2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Final

JUNE 2026

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

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

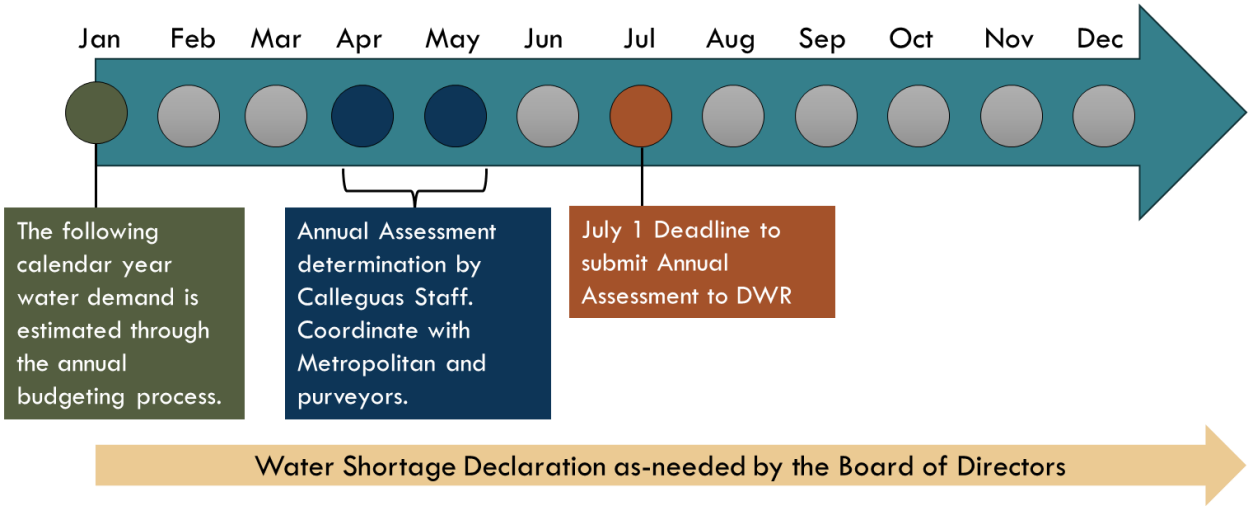
As an urban water supplier, Calleguas must prepare and submit an Annual Assessment to the DWR by July 1 each year. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and indicates whether a water supply shortage is projected in the next year based on known circumstances 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

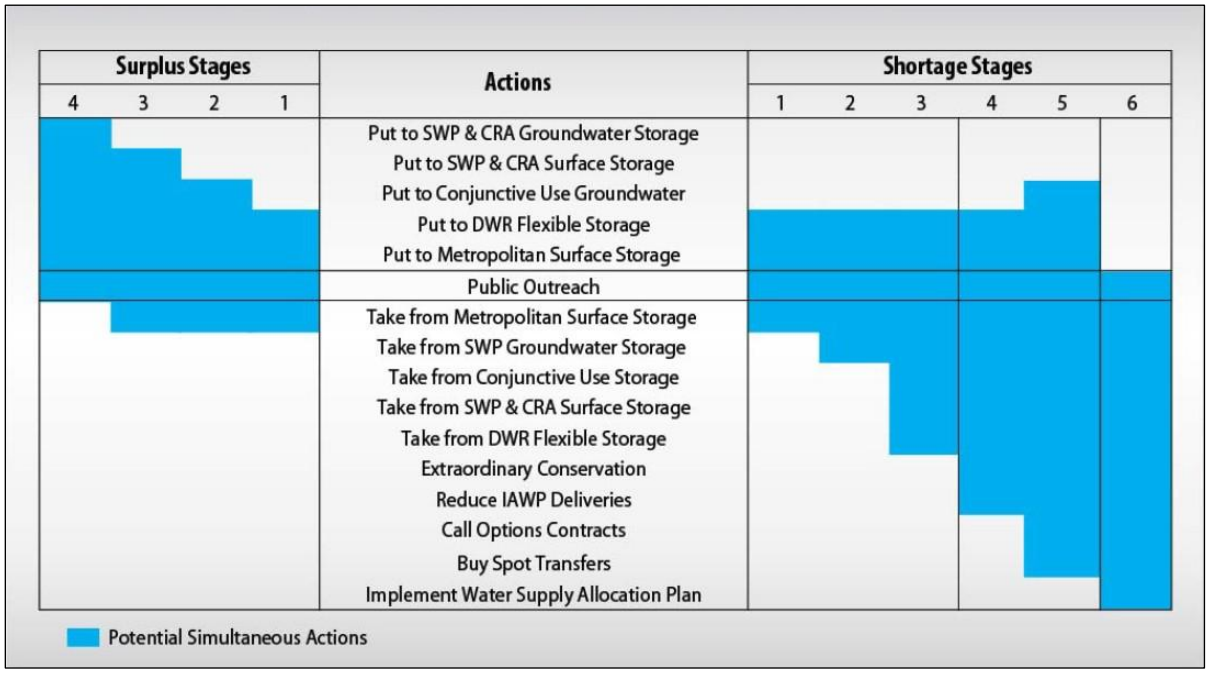
Shortage Stage	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%
6	> 50%

