2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Final

JUNE 2021

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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2020 Urban Water Management Plan

FINAL

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Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
AAC	All-American Canal
AF	Acre Foot
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
AMI	Automatic Metering Infrastructure
AWE Tool	Alliance for Water Efficiency Water Conservation Tracking Tool
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CC	Coachella Canal
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
COA	Coordinated Operation Agreement
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	SWRCB Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ETo	Evapotranspiration
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
LMCWRF	Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility
LRP	Local Resources Program
MAF	Million Acre-Feet
MAIN	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Municipal and Industrial Needs Model
MF	Multi-family
MFR	Multi-family Residential
MHI	Median Household Income
M&I	Municipal & Industrial
MWD	Municipal Water District

PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
RAWMP	Regional Agricultural Water Management Plan
RFSFP	Robert F. Skinner Filtration Plant
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SBX7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SF	Single-Family
SFR	Single-Family Residential
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids or Salinity
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
VCMWD	Valley Center Municipal Water District
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Executive Summary

This section summarizes the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) for the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD or District). It describes the 2020 UWMP in a manner that is accessible to non-technical readers. This summary describes the fundamental purposes of the UWMP, including water service reliability, future challenges, and strategies for managing risks to water reliability.

IN THIS SECTION

- Outreach and Engagement
- Water Demand Projections
- Water Sources and Uses
- Water Supply Reliability

VCMWD was created in 1954 and provides potable drinking water and wastewater services to approximately 26,780 people in its service area, through 10,309 potable metered connections. VCMWD meets the California Water Code (CWC) definition of an "urban water supplier" as it serves more than 3,000 customers and/or more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). VCMWD is a member agency of the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority), which was formed in 1944 to bring supplemental water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) to the growing San Diego County. Presently, VCMWD relies on the Water Authority for its potable water supplies.

This UWMP was prepared in compliance with CWC requirements for UWMPs following guidance from California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and is intended to guide long-term water resources planning for VCMWD.

Purpose and Organization of the UWMP

This UWMP provides DWR with a detailed summary of present and future water resources and demands within VCMWD's service area and assesses VCMWD's water resource needs. Specifically, the UWMP provides water supply planning for a 25-year planning period in five-year increments and identifies water supplies needed to meet existing and future demands. The demand analysis identifies supply reliability under three hydrologic or rainfall conditions: an average (or normal) year, a single-dry year, and five consecutive dry years (i.e., multiple dry years). VCMWD prepared UWMPs for 2005, 2010, and 2015, according to the five-year planning cycle. This 2020 UWMP serves as an update to the 2015 UWMP and complies with new requirements and regulations.

New to the 2020 UWMP, water suppliers are required to prepare a standalone Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) so it can be updated independently of the UWMP. The WSCP documents a supplier's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition, should one occur because of drought or other impacts on water supplies. An overview of the WSCP is described in the body of this UWMP, and the standalone WSCP is attached as **Appendix A**.

> The 2021 WSCP is being proposed for adoption in conjunction with the 2020 UWMP to meet CWC requirements.

Service Area Description

VCMWD's service area includes the unincorporated community of Valley Center and North County Metro, and a small portion of the City of Escondido. The total area covered is approximately 100 square miles, of which approximately 72 % of the land area receives water service from VCMWD.

VCMWD provides potable and reclaimed water services to customers within its water service area. VCMWD imports all of its potable domestic water from the Water Authority and is currently ranked as the sixth largest retailer of imported water. Once in the VCMWD system, water is delivered through 336 miles of pressurized water mains, stored in 41 reservoirs (141 million gallons storage capacity), and 29 pump stations. **Figure ES-1** shows VCMWD's service area and facilities.

As of June 30, 2020, VCMWD served 10,309 active water meters; 74% of which were for residential customers, 3% for commercial, 10% for agricultural irrigation, 12% for fire meters, and less than 0.5% institutional/governmental. However, agricultural water use accounts for approximately 63% of the VCMWD's total water demand.

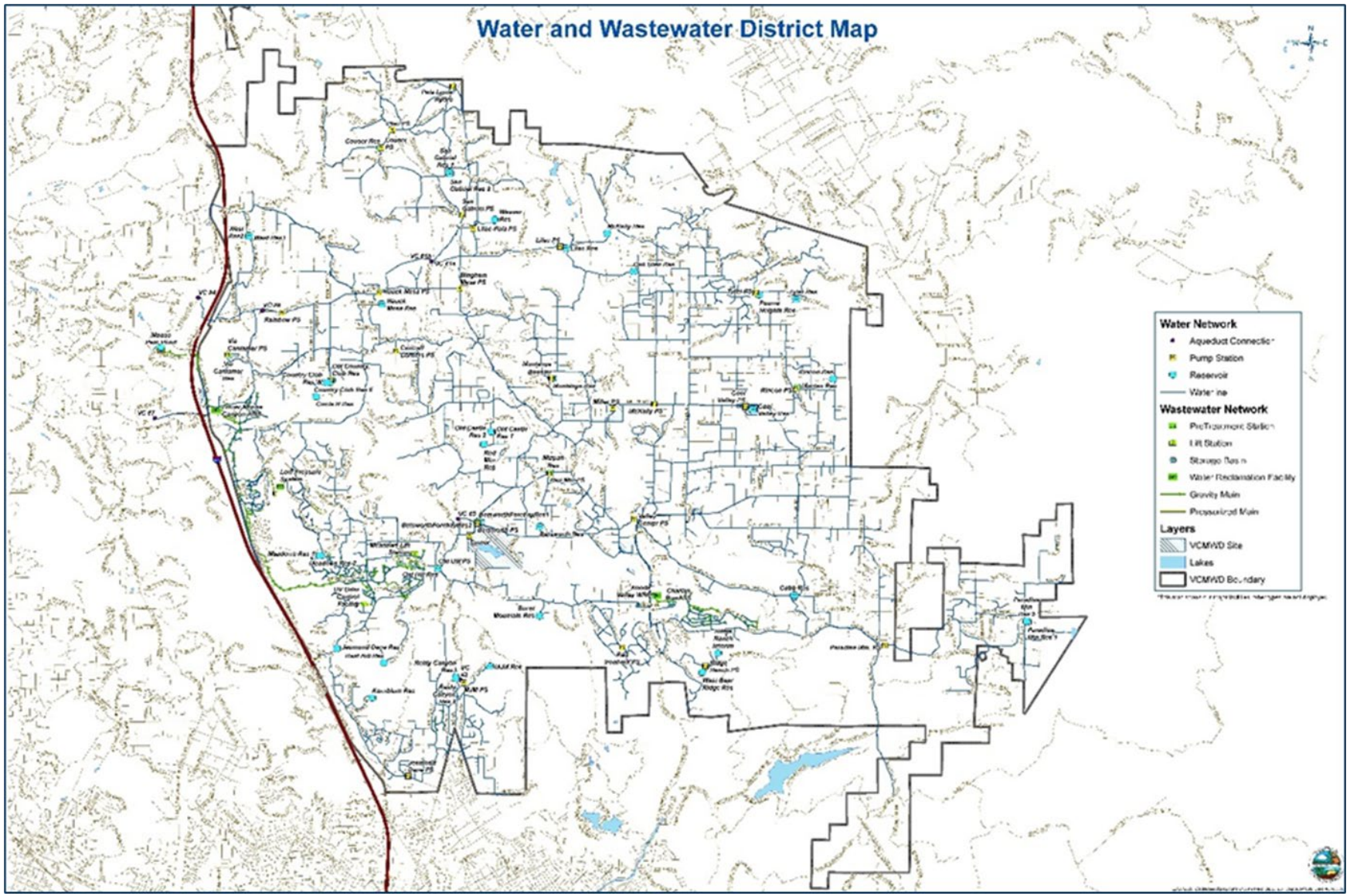

Figure ES-1. VCMWD Water and Wastewater Facilities

Outreach and Engagement

Recognizing that coordinating among other relevant public agencies is key to the success for its UWMP, VCMWD worked closely with the Water Authority during the preparation of its UWMP. VCMWD also provided a public review period for the Draft 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 Addendum and held a public hearing to solicit input from stakeholders and the public.

Water Demands

VCMWD serves potable drinking water and recycled water to one customer for landscape irrigation. The top three water uses are agricultural, single-family residential (SFR), and commercial, which account for 97% of water sales. Over the last five-year period, VCMWD used an average of 19,250 AFY. In general, the total demand has been decreasing since FY15/16, but the most recent peak in demand occurred in 2018 with a total demand of 22,526 AFY. This peak is primarily attributed to agricultural water use, the largest use in VCMWD. **Figure ES-2** shows the past and current water uses.

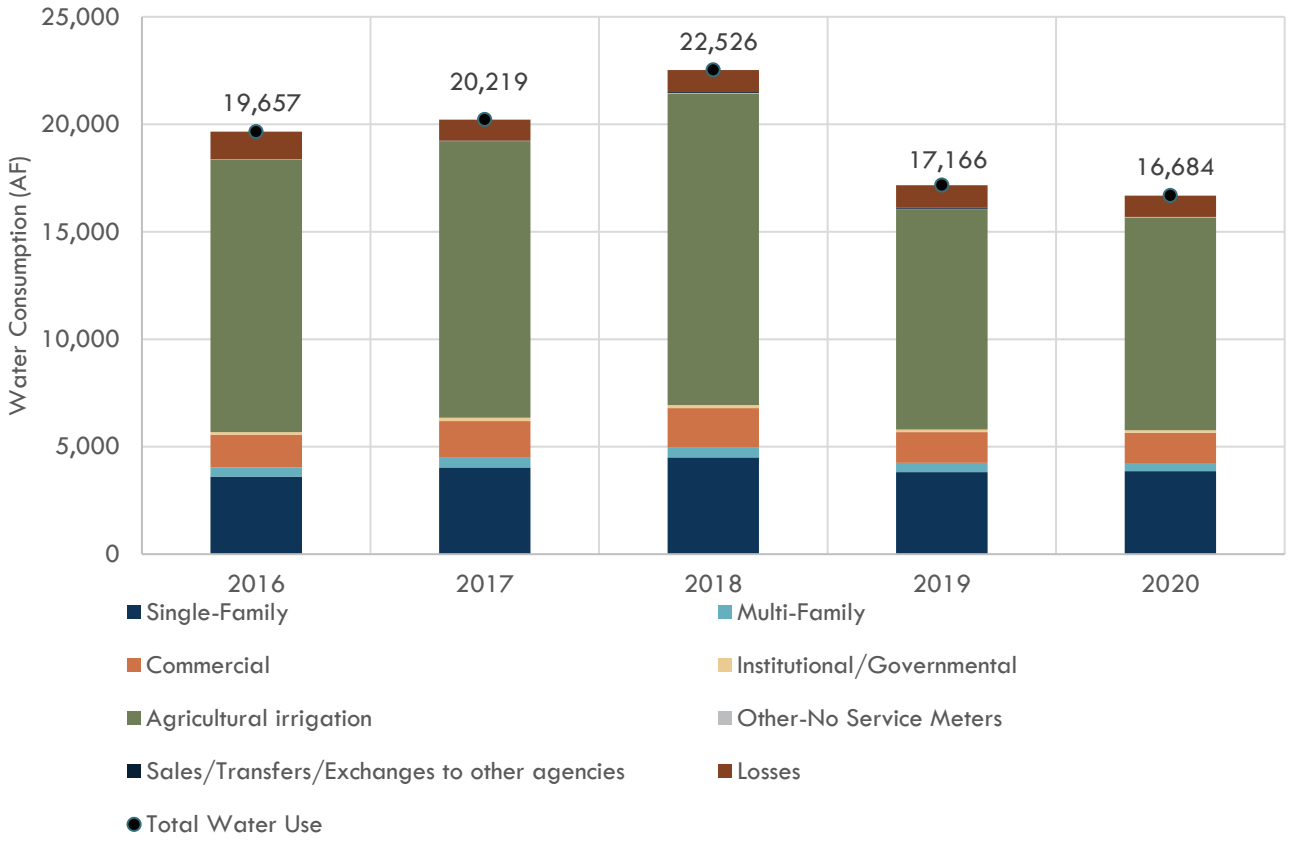

Figure ES-2. VCMWD's Past and Current Water Uses (AFY) in Fiscal Years

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBX7-7) requires individual retail water suppliers to set water conservation targets for 2020 to support an overall State goal of reducing urban potable per capita water use by 20% by 2020. VCMWD's investments in water conservation have helped its customers achieve its 2020 SBX7-7 water use reduction target. VCMWD's 2020 per capita water use target is 1,415 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) while the actual consumption in 2020 was 556 GPCD. VCMWD is continuously implementing demand management measures to continue meeting its SBX7-7 water use target and position for future State-mandated water use efficiency standards that are currently under development by DWR.

The projected demand by customer class is summarized in **Table ES-1** and represent the total demand on the Water Authority. These demands considered conservation and near-term annexations. These demands were estimated by the Water Authority as part of their 2020 UWMP process.

Table ES-1 Projected Demands for Water Use

USE TYPE	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED WATER USE, AFY				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		4,913	5,486	6,286	6,800	7,312
Multi-Family		531	593	680	735	790
Commercial		1,958	2,186	2,505	2,710	2,914
Institutional/Governmental		166	186	213	230	248
Agricultural irrigation		12,318	12,016	11,670	11,573	11,966
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies	San Pascual	26	29	34	36	39
Other	No Service Meters	19	21	24	26	28
Losses		1,323	1,478	1,693	1,832	1,970
	TOTAL:	**21,254**	**21,995**	**23,104**	**23,943**	**25,267**

The total potable demands and recycled water demand projections are summarized in **Table ES-2**.

Table ES-2 Potable and Non-Potable Demand Projections

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water Demands, AFY	16,684	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267
Recycled Water Demands, AFY	54	222	231	231	231	231
TOTAL WATER USE:	**16,738**	**21,476**	**22,226**	**23,335**	**24,174**	**25,498**

Water Supplies

VCMWD is a member agency of the Water Authority, who provides all VCMWD's potable water supply.

