of LADWP water through West Valley Feeder No.1 when water is not available through West Valley Feeder No.2.

Metropolitan also has a connection capable of receiving up to 150 cfs of untreated water from LADWP's Los Angeles Aqueduct System, which originates in the Owens Valley east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The connection is in Magazine Canyon, which is about half a mile north of Metropolitan's Jensen Water Treatment Plant, and the water could be treated there. There is no formal agreement with LADWP to provide water to Metropolitan through this connection, but Metropolitan staff has indicated that LADWP has been cooperative about providing water in the past. In addition, Metropolitan can wheel about 35 cfs of Colorado River water to Calleguas through LADWP's LA-17 connection in Eagle Rock, West Valley Feeder No. 1, and the CA-0l meter connection in Chatsworth. There is also no formal agreement with LADWP to provide water to Calleguas through this connection.

5.3.4 Calleguas Emergency Pipeline Repair Measures

The Calleguas distribution system has proven highly reliable for over 60 years. However, its potential vulnerability was demonstrated by the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, which resulted in numerous pipeline separations and cracked joints, and again in 1997 by an intense pressure surge that led to the rupture of a 20 linear-foot section of a 66-inch diameter pre-stressed concrete pipe in Simi Valley. Large diameter pipeline failures, if not addressed promptly and properly, can create health and safety risks for many thousands of customers. Facility failures may be caused by construction activity, earthquakes, power failures, or other conditions such as pressure surges (i.e., water hammer).

Recognizing the inherent vulnerability of water transmission systems, Calleguas has taken the following actions to establish a state of preparedness that facilitates timely emergency response and assures that repairs will be performed in the most efficient manner:

- Maintenance of an extensive inventory of pipe and fittings to repair all pipe sizes and types in its potable water system. Inventory ranges from 24 to 78 inches in diameter and is located at Calleguas's wellfield property.
- Development of comprehensive repair drawings for all pipeline types and sizes in its potable water system.
- Maintenance of an emergency contact list.
- Maintenance of contracts and insurance with contractors skilled in repair of large diameter pipelines.

5.4 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC Section 10632.5 mandates urban water suppliers to include in their UWMP a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess and mitigate the vulnerabilities of each of the various facilities of a water system.

Calleguas is a participant in the Ventura County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2022 update[1], which assesses the risks posed by natural and human-caused hazards and establishes mitigation strategies to reduce or avoid these risks. Earthquakes are addressed in this plan.

Calleguas also conducts its own seismic risk and resilience assessments on critical infrastructure, including imported water, the Wood Ranch Dam at Lake Bard, the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant, pipelines, Las Posas ASR wells, turnouts, and the Santa Susana Tunnel.

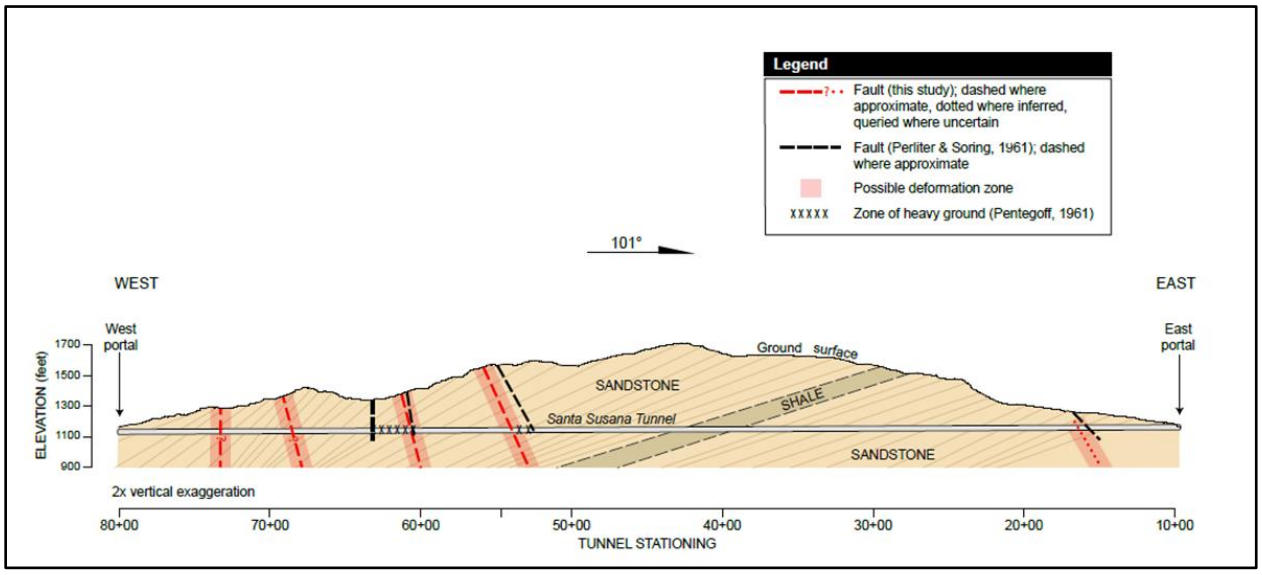
As described above, 100% of Calleguas's potable water supply most years is provided by Metropolitan at a single point – the East Portal in Chatsworth. It then passes through the Santa Susana Tunnel, a 1.3-mile long, 96-inch diameter tunnel that traverses the Santa Susana Pass and delivers water through the West Portal in Simi Valley. From there, the Calleguas system then branches and distributes water throughout the service area. The Santa Susana Tunnel was completed in 1962 and is tunneled through sandstone with thin shale interbeds. This single point of water delivery to the Calleguas system crosses several traces of a mapped fault zone (Figure 5-2) and is vulnerable to damage, or even complete collapse, in the event of a substantial earthquake.

[1]The 2022 update of the Ventura County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found online:

Volume 1: https://s48240.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-06_VenturaHMP_Vol1_Final.pdf

Volume 2: https://s48240.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-06_VenturaHMP_Vol2_Final.Compressed.pdf

Figure 5-2. Location of Faults along the Alignment of the Santa Susana Tunnel



Calleguas has completed a study of seismic impacts and mitigation options for the Santa Susana Tunnel. The study includes a geologic and geotechnical characterization and a Seismic Hazard Assessment. The assessment identified potential risks to the tunnel in the event of an earthquake. It also analyzed potential improvements to the tunnel to reduce risk of failure, potential repair methods to address failures should they occur, and bypass options around the tunnel to facilitate shutdowns for maintenance and deliver water in the event of a tunnel failure. Most recently, Calleguas completed a physical inspection of the tunnel and performed LiDAR mapping, survey, and scanning of the tunnel to determine baseline conditions and track any future movement or changes in condition. Results from the inspection concluded that the tunnel was not at risk of failure Calleguas concluded that improvements to mitigate the risk of tunnel damage in an earthquake, such as implementing new outage supply projects and strengthening sections of the tunnel, are more cost-effective than tunnel repairs, and bypass options are cost prohibitive. The next steps are to refine tunnel improvement approaches and implement the improvements.

6.0 Communication Protocols

Calleguas works closely with Metropolitan in implementing strategies that effectively communicate vital information for each of the six standard water shortage levels. Metropolitan has a detailed communications strategy for each water shortage level, as described in its WSCP, included in Attachment H.1.

Calleguas maintains a list of Public Information Officers, Conservation Coordinators, and other purveyor staff that would be involved in disseminating information about the duration and severity of water shortage levels. Purveyors interact directly with end water users and are best equipped to implement demand management measures at the retail level.

Calleguas has a range of methods to communicate with the public and may increase its public communication and outreach magnitude and frequency as water shortage stages increase.

These communication methods are listed below:

- Social Media posts.
- Large signs at key locations.
- LED-flashing traffic signs.
- Press conferences/releases/briefings and media kits.
- An electronic newsletter to customers, stakeholders, elected officials, business, civic and community groups.
- TV and radio interviews/appearances.
- Op-ed columns.
- Presentations at local government or organization meetings, public outreach events, homeowner associations, and more.
- Targeted media placements such as ad space in major dailies and/or inserts in the local papers (example provided in Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2).
- Online presence that includes specific information on the circumstances necessitating water demand reductions, current restrictions, fact sheet/FAQs, reporting waste violations, specific measures that can be taken to reduce water use, etc.

Figure 6-1. Landscape Is Change Bus Sign

Figure 6-2. Turf Removal Workshop Ad

7.0 Legal Authority

This section describes the legal authorities that empower Calleguas to implement and enforce its shortage response actions. Calleguas's Ordinance No. 12 gives its Board of Directors authority to take actions necessary to manage available supplies, including setting purveyor allocations and penalties for exceeding allocated deliveries. A copy of Ordinance No. 12 is included as Attachment H.3.