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).

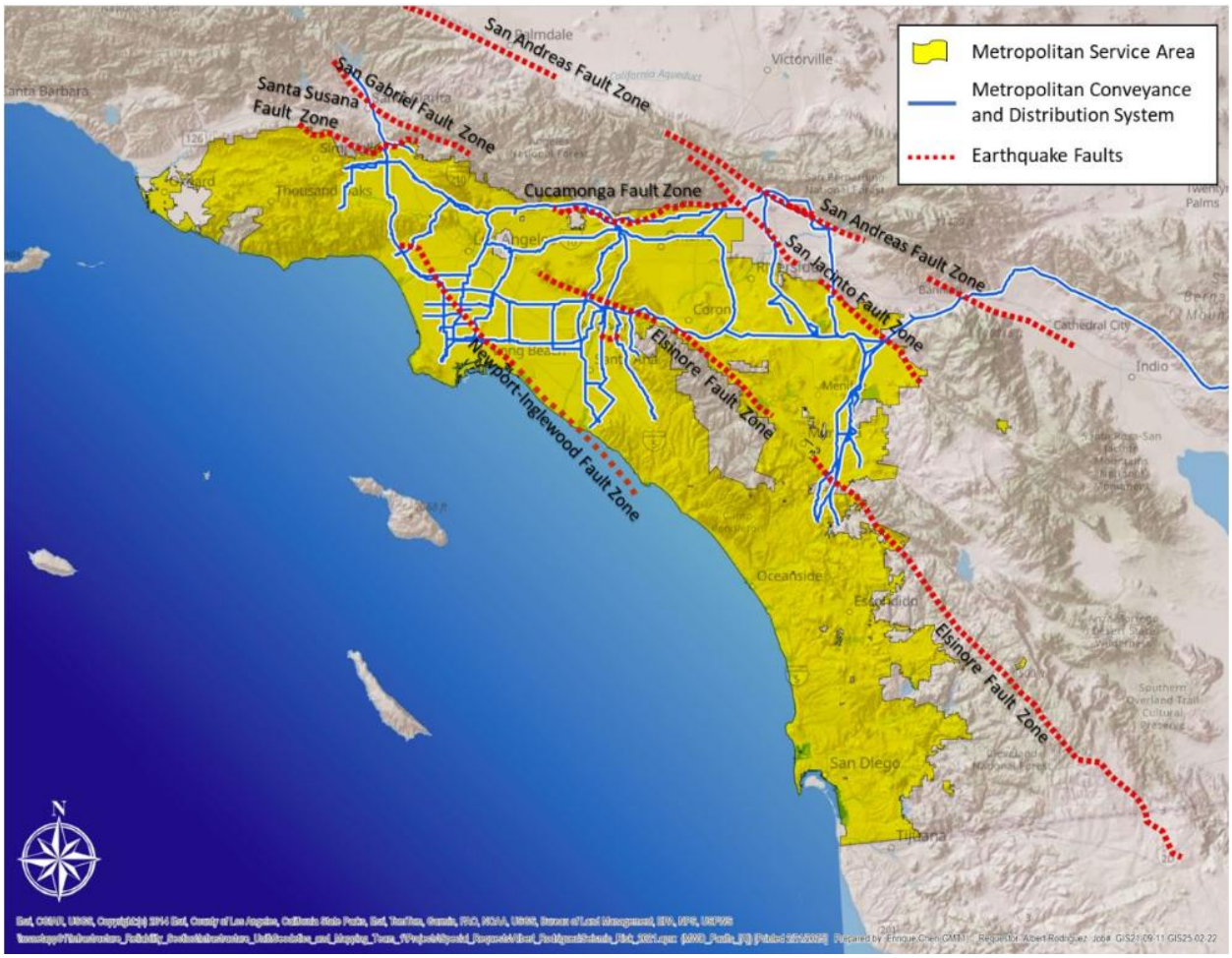
5.3.2 Metropolitan Catastrophe Strategies