The Water Authority's water supply portfolio includes five (5) primary sources:

1. Imported State Water Project and Colorado River supplies provided by Metropolitan;
2. Imported Colorado River supplies provided by an exchange agreement with Imperial Irrigation District (IID);
3. Imported Colorado River supplies conserved through the All-American Canal and Coachella Canal lining projects;
4. Seawater desalination supplied by the Carlsbad Desalination Plant; and
5. Water Authority dry-year supplies which include water stored in carryover storage, both within San Diego County and outside of the area.

VCMWD also produces and delivers non-potable, Title 22–compliant tertiary recycled water for irrigation of a golf course within its Woods Valley Estates service area.

Water Supply Reliability

Every urban water supplier in California is required to assess the reliability of its water service under a normal year, a single-dry year, and multiple dry years hydrologic conditions, and specifically to assess the drought risk over the next five years. Water service reliability depends on variability of supplies and availability of infrastructure to meet projected demand. Evaluating the water service reliability is critical for water management as it can help identify potential shortfalls before they occur. Water managers can then take proactive steps to mitigate shortages by encouraging water use efficiency, securing new water supplies, and/or investing in infrastructure.

VCMWD currently relies on the Water Authority for its entire potable supply and has worked with the Water Authority to prepare consistent demand projections for VCMWD's service area. For this 2020 UWMP, the supply reliability assessment considered factors that could limit the expected quantity of current and projected water sources through 2045. As described in their respective 2020 UWMPs, Metropolitan and the Water Authority have made substantial investments to increase water supply reliability during periods of extended drought. As a result, both Metropolitan's and the Water Authority's 2020 UWMPs project the ability to meet projected imported water demands under normal, single-dry year, and multiple dry year conditions.

VCMWD's water service reliability assessment and drought risk assessment results indicate that no water shortages are anticipated within the next 25 years under normal, single-dry, and multiple dry years conditions, including a five-year drought extending through 2025. If VCMWD's future demands are slightly more or less than currently projected, it is anticipated that the supply portfolio maintained by the Water Authority and Metropolitan will be flexible enough to continue to meet VCMWD's demands.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

VCMWD has developed a comprehensive WSCP to provide guidance during shortage situations. A water shortage occurs when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to several reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquakes). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands, as occurred in 2014. The purpose of the 2021 WSCP is to conserve the available water supply and protect the water supply's integrity while also protecting and preserving public health, welfare, and safety.

The 2021 WSCP serves as the operating manual that VCMWD will use to respond through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation strategies to address water shortages. The 2021 WSCP is used to provide guidance to VCMWD's Board of Directors, staff, and the public by identifying anticipated water shortages and response actions to manage any water shortage with predictability and accountability in an efficient manner. The 2021 WSCP is not intended to provide absolute direction; rather, it is intended to provide a working framework and options to help guide the VCMWD's response to water shortages.

VCMWD's 2021 WSCP is a standalone document that can be modified as needed, and it is included here as **Appendix A**. VCMWD is updating its shortage stages to the six standard stages to align with the Water Authority's shortage stages. VCMWD has the legal authority to declare a water shortage and implement the actions outlined in the 2021 WSCP through Article 230. Article 230 was updated in conjunction with the 2021 WSCP to update to the six standard shortage levels to better align with the Water Authority WSCP. A complete copy of Article 230, Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program, adopted 6/28/2021, is posted on VCMWD's website at **www.valleycenterwater.org**, located under "Our District", "Documents" and "Administrative Regulations".

In general, the Water Authority will notify VCMWD that there is a reasonable probability there will be supply shortages and that consumer demand reduction is required to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. VCMWD will independently adopt retail-level actions to manage potential water supply shortages. **Table ES-3** shows VCMWD's WSCP six shortage stages, which trigger a series of actions that may include measures to reduce demand, augment supply, change typical operations, or impose mandatory prohibitions. The actions are intended to increase supplies or reduce demand to mitigate the impact of a water shortage condition.

Table ES-3. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

SHORTAGE LEVEL	% SHORTAGE RANGE	WATER SUPPLY CONDITION
Normal Conditions	0	**Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures:** Normal supply condition in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions
1	<10%	**Drought Response Level 1:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction up to 10% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
2	<20%	**Drought Response Level 2:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 10% up to 20% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
3	<30%	**Drought Response Level 3:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 20% up to 30% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
4	<40%	**Drought Response Level 4:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 30% up to 40% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
5	<50%	**Drought Response Level 5:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 40% up to 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
6	>50%	**Drought Response Level 6:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview of the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD or District) and the purpose of this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan). It also describes how the Plan is organized and its relation to other local and regional planning efforts that VCMWD is involved in.

VCMWD is an independent special district in San Diego County, California, authorized by the California State Legislature under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. It is governed by a five-member Board of Directors selected by voters in their respective divisions to serve four-year terms. VCMWD's executive team consists of its General Manager, District Engineer/Deputy General Manager, Director of Operations and Facilities, Director of Finance, and Director of Information Technology.

IN THIS SECTION

- California Water Code
- UWMP Organization
- Funding Eligibility
- Delta Reliance Compliance

Further detailed information on the District is available on the District's website at www.vcmwd.org.

VCMWD imports 100% of its potable domestic water from the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) and is the sixth largest retail purchaser of water from the Water Authority. In fiscal year (FY) 2020, VCMWD served 10,309 active water meters and supplied 16,684 acre-feet (AF) to its customers.

1.1 The California Water Code

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). The law requires an urban water supplier, providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) to adopt an UWMP every five years, demonstrating water supply reliability under normal as well as drought conditions. The UWMP Act applies to wholesale and retail suppliers.

Since the original UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant revision, particularly since the VCMWD's previous UWMP was prepared in 2015. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions affect the reliability of each water supplier as well as the statewide water reliability overseen by California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), and the Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions, and the current requirements are found in Section 10608 and Sections 10610-10657 of the California Water Code (CWC).

DWR provides guidance for urban water suppliers by preparing an UWMP Guidebook, conducting workshops, developing tools, and providing program staff to help water suppliers prepare comprehensive and useful water management plans, implement water conservation programs, and understand the requirements in the CWC. Suppliers prepare their own UWMPs in accordance with the requirements and submit them to DWR. DWR then reviews the plans to make sure they have addressed the requirements identified in the CWC and submits a report to the Legislature summarizing the status of the plans for each five-year cycle. The 2020 DWR UWMP Guidebook, which was finalized in March 2021 was used to complete this 2020 UWMP (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021).

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

- Provides a standardized methodology for water utilities to assess their water resource needs and availability
- Serves as a resource to the community and other interested parties regarding water supply and demand, conservation, and other water-related information
- Provides a key source of information for cities and counties when considering approval of proposed new developments and preparing regional long-range planning documents such as city and county General Plans
- Informs other regional water planning efforts

CWC 10632 also includes updated requirements for suppliers to prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP documents a supplier's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition should one occur because of drought or other impacts on water supplies. In the 2015 UWMP cycle, the WSCP as it exists now was not a required element of the UWMP. For the 2020 update, the WSCP is required to be a standalone document so that it can be updated independently of the UWMP, but it must be referenced in and attached to the 2020 UWMP. An overview of the WSCP is described in the body of this plan and the standalone WSCP is attached as **Appendix A**.

1.2 UWMP Organization

VCMWD generally followed DWR's recommended organizational outline in the preparation of its 2020 UWMP.

Below is a summary of the information included in the various chapters of the VCMWD 2020 UWMP:

Chapter 1 – Introduction and Overview.

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

Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation.

This chapter provides information on the processes used for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

Chapter 3 – System Description.

This chapter describes the District's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

Chapter 4 – Water User Characterization.

This chapter describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses through 2045 within the water service area.

Chapter 5 – Baselines and Targets.

This chapter describes the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SBX7-7, Baseline, Targets, and 2020 Compliance.

Chapter 6 – Water Supply Characterization.

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

Chapter 7 – Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment.

This chapter describes the water service reliability through at least a 20-year planning horizon and includes the drought risk assessment (DRA) for the next five years.

Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

This chapter is a standalone report that is a detailed plan for how the District intends to predict and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages.

Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures.

This chapter describes the District's efforts to promote conservation and reduce water demand, including discussions about specific demand management measures.

Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation.

This chapter discusses the steps taken to prepare the District's 2020 UWMP, hold a public hearing, adopt, and submit the 2020 UWMP, and implementation of the adopted Plan.

Throughout this report, water volume is represented in units of acre-feet (AF). Data has been compiled on a fiscal year (FY) basis.

1.3 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

This UWMP characterizes water use, estimates future demands and supply sources, and evaluates supply reliability for normal, single-dry, and five consecutive dry years. The UWMP also requires a standalone WSCP, which is briefly summarized in **Chapter 8** and is attached as **Appendix A.** Other documents that were used in preparation of this UWMP are identified in **Table 1-1**.

This UWMP referenced the San Diego Regional Agricultural Water Management Plan (RAWMP) completed in January 2016, in which VCMWD participated. The purpose of the RAWMP is to highlight efficient water management practices of VCMWD's agricultural customers, supporting their sustainability, and importance they serve to offsetting financial burdens of VCMWD's urban customers. In general, agricultural customers in the San Diego Region are among the most efficient in the State, as conservation is a financial necessity due to the higher water prices.

Effective January 1, 2021, the Water Authority implemented the Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate (PSAWR) program, which allows eligible agricultural customers to receive water at a lower rate in return for cutbacks during shortage conditions. This program is intended to provide more water to urban users during a shortage condition.

Table 1-1. UWMP Relation to Other Planning Efforts.

PLANNING DOCUMENT	PREPARED BY	STATUS		PLAN TOPICS: SUPPLIES / RELIABILITY	DEMANDS / WATER USE EFFICIENCY	INFRASTRUCTURE	CLIMATE CHANGE	RISK AND MITIGATION	WATER SHORTAGE & EMERGENCY RESPONSE
2020 UWMP	VCMWD	■■■□□	Under development	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Water Shortage Contingency Plan	VCMWD	■■■□□	Under Development as part of 2020 UWMP project	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2020 UWMP (Draft March 2021)	San Diego County Water Authority	■■■□□	Under development	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Draft March 2021)	San Diego County Water Authority	■■■□□	Under Development as part of 2020 UWMP project	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2020 UWMP (Draft April 2021)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	■■■□□	Under development	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Draft April 2021)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	■■■□□	Under Development as part of 2020 UWMP project	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

PLANNING DOCUMENT	PREPARED BY	STATUS		PLAN TOPICS: SUPPLIES / RELIABILITY	DEMANDS / WATER USE EFFICIENCY	INFRASTRUCTURE	CLIMATE CHANGE	RISK AND MITIGATION	WATER SHORTAGE & EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Seismic Vulnerability Study for VCMWD Water & Wastewater Facilities	Prestige Analytics	■■■□□	Under Development as part of 2020 UWMP project	✓		✓		✓	
Water System Master Plan	VCMWD	■■■■■	Updated in 2020	✓	✓	✓			
Sewer System Management Plan	VCMWD	■■■■■	Updated in 2019	✓		✓		✓	
Draft San Diego Regional Agricultural Water Management Plan	Ken Weinberg Water Resources Consulting LLC	■■■■■	Completed in 2016	✓	✓		✓		✓
2015 UWMP	VCMWD	■■■■■	Completed in 2016	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

LEGEND

Plan elements with a direct link to this UWMP

1.4 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

In order for a water supplier to be eligible for a grant or loan administered by DWR, the supplier must have a current UWMP on file that meets the requirements set forth by the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the supplier throughout the term of any grants or loans received. VCMWD has prepared the 2020 UWMP under guidance from DWR's 2020 UWMP Guidebook and in compliance with the CWC.

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The Delta Plan is a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan guiding how federal, state, and local agencies manage the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta's (Delta) water and environmental resources. The Delta Plan was adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council. Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies UWMPs as the tool to demonstrate consistency with state policy to reduce reliance on the Delta for a supplier that carries out or takes part in a covered action. A covered action may include activities such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta. As a supplier that receives imported water from the Delta through its wholesale supplier, VCMWD is required to submit information as outlined in Appendix C of the 2020 DWR UWMP Guidebook.

To document and quantify supplies contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta watershed and improved regional self-reliance a number of steps must be taken, which include.

- Setting a baseline
- Changing delivery of Delta water
- UWMP WR P1 consistency reporting

DWR does not review this analysis as part of the UWMP approval process; therefore, this information is attached as **Appendix B**.

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2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2 Plan Preparation

This Plan was prepared based on guidance from DWR's 2020 UWMP Guidebook and provides information on the processes used for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach. The 2020 UWMP must be submitted to DWR by urban water suppliers by July 1, 2021.

IN THIS SECTION

- Basis for Preparing a Plan
- Coordination and Outreach

This UWMP was prepared following guidance from DWR's 2020 UWMP Guidebook (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021), DWR UWMP Public Workshops and Webinars, Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (SB7 Guidebook), and the 2020 DWR Review Sheet Checklist (**Appendix C**).

The 2020 UWMP was prepared in a transparent manner, and VCMWD engaged stakeholders, cities, counties, water agencies, and the public to seek and distribute water use, supply, and reliability information to strengthen the region's ability to assess and plan for the water future. Details regarding VCMWD's UWMP preparation and the coordination and outreach efforts are provided in this chapter.

2.1 Plan Preparation

VCMWD prepared this 2020 UWMP in accordance with CWC Section 10617, which requires water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or those supplying 3,000 AFY or more to prepare a UWMP. Suppliers are required to update UWMPs at least once every five years on or before July 1 in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update. VCMWD's 2020 UWMP must be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2021.