If necessary, Calleguas can declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. In addition, Calleguas will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services, including all purveyors, for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

8.0 Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

A water shortage may be created by a reduction in water supply, an increase in water demand, or a combination of both. Revenues vary according to local weather and the availability of water supplies. In dry years, imported demands increase, and Calleguas may receive higher-than-

anticipated revenues due to increased sales volumes. In wet years, imported demands decrease, and revenues drop due to lower sales volumes.

Calleguas maintains financial reserves that may be utilized to mitigate the impacts of water shortages. For example, during the 2012-2016 drought and 2020-2022 droughts, Calleguas utilized a portion of its reserves to increase its conservation budget for the purpose of extending a supplemental contribution to the Metropolitan Turf Replacement Rebate. Section 9 of the 2025 UWMP describes the rebates distributed throughout the Calleguas service area over the last five years. Additionally, in 2022 during a Stage 3 shortage level, Calleguas provided funding to its Retail Purveyors to help implement their WSCP shortage response actions. This included funding customer mailers for Port Hueneme Water Agency and the City of Simi Valley to communicate new water use restrictions.

8.1 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

During periods of reduced consumption, revenue from water sales will decline while expenses remain relatively constant. A natural disaster may also entail unpredicted expenditures for repairs. Therefore, it is imperative that Calleguas have adequate reserves to cover operating and emergency repair expenses during these periods.

On April 29, 2014, Calleguas's Board adopted Resolution No. 1829, establishing a reserve policy which calls for funds to be set aside to (1) operate for six months without any revenue from water sales, (2) replenish Lake Bard and the Las Posas groundwater basin after use of those supplies during an extended supply outage, and (3) make emergency repairs to critical facilities in the event of a catastrophic event.[2] Resolution No. 1829 designates 27,500 AF as the basis for the "Emergency Water Replacement Reserve," and that same volume of supply factors into the reliability assessment for the District. These reserve funds are in place and allow for Calleguas to operate for extended periods with reduced revenue from water sales while paying for significant repairs to its system due to an unexpected event. If periods of reduced consumption are prolonged, Calleguas may be required to adjust rates to remain financially stable.

As discussed previously, Calleguas has the authority to impose penalties for exceeding allocated deliveries during declared shortage conditions. Calleguas has monitoring and control of flow at all turnouts that provides real-time flow data to both Calleguas and the purveyor receiving water from the turnout; this assists in more efficient operations during both water shortage conditions and normal operating conditions.

Calleguas Resolution No. 1829 also states that "reserve funds may be used to smooth rate increases passed on to the purveyors from Metropolitan Water District." More information on the Calleguas Reserve Policy can be found here: https://www.calleguas.com/transparency/policies-and-ordinances/.

[2] Resolution No. 1829: https://www.calleguas.com/transparency/policies-and-ordinances/

Much of the water system operating costs are fixed, while Calleguas's revenue is primarily driven by the volumetric use rate that varies year to year. Consequently, Calleguas is also considering evaluating a restructuring of their rates to further mitigate financial shortages during a water shortage stage in their next rate study. Calleguas's 2026 water rates currently include pass-through costs from Metropolitan, a fixed capacity charge of $68, and a volumetric rate of $530 per AF of water used. Calleguas's current water rates can be found here: https://www.calleguas.com/your-water/rates-charges/

9.0 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate, and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated during each UWMP update cycle to incorporate new information. For example, new supply augmentation actions will be added, and actions that are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. While preparing the Annual Assessment each year, Calleguas will routinely consider the functionality the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for its Board of Directors if changes are found to be needed.

10.0 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Calleguas adopted this WSCP with the 2025 UWMP. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in May 2026, and a public hearing was held on June 3, 2026 to receive public input on the draft 2025 UWMP and the WSCP.

Calleguas provided notice of preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP more than 60 days in advance of the public hearing. Calleguas also provided a notice of availability of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP and notice of the public hearing to consider adoption of both plans to its purveyors, Metropolitan, other key stakeholders, and the public in accordance with CWC Sections 10621(b) and 10642, and Government Code Section 6066. In addition, a public notice advertising the public hearing was published in English in the Ventura County Star and local Acorn Newspapers and in Spanish in the La Vida Newspaper on multiple dates in May 2026. Appendix D of the 2025 UWMP includes the notices.

The Calleguas Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at a public meeting on June 3, 2026. The resolution of adoption is included as Attachment H.5.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. This WSCP will be available to the public on the Calleguas website (www.calleguas.com), and at the Calleguas public office during normal business hours for public review.

If Calleguas 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

Calleguas Municipal Water District. (2025). *Emergency Response Plan.*

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (2025). *Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.*

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (2025). *Seismic Resilience Report 2025 Update.*

Tetra Tech, County of Ventura, Ventura County Sheriff. (2022). *Ventura County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Attachment H.1– The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California WSCP

Available at: https://d1q0afiq12ywwq.cloudfront.net/media/wgghnwmz/2025-water-shortage-contingency-plan-june-2026.pdf

H.1

Attachment H.2 – Water Supply Shortage Memorandum

H.2

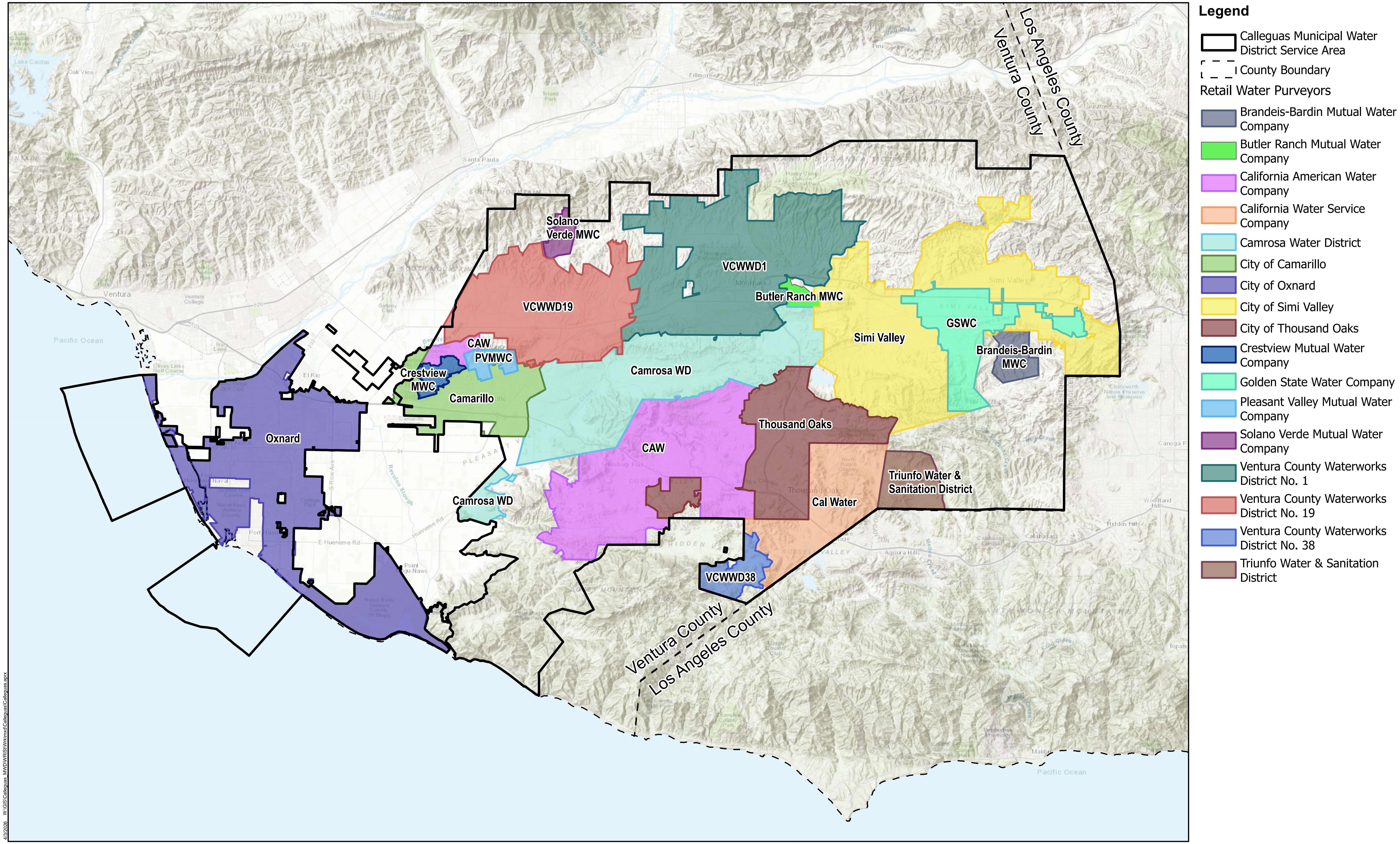
Final Technical Memorandum

Date:	6/5/2026
To:	Jennifer Lancaster Manager of Water Resources
Client	Calleguas Municipal Water District
Prepared By:	Heather Freed, PE, Cason Roberts, EIT
Reviewed By:	Rob Morrow, PE
Project	2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Subject:	Water Shortage Supply Plan

Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) provides high quality drinking water on a wholesale basis to 19 cities, local water agencies, county waterworks districts, investor-owned utilities, and mutual water companies (known collectively as purveyors) in southeastern Ventura County. The Calleguas service area, shown in Figure 1, spans from the City of Simi Valley in the east to the Cities of Oxnard and Port Hueneme in the west. The purveyors located in the Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks area (known as the Upper Zone), rely on imported water from Calleguas as their primary supply source and have limited to no local supply. Purveyors further west, including those in the Las Posas Valley, Pleasant Valley, and Oxnard Plain, are located in the Lower Zone and use a mix of groundwater and imported water from Calleguas to meet potable demands.

Calleguas receives primarily State Water Project (SWP) supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). Historically, SWP supplies have been reliable until the most recent droughts. The 2012 to 2016 and 2021 to 2022 statewide droughts resulted in severe SWP reductions resulting in significant water shortages to Calleguas and its purveyors. Additionally, Calleguas only has a single direct connection to receive supply from Metropolitan at its East Portal and that water is conveyed into Calleguas's service area via the Santa Susana Tunnel. If there was an earthquake or other disaster that damaged the Santa Susana Tunnel or other critical water supply facilities, Calleguas could lose access to its supply for a period of time.

While Calleguas has made recent investments to improve water supply reliability and resilience in the region and is working toward their strategic goal of "A New Model for Resilience" for the service area, imported water shortages and outages continue to be a risk for the region. A water supply shortage or imported water outage impacts purveyors differently depending on their reliance on imported supplies.



Prepared by: WSC

References:
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983

Notes:
Overlying agricultural purveyors and sub-agencies of purveyors are not illustrated.

Prepared for: CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2025 UWMP - Water Shortage Supply Plan

Figure 1. Retail Purveyors Served by Calleguas

This technical memorandum was prepared to support Calleguas's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). It describes Calleguas's projected supply reliability during a during a Normal Year, Single-Dry Year, and a Five Consecutive Dry Year Scenario as required for the UWMP. Additionally, this memorandum describes the impacts to Calleguas and the purveyors during a six-month imported water outage. This is intended to be a planning-level guide that purveyors can use to plan and prepare for water shortages. Calleguas encourages purveyors to reference this in their 2025 UWMP and WSCP updates.

1.0 Water Shortage Condition

As part of the 2025 UWMP, Calleguas coordinated with its purveyors to receive current and projected population, water demand, and water supplies, including imported water supply needs. Many of the purveyors are urban water suppliers and have prepared updated demand and supply projections considering expected population growth, planned investments in local supplies, water use trends, conservation regulations, and climate change. Many of the purveyors who are not urban water suppliers also provided their current projections. For non-urban water suppliers that did not have long term projections available[1], the average supply and demand over the last five years was assumed to be constant through 2050. This volume accounts for 4% of the total projected potable water sales.

Table 1 lists the projected total service area demand, local supplies, imported water sales, replenishment water, and recycled water demands through 2050.

[1] Non-urban water suppliers that did not have long-term projections available include California American Water – Las Posas District, Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company, Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company, VCWWD No. 19, VCWWD No. 38, and Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company.

Table 1. Actual (2025) and Projected (2030 – 2050) Demands (Acre-Feet per Year)

Use Type	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Service Area Demand[1,2]	115,680	124,710	124,380	124,180	125,210	125,520
Local Groundwater[1,2]	35,320	43,710	41,740	40,720	39,870	39,060
Local Recycled Water[1,3]	7,620	8,300	8,560	9,060	9,570	10,070
Calleguas Imported Water Sales[1,4]	**72,740**	**72,700**	**74,090**	**74,380**	**75,770**	**76,390**
Replenishment Water[1,4]	760	650	650	650	650	650
Calleguas Total Potable Demand	**73,500**	**73,350**	**74,740**	**75,030**	**76,420**	**77,040**
Recycled Water Sales[1,5]	130	80	80	80	80	80
TOTAL	**73,630**	**73,430**	**74,820**	**75,110**	**76,500**	**77,120**

Notes:

1. All values are rounded to the nearest 10.
2. Local groundwater supply projections provided by purveyors. This includes potable groundwater, desalted groundwater, and non-potable groundwater resources.
3. Local recycled water supply projections provided by purveyors. This includes tertiary treated recycled water, non-potable surface water diverted from Conejo Creek, and future potable reuse.
4. Replenishment water projections are based on the 2021-2025 average net input to Lake Bard to account for evaporative losses.
5. Recycled water sales projections are based on the 2021-2025 average recycled water sales to Simi Valley.

Calleguas also coordinated with Metropolitan for imported water supply availability. Metropolitan's Draft 2025 UWMP projects it will have reliable supplies during a Normal, Single-Dry, and Five Consecutive Dry Year condition for the Calleguas service area (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2025). However, Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP includes a single outcome approach while their 2020 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), which is their most recent long-term, comprehensive water resources planning document, includes a wider range of scenarios of conditions than included in their UWMP assessment.

For more conservative planning, Calleguas's water reliability assessment in the 2025 UWMP relies on imported water projections developed for Calleguas's Water Resource Implementation Strategy (WRISt) rather than Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP assessment. The WRISt imported water projections were developed using Metropolitan's 2020 IRP reduced imported supply projections for the Calleguas service area, and incorporated Metropolitan's planned drought action and core supply projects. See Section 7.1.1.3 of Calleguas's 2025 UWMP for more information on the WRISt imported water supply projections used for the water reliability assessment (WSC, 2026).

Based on the projected demand on Calleguas (Table 1) and imported water supply projections developed for WRISt, Calleguas projects it will have reliable water supplies during a Normal Year, Single-Dry Year, and the first four years of a Five Consecutive Dry Year Scenario. In the fifth consecutive drought year, imported water supplies are projected to be insufficient to meet

the projected unconstrained demand. Calleguas would use its WSCP to guide actions to reduce demand ranging from 10% to 15% to match the available supply in the fifth year of a drought. In turn, purveyors would use their own WSCPs to implement the end-user demand management measures they have identified to achieve the required level of conservation. See Section 7.1.4 in the 2025 UWMP for more information on Calleguas's water reliability assessment.

Table 2 lists Calleguas's water supply reliability during each year type. The reliability is based on projected imported water demand. For example, for a purveyor with an imported water demand from Calleguas of 1,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), Calleguas projects it could meet 100% of that demand in all years except in the fifth year of a Five Consecutive Dry Year Scenario. In the fifth year of a drought, Calleguas projects it could meet 85% of demand (850 AFY) through 2050. Water supply reliability is projected to increase in the future because new local water supply projects are anticipated to come online to reduce imported water needs.

For the drought risk assessment, which focuses on a near term drought from 2026 through 2030, Calleguas utilizes Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP projections based on the 1988 to 1992 hydrology representing the driest five-consecutive year historic sequence for its water supply. These projections incorporate current conditions, including Metropolitan's existing storage balances. Metropolitan projects it will be able to meet Calleguas's imported water demand without any shortages for their drought risk assessment. See Section 7.2 of the 2025 UWMP for more information on the drought risk assessment.

Table 2. Calleguas Water Supply Reliability

Year Type	Source	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal Year	WRISt/ Met 2020 IRP Projections, Average imported water supply from 96 projections	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-Dry Year	WRISt/ Met 2020 IRP Projections, Minimum imported water supply during a single dry year from 96 projections	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Five Consecutive Dry Years						
1st Year	WRISt/ Met 2020 IRP Projections, Minimum imported water supply for five consecutive years from 96 projections	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2nd Year		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3rd Year		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
4th Year		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5th Year		85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Notes: Water supply reliability percentage is based on projected imported water demand.