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.

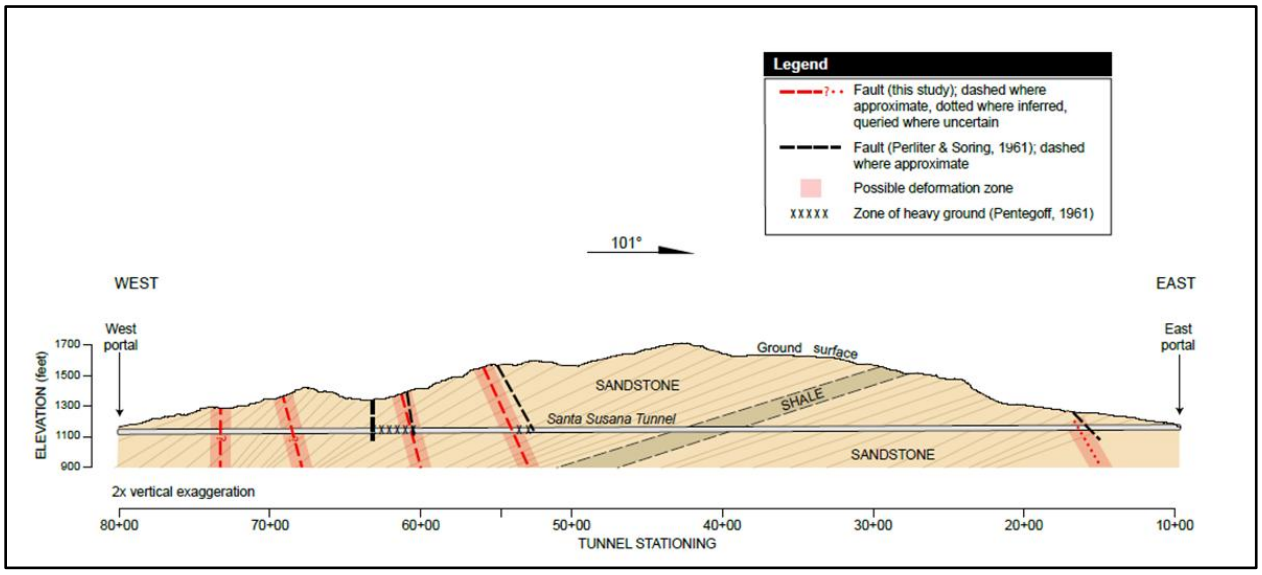
As described above, 100% of Calleguas's potable water supply most years is provided by Metropolitan at a single point – the East Portal in Chatsworth. It then passes through the Santa Susana Tunnel, a 1.3-mile long, 96-inch diameter tunnel that traverses the Santa Susana Pass and delivers water through 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