2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

VCMWD is preparing an individual UWMP and is not a member of a Regional UWMP or Regional Alliance. In 2020, VCMWD served approximately 26,780 people in its service area through 10,309 metered connections. It purchased 16,684 AFY of potable water from its wholesaler, San Diego County Water Authority, and supplied 15,691 AFY to its customers. Throughout this UWMP, water volume is represented in units of AFY unless otherwise noted, and data is presented in fiscal year. Required DWR tables presenting this information are **Table 2-1**, **Table 2-2**, and **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-1. Public Water Systems (Required DWR Table DWR 2-1)

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NUMBER	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NAME	NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL CONNECTIONS 2020	VOLUME OF WATER SUPPLIED 2020, AFY
CA3710026	Valley Center Municipal Water District	10,309	16,684
	TOTAL:	**10,309**	**16,684**

Table 2-2. Plan Identification (Required DWR Table DWR 2-2)

TYPE OF PLAN	MEMBER OF REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (RUWMP)	MEMBER OF REGIONAL ALLIANCE	NAME OF RUWMP OR REGIONAL ALLIANCE
Individual UWMP	No	No	Not Applicable

Table 2-3. Agency Identification (Required DWR Table DWR 2-3)

TYPE OF SUPPLIER	YEAR TYPE	FIRST DAY OF YEAR		UNIT TYPE
		DD	MM	
Retailer	Fiscal Years	01	07	Acre Feet (AF)

2.3 Coordination and Outreach

VCMWD coordinated with multiple neighboring and stakeholder agencies to prepare the 2020 UWMP. The coordinated efforts were conducted to inform these agencies of VCMWD's efforts and activities, gather relevant, accurate data for use in developing this UWMP, and coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives.

CWC Section 10621 requires that suppliers notify the cities and counties they serve that the UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) are being updated and reviewed. The CWC specifies that this must be done at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. To fulfill this requirement, VCMWD sent letters of notification of preparation of the 2020 UWMP and 2020 WSCP to all cities and counties within its service area 60 days prior to the public hearing.

Notifications were sent to San Diego County, City of Escondido, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District (MWD), San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Rainbow MWD, Vallecitos MWD, Yuima MWD and the San Diego County Water Authority. Copies of the 60-day notification letters are attached as **Appendix D**. The notifications to cities and counties are further discussed in **Chapter 10** and reported in **Table 10-1** of this UWMP.

Table 2-4. Water Supplier Information Exchange (Required DWR Table DWR 2-4)

WHOLESALE WATER SUPPLIER NAME
San Diego County Water Authority

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2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

3 System Description

This chapter provides a brief overview of the VCMWD's water service area, describes the current and projected population through 2045, and discusses the demographics and land uses within the service area. Understanding all these factors can help water supplies plan for a reliable water future.

IN THIS SECTION

- Service Area
- Current and Projected Population
- Demographics
- Land Uses

VCMWD's service area includes the unincorporated community of Valley Center and North County Metro, and a small portion of the City of Escondido. The total area covered is approximately 100 square miles, of which approximately 72% of the land area receives water service from VCMWD. Conversely, approximately 28% of the area is not served by VCMWD. VCMWD understands that the population from this unserved area is not to be included when calculating the population for purposes of SBX7-7 compliance.

VCMWD provides potable and non-potable water services to customers within its water service area. In 2020, VCMWD provided water services to about 26,780 people by purchasing imported water through the Water Authority.

Additional details on water demands are provided in **Chapter 4**, and detailed information on supplies are provided in **Chapter 6**.

3.1 General Description

VCMWD imports all of its potable domestic water from the Water Authority and is currently ranked as the sixth largest retailer of imported water. VCMWD receives a blend of treated water from the Metropolitan Water District's Robert F. Skinner Filtration Plant (RFSFP), the Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant (TOVTP), and the Carlsbad "Bud Lewis" Seawater Desalination Plant. Both the TOVTP and RFSFP treat a combination of Colorado River water and State Water Project water. Desalinized water is also blended at TOVTP before flowing south. The blended water flows through seven aqueduct turnouts off the first and second Water Authority Aqueducts and the Water Authority 2A Pipeline into the VCMWD water system. Once in the VCMWD system, water is delivered through 336 miles of pressurized water mains and stored in 41 reservoirs (with 141 million gallons storage capacity) and 29 pump stations.

As of June 30, 2020, VCMWD served 10,309 active water meters, 74% of which were for residential customers, 3% for commercial, 10% for agricultural irrigation, 12% for fire meters, and less than 0.5% for institutional/governmental. However, agricultural water use accounts for approximately 63% of the VCMWD's total water demand. Between FY15–16 and FY19–20, agricultural water use declined by about 2,790 AF. Despite this reduction, VCMWD is still one of the largest retail purchasers of agricultural water within the Water Authority's service area.

No changes to the service area have occurred since 2015. Therefore, the SBX7-7 targets do not have to be recalculated.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

A map of the VCMWD service area and neighboring Water Authority member agencies is shown in **Figure 3-1**. **Figure 3-2** shows the water and wastewater service areas, and **Figure 3-3** shows the VCMWD's water distribution system and wastewater collection systems.