2.0 Imported Water Outage Condition

In addition to the water supply assessment scenario required for the 2025 UWMP described above, Calleguas plans for a worst-case condition of a six-month imported water outage. This analysis leverages the Excel-based Projection Tool developed as part of Calleguas's WRISt to evaluate water supply portfolios for the Calleguas service area under varying demand, supply, and outage conditions. The Projection Tool simulates monthly operations during a six-month imported water system outage and balances water supplies and demand on a purveyor, pressure zone region, and service area-wide basis incorporating conveyance constraints and operational priorities. The Projection Tool assumes local supplies, including purveyor groundwater and recycled water supplies, are used first, and imported water or outage supplies during an outage scenario will be used to meet remaining demands. Under water shortage conditions, Calleguas-provided supplies are prioritized to meet minimum health and safety needs, with remaining supplies allocated proportionally across purveyors. During shortage and outage conditions, conservation requirements are quantified at the purveyor level.

The projected local supplies and demand by purveyors (Table 1) were input into the Projection Tool to simulate Calleguas's use of outage supplies and the conservation required under a six-month imported water outage scenario. The outage scenario was evaluated for 2026 and 2030 conditions. Calleguas has made significant investments in recent years to reduce system risk and improve resiliency during an imported water outage. While many outage projects have been completed, many other projects are expected to be completed by 2030. The 2026 condition is the most vulnerable before the completion of future outage projects. Additionally, multiple purveyors are projecting an increase in local supplies by 2030 which will further improve system resilience during an imported outage scenario.

2.1 2026 Outage Scenario

The 2026 outage scenario was developed using 2025 supply and demand provided by each purveyor. Table 3 lists the current Calleguas outage supplies included in the 2026 outage scenario. Calleguas has outage supplies that can supply up to 165.5 cubic feet per second (cfs). However, Lake Bard and the Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project are both limited by their storage volume.

Table 3. Near Term Outage Scenario- Outage Supplies

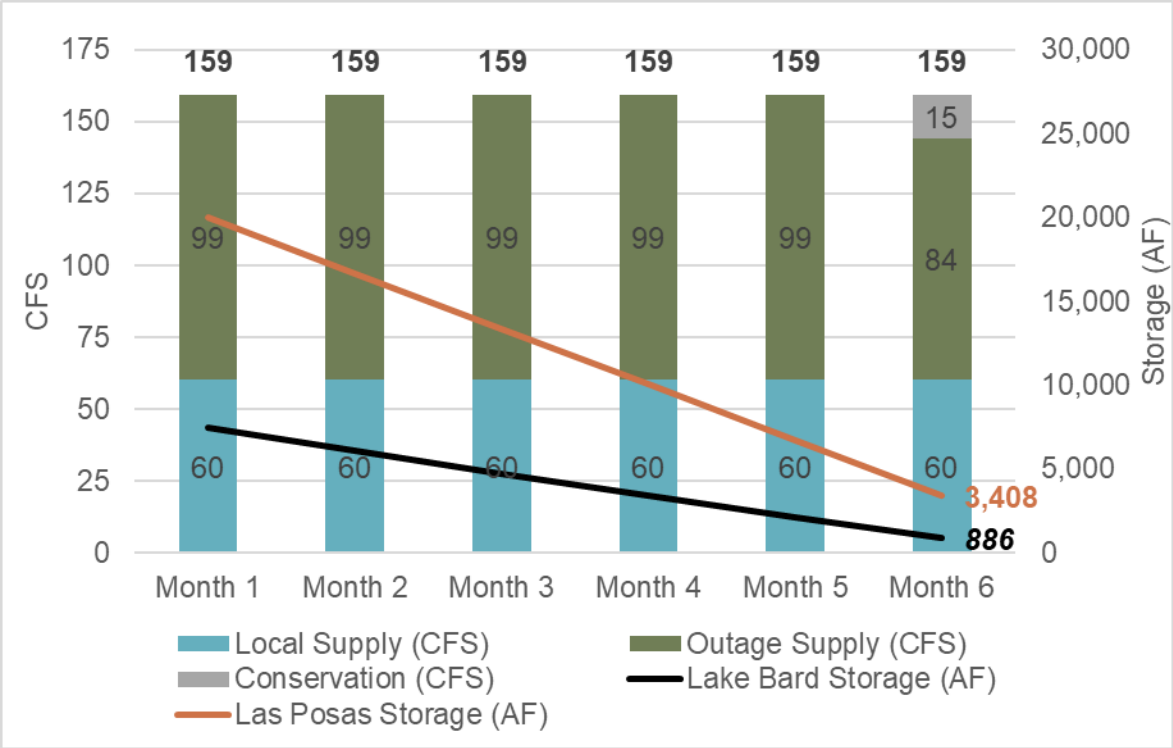
Outage Supply	Supply Capacity, cfs	Storage Volume, AF	Areas that can be served
Lake Bard	95	7,500	Entire System
Las Posas ASR Project	55	20,000	Entire System
Las Virgenes Interconnection	12.5	N/A	Triunfo Water and Sanitation District, Cal Water, and the City of Thousand Oaks and California American Water via the Lindero Reverse Flow Bypass
Crestview Interconnection	3	N/A	Crestview, City of Camarillo, California American Water-Las Posas (Camarillo), City of Oxnard, PHWA
Total	**165.5**	**27,500**	

Note: The minimum supply capacity for each outage project is assumed for conservative planning assumptions.

Figure 2 shows how local and outage supplies could be used during a six-month imported water outage in 2026. The figure shows the monthly supply use in cfs, including total local and outage supplies, used to meet the service area's demand, and the change in storage at Lake Bard and the Las Posas ASR Project as those supplies are used.

As storage volumes decline in Lake Bard and the Las Posas ASR Project, the available supply capacity is reduced to extend use of these supplies over the outage period. While this is not projected to occur for the Las Posas ASR Project, the supply capacity from Lake Bard is modeled to decline in month six due to its low storage volume. The restricted supply capacity from Lake Bard contributes to the reduced outage supply and the need for 15 cfs of conservation in month six shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Near Term Imported Water Outage



It is likely that Calleguas would call for conservation ahead of month six of an outage. Because the ability to meet all demands in month six is driven by supply limitations from Lake Bard due to a low storage volume, conservation would need to be sufficient to prevent the emptying of Lake Bard. Using the Projection Tool, it is estimated that Calleguas could meet water demand during a six-month imported water outage with a minimum 10% reduction in the service area's imported water demand with the existing outage supplies. Purveyors who only use imported water would need to reduce their demand by 10%, while purveyors with local supplies would be less impacted during the outage.

Figure 3 shows the use of supplies during a six-month outage with a 10% reduction in imported water demand (approximately 10 cfs conservation savings per month). Table 4 shows the water conservation required by each purveyor to meet a 10% imported water demand reduction. Purveyors that rely entirely on imported water are shown to need to meet the 10% conservation goal, while purveyors with local supplies have a lower conservation goal depending on their dependance on imported water.

Figure 3. Near Term Imported Water Outage, Mandatory 10% <u>Imported</u> Water Demand Reduction