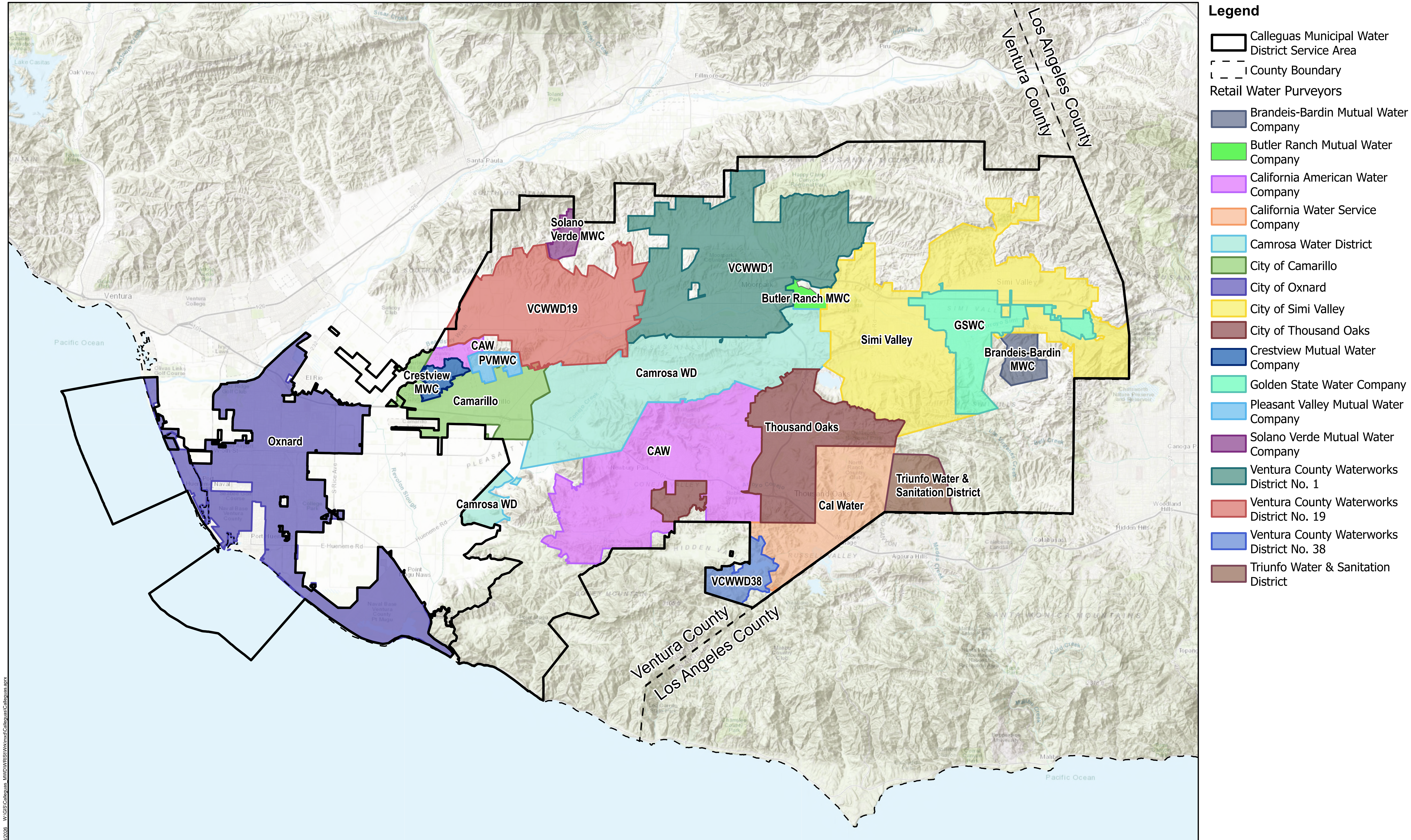
Final Technical Memorandum

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

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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 - 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