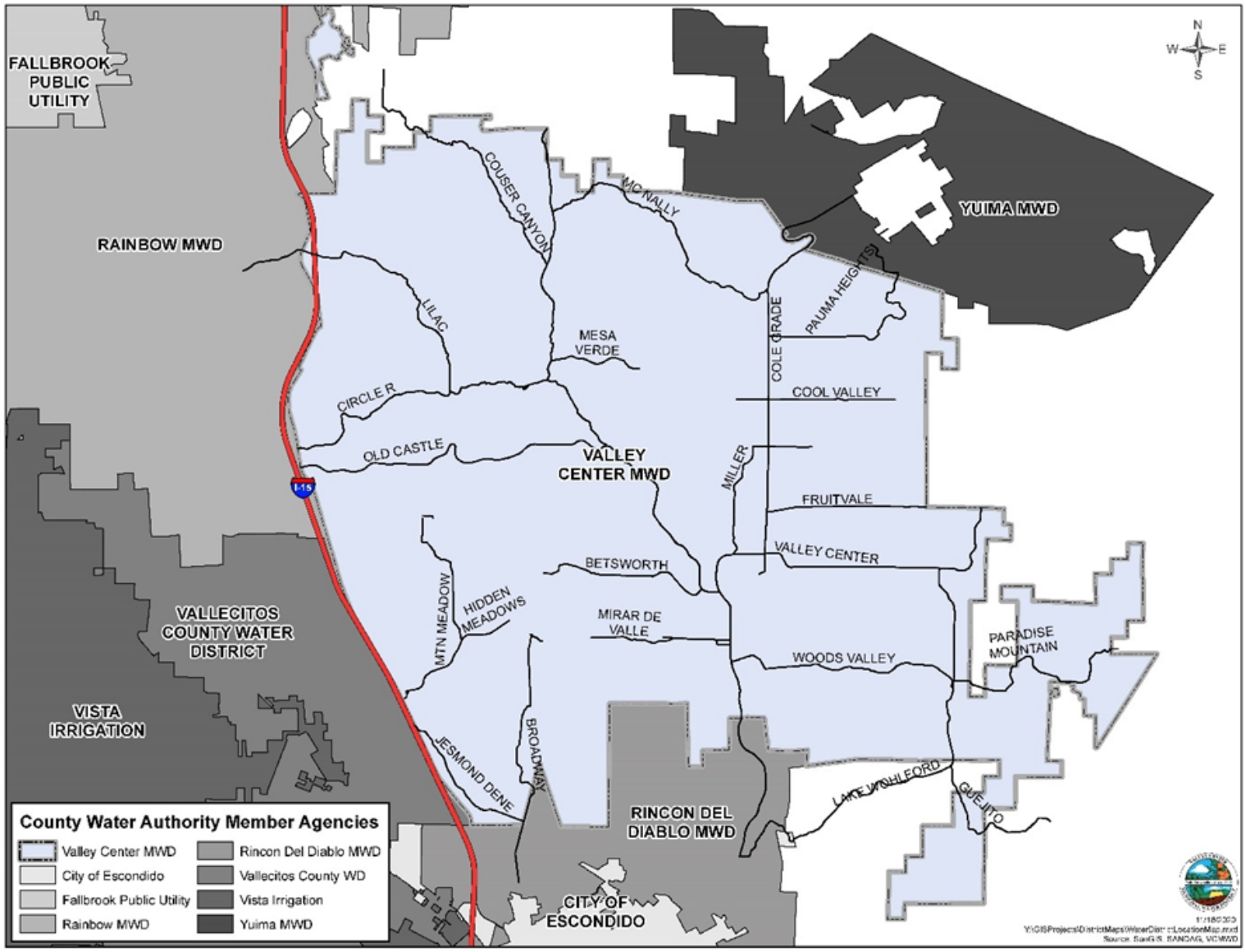

Figure 3-1. VCMWD Service Area

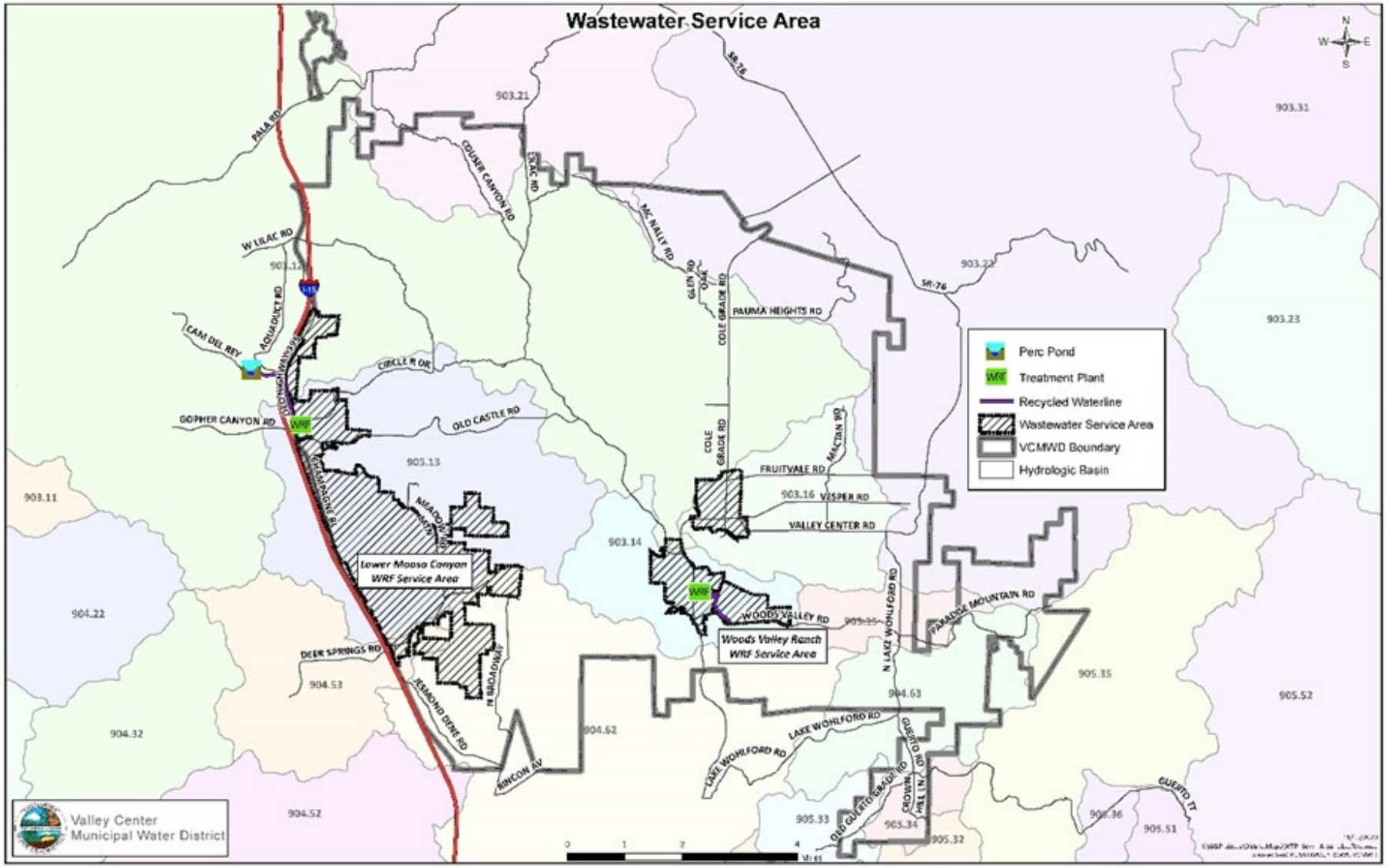

Figure 3-2. VCMWD Water and Wastewater Service Areas

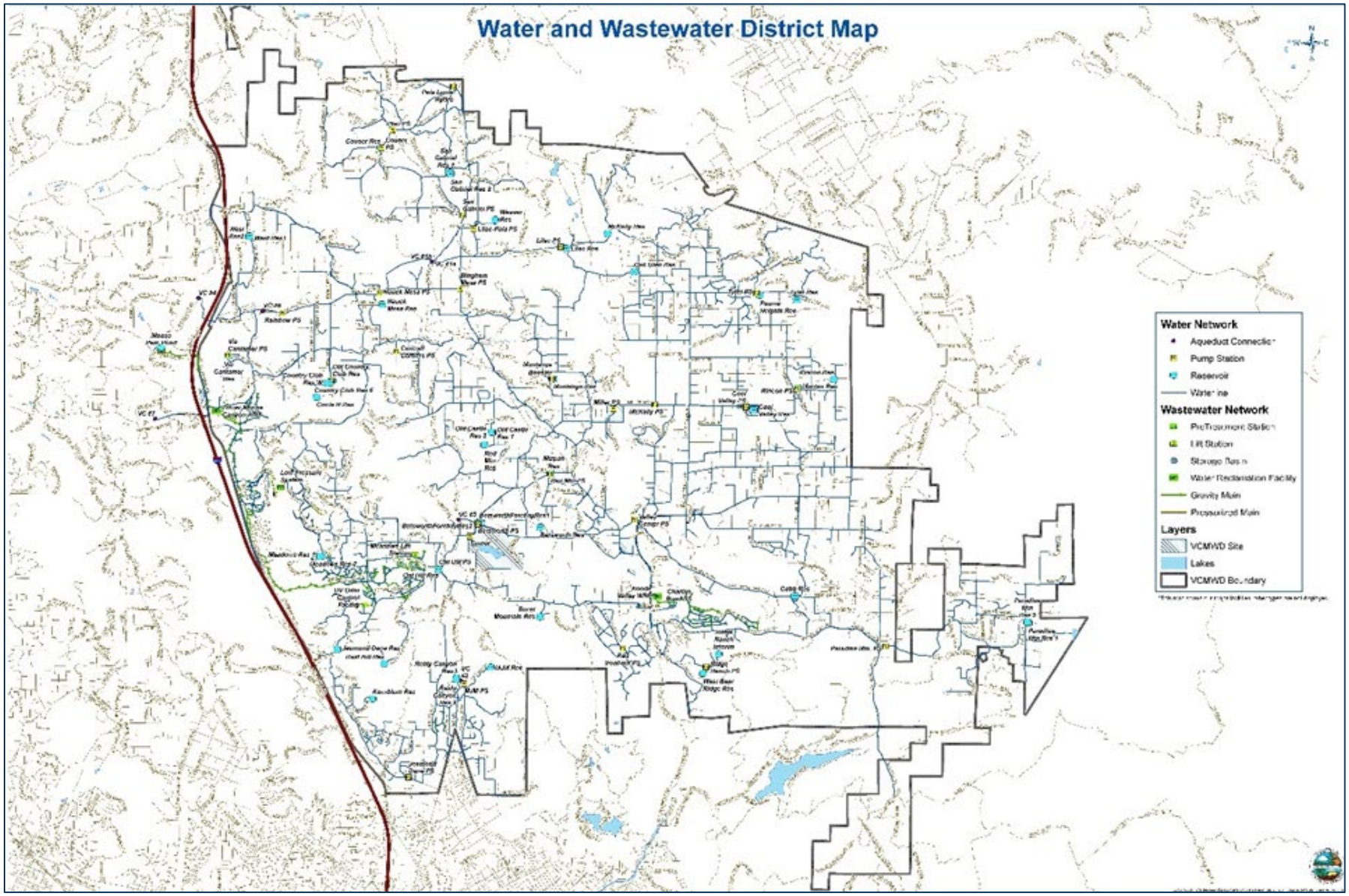

Figure 3-3. VCMWD Water and Wastewater Facilities

3.3 Service Area Climate

Valley Center is a semi-arid area, characterized by hot dry summers and mild winters, although temperatures do occasionally fall below freezing. Climate data from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 153 Escondido SPV that collected from January 2000 through December 2020 was used to evaluate the local climate conditions. On average, the annual total precipitation is 8.41 inches, with most of the precipitation occurring between October and April. Records show that the monthly precipitation ranges from 0.00 inches to 6.25 inches.

The annual average total evapotranspiration (ETo) is 54.4 inches with an average monthly ETo of 4.53 inches. The highest ETo is between April and September, with the peak occurring in July. VCMWD average monthly temperature ranges from about 48 to 81 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with an average annual temperature of 61°F. **Figure 3-4** shows the annual precipitation from 2000 to 2020 and illustrates which years fall above or below the annual average precipitation for this period. **Table 3-1** shows the monthly averages for precipitation, ETo, and temperature from 2000 to 2020.

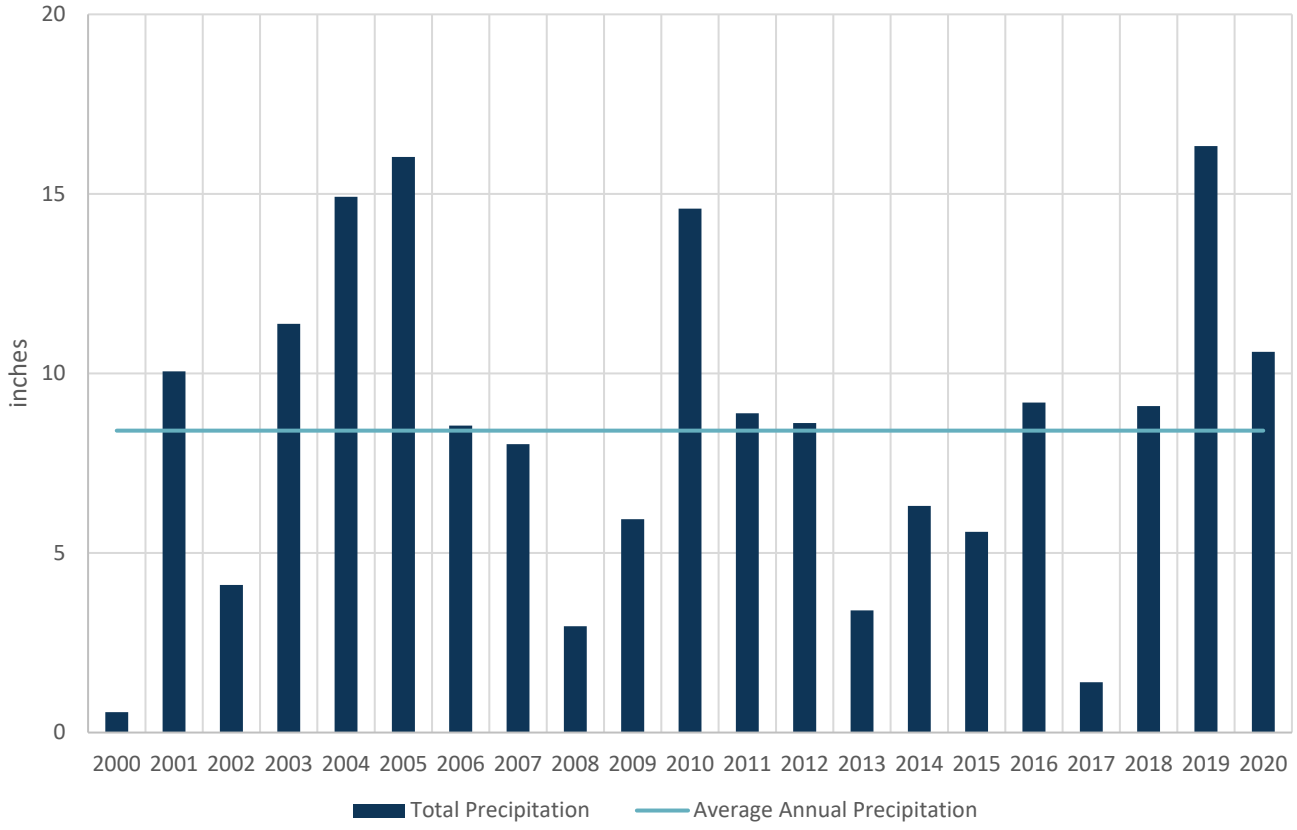

Figure 3-4. CIMIS Station 153 Annual Precipitation from 2000-2020

Table 3-1. CIMIS Station 153 Average Monthly Climate Data from 2000-2020

MONTH	AVG PRECIPITATION (IN)	AVG ETo (IN)	AVG AIR TEMP (°F)
January	1.18	2.40	52.40
February	2.03	2.70	53.03
March	1.29	4.05	56.16
April	0.86	5.00	59.13
May	0.27	5.82	63.06
June	0.01	6.61	67.27
July	0.02	7.02	71.88
August	0.05	6.67	72.61
September	0.08	5.30	70.02
October	0.69	3.96	63.88
November	0.88	2.75	57.36
December	1.11	2.10	51.52
AVERAGE MONTHLY	**0.70**	**4.53**	**61.55**

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.4.1 Service Area Population

The VCMWD's current and projected population was provided by the Water Authority, as these were estimated as part of the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP water demand projections (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021). To be consistent with the regional efforts, VCMWD used the information provided. The Water Authority used the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17) (San Diego Association of Governments, 2019) to estimate the service area population through 2045. Pursuant to the 1992 Memorandum of Agreement between the Water Authority and SANDAG, the Water Authority uses SANDAG's growth forecast to project consumptive water demands for the region. SANDAG's growth forecast integrates general plans and policies of local land use jurisdictions to perform its updates. This coordination ensures that planned growth, as outlined in the general plan, is integrated in the projected water demands. The approach used to estimate the demand projections is described in **Chapter 4**.

The population estimates in the 2015 UWMP are higher than the 2020 UWMP estimates because the SANDAG's Series 13 Growth Forecast model was used. For example, the 2015 UWMP projected population for 2020 was 30,571 while the 2020 UWMP population for 2020 is 26,780.

The SANDAG's Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17) was updated as follows compared to previous versions.

- In response to Assembly Bill 1086, which requires that population forecasts developed by councils of governments are within 1.5% of the total regional population forecast prepared by the California Department of Finance, SANDAG adopted a new approach to utilize Department of Finance population projections for its regional population control totals.
- SANDAG utilized all available housing unit capacity from local jurisdictions because of the projected number of housing units needed to meet the population projections. The housing unit capacities are determined by a local jurisdiction's interpretation of its general plans and govern how many units can be accommodated based on land use and available area through the year 2050.

The estimated VCMWD 2020 population is 26,780 and is projected to grow to 41,333 by 2045.

Table 3-2 shows the current and projected populations for the VCMWD service area.

Table 3-2. Current and Projected Population (Required DWR Table DWR 3-1R)

POPULATION SERVED	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
VCMWD[1]	26,780	28,856	31,870	35,972	38,366	41,333
TOTAL	**26,780**	**28,856**	**31,870**	**35,972**	**38,366**	**41,333**

[1] Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.

3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

According to the SANDAG forecast variables (San Diego Association of Governments, 2019), the median household income (MHI) within the service area is $80,491, which is slightly above the California MHI of $75,235. The majority of employment within the service area is from jobs in government (31%), agriculture (19%), professional and business services (12%), and construction (10%). **Table 3-3** shows the current and projected SANDAG employment counts by sectors and the MHI for the VCMWD service area.

Other demographic factors that affect water use within VCMWD include the agricultural activities that comprise approximately 63% of the water use within VCMWD. Residential use accounts for approximately 27% of the water use, with many low-density, single-family homes situated on large lots of one acre or more. Commercial entities use about 9% of VCMWD's water.

Table 3-3. SANDAG Growth Forecast Variables for VCMWD[1]

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	**$80,491**	**$ 81,738**	**$ 84,161**	**$ 85,998**	**$86,260**
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT COUNTS	**1,080**	**1,082**	**1,083**	**1,084**	**1,086**
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT COUNTS	**4,615**	**4,896**	**5,312**	**5,681**	**5,951**
Construction	582	615	660	698	724
Manufacturing	69	73	88	104	114
Wholesale Trade	192	194	198	202	203
Retail Trade	190	171	224	255	298
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	43	44	46	48	49
Information	16	16	19	19	20
Finance and Real Estate	105	126	145	160	169
Professional and Business Services	694	754	829	899	937
Education and Health Services	301	331	368	399	415
Leisure and Hospitality	259	296	333	380	416
Other Services	124	143	155	177	192
Government	1,771	1,803	1,848	1,889	1,911
Self Employed and Domestic	269	330	399	451	503

[1] Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

Currently, 10,919 acres are being used for agricultural purposes. According to the SANDAG data provided by the Water Authority, agricultural use is predicted to decline, gradually converting to low-density, single-family housing and typical single-family housing. By 2045, it is expected that the agricultural land use will be reduced to 10,482 acres (a reduction of 4%). **Table 3-4** shows the projected agricultural land use area.

In addition, SANDAG predicts that the number of single family and multi-family housing units are anticipated to increase by approximately 6,075 and 1,200 by 2045, respectively, as shown in **Table 3-5**. As part of the SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17) (San Diego Association of Governments, 2019), land uses were not evaluated. Updates to the land uses are expected to be completed in the next one to two years.

Table 3-4. SANDAG's Projected Agricultural Acreage for VCMWD[1]

LAND USE TYPE	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Agricultural, acreage	10,919	10,705	10,490	10,486	10,482

[1] Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.

Table 3-5. SANDAG Housing Units[1]

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single-Family Housing Units	10,194	11,593	13,429	14,642	16,269
Multi-Family Housing Units	515	750	1,343	1,586	1,715
Mobile Home Units	988	988	988	988	988

[1] Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

4 Water Use Characterization

This chapter describes historical and current water usage and presents projected future demands within VCMWD's service area. Water usage is presented by customer class, such as residential, commercial, institutional, landscape, agricultural, and other purposes.

IN THIS SECTION

- Non-Potable vs. Potable Water Use
- Past and Current Water Use
- Water Use Projections through 2045
- Climate Change

Demand projections are dynamic, often changing as a result of economic, political, and environmental pressures. Several factors can affect demand projections, including land use revisions, new regulations, consumer choices, economic conditions, transportation needs, environmental factors, conservation programs, and plumbing codes.

These factors can impact not only the amount of water needed but also the timing and location of when and where it is needed. Since, VCMWD's main water use is agricultural, shifts in this sector may influence future demands.

The projections presented in this UWMP do not attempt to forecast extreme economic or climatic changes. Likewise, no speculation was made regarding future regulatory changes.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

VCMWD serves potable drinking water and provides wastewater services. VCMWD produces about 50 AFY of recycled water for golf course irrigation, and the remaining water is disposed of via percolation ponds. Recycled water demands and the existing and future supply are discussed in **Chapter 6**.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

4.2.1 Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

Water suppliers are required to identify water uses, to the extent that records are available, for at least each of the 10 water use sectors identified in CWC Section 10631(d) to assist in the water demand projections.