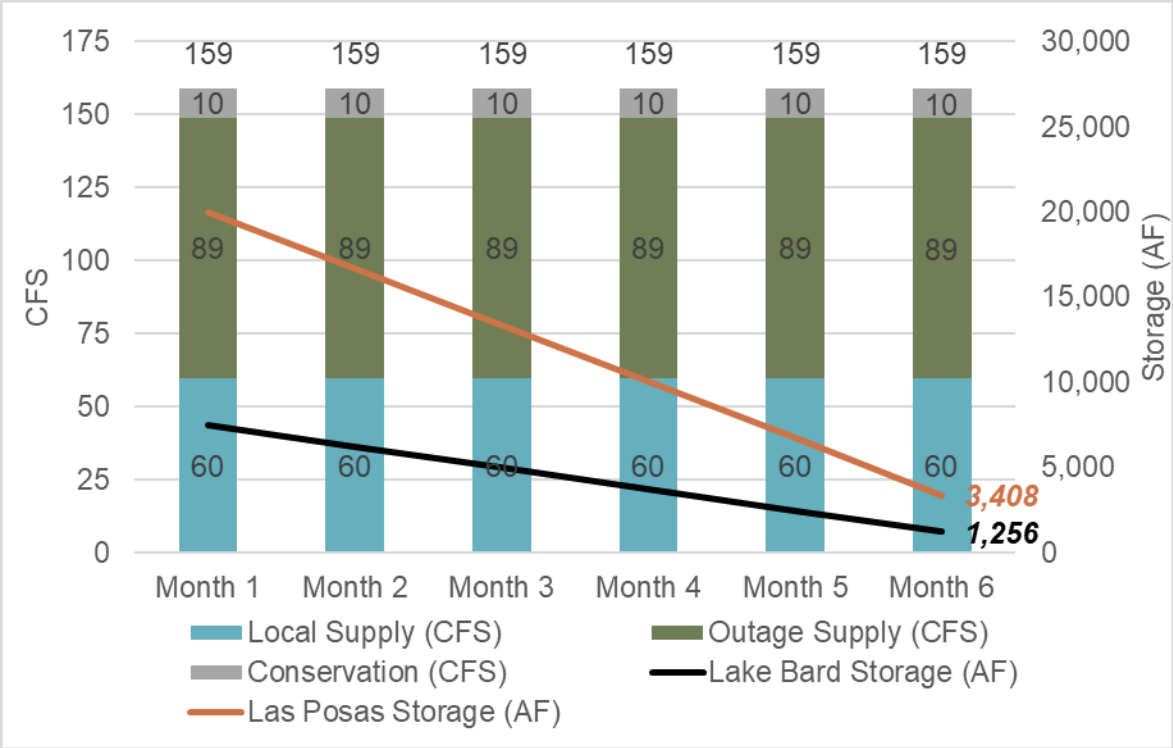


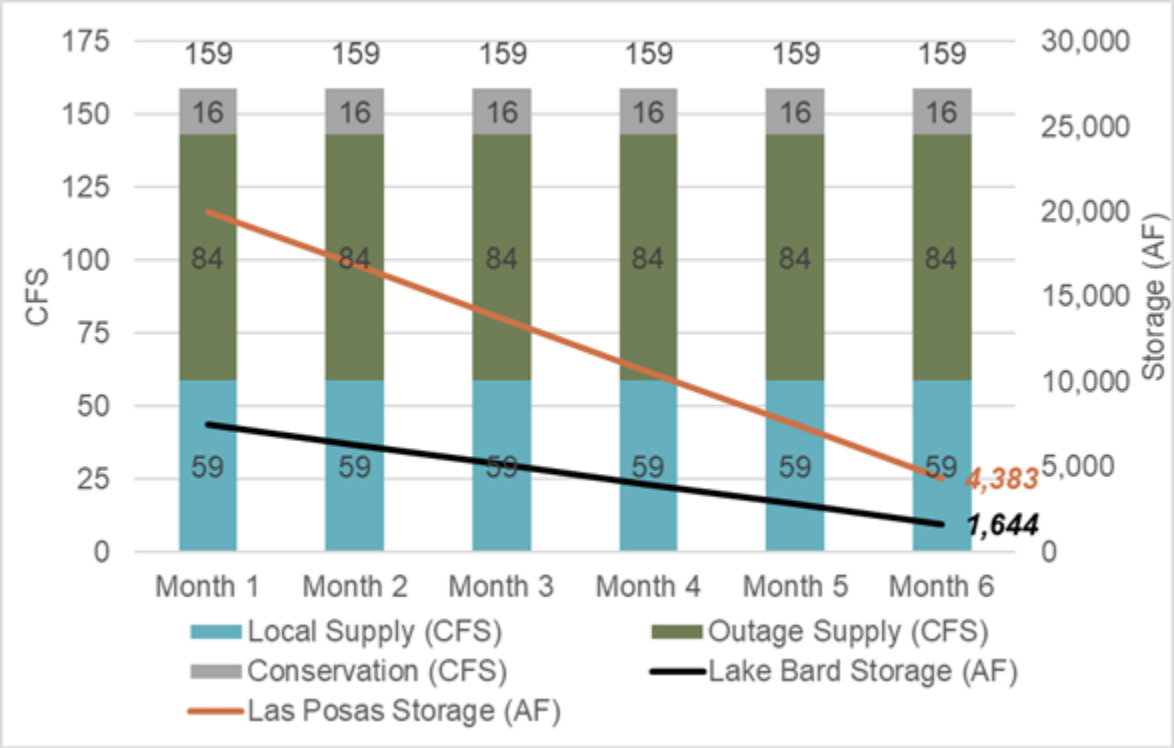
Table 4. Minimum Water Conservation by Purveyor to Achieve a 10% Reduction in Imported Water Demand

Purveyor	Minimum Conservation Needed to meet a 10% Reduction in Imported Water Demand
Berylwood Heights Mutual Water Company	0%
Brandeis-Bardin MWC	10%
Butler Ranch Mutual Water Company	0%
California American Water Company - Las Posas (Camarillo)	10%
California American Water Company - Ventura County District	10%
California Water Service Company (eastern Thousand Oaks)	10%
Camrosa Water District	3%
City of Camarillo	4%
City of Oxnard	4%
City of Thousand Oaks	10%
Crestview Mutual Water Company	1%
Golden State Water Company - Simi Valley	8%
Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company	3%
Solano Verde Mutual Water Company	10%
Triunfo Water and Sanitation District	10%
VCWWD No. 1	8%
VCWWD No. 19	1%
VCWWD No. 38	10%
Waterworks District No. 8 - Simi Valley	10%
Zone Mutual Water Company	0%

Alternatively, Figure 4 shows the use of supplies with a 10% reduction in total water demand for all purveyors during a six-month outage. This reduction represents approximately 16 cfs of conservation savings on a monthly basis and is applied proportionally to each purveyor's baseline demand.

This scenario is provided to demonstrate how system operations and supply utilization could change if an overall demand reduction were applied to all purveyors. Calleguas's actions and any requests for conservation will be evaluated and tailored to the specific imported outage conditions at the time. In evaluating whether and how to seek demand reductions during an outage, Calleguas will consider potential tradeoffs, system flexibility, and the relative impacts to individual purveyors, and how different approaches may affect overall system operations during extended outages.

Figure 4. Near Term Imported Water Outage, Mandatory 10% Total Water Demand Reduction



2.2 2030 Outage Scenario

The 2030 outage scenario uses projected supply and demand for 2030 provided by each purveyor. Many purveyors project their imported water needs will decline by 2030 with investment in new local supplies. Additionally, Calleguas is projecting to have an additional 9.3 cfs (for a total of almost 175 cfs) of outage supplies online by 2030 and to be able to access all of Lake Bard's storage for potable use, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Near Term Outage Scenario - Outage Supplies

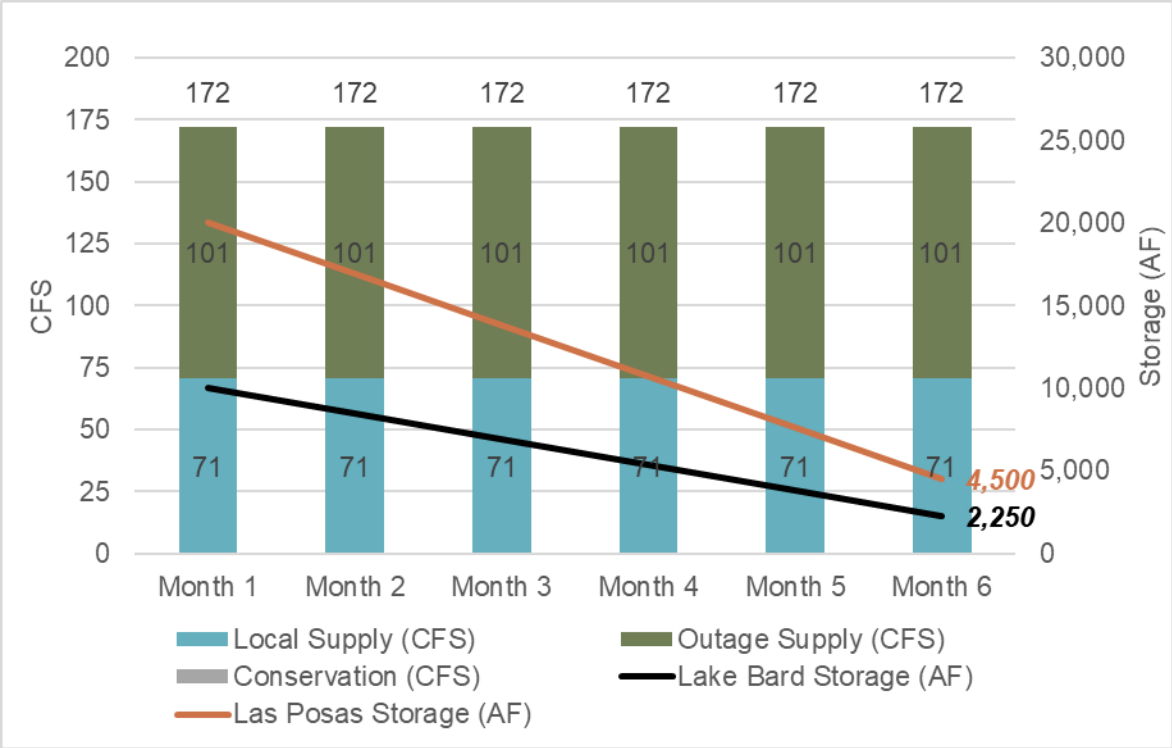
Outage Supply	Supply Capacity, cfs	Storage Volume, AF	Areas that can be served
Lake Bard	95	10,000	Entire System
Las Posas ASR Project	55	20,000	Entire System
Las Virgenes Interconnection	12.5	N/A	Triunfo Water and Sanitation District, Cal Water, and the City of Thousand Oaks and California American Water via the Lindero Reverse Flow Bypass
Crestview Interconnection	3	N/A	Crestview, City of Camarillo, California American Water-Las Posas (Camarillo), City of Oxnard
Ventura Interconnection	5	N/A	City of Oxnard, PHWA
Fairview Well	1.3	N/A	VCWWD No. 1
Total	**171.8**	**30,000**	

Note: The minimum supply capacity for each outage project is assumed for conservative planning assumptions.