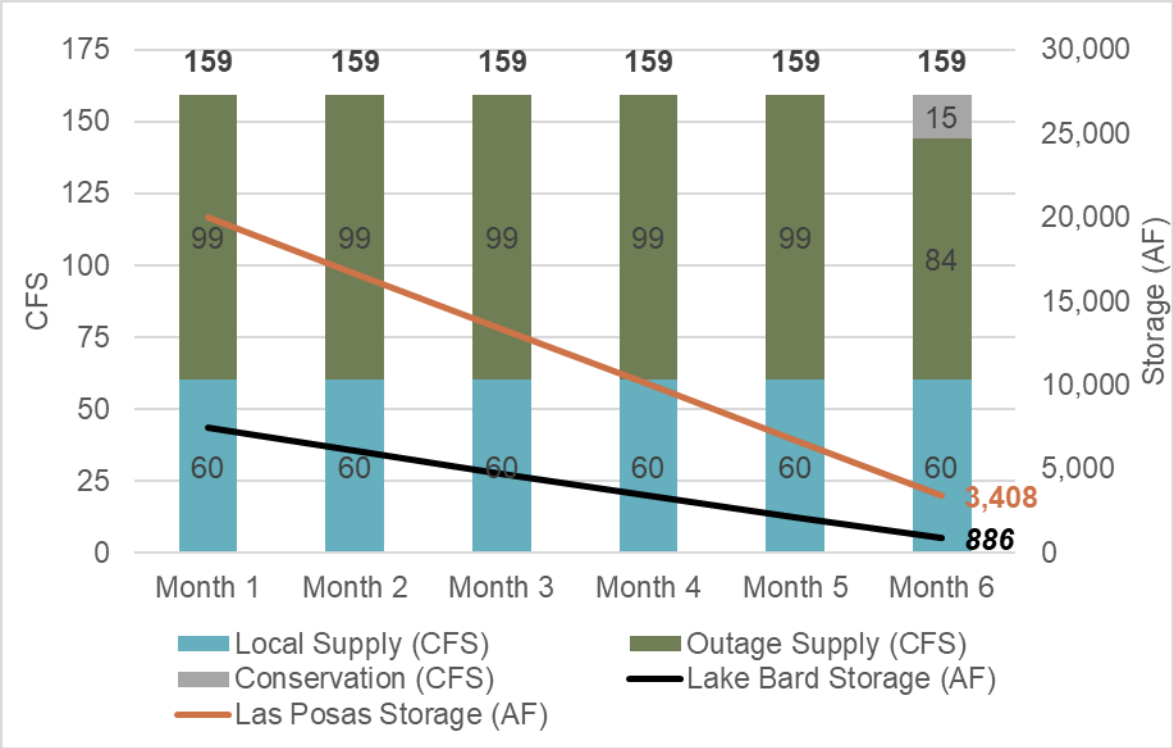
Outage Supply	Supply Capacity, cfs	Storage Volume, AF	Areas that can be served
Lake Bard	95	7,500	Entire System
Las Posas ASR Project	55	20,000	Entire System
Las Virgenes Interconnection	12.5	N/A	Triunfo Water and Sanitation District, Cal Water, and the City of Thousand Oaks and California American Water 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