VCMWD has the following water uses:

Single-Family Residential (SFR)

This water use comes from a single dwelling unit. Typically, SFR is in a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. On average, SFR demand accounts for about 20.6% of total use.

Multi-Family Residential (MFR)

This water is for multiple dwelling units within one building or several buildings within one complex. On average, MFR demand accounts for about 2.2% of total use. In total, both SFR and MFR account for 74% of the total connections.

Commercial

This water is for users that provide or distribute a product or service. On average, commercial water uses account for about 8.2% of total uses. This sector accounts for 3% of the total connections.

Institutional/Governmental

This water use is for users dedicated to public services, such as higher-education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions. On average, this demand accounts for about 0.7% of the total demand. These sectors account for 0.5% of the total connections.

Agricultural Irrigation

This water use is for commercial agricultural irrigation. On average, this demand accounts for about 62.5% of the total demand. This sector accounts for 10% of the total connections.

Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies

VCMWD's water system is used to transfer water from the Water Authority to the San Pasqual Indian reservation. On average, this transfer is about 0.11%.

Other/No Service Meters

On average, VCMWD uses about 15 AFY (0.08%) for no meter activities (fire meters). This accounts for about 12% of the total connections.

Losses

Distribution system water losses are the physical potable water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the delivery point to the customer's system. Water losses are discussed in **Chapter 4.2.3** and account for about 5.5% of the total demand.

4.2.2 Past and Current Water Use

Evaluating past water uses helps suppliers understand water use trends, which is crucial for developing water use projections. **Figure 4-1** shows FY15–16 through FY19–20 water uses. The top three water uses are agricultural, SFR, and commercial, which account for 97% of water sales. Over this five-year period, VCMWD used an average of 19,250 AFY. In general, the total demand has been decreasing since FY15–16, but the most recent peak in demand occurred in 2018 with a total demand of 22,526 AFY. This peak is primarily attributed to agricultural water use, the largest use in VCMWD. However, since FY15–16, water use by this sector has declined by 2,790 AFY due to reduction in agriculture business in the area. **Table 4-1** shows the FY19–20 water uses. In FY19–20, SRF use increased by about 253 AFY, agricultural use decreased by about 367 AFY, and the total demand decreased by 482 AFY when compared with FY18–19.

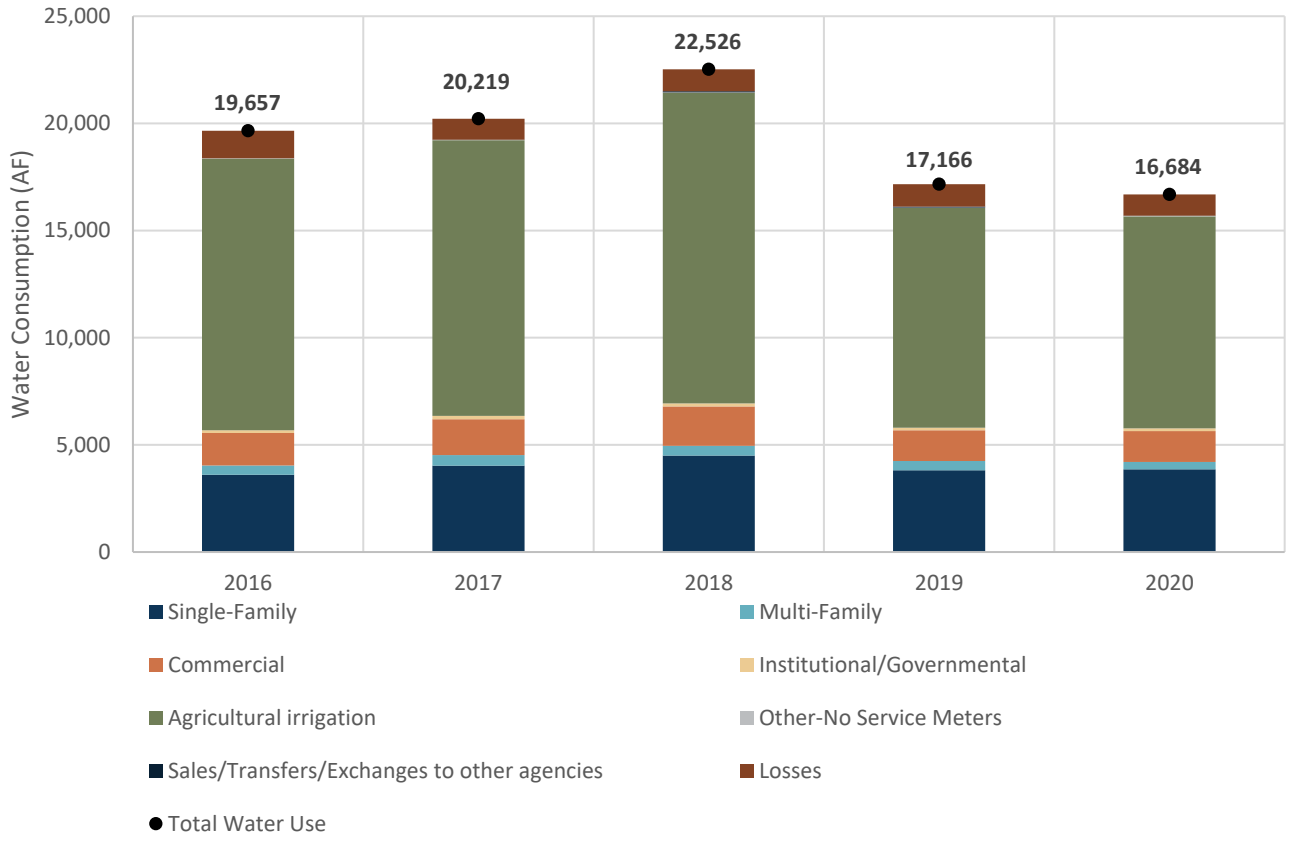

Figure 4-1. VCMWD's Past and Current Water Uses (AFY) in Fiscal Years

Table 4-1. Actual Demands for Water (Required DWR Table DWR 4-1R)

USE TYPE	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF TREATMENT WHEN DELIVERED	2020 VOLUME[1], AFY
Single Family		Drinking Water	3,861
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	345
Commercial		Drinking Water	1,440
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	122
Agricultural irrigation		Drinking Water	9,893
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies	San Pascual	Drinking Water	6
Other	No Service Meters	Drinking Water	24
Losses		Drinking Water	993
		TOTAL:	**16,684**

[1] Data is presented for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated (6-30-2020).

4.2.3 Distribution System Water Losses

Water loss can result from aging infrastructure, leaks, seepage, or errors in data. Addressing water losses can increase water supplies and recover revenue. **Chapter 9.2.5** discusses VCMWD's programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss. Water loss over the last five years has ranged from 4.6% to 6.6%, averaging 5.5%. **Table 4-2** summarizes water losses from FY15/16 to FY19/20. Water losses were calculated as the difference between billed consumption and total production (i.e., water purchased from the Water Authority).

The water losses, as reported in American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audits, are presented in **Table 4-3**. The 2016-2019 AWWA Free Water Audit Software version 5.0 Reporting Worksheets are provided in **Appendix E** and reflects VCMWD's water losses. Discussion of various inputs are included in the Comments tab of that worksheet. VCMWD's water losses are low compared to accepted standards. Suppliers are encouraged to estimate their water losses for the missing year and note in the table and narrative that they are estimated values and the basis for estimation. The 2020 water audit report will not be available before UWMP submittal. Values in **Table 4-2** differ from **Table 4-3** because they were completed using different definitions, assumptions, and estimates for water loss. **Table 4-3** includes estimates for unbilled, unmetered, and apparent losses.

Table 4-2. Water Losses in FY 2016-2020[1]

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Losses, AFY	1,288	980	1,029	1,050	993
Percentage, %	6.6%	4.8%	4.6%	6.1%	6.0%

[1] Data is presented for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated (6-30-2020).

Table 4-3. DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

REPORT PERIOD START DATE		
MM	YYYY	VOLUME OF WATER LOSS[1], AF
1	2016	1,112
1	2017	826
1	2018	1,158
1	2019	823
1	2020	Not Yet Available

[1] Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet. The 2019 AWWA Free Water Audit Software version 5.0 Reporting Worksheet is provided in Appendix E.

CWC Section 10631(d)(3)(C) requires water suppliers to provide data to determine if the supplier will meet its State Water Board water loss performance standard. Although the standard has not yet been implemented, the data needs to be included in the 2020 UWMP. Compliance with the future water loss performance standards will be determined in the next UWMP cycle. However, VCMWD has been proactive and has established coordination with other agencies, such as Cal Fire, to support VCMWD in finding leaks in remote areas.

Meter Replacement

VCMWD has continued its efforts to survey, verify, and calibrate the accuracy of water meters throughout its service area. Continued meter maintenance programs provide further field observation. Meter crews are assigned shift work so that a meter technician can work a weekend shift to detect any tampering or interference with water meters. VCMWD is aggressive in identifying remote blow-off appurtenances and installing security caps to reduce water theft. Crews continue to evaluate and survey cross-country water mains and their associated appurtenances for potential cross-connections through its leak detection program. Field personnel will continue to aggressively monitor and inspect the distribution system through these various strategies, which have steadily reduced unknown water loss AF totals.

Conversion

VCMWD is in the process of converting its metering infrastructure to Automatic Metering Infrastructure. This allows readings to come in wirelessly through radio signal, making it possible to receive readings more frequently and detect abnormal water usage that could be causing water loss sooner. The system allows customers to be notified of potential leaks on their properties quicker, reducing the time it takes to resolve a leak. To date, VCMWD has converted 80% of its meters, with full implementation expected to be completed in 2022.

4.2.4 Projected Water Use

VCMWD relies on the Water Authority for its potable water supplies. The Water Authority prepared the demand projections for VCMWD, which are included in **Appendix F**. The approach used for the projected water demands are described in **Chapter 2.4** of the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021). In general, per the Water Authority:

> *The Water Authority used the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Municipal and Industrial Needs (MAIN) model to estimate the long-range demand for municipal and industrial (M&I) demands. The Water Authority's model, known as CWA-MAIN, was customized by a consultant to reflect the San Diego region's unique parameters. Through a set of econometric equations, the CWA-MAIN model relates historical water demand patterns to variables such as household income, consumer response to the price of water, and weather, to predict future M&I water demands. SANDAG's growth forecast was also incorporated into the projections, which ensures linkage between local jurisdictions' general plan-based development and the Water Authority's projected water demands.*
>
> *The agricultural demand was projected using a separate evaluation., the evaluation was developed using data provided by Water Authority member agencies, SANDAG, and County Department of Agricultural Weights and Measures. Variables used in the agricultural model include irrigated acreage in the Water Authority's service area, distribution of acreage among primary crop types, price of water, general macroeconomic conditions, and water requirements by crop type. SANDAG's projection of agricultural land conversions to other land use categories provides the long-term trend in acreage used to forecast agricultural water use. The total agricultural forecast is derived by multiplying projections of future acreage by average water use per acre, which assumes the currently prevailing distribution of crop acreages, long-term normal weather and economic trends, and expected growth in the Water Authority's wholesale water rates.*
>
> *In addition, to quantify all potential demands served by the Water Authority, a small increment of water use associated with known potential near-term annexations and accelerated forecasted growth was incorporated into the demand forecast.*

The projected demands for VCMWD by water uses were developed using the Water Authority's M&I and agricultural demand projections, which were allocated as followed:

- The agricultural demand and conservations savings, as discussed in the next section, were allocated to the agricultural irrigation use. Water savings were subtracted from the total agricultural demand, as the DWR tool does not allow for negative entries.
- The M&I projections were allocated to the other water uses based on the average water usage percentage. The M&I demands included the demand from short-term annexation and excludes the projected recycled water demands that are planned to offset potable demand.

The projected demands by customer class are summarized in **Table 4-4** and represent the total demand on the Water Authority. The total overall customer water, including recycled water, is presented in **Table 4-5**. For reference, the projected agricultural acreage in VCMWD is presented in **Table 3-4**. The information provided by the Water Authority is provided in **Appendix F**.

Table 4-4. Projected Demands for Water (Required DWR Table DWR 4-2R)

USE TYPE	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED WATER USE[1, 2, 3], AFY				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		4,913	5,486	6,286	6,800	7,312
Multi-Family		531	593	680	735	790
Commercial		1,958	2,186	2,505	2,710	2,914
Institutional/Governmental		166	186	213	230	248
Agricultural irrigation		12,318	12,016	11,670	11,573	11,966
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies	San Pascual	26	29	34	36	39
Other	No Service Meters	19	21	24	26	28
Losses		1,323	1,478	1,693	1,832	1,970
	TOTAL:	**21,254**	**21,995**	**23,104**	**23,943**	**25,267**

[1] Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.

[2] The conservation savings were subtracted from the agricultural demand projections that were provided by the Water Authority. The M&I, including near-term annexation, projections were allocated to the other water uses based on the average water usage percentage. Projections are presented in **Appendix F.**

[3] Data is presented for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated.

Table 4-5. Total Gross Water Use (Required DWR Table DWR 4-3R)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water[1] From DWR Table 4-1R and 4-2R	16,684	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267
Recycled Water Demand[1] From DWR Table 6-4R	54	222	231	231	231	231
TOTAL WATER USE:	**16,738**	**21,476**	**22,226**	**23,335**	**24,174**	**25,498**

[1] Water volume is represented in units of AFY, and data is presented for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated.

4.2.4.1 Codes and Other Considerations Used in Projections

As part of the demand projections, the Water Authority estimated the conservation savings for each member agency using the Alliance for Water Efficiency Water Conservation Tracking Tool (AWE Tool). For additional information on the approach and assumptions, refer to **Chapter 2.4.2** of the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021). This section provides an overview of the process employed by the Water Authority.

The AWE Tool estimated both active and passive savings resulting from demand management programs. The Water Authority subtracted the conservation savings from the baseline demands to derive the long-range demand forecast in five-year increments. Similarly, VCMWD subtracted the savings in the agricultural demand projections.