Figure 55 shows the use of supplies to meet demand during a 2030 imported water outage scenario. The total water demands are projected to increase by 2030 (159 cfs to 173 cfs), but the imported water demand is projected to only increase slightly (99 cfs to 102 cfs in 2030) because purveyor local supplies are projected also to increase (60 cfs to 71 cfs in 2030).

As shown, the model predicts that, with planned local supply projects by the purveyors and Calleguas's planned outage projects, Calleguas could meet projected demands during a six-month imported water outage. The Projection Tool has limitations and may not fully capture infrastructure constraints such as the time it takes to begin using an outage supply, but it does indicate that by 2030 the region will be in a much better position to handle an imported water supply outage due to the investments by Calleguas and its purveyors.

Figure 5. 2030 Imported Water Scenario



Attachment H.3 – Calleguas Municipal Water District Ordinance 12

H.3

ORDINANCE NO. 12

AN ORDINANCE OF CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
COVERING THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER SERVICE
TO PURVEYORS WITHIN CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, AS AMENDED

WHEREAS, Calleguas Municipal Water District ("District") is a public agency and special district created in 1953 by a vote of the electorate and organized pursuant to the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the District is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("Metropolitan"). Metropolitan is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts which cooperatively plan and manage water supply resources for approximately 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties; and

WHEREAS, the District's purpose is to provide a supplemental imported water supply to its service area in order to augment local water supplies for municipal, industrial, and agricultural users; and

WHEREAS, the District serves approximately 366 square miles within the southeast portion of Ventura County, including the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, Oxnard, and Port Hueneme as well as the unincorporated areas of Oak Park, Santa Rosa Valley, Bell Canyon, Lake Sherwood, Somis, Las Posas Estates, Camarillo Heights, and Naval Base Ventura County through its Purveyors; and

WHEREAS, the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, as amended, enables the District to establish water rates it charges its Purveyors, for the purposes of paying operating expenses, providing for repairs and depreciation of works, providing a reasonable surplus, and paying interest on bonded debt, among other things; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the District (the "Board of Directors") by Ordinance No. 12, adopted July 21, 1971, established the rules, regulations and rates for water sold to its Purveyors; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that certain modifications to Ordinance No. 12 are necessary;

WHEREAS, the establishment, modification, and approval of rates or other charges by the District is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080(b)(8)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY. That, subject to all applicable provisions of the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, as amended, the following rules, regulations and rate structures governing the service of water to Purveyors by the District are hereby adopted and shall become effective on the date adopted by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Board of Directors" or "Board" shall refer to the Board of Directors of the Calleguas Municipal Water District.

(b) "Capacity Charge" is a charge imposed on each Purveyor and designed to recover the cost of infrastructure to meet peaking and emergency demands.

(c) "Capacity Rate" is the rate at which the Capacity Charge is assessed.

(d) "District" shall mean the Calleguas Municipal Water District, duly organized under and by virtue of the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, as amended.

(e) "Domestic and Municipal purposes" shall mean the use of water for all domestic, municipal, commercial, industrial, and recreational purposes, commonly, but not exclusively, served by the water supply of the city, town, or other similar population group.

(f) "General Manager" shall refer to the General Manager of the Calleguas Municipal Water District.

(g) "High Flow Charge" is a charge for water, applied when a Purveyor's demand for water at a given service connection exceeds the established maximum rated flow capacity of that particular District service connection.

(h) "Low Flow Charge" is a charge for water, applied when a Purveyor's demand for water at a given service connection is more than zero but less than 10% of the established rated maximum flow capacity of that particular District service connection.

(i) "Purveyor" shall mean any city, municipal water district, county water district, county waterworks district, mutual water company, public or private utility and other public corporation, the corporate area of which, in whole or in part, is included in the District as a separate unit.

(j) "Minimum Maintenance Charge" is a charge intended to cover costs associated with service connection meter reading and processing for inactive service connections.

(k) "Pumping Charge" is a charge to a Purveyor intended to reimburse the District for electrical service costs incurred for the operation of District pump stations. The charge shall be assessed based on invoices to the District from the electrical service provider or as calculated by the District when the District is the electrical service provider.

(l) "Readiness-to-Serve Charge" is a charge intended to recover the principal and interest payments on Metropolitan's non-tax supported debt service that had been or would be issued to fund capital improvements necessary to meet the continuing reliability and water quality needs associated with current and projected demands.

(m) "Service Connection" shall mean all pipes, valves, meters and other necessary or usual appurtenances required for operation and measurement of water delivered from a District transmission pipeline to a Purveyor.

(n) "Temporary Service Connection" is a service connection for construction or other non-permanent purposes subject to all terms and conditions of a District operating agreement.

(o) "Temporary Water Rate" is the rate for water supplied to an entity other than a Purveyor at a Temporary Service Connection for construction or other short-term purposes clearly defined and approved in advance in writing by the General Manager.

(p) "Supply Rate" is a water rate for domestic and municipal water, set to recover supply costs, applicable to all water purchases.

SECTION 3. DOMESTIC AND MUNICIPAL WATER.

(a) Each Purveyor shall be obligated to pay for all water delivered to the Purveyor by the District at the appropriate rate as established annually by the Board of Directors.

(b) Not Used

(c) The Readiness-to-Serve Charge assessed by Metropolitan will be proportionally shared by the Purveyors based on the current 10 fiscal year rolling average of water purchases.

(d) A Capacity Charge shall be paid by each Purveyor annually based on the calculated total average flow rate that occurred during the Purveyor's peak week of water purchases from May 1 through September 30. The Capacity Charge will be determined in the second quarter of the calendar year during the annual rate setting process and calculated by using the prior calendar year's peak week. Each week shall begin on Tuesday. The charge shall be determined by multiplying the average flow as calculated in cubic feet per second (cfs) by the Capacity Charge as established by the Board of Directors. Payment shall be paid in 12 equal monthly installments starting in January of the following calendar year.

(e) Pumping charges associated with the delivery of water shall be passed through as a line item on the monthly water bill to the applicable Purveyors. If a District pump station delivers water to more than one Purveyor, the utility bills will be apportioned accordingly by the percentage of water purchased by the applicable Purveyors.

(f) The billing rate for water supplied to any entity at a Temporary Service Connection for construction or other short-term purposes clearly defined and approved in advance in writing by the General Manager shall be billed at the Temporary Water Rate as established by the Board of Directors. Temporary customers shall deliver to the District an executed copy of the District's "Application for Temporary Water Service" agreement and the deposit amount noted in the agreement prior to the commencement of temporary service. The entity shall be

subject to all terms and conditions as outlined in the agreement, including time and materials charges for installation, monthly maintenance, and removal of temporary service equipment. The deposit may be waived for contractors currently performing work under a contract with the District.

(g) When a Purveyor's demand for water at a given service connection exceeds the established maximum flow capacity of that particular District service connection, a High Flow Charge calculated at 150% of the rated maximum capacity of the service connection will be assessed for each tenth of an hour of operation over the established maximum flow capacity.

(h) When a Purveyor's demand for water at a given service connection is more than zero but less than 10% of the established maximum flow capacity of that particular District service connection, a Low Flow Charge calculated at 10% of the rated maximum capacity of the service connection will be assessed for each tenth of an hour of operation between zero and 10% of the established maximum flow capacity.

(i) A Minimum Maintenance Charge, as established by the Board of Directors, shall be assessed on a monthly basis, in place of monthly water sales, for each service connection with monthly water sales less than the Minimum Maintenance Charge.