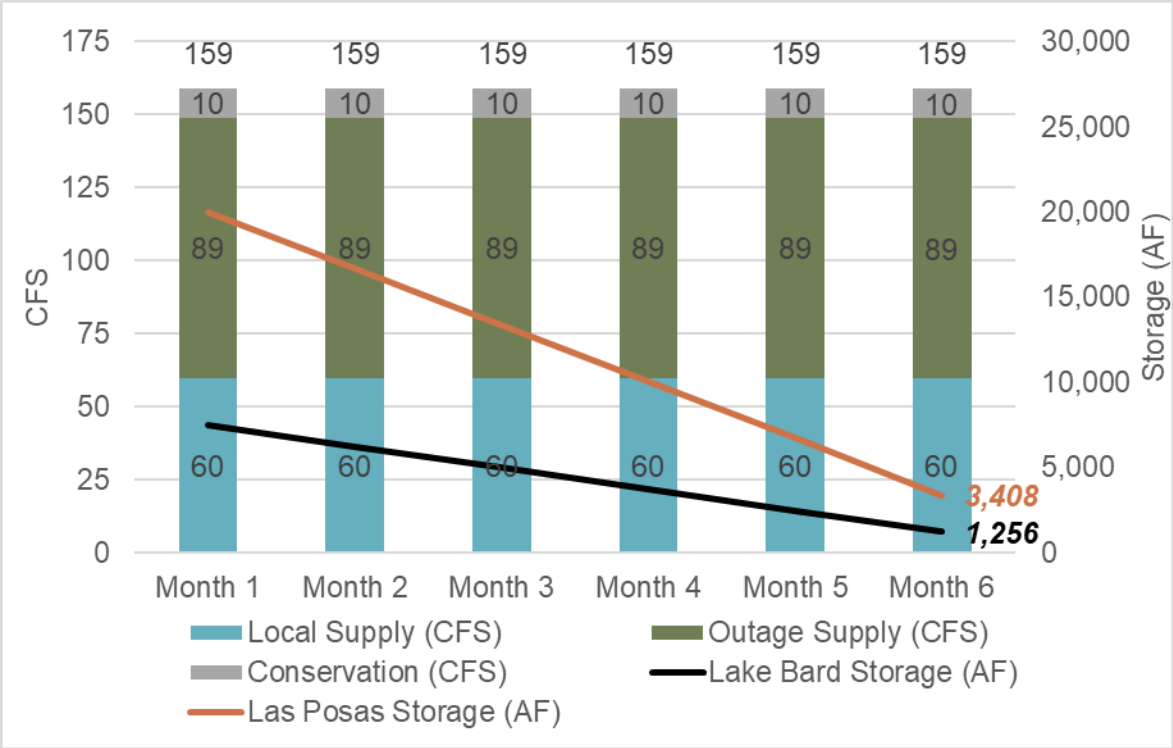


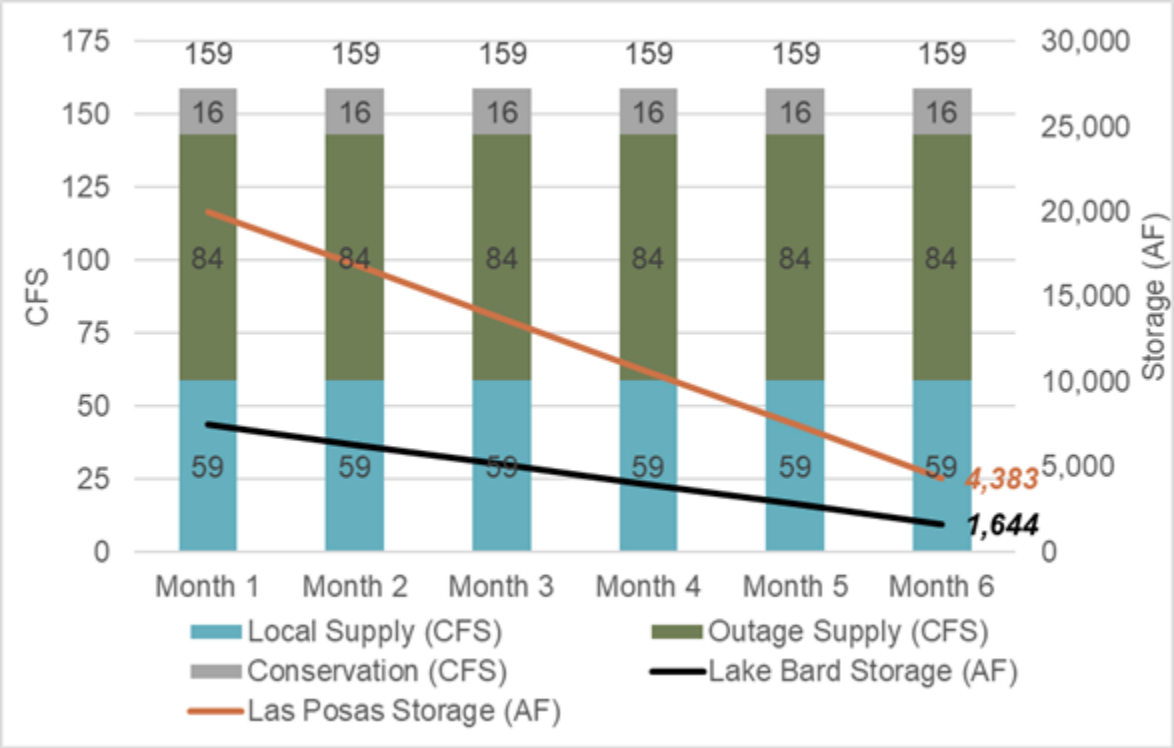
Table 4. Minimum Water Conservation by Purveyor to Achieve a 10% Reduction in Imported Water Demand