Active conservation savings

Active conservation savings are derived from conservation programs and activities implemented within the Water Authority service area. Over 50 active conservation activities (such as indoor and outdoor incentives, landscape classes, and WaterSmart irrigation checkups) are tracked in the AWE Tool and are based on agencies' program participation. Water savings from these activities are calculated using water efficiency estimates by activity type that are in the standardized AWE Tool Library. Future active conservation savings are set at the 2020 level of conservation program activity moving forward, absent a large-scale turf replacement program and state-mandated water-use reductions.

Passive conservation savings

Passive conservation savings is based on appliance standards, plumbing code changes, and conversion of active savings to passive as the useful lives of devices are reached. The passive conservation element includes estimated future savings from appliance standards and code changes as well as savings from the 2015 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2015). An 80% Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance compliance level was assumed on new residential development, and most of this savings was assumed to continue over the UWMP planning horizon.

4.2.5 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

In addition to past and projected uses, the UWMP more closely analyzes anticipated conditions for the next five years (2021–2025). The demand projections established in this chapter assume typical, unconstrained demand that is free from other influential factors. In the next five years, VCMWD anticipates that potable demands may increase by approximately **6,420 AFY** from current conditions with no conservation. Details on the analysis for the next five years is discussed in **Chapter 7**.

4.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households

CWC Section 10631.1 states that UWMP demand projections shall include estimates of water use for low-income and multifamily residential households. A low-income household is defined as a household that has an income lower than 80% of the county's median household income (MHI). The VCMWD MHI is $80,491 (San Diego Association of Governments, 2019), which is slightly above the California MHI of $75,235.

VCMWD adopted Resolution **No. 2006-35** in accordance with SB 1087, which grants water and sewer service priority within its jurisdictional boundaries to any proposed developments that include housing units for lower-income households. VCMWD's water demand projections listed in **Table 4-4** represent water use estimates for all income levels, including low-income households. Demand projections were estimated using SANDAG's Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), which considers all income levels. **Table 4-6** presents the required DWR Table 4-5R.

Table 4-6. Inclusion in Water Use Projections (Required DWR Table DWR 4-5R)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook.	Yes
Section or page number where the citations utilized in the demand projects can it be found:	4.2.4.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

4.4 Climate Change Considerations

The effects of climate change on water demand projections are important but have a level of uncertainty as climate change research advances over time. However, changes in weather significantly affect water supply planning. Typically, water supplies that are dependent on natural hydrology are vulnerable to climate change, especially if the water source originates from mountain snowpack. VCMWD's water supply is vulnerable to climate change impacts, including warmer temperatures and drier conditions. In addition to water supply impacts, changes in local temperature and precipitation are expected to alter water demand patterns, especially for agricultural customers. However, agriculture is expected to decline within the VCMWD service area due to the high cost of imported water.

The Water Authority has included a description of how the effect of climate change was incorporated into its water demands modeling for each agency. It is a qualitative evaluation approach that uses a manageable number of climate change scenarios to develop a range of potential demands. Five different climate scenarios were substituted into the CWA-MAIN model. While the scenarios were identified using region-average temperature and precipitation, the demand for each member agency was forecasted using the selected scenario's precipitation and temperature data for the individual member agency's location within the region. This assured that demand forecasts for a particular member agency, such as VCMWD, were derived for a consistent scenario, would better represent real coexistent weather regionally, and could be sensibly aggregated to regional totals while retaining the climatic heterogeneity typical to the region.

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2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

5 SBX7-7 Baseline, Targets and 2020 Compliance

This chapter describes VCMWD's urban water use targets, as required by the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBX7-7). This chapter demonstrates compliance with the 2020 targeted water-use reduction of 20%. VCMWD met the 2020 SBX7-7 target.

IN THIS SECTION

- Updated Calculations
- Baselines & Targets
- 2020 Compliance

Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7) was incorporated into the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) in 2009 and required that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per-capita water consumption within the state by 20% by the year 2020. SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets.

SBX7-7 and the Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (SB7 Guidebook) (State of California Department of Water Resources, February 2016) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand and the 2020 urban water use target for VCMWD as described in the following sections. VCMWD's final 2020 target water use of 1,415 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) was calculated using the SB7 Guidebook's "minimum water use reduction" requirement. VCMWD's actual 2020 water use was well below this target.

5.1 Guidance for Wholesale Suppliers

VCMWD does not provide wholesale water, so this section is not applicable.

5.2 SBX7-7 Forms and Tables

As part of the 2020 UWMP, VCMWD must report 2020 compliance on the standard forms prepared by DWR. A copy of the completed standard SBX7-7 Forms is included in **Appendix G** and uploaded to the DWR site.

5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

VCMWD did not need to update calculations for the 2020 UWMP, as its service area has remained constant and there was no desire to update the SBX7-7 methodology for determining the 2020 target. The baselines and targets are summarized in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1. DWR 5-1R Baselines and Targets Summary

BASELINE PERIOD	START YEAR	END YEAR	AVERAGE BASELINE GPCD[1]	CONFIRMED 2020 TARGET[1]
10-15 Year	1999	2008	1,768	1,415
5 Year	2003	2007	1,684	
[1]All values are in GPCD.				

5.4 Methods for Calculating Population and Gross Water Use

VCMWD used data for the 2020 fiscal year to calculate its compliance GPCD.

5.4.1 Service Area Population

The service area population for 2020 was estimated using data from SANDAG, which incorporated U.S. Census data. The 2020 service area population is 26,780.

5.4.2 Gross Water Use

The gross water use for 2020 was obtained from records maintained by VCMWD and the Water Authority. The gross water use was 16,684 AF.

5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use

The calculated GPCD for 2020 is 556 GPCD, which is lower than VCMWD's 2020 SBX7-7 target of 1,415 GPCD. A summary of the 2020 SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form is shown in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-2. DWR 5-2R 2020 Compliance

	OPTIONAL ADJUSTMENTS TO 2020 GPCD						
ACTUAL 2020 GPCD[1]	EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS[1]	ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT[1]	WEATHER NORMALIZATION[1]	TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS[1]	ADJUSTED 2020 GPCD[1]	2020 CONFIRMED TARGET GPCD[1]	SUPPLIER ACHIEVED TARGETED REDUCTION IN 2020
556	0	0	0	0	556	1,415	Yes

[1] All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)

5.5.1 2020 Adjustments for Factors Outside of a Supplier's Control

There were no extreme cases that warranted an adjustment to the GPCD compliance calculation.

5.6 Regional Alliance

VCMWD is reporting compliance as an individual agency and did not participate in a regional alliance.

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2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

6 Water Supply Characterization

This chapter describes and quantifies VCMWD's current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. This chapter aims to characterize each water source to gather the information needed to manage water resources, assess supply reliability, perform the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA), and prepare and implement the WSCP.

VCMWD receives all its potable water from the Water Authority. The Water Authority's core water sources used to supply VCMWD include water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, Water Authority-Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement, and the All-American Canal (AAC) and Coachella Canal (CC) Lining Projects. VCMWD treats wastewater at Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) and Woods Valley Ranch WRF to irrigate a golf course.

IN THIS SECTION

6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

VCMWD relies on the Water Authority to meet its potable water demands. Based on the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021), the Water Authority will have enough water to meet VCMWD's current and future demands under normal, single-dry, and five-consecutive-year drought conditions.

VCMWD does not have feasible projects that could be implemented during the planning horizon to diversify its water portfolio. However, VCMWD produces about 50 AFY of recycled water for landscape irrigation. **Table 6-1** summarizes the VCMWD potable and non-potable water supplies from FY15/16 to FY19/20.

Table 6-1. Historical and Current Water Supplies

WATER SUPPLY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purchased or Imported Water, AFY	19,657	20,219	22,526	17,166	16,684
Recycled Water, AFY	44	48	37	73	57
Total, AFY	**19,701**	**20,267**	**22,563**	**17,239**	**16,737**

6.2 Water Supply Characterization

6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

The Water Authority's core water sources used to supply the VCMWD are purchased water from Metropolitan, the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, Water Authority-Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement, and the All-American Canal (AAC) and Coachella Canal (CC) Lining Projects. Metropolitan and the Water Authority organizations are described below.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Metropolitan was created in 1928 following the passage of the Metropolitan Water District Act by the California Legislature to provide supplemental water for cities and communities on the south coastal plain of California. Metropolitan has 26 member agencies including the Water Authority and covers an area that includes all or portions of Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Metropolitan serves as a water wholesaler and provides water to its member agencies from both the Colorado River and Northern California through the State Water Project (SWP).

The Water Authority relies on water purchases from Metropolitan to meet its supplemental supply gap. Under Section 135 of the Metropolitan Water District Act, each member agency has a preferential right to Metropolitan water. Through recent court rulings, as of June 30, 2020, the Water Authority has a preferential right to purchase 25.83% of Metropolitan's water. As a comparison, the Water Authority purchased about 6% that the water Metropolitan sold in fiscal year 2020, well below the preferential rights(San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

In general, Metropolitan obtains its water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project. Colorado River water is delivered via the Colorado River Aqueduct which is owned and operated by Metropolitan. The SWP is owned by the State of California and is managed and operated by DWR. Metropolitan and DWR have a long-term SWP water supply contract that entitles Metropolitan to take about 46% of available SWP.

During historical severe drought periods, SWP supplies were scarce, and nearly 100% of the water came from the Colorado River. Following the drought, water supplies from the SWP resumed, supplementing the Colorado River. To meet emerging challenges from dry hydrologic conditions and regulatory restrictions that limit supplies, Metropolitan's strategy includes utilizing its storage programs to maximize available supplies in wet years for use in dry years. Metropolitan's Final Draft 2020 UWMP report states that Metropolitan is capable of meeting expected demands for its member agencies under normal and dry year conditions through 2045 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2021).

San Diego County Water Authority

The Water Authority was organized on June 9, 1944, under the County Water Authority Act for the express purpose of importing Colorado River water into San Diego County. The Water Authority annexed to Metropolitan in 1946. Upon its formation in 1954, the VCMWD joined the Water Authority and Metropolitan to acquire the right to purchase and distribute imported water throughout its service area.

VCMWD is one of 24 member agencies of the Water Authority. The member agency status entitles VCMWD to directly purchase water from Water Authority on a wholesale basis. VCMWD also looks to the Water Authority to ensure, to the best of its ability, that adequate amounts of water will be available to satisfy future water demands. Each member agency of the Water Authority is autonomous and its city council or board of directors sets local policies and water pricing structures, and appoints representatives (based on assessed valuation) to the Water Authority's Board of Directors. VCMWD currently has one representative on the Water Authority Board.

Historically, the Water Authority has relied on imported water supplies purchased from Metropolitan to meet the needs of Water Authority's member agencies. The imported water from Metropolitan is delivered into the Water Authority's First and Second San Diego Aqueducts from the Metropolitan facilities located just north of the San Diego County/Riverside County line.

After experiencing severe supply shortages from Metropolitan during the 1987–1992 drought, the Water Authority began aggressively pursuing actions to diversify the region's supply sources. Comprehensive supply and facility planning over the last 20 years provided the direction for implementation of these actions. Currently, imported water supplies consist of water purchases from Metropolitan, water transfers from Imperial Irrigation District (IID) and canal lining projects that are wheeled through Metropolitan's conveyance facilities, and spot water transfers that are pursued on an as-needed basis to offset reductions in supplies from Metropolitan. The largest single-year of imported water sales recorded by the Water Authority was 661,000 AF in fiscal year 2007 (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

Carlsbad Desalination Plant

To further diversify regional supplies, the Water Authority's 2005 and 2010 UWMPs identified seawater desalination as a potential supply for meeting future demands. Seawater desalination in the County expands its water resources, reduces dependence on imported supplies, and provides a locally treated, drought-proof water supply.

In keeping with the objective of these plans, in November 2012, the Water Authority entered into a formal Water Purchase Agreement with Poseidon Water, a private investor-owned company. The Water Purchase Agreement details commercial and financial terms for the development and purchase of desalinated ocean water produced at the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. Construction began in 2012 and commercial operation began in December 2015.

This facility is currently in commercial operation and can produce up to 56,000 AF per year, with 6,000 AFY dedicated to Vallecitos Water District and Carlsbad Municipal Water District. However, there is the potential to increase annual average production capacity to 61,600 AF as an adaptive management supply (subject to future supply conditions and future Board action). The potential 5,600 AF increment of additional seawater desalination supply could be placed into service before 2025.

A 10-mile-long pipeline delivers water from the plant to the Water Authority's Second Aqueduct. The Second Aqueduct conveys the desalinated water to the Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, where it is mixed with existing drinking water supplies for regional distribution.

This source is considered highly reliable and resilient against droughts. However, this supply can be impacted by fluctuations in water quality in the Agua Hedionda Lagoon and unscheduled maintenance at the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. To mitigate impacts, each year, the Water Authority and Poseidon establish an estimated schedule of water deliveries from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. The estimated delivery schedules account for variability in Water Authority demands throughout the year (i.e., generally lower water demands during winter months), projected Carlsbad Desalination Plant maintenance activities, and projected Water Authority system shutdowns and maintenance activities.

Water Authority - Imperial Irrigation District Transfer Agreement

A Water Resources Plan developed by the Water Authority in 1993 and updated in 1997 emphasized the development of local supplies and core water transfers. Consistent with the direction provided in the 1997 plan, the Water Authority entered into a Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement in 1998 with IID, an agricultural district in neighboring Imperial County. The Water Authority – IID Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement (Transfer Agreement) allowed for Colorado River water to be conserved and then transferred to the Water Authority for use in the San Diego Region. Through the Transfer Agreement, the Water Authority is entitled to Priority 3(a) water, which is a higher priority water right than Metropolitan's Priority 4 apportionment (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

Deliveries into San Diego County from IID started after the execution of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) in 2003 with an initial transfer of 10,000 AF. The Water Authority receives transfer water each year according to a water delivery schedule contained in the Transfer Agreement, increasing amounts of transfer water each year, according to a water delivery schedule contained in the transfer agreement.