G) The Board of Directors shall have the absolute and sole authority to change the rates specified in this Ordinance, and to implement new rates or pass-through charges imposed on the District. The Board of Directors shall make every reasonable effort to provide 60 days' advance notice to all Purveyors of such rate changes.

SECTION 4. BILLING. Water meters shall be read weekly, on Tuesdays, and on the nearest business day to the last calendar day of each month. As soon after the billing period as practicable, the District will mail or deliver to each Purveyor a statement of its bill for the preceding month. All bills or charges shall be due and payable immediately upon receipt. The following conditions also apply:

(a) Delinquencies/Penalties. Water service bills shall be delinquent if not paid by the last business day of the month of the date of mailing. Delinquent bills are subject to a penalty of 1% of the outstanding balance which shall be added thereto and charged to and collected from the Purveyor on a monthly basis, including the previous month's penalty. If payment for water service and/or penalty is not received in the District Office within 60 days after such bill has become delinquent, the Board will consider appropriate action including discontinuance of service. Notice of discontinuance of service will be given to the delinquent Purveyor by registered mail at least 10 days prior to the date of discontinuance.

(b) Cash Deposit. Whenever any Purveyor fails to pay its water bills, the Board of Directors may require as a condition for further service a cash deposit, at an amount determined by the Board, to guarantee the prompt payment of its account in the future. The Board of Directors shall have full power to determine whether or not such deposit shall be made and the amount thereof, and the time when the requirement for deposit by any Purveyor shall be discontinued.

(c) Application of Deposit. If a Purveyor who has made such deposit fails to pay its delinquent bill or bills, including all added penalties within 30 days after delinquency, its deposit shall be applied on its account and the service discontinued until such time as the deposit is restored by the Purveyor.

SECTION 5. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) Authorized Distribution of District Supplied Water. The right of any Purveyor to water served by the District's facilities shall be restricted to the amount required for uses within the District's boundaries. Except as required by state law or a wheeling agreement authorized by the District's Board of Directors, no potable water conveyed by the District or produced by a Purveyor shall be delivered or sold for any use outside of the District's boundaries, nor shall water conveyed by the District or produced by a Purveyor be sold or delivered for any use within the District's boundaries in substitution for water used outside the District.

The use of water trucks, or other mobile, temporary, or otherwise non-fixed facilities and equipment to deliver District water shall be limited to short duration uses within the District's boundaries for construction purposes or to meet acute, emergency response needs, as requested by designated public health and safety agencies, including the Ventura County Public Health Department, Ventura County Fire Department, and similar federal, state, and local entities.

Distribution system interconnections between Purveyors are permitted provided that the water delivered remains within the District's boundaries.

(b) Proof of Annexation. Per the conditions outlined in Section 5.a, a Purveyor may not supply any District sourced water to a new service address until it has received a written confirmation from the District that the address lies within the District's boundaries.

(c) Violation of Authorized Distribution. Should the District suspect that a Purveyor is in violation of distributing water outside the limits of this Ordinance, the Board of Directors shall provide the Purveyor no less than 15 days to present any pertinent factual evidence and mitigating circumstances regarding the matter; the Board of Directors shall then render a decision that shall be final, conclusive, and definitive. Should it be determined by the Board of Directors that terms of this Ordinance have been, or are being, violated, the Board of Directors may assess fines or fees, request a suspension of service, and impose other actions as deemed appropriate to the Purveyor. Notice of any such determination of the District shall be in writing and mailed to such Purveyor within 10 days of such determination. Should suspension of service be imposed, deliveries shall be resumed only when the Purveyor involved proves to the satisfaction of the District that it has fully complied with the above rules and regulations. Determination of billing amounts shall be based on the retail meter totals or, if retail totals are not available, shall be based on the maximum industry standard for the Southern California region, gallons per capita per day, of use for the type of customer being served.

(d) Annual Estimate of Demand. Within 30 days of a written request, each Purveyor shall furnish the District with an estimate of its water

requirements by water service type and month for the ensuing five-year period.

(e) Development Coordination. Purveyors shall not sign and approve any plans for development, public, or other projects that affect District facilities unless those plans are already signed by the District. A project is considered to affect District facilities if any District facilities lie within the project site, are referenced in the project plans or are in the public right-of-way in the vicinity of the project site. If a Purveyor signs plans for a project that affects District facilities and is not already signed by the District, then that Purveyor assumes responsibility for any damage caused to the District's facilities by the project. Purveyors shall not approve plans that do not comply with the more stringent of California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requirements, American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, or District Standard Drawings to ensure proper protection of the District's pipelines and appurtenances.

SECTION 6. AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLY.

(a) District Responsibility. It is declared that the District was formed primarily to make water available to the people of the District, through distribution systems now established, or which may hereafter be established, as are able to use and distribute water at uniform rates of flow over substantial periods. The District's primary source of supply is from Metropolitan. This water supply may not be adequate or constant. The District assumes no responsibility for quantity, quality, pressure, or constancy of supply. The District will not be liable for interruptions or shortages of supply, nor for any loss or damage occasioned thereby. During times of threatened or actual water shortage, the Board of Directors shall apportion the available water supply among Purveyors in an equitable manner with due regard to public health and safety, and in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, as amended.

(b) Operating Conditions. All sales and deliveries of water at the rates established by the Board shall be subject to the ability of the District to sell and deliver such water under operating conditions determined by the General Manager.

(c) Peak Hourly Demands. The District's system is not designed to serve peak

hourly demands. The District reserves the right to curtail peak hourly deliveries, as necessary, to conform to pipeline capacity and to assure equitable apportionment of available water and of service to all Purveyors.

(d) Emergency Interruptions. The District shall have the right to interrupt supply of water without prior notice in the event of an emergency.

(e) Supply Shortages. In the event reduced water supplies cause Metropolitan to impose water allocations among its member agencies and surcharges for deliveries exceeding those allocations, the Board of Directors, at its discretion, may similarly allocate available supplies among District Purveyors and levy any surcharges as deemed appropriate, including those imposed on the District by Metropolitan.

Moreover, under shortage conditions, the Board may, by resolution, impose a moratorium on District annexations and/or the installation of new retail service connections by Purveyors in an effort to extend available supplies among existing water users.

(f) Interruption of Service. Interruption of service will be necessary from time to time to facilitate routine maintenance, internal inspection, rehabilitation, and improvement projects on District facilities. Whenever maintenance of the District's system requires interruption of delivery of water at any point or points, such delivery may be interrupted, without liability on the part of the District, provided that except in cases of emergency, as determined by the General Manager, notice of such interruption of service shall be given to the affected Purveyor in advance of such interruption. The District standard for such interruption may include all services along four consecutive miles of pipeline for a minimum 72 hour period.

(g) Required Storage. In order to meet demand fluctuations, emergency interruptions and scheduled interruption of services, Purveyors within the District shall provide adequate storage or alternate supplies, other than from District facilities, to meet their peak daily and hourly demands.

SECTION 7. SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

(a) Application for Service Connection. A Purveyor wishing to take delivery of

water at a particular location shall submit a written application for a turnout and meter station to the District on a form provided by the District. The decision whether to approve the application shall be solely within the discretion of the District. The Purveyor shall be responsible for all costs associated with building the turnout and meter station at the requested location and connecting it to an existing District transmission pipeline. The Purveyor shall provide the necessary right-of-way to the District for construction, operation, and maintenance of the turnout and meter station. The Purveyor shall deposit an amount equal to the estimated cost of design of the facility prior to initiation of project design by the District and shall deposit an amount equal to the estimated cost of construction (including inspection and construction management) prior to the District's advertising the project for construction. Upon completion of construction, the District will prepare a report summarizing its costs associated with construction of the turnout, meter station, and associated pipelines and will provide an accounting to the Purveyor. In the event the actual cost is less than the deposit, the District will provide a refund. In the event the actual cost exceeds the deposit, such Purveyor shall promptly pay to the District the amount by which the costs shall exceed the deposited amounts. Service shall be initiated once full payment has been received.

(b) Ownership of Facilities. All service connections, appurtenances, meters, and transmission pipelines installed hereunder shall be and become the property of the District and shall be maintained, repaired, and renewed by the District when rendered unserviceable through normal wear and tear; provided, however, that any replacements, repairs, or adjustments to any meters, or property required because of the act, negligence or carelessness of the Purveyor, its agents or employees, or persons under its control shall be charged against and collected from such Purveyor.