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

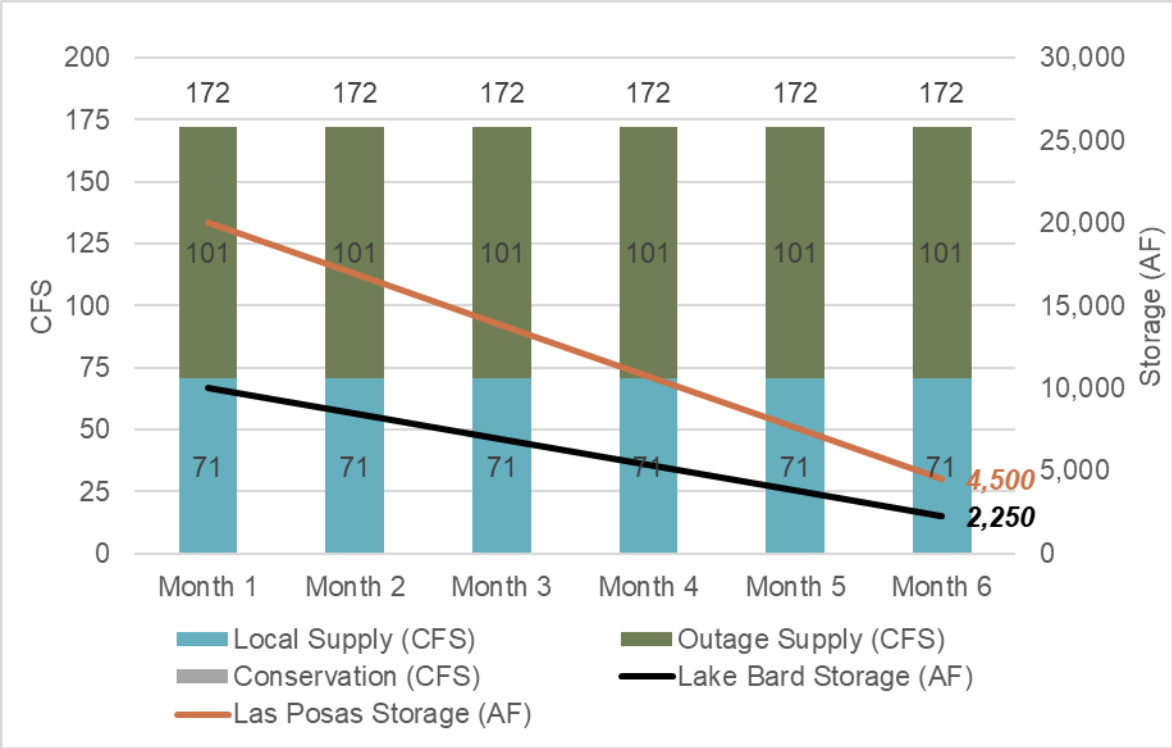
Outage Supply	Supply Capacity, cfs	Storage Volume, AF	Areas that can be served
Lake Bard	95	10,000	Entire System
Las Posas ASR Project	55	20,000	Entire System
Las Virgenes Interconnection	12.5	N/A	Triunfo Water and Sanitation District, Cal Water, and the City of Thousand Oaks and California American 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