The initial term of the transfer agreement is 45 years, with a provision that either agency may extend the agreement for an additional 30-year term. An added benefit is that during dry years when water availability is low, the conserved water will be transferred under IID's Colorado River rights, which are among the most senior in the Lower Colorado River Basin. Without the protection of these rights, the Water Authority would suffer greater delivery cutbacks when supplies are limited from Metropolitan (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

Per the Water Authority UWMP (2021), in 2019 and 2020, the Water Authority received 192,500 AF of water which included 2,500 AF of early transfer water. For 2021 and 2022, the quantities from these supplies are scheduled at 205,000 AF and 202,500 AF, respectively. The quantities will then remain fixed at 200,000 AF for the duration of the Transfer Agreement.

Conserved Water from All American and Coachella Canal Lining Projects

In 2003, as part of the execution of the QSA on the Colorado River, the Water Authority contracted for 77,700 AFY of conserved water from projects to line the AAC and the CC. Deliveries of conserved water from the CC reached the region in 2007, and deliveries of conserved water from the AAC reached the region in 2010. This conserved water will provide an additional 8.5 million AF over the 110-year life of the agreement. Supplies from the canal lining projects are considered verifiable Water Authority supplies. The Water Authority does not outline constraints associated with the AAC and CC in their 2020 UWMP.

Metropolitan Water District

The Water Authority's imported water supply sources include purchases from Metropolitan, which are separate from and in addition to the Water Authority–IID Transfer supplies and CC and AAC Lining Projects supplies. As of June 30, 2020, the Water Authority has a preferential right to purchase 25.83% of Metropolitan's water but only purchased about 6% of all the water that Metropolitan delivered in the fiscal year. Section 6 of the Water Authority's 2020 Plan contains detailed information on Metropolitan's supplies. Information on Water Authority projected demands on Metropolitan, provided by Metropolitan, can be found in the Water Authority's 2020 Plan.

Table 6-8 presents the actual 2020 water supply purchased by VCMWD from Water Authority while **Table 6-9** presents projected purchased water from the Water Authority through the year 2045.

6.2.2 Groundwater

VCMWD does not utilize groundwater as a potable water supply; thus, the DWR Table 6-1R is not applicable. In the 2010 UWMP, there were references to groundwater development efforts, namely Paradise Mountain Wells, Lake Turner Wells, and Cool Valley Wells. Since the 2010 update, those efforts have been set aside due to several factors, including water quality issues, limitation on post-production capabilities, overall economics, and groundwater rights concerns raised by adjacent property owners. Though in abeyance for now, groundwater development may be explored again in future years.

6.2.3 Surface Water

VCMWD does not use or plan to use self-supplied surface water as part of its water supply.

6.2.4 Stormwater

VCMWD is not intentionally diverting stormwater for beneficial reuse.

6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

VCMWD is responsible for safely collecting and treating wastewater, producing recycled water, and protecting the environment and community health. The wastewater infrastructure includes a collection system consisting of approximately 60 miles of sewer main, three lift stations, and two water reclamation facilities.

Current and proposed facilities have capacity to treat collected sewage to the following standards to meet specific customer specifications and needs as follows:

Secondary-Treated Wastewater

This is wastewater treated to remove dissolved and settleable solids and organic compounds using physical and biological processes; it is typically discharged into the ocean or other nearby waterways. At this level of treatment, the treated wastewater cannot be used for any type of reuse, but it offers a potential future supply to offset potable demands if further treatment can be obtained.

Tertiary-Treated Water: This is secondary-treated wastewater that undergoes tertiary filtration and disinfection, meeting Title 22 regulations. This water type is used mainly for non-potable landscape irrigation.

6.2.5.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Wastewater collection, transmission, treatment, and effluent disposal or water recycling are provided by VCMWD through Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) and Woods Valley Ranch WRF. The Lower Moosa Canyon WRF and the Woods Valley Ranch WRF are operating well within design capacities and consistently meet discharge standards. Approximately 9% of the area and 31% of the population within the VCMWD service area are currently provided wastewater service. **Table 6-2** summarizes the wastewater collected within the service area in FY19/20.

The volume of wastewater treated at the Lower Moosa Canyon WRF and the Woods Valley Ranch WRF are presented in **Table 6-3**.

Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility

The Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility, built in 1974, provides sewer services in VCMWD's Interstate 15 corridor area, from the Lawrence Welk development on the southern end, east to Hidden Meadows, and north to Circle R Drive. The facility receives sewage from 2,490 connected customers via 21.6 miles of VCP and PVC gravity collection mains, varying in size from 8 inch to 18 inch, 500 manholes, and over 2,200 laterals. It is permitted to treat up to 440,000 gallons per day (493 AFY) of domestic and commercial wastewater to secondary standards before discharge. Secondary effluent from the Lower Moosa WRF is discharged to percolation ponds which recharges the groundwater table in the San Luis Rey River watershed. This groundwater is not used for human consumption.

Future improvements may involve improving effluent quality to full California Title 22 standards for tertiary-treated water, resulting in an effluent suitable for irrigation of nearby golf courses and agricultural operations. Replacement of the plant's main Motor Control Center and further upgrades of the aeriation basins are planned for 2022.

Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility

The Woods Valley Ranch WRF was completed in 2005 with initial capacity of 75,000 gpd to serve 280 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) within the residential and golf course development of Woods Valley Ranch. It was later expanded in 2017 to support more development in the area up to its current capacity of 275,000 gpd from 1,527 EDUs. The service area includes 399 connections, and the collection system consists of 5.2 miles of 8-inch PVC sewer pipe and 109 manholes. Wastewater is treated using conventional activated sludge, consisting of aeration basins and settling tanks, followed by tertiary treatment, consisting of cloth disc filters. Effluent produced is Title 22 tertiary-treated water that is currently discharged onto the Woods Valley golf course for irrigation use. There is one on-site seasonal storage reservoir.

Future expansion is planned to an ultimate build out of 3,000 EDUs and 525,000 gpd capacity. Timing for the expansion is contingent upon development in the area. Future discharge sources may include common irrigation of nearby developments and roadway medians. More information can be found in **Chapter 6.2.5.4**.

6.2.5.2 Recycled Water System Description

Water recycling, defined as the treatment and disinfection of municipal wastewater to provide additional water supply, is an important component of Southern California's water resources. Non-potable reuse is the term applied to recycled water that is treated for non-drinking water purposes such as filling lakes, ponds, and ornamental fountains; irrigating parks, campgrounds, golf courses, freeway medians, community green belts, school athletic fields, crops, and nursery stock; and controlling dust at construction sites. Recycled water can also be used in certain industrial processes and for flushing toilets and urinals in certain nonresidential buildings. However, current regulations allow only new buildings to be dual-plumbed for this specific use. Additional uses for recycled water are being identified and approved as local agencies, regulators, and customers become more comfortable with its use.

VCMWD offsets potable water demands with tertiary-treated water produced at Woods Valley Ranch WRF for irrigation of the community golf course. This reduces required imported water from the Water Authority by about 1%. Future expansion may include upgrading the treatment processes at Lower Moosa Canyon WRF to produce either tertiary treated water for increased landscape irrigation use or advanced treatment for potable reuse. More information can be found in **Chapter 6.2.5.4**.

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Table 6-2. Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020 (Required DWR Table 6-2R)

Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system (optional):	9%
Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (optional):	31%

WASTEWATER COLLECTION			RECIPIENT OF COLLECTED WASTEWATER			
NAME OF WASTEWATER COLLECTION AGENCY	WASTEWATER VOLUME METERED OR ESTIMATED	WASTEWATER VOLUME COLLECTED FROM UWMP SERVICE AREA IN 2020[1], AFY	NAME OF WASTEWATER AGENCY RECEIVING COLLECTED WASTEWATER	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT LOCATED WITHIN UWMP AREA	WWTP OPERATION CONTRACTED TO A THIRD PARTY
VCMWD	Metered	340	VCMWD	Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility	Yes	No
VCMWD	Metered	57	VCMWD	Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility	Yes	No
City of Escondido	Estimated	25	City of Escondido[2]	Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF)	No	No
	TOTAL:	**422**				

[1] Data presented are for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated (6-30-2020).

[2] Number of lots served by Escondido = 44. 'Metered' notation above refers to flow measured at the water reclamation facility indicated.

Table 6-3. Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020 (Required DWR Table 6-3R)

							2020 VOLUMES[1], AFY				
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	DISCHARGE LOCATION NAME OR IDENTIFIER	DISCHARGE LOCATION DESCRIPTION	WASTEWATER DISCHARGE ID NUMBER	METHOD OF DISPOSAL	PLANT TREATS WASTEWATER GENERATED OUTSIDE THE SERVICE AREA	TREATMENT LEVEL	WASTEWATER TREATED	DISCHARGED TREATED WASTEWATER	RECYCLED WITHIN SERVICE AREA	RECYCLED OUTSIDE OF SERVICE AREA	INSTREAM FLOW PERMIT REQUIREMENT
Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility	Lower Moosa Creek Perc Ponds	60 AF Percolation Ponds on adjacent to Lower Moosa Creek	WDR No. 95-32 WDID: 9 000000236	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, Undisinfected	346	331	0	0	0
Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility	Woods Valley Ranch Golf Course	Golf Course	WDR No. 98-09 WDID: 9 000000830	Land disposal	No	Tertiary	57	0	57	0	0
						TOTAL:	**403**	**331**	**57**	**0**	**0**

[1] Data presented are for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated (6-30-2020).

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6.2.5.3 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

Table 6-4 summarizes current 2020 recycled water use and future recycled water uses through 2045.

Table 6-5 presents the differences between the 2015 UWMP recycled water projections for 2020 recycled water use and the actual 2020 recycled water use. Delays in development resulted in actual recycled water supplies and demand in 2020 being less than forecasted in 2015.

6.2.5.4 Actions to Expand and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

VCMWD is actively working to expand upon recycled water usage within the service area. This is in large part tied to development and thus there are projects being considered to increase the capacity and treatment processes at the current wastewater facilities. **Table 6-6** shows the methods for expanding recycled water uses which are summarized below.

Lower Moosa Canyon WRF Treatment Process Upgrades

There are no current plans for future developments within the service area where the Lower Moosa Canyon WRF collects and treats wastewater. The percolation ponds where treated wastewater is discharged to is at capacity and therefore, upgrades would need to be considered if new plans for future development arise.

Woods Valley Ranch WRF Phase III Expansion

Discussions are underway with local development interests to initiate a Phase III and IV which could possibly take the plant to its master-planned capacity of 3,000 EDU's and add another seasonal storage reservoir. The recycled water absorptive capacity of the Woods Valley Ranch Golf Course has been reached with the last expansion, and so other recycled water customers will be sought for the additional 250,000 gpd of flow capacity.

VCMWD is dedicated to educating its customers about recycled water usage and encouraging them to utilize it. There are several programs in place by VCMWD and other regional agencies to advocate for the use of recycled water when it becomes available.

District Commitment to Recycled Water Use

In May 1990, the VCMWD adopted Ordinance No. 201, which set forth the policy of mandatory reclaimed water use wherever feasible. This ordinance was updated in February 1998, during the adoption of VCMWD's Administrative Code Section establishing the agency's reclaimed water rules and regulations. This ordinance requires that wherever there is the potential for current or future reclaimed water use, new developments will be required to install the facilities necessary to facilitate reclaimed water use. Along with these policy statements is the fact that the VCMWD service area is now currently, and will be for the foreseeable future, isolated from an ocean outfall. All future development, which includes wastewater treatment, will also require 100% inland discharge via landscape or agricultural reclamation. With no ocean discharge option, there is little or no alternative other than to develop some form of reclamation for beneficial uses within the VCMWD service area.

The VCMWD Board has directed its staff to work with proponents of potential wastewater systems, including private interests and other governmental entities, to develop effective reclaimed water use plans for their respective projects. VCMWD staff has also been directed to facilitate the inclusion of nearby or adjacent properties in the wastewater development plans of larger developments. Finally, the Board has followed a policy of agreeing to ultimately accept ownership, operation, and maintenance of facilities meeting all the VCMWD's engineering, operational, and financial requirements.

Economic and Financial Considerations

The high cost of constructing recycled water projects has traditionally been a barrier to project implementation. The up-front capital cost for construction of treatment facilities and recycled water distribution systems can be high, while full market implementation is usually phased in over several years, thus affecting the cash flow in the early project years. This situation is compounded by the seasonal nature of recycled water demands. Recycled water demands tend to peak during the hot summer months and drop off during the winter months, when landscape irrigation demands are low. Projects that serve a large portion of irrigation demands, like most of the projects in the Water Authority's service area, often utilize only half of their annual production capacity due to these seasonal demand patterns. The costs of these projects tend to be higher than those of projects that serve year-round demands, since the project facilities must be sized to accommodate seasonal peaking. Projects that mostly serve irrigation demands also tend to have less stable revenue bases, since irrigation demands are heavily influenced by hydrologic conditions.

To be financially feasible, a project's benefits must offset or exceed its associated costs. Agencies developing recycled water projects must be able to quantify these benefits to determine the economic feasibility of a project. Project benefits can take the form of:

- Revenues from the sale of recycled water;
- Increased supply reliability;
- Increased control over the cost of future water supplies;
- Avoided water and wastewater treatment, storage, and conveyance costs; and
- Financial incentives from the Water Authority, Metropolitan, and federal and state agencies.

Agencies developing recycled water projects must be able to quantify these benefits to determine the economic feasibility of a project. In addition, financial incentives and grant funding from local, federal, and State agencies are critical to offsetting project costs and project implementation. Many financial assistance programs are available to San Diego County agencies including: the Water Authority's Financial Assistance Program and Reclaimed Water Development Fund; Municipal Water District's Local Resources Program; the United States Bureau of Reclamation Title XVI Grant Program; and the Water Authority's low-interest loan programs. Together, these programs offer funding assistance for all project phases, from initial planning and design to construction and operation.