(c) Operation of Valves. Shutoff valves at service connections, or in transmission pipelines belonging to the District, shall not be operated by the Purveyor, without authorized District consent. Authorized consent can be granted by the General Manager, the Manager of Operations and Maintenance, or a designee of the Manager of Operations and Maintenance.

(d) Tampering. It shall be unlawful for any person to meddle, tamper with, or operate any facilities, including, but not limited to, service connections, water meters, service pipe, transmission pipelines or valves without authorized

District consent. Authorized consent can be granted by the General Manager, the Manager of Operations and Maintenance, or a designee of the Manager of Operations and Maintenance. It shall be unlawful for any person to tap, break, or damage any District transmission pipeline, service connections, or appurtenances or any other equipment of the District.

(e) Access and Use of District Facilities. Purveyors shall not enter District distribution facilities, including buildings, cabinets, and vaults, nor use District facilities to support or house Purveyor equipment without approval from the District.

(f) Communication. Purveyors shall promptly report any leaks, failures of water supply and equipment, security breaches, and other matters requiring timely response of District staff to the District's Control Room. All requests for routine operational assistance may be directed to the District's Control Room or to the appropriate District supervisor. Inquiries about policies and procedures, general information and coordination for project planning should be directed to the Manager of Operations and Maintenance. Requests to initiate new service or modify the rated capacity of existing service connections must be made in writing and filed with the General Manager.

(g) District Equipment as Billing Meter. District equipment shall be used as the primary billing meter to calculate flow rates, accumulate water use and determine the occurrence and duration of High and Low Flow Charge penalty periods. Purveyor metering data shall only be considered when District equipment is inoperable.

(h) Metering Equipment Standards. The District's established standard for metering equipment used for Purveyor billing of potable water deliveries shall be restricted to the combination of a venturi and differential pressure transmitter(s). Transmitters shall be configured as an input to a programmable logic controller or flow totalizer to calculate rate of flow and accumulate water use.

(i) Meter Testing. The District shall calibrate and test all metering components a minimum of once annually to confirm accuracy of ±2.0%. A Purveyor may request to have a service connection meter tested by the District whenever the Purveyor suspects inaccuracy. The Purveyor affected shall have the right to witness any such test. In the event that such test shall disclose an error

exceeding ±2.0%, an adjustment shall be made in metered charges to the Purveyor affected, covering the known or estimated extent and period of duration of such error up to a six-month period. If such test shall disclose an error exceeding ±2.0% the expenses of such test shall be borne by the District; otherwise, such expenses shall be borne by the Purveyor requesting such test.

(j) District Provided Controls. The District may install and maintain flow rate signals, pulsed totalizer contacts, valve open and close control inputs, downstream pressure regulation, and rate-of-flow controls at service connections upon the issuance of a purchase order or letter of request and authorization from the Purveyor. All District supplied signals and controls are provided as courtesy to the Purveyor. It is the responsibility of the Purveyor to control their own system demands and maintain operations within the rated capacity of their service connection(s), and any reliance upon District equipment is done so solely at the risk of the Purveyor. The inaccuracy or failure of District provided signals and controls does not constitute cause to avoid payment of High or Low Flow Charges, nor to dispute the receipt of District water or metered totals. All costs for installation and maintenance of requested automation equipment shall be paid by the Purveyor. The District reserves the right to refuse installation and to remove controls if it so desires.

(k) Float Mode. If a Purveyor does not wish to use open and close control signals or if a Purveyor requests to bypass their open and close control signals at a service connection, the District shall configure the service connection to be in "Float Mode," whereby the connection instantaneously responds to changes in downstream pressure at any rate of flow needed to maintain downstream pressure regardless of the service connection's rated flow range. If Float Mode is requested, either verbally or under the execution of a Float Mode Request Form, the Purveyor understands that operation in this mode will result in the accumulation of Low Flow Charge penalty hours and potentially in High Flow Charge penalty hours, and the Purveyor agrees to pay all charges as assessed.

(l) Hydraulic Transients. Purveyors shall operate their water distribution systems in a manner which does not cause hydraulic transients or pressure changes at service connections that are greater than 125% of the average pressure delivered to the Purveyor and no less than 50% of the average pressure delivered to the Purveyor or 20 psi, whichever is greater.

SECTION 8. LEGAL CHALLENGES. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision

shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance by section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 9. ADMINISTRATION. All water service shall be made in accordance with these rules and regulations unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors. These rules and regulations may be amended, modified, changed, or repealed by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 10. NOTICES. All notices and communications from agencies to the District relating to the service of water or the administration of these rules and regulations by the District, shall be addressed to the General Manager of the District, 2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, California 91360.

SECTION 11. PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS. All Resolutions passed with regard to water rate structures and service connection policies that are in conflict with this ordinance are hereby cancelled.

SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE AND SUNSET. This Ordinance shall be given effect at 12:01 a.m. on March 18, 2026. This Ordinance shall not have a sunset date.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED this eighteenth day of March, 2026

Raul Avila, President Board of Directors

On motion by Director McMillan and seconded by Director Robert, the foregoing ordinance is adopted upon this 18th day of March, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Quady, McMillan, Pakala, Robert, Avila

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Ordinance was adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Calleguas Municipal Water District held on March 18, 2026.

ATTEST:

(SEAL)

Reddy Pakala, Secretary
Board of Directors

Attachment H.4 – WSCP Adoption Resolution

H.4

CERTIFICATION

I, KARA L. WADE, Clerk of the Board of Calleguas Municipal Water District, Thousand Oaks, California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2127, which was duly and regularly passed and adopted by said Calleguas Municipal Water District at a regular meeting held June 3, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Quady, McMillan, Pakala, Robert, Avila

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINED: None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal

Kara L. Wade
Clerk of the Board
Calleguas Municipal Water District

June 8, 2026

Date Attested

RES. NO. 2127

RESOLUTION NO. 2127

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

WHEREAS, Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) has prepared a 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in accordance with Water Code Sections 10610 through 10657 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act); and

WHEREAS, the UWMP, which describes and evaluates reasonable, practical, and efficient water supplies, uses, reclamation, and conservation activities, is to be filed with DWR every five years by July 1 in years ending in one or six; and

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and retail purveyors of Calleguas have provided water demand and local water supply forecasts and have conferred with Calleguas on the preparation of the UWMP; and

WHEREAS, Calleguas has prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for submission to DWR in accordance with Water Code Section 10632 of the Act; and

WHEREAS, in compliance with the Act's public noticing requirements, Calleguas published a Notice of Availability of the UWMP and WSCP as a legal notice in both the Ventura County Star and the Acorn Newspaper; and posted an electronic copy of the UWMP and the WSCP on the Calleguas website; and

WHEREAS, in compliance with the Acts public noticing requirements, Calleguas provided notice of the June 3, 2026 hearing for adoption of the UWMP and WSCP by newspaper posting pursuant to Government Code Section 6066. Additionally, Calleguas provided notice to purveyors, cities, and Ventura County within the Calleguas service area that it would be reviewing the UWMP and WSCP, and the time and place of the June 3, 2026 hearing for adoption of the UWMP and WSCP; and

WHEREAS, Calleguas considered all public comments and incorporated revisions to the UWMP and the WSCP, as necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan dated May 2026 is hereby adopted; and

2. That the Water Shortage Contingency Plan dated May 2026 is hereby adopted; and

3. That the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP shall be submitted to DWR, the California State Library, the County of Ventura, cities within the Calleguas service area, and retail purveyors and shall be posted on Calleguas's website within 30 days of adoption.

ADOPTED, SIGNED, AND APPROVED the third day of June, 2026.

Raul Avila, President
Board of Directors

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Calleguas Municipal Water District held on June 3, 2026.

ATTEST:

(SEAL)

Reddy Pakala, Secretary
Board of Directors

Appendix I Adoption Resolution

CERTIFICATION

I, KARA L. WADE, Clerk of the Board of Calleguas Municipal Water District, Thousand Oaks, California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2127, which was duly and regularly passed and adopted by said Calleguas Municipal Water District at a regular meeting held June 3, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Quady, McMillan, Pakala, Robert, Avila

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINED: None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal

Kara L. Wade
Clerk of the Board
Calleguas Municipal Water District

June 8, 2026

Date Attested

RES. NO. 2127

RESOLUTION NO. 2127

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WHEREAS, Calleguas considered all public comments and incorporated revisions to the UWMP and the WSCP, as necessary.

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ADOPTED, SIGNED, AND APPROVED the third day of June, 2026.

Raul Avila, President
Board of Directors

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Calleguas Municipal Water District held on June 3, 2026.

ATTEST:

(SEAL)

Reddy Pakala, Secretary
Board of Directors