Policies, Ordinance, and Guidance Document

The Water Authority has adopted several policies, guidance documents, and a model ordinance to assist local agencies with water recycling project implementation. Many local agencies, including VCMWD, have adopted the Water Authority-sponsored ordinance. The ordinance includes provisions that typically require new development projects to install recycled water systems. The ordinance also states that, where allowed by law and available in sufficient quantities and at a reasonable cost and quality, recycled water shall be the sole water supply delivered for non- potable uses.

Water recycling guidance documents available from the Water Authority include: Model Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Service, Construction Specifications for Recycled Water Systems, Retrofit Guidelines, and a Recycled Water User's Manual.

Table 6-4. Projected Recycled Water Usage, AFY (Required DWR Table 6-4R)

Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:	Valley Center Municipal Water District
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:	Valley Center Municipal Water District
Supplemental Volume of Water Added in 2020 (AF):	0
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water:	0

BENEFICIAL USE TYPE	POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES OF RECYCLED WATER	AMOUNT OF POTENTIAL USES OF RECYCLED WATER	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF 2020 USES	LEVEL OF TREATMENT	2020, AFY	2025, AFY	2030, AFY	2035, AFY	2040, AFY	2045, AFY
GOLF COURSE IRRIGATION	Golf course irrigation	57-231 AFY	Golf course irrigation	Tertiary	57	222	231	231	231	231
				TOTAL:	**57**	**222**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**

Table 6-5. 2015 Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual (Required DWR Table 6-5R)

BENEFICIAL USE TYPE	2015 PROJECTION FOR 2020[1]	2020 ACTUAL USE[1]
Golf Course Irrigation, AFY	137	57
TOTAL:	**137**	**57**

[1] Data presented are for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year indicated.

Table 6-6. Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use (Required DWR Table 6-6R)

NAME OF ACTION	DESCRIPTION	PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION YEAR	EXPECTED INCREASE OF RECYCLED WATER USE[1], AFY
Woods Valley Ranch WRF Phase III Expansion	Expand recycled water use within Wood Valley Ranch service area	2030	532
		TOTAL:	**532**

[1] Based on 525,000 gallon per day build out by 2030. The current recycled production is 56.5 AFY.

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6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Due to the inland location of VCMWD and the lack of availability of an ocean outfall for brine disposal, large scale desalination has to date been considered cost prohibitive. Smaller scale desalination opportunities may be cost effective in the future due to the increase in cost of potable water in the region. VCMWD will consider these opportunities on a case-by-case basis.

6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

VCMWD receives all potable water from the Water Authority and does not have any planned or potential future water exchanges or transfers to receive or deliver water supplies at this time.

6.2.8 Future Water Projects

VCMWD is actively looking for opportunities to increase its local water supplies and decrease reliance on the Water Authority. Recycled water expansion is the most feasible opportunity for the service area at this time. These recycled water expansion projects are discussed in **Section 6.2.5.5**. VCMWD does not have any other planned projects for new water supplies and therefore DWR Table 6-7R will not be completed.

6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Table 6-7 and **Table 6-8** provide the actual and projected water supplies for VCMWD by both source and volume, respectively. The projected supplies are based on growth projections (with near-term annexations) in the VCMWD's service area as forecasted by SANDAG Series 14.

Table 6-7. Actual Water Supplies (Required DWR Table 6-8R)

		2020	
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY	ACTUAL VOLUME, AFY	WATER QUALITY
Purchased or Imported Water	Water Authority	16,684	Drinking Water
Recycled Water	Woods Valley Ranch WRF	57	Recycled Water
	TOTAL:	**16,741**	

Table 6-8. Projected Water Supplies, AFY (Required DWR Table 6-9R)

		PROJECTED SUPPLIES				
		REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME, AFY				
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Purchased or Imported Water	Water Authority	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267
Recycled Water	Woods Valley Ranch WRF	222	231	231	231	231
	TOTAL:	**21,476**	**22,226**	**23,335**	**24,174**	**25,498**

6.2.10 Climate Change

The Water Authority's 2020 UWMP completed an analysis of the long-term effects climate change may have on the projected water supplies in their service area, thus including VCMWD's service area. Climate change is driven by increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG) that cause an increase in temperature and stress natural systems, such as oceans and the hydrologic cycle. California faces the prospect of significant water management challenges related to climate change and is already experiencing a wide array of effects. Impacts that are currently occurring and that are projected to continue include increased temperatures, sea level rise, a reduced winter snowpack, and altered precipitation patterns, including more frequent and intense storm events.

One of the biggest factors affecting VCMWD's supplies is the loss of natural snowpack storage due to rising temperatures resulting in snowmelt occurring sooner. This snowpack in the Sierra Nevada is the primary source of water for the SWP. DWR projects a 25–40% reduction in this SWP supply by 2050. In addition, these warmer temperatures can increase evapotranspiration, thus causing depletion of surface water resources and increases in irrigation demand.

While actions must be taken to reduce GHG emissions to mitigate impacts on global climate, adaptation to already-occurring impacts is also crucial to continue to effectively manage the State's water resources. Water resource managers and customers can play key roles in improving water and energy efficiency, reducing GHG emissions, and improving stewardship of the State's natural resources.

VCMWD's commitment to utilizing recycled water currently and expanding treatment capabilities in the future helps mitigate the impact of the uncertainty of long-term climate change effects.

In addition, the Water Authority has outlined strategies to manage supply uncertainty associated with climate change; they are as follows:

- Reduce reliance on imported water from the Bay Delta and Colorado River
- Aid member agencies in pursuing projects that maximize local supply sources
- Encourage water conservation programs
- Promote scientific research on the effects climate change may have on San Diego's imported and local water supplies.

6.3 Energy Use

VCMWD must include information that could be used to calculate the energy intensity of their water service per CWC 10631.2.(a). VCMWD water service energy intensity was estimated based on readily available electrical billing data and water production data. Embedded energy in supplies provided by the Water Authority is not within VCMWD's operational control and therefore was excluded. **Table 6-9** summarizes the historical energy usage at the facility. VCMWD is committed to reducing its impact on the environment, shown by an 8.3% decrease in energy intensity from 2016 to 2019. This data will continue to be monitored to aid in further lessen this usage.

Table 6-9. Energy Intensity

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	19,657	20,219	22,526	17,166
Energy Consumed (kWh)	8,067,711	7,754,148	8,635,722	6,450,539
Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	410	384	383	376

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section describes the reliability of VCMWD's water supplies, which reflects VCMWD's ability to meet the water needs of its customers under varying conditions. The essential findings are that VCMWD can reliably meet demands based on water supply availability from the Water Authority.

VCMWD currently obtains 100 % of its potable water supply from the Water Authority, and the reliability of VCMWD's water service is directly dependent upon the Water Authority. Historically, the Water Authority has relied on imported water supplies purchased from Metropolitan to meet the needs of its member agencies. Metropolitan's supplies come from two primary sources, the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River.

IN THIS SECTION

However, after experiencing severe shortages from Metropolitan during the 1987–1992 drought, the Water Authority began aggressively pursuing actions to diversify the region's supply sources and has been able to do so through significant and ongoing investments into new supplies and facilities. The Water Authority's successful supply diversification provides full water service reliability for VCMWD under normal, single-dry year and multiple dry year hydrologic conditions.

7.1 Supply Constraints and Reliability

VCMWD receives all its potable water from the Water Authority. Consequently, the reliability of VCMWD's supply reflects that of the Water Authority. The Water Authority's core water sources used to supply the VCMWD are purchased water from Metropolitan, the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, Water Authority-Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement, and the All-American Canal (AAC) and Coachella Canal (CC) Lining Projects. For more detailed information on these supplies, refer to **Chapter 6** or the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP.

7.1.1 Constraints on the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta

VCMWD heavily relies on imported water from the Water Authority, and subsequently Metropolitan, to meet customer demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. Both the Water Authority and Metropolitan have made substantial efforts to increase regional reliability and decrease dependence on supplies from the SWP and Colorado River, as these sources may be impacted by climatic and hydrologic conditions, water quality, and legal restrictions, as well as the potential for interruption of supply driven by catastrophic events.

In Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Metropolitan identified challenges that may decrease reliability from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta) via the SWP. Currently, the Bay-Delta has experienced a declining ecosystem and reduced water deliveries, caused by agricultural runoff, predation of native fish species, urban and agricultural discharge, changing ecosystem food supplies, and overall system operation (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2021).

Some issues that are currently affecting the Bay-Delta and imported water supply include:

Delta Conveyance

In 2019, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-10-19 directing water agencies to plan to modernize conveyance through the Bay Delta with a single tunnel project. This executive order caused DWR to withdraw approvals and environmental compliance documentation pertaining to California WaterFix. California WaterFix was planned to add points of diversion on the Sacramento River using two tunnels to existing State and federal pumping facilities near Tracy, California (California State Water Resources Control Board, 2018). In lieu of WaterFix, DWR issued a Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Delta Conveyance Project in January 2020. In response to Executive Order N-10-19, the Delta Conveyance Project is currently envisioned to include two new intakes along the Sacramento River, a tunnel to work as a dual facility with the existing Delta waterway to transfer water to the existing State and federal pumping facilities, and environmental mitigation in compliance with State and federal environmental laws. New intake facilities are planned to convey up to 6,000 cubic feet per second (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2021).

2019 Biological Opinions and 2019 Long-Term Operations Plan

The findings from the 2019 Biological Opinions outline declining fish species populations, causing the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) to adopt the 2019 Long-Term Operations Plan. The 2019 Long-Term Operations Plan incorporates and updates requirements from the 2008 and 2009 Biological Opinions and is anticipated to increase SWP deliveries by approximately 200,000 AF (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2021).

2019 State Water Project Delivery Capability Report

The 2019 Delivery Capability Report presents current (2020) conditions and conditions 20 years in the future. Metropolitan has a take-or-pay supply contract with the State of California and is entitled to take about 46% of available SWP water through its long-term State Water Project water supply contract (referred to as the Table A allocation). Estimates of water supply availability are based on Table A allocations, which represent water supply contract amounts. The maximum Table A allocation is the basis for apportioning water supply and costs to SWP users (State of California, Natural Resources Agency and Department of Water Resources, 2020). In the 2019 State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2019), delivery estimates for Metropolitan amounts to 7% under single-dry-year conditions (equivalent to 134,000 AF) and 58% under long-term normal conditions (equivalent to 1,100,000 AF).

Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA)

Originally signed in 1986, the COA establishes the shared responsibility between DWR and USBR, as operators of the SWP and the Central Valley Project (CVP) to meet water quality and regulatory standards. This agreement was revised in 2018 to better reflect changing operating conditions for the SWP. Since 1986, restrictions have been imposed on the Bay-Delta, limiting the amount of water available for exports. As a result, exports from the SWP were decreased while exports from the CVP were increased (State of California, Natural Resources Agency and Department of Water Resources, 2020).

7.1.2 Constraints on the Colorado River

The Water Authority imports substantial amounts of water from the Colorado River. The Colorado River is affected by high levels of Total Dissolved Solids (Salinity or TDS), uranium, and perchlorate.

TDS

High levels of TDS are the greatest constraint on Colorado River water. High TDS concentrations in water supply may impact TDS levels in wastewater, decreasing re-use potential (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021). To mitigate high levels of TDS in Colorado River supply, Metropolitan approved the Salinity Management Policy in 1999. Under this policy, Colorado River water is blended with SWP to mitigate high levels of TDS. In addition, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum, formed in 1973 and composed of seven basin states, oversees programs to prevent further accumulation of salt from entering the Colorado River system, with a focus on limiting surface runoff and wastewater and saline hot springs (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

Uranium

Uranium naturally occurs and has always been present within the Colorado River; however, it has always been under the maximum contaminate level (MCL) at Metropolitan's Colorado River intake. To prevent increased levels of uranium, the U.S. Department of Energy is focused on improving water quality within the Colorado River watershed, mainly near mining efforts in Utah, to improve groundwater quality (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

Perchlorate

Metropolitan adopted a Perchlorate Action Plan in 2002 to mitigate increased levels of perchlorate in the Colorado River by expanded monitoring and reporting programs and increased remediation tracking efforts within the Las Vegas Wash and source of perchlorate contamination. As a result, perchlorate levels have substantially decreased (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

7.1.3 Imported Water Supply Reliability

7.1.3.1 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

The Water Authority imports water purchased from Metropolitan. In Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Metropolitan described several challenges in providing adequate, reliable, and high-quality supplemental water supplies along with potential management measures.

Potential constraints to Metropolitan supplies and associated supply reliability include:

Drought

The water conditions that the region faced leading up to 2020 were characterized by alternating scarcity and abundance. While investments in storage and flexible operations have prepared Metropolitan to capitalize on available supplies in wet years and manage through drought years, drought challenges remain. The Colorado River Basin has historically experienced large swings in annual hydrologic conditions and has exhibited a drying trend over the last 21 years. Changes in this period have been mitigated by actions taken by Metropolitan in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the other Basin States to maintain system storage, avoiding a shortage declaration. At the close of 2020, however, system storage was at or near its lowest level since 2000, so there is less water available to buffer future dry conditions. The Bay-Delta has suffered reduced flows and rising temperatures and SWP supplies have been significantly reduced at times, with a record low allocation of 5 % in 2014.

Environmental/Ecological Needs (Operational Constraints)

Sensitive species in the Bay-Delta system require base flows for survival; these flows are threatened by drought and other factors, reducing the volume of water available for pumping to the SWP. As species become further stressed, environmental demands on Bay-Delta water may increase. Operational constraints will likely continue until a long-term solution to the problems in the Bay-Delta is identified and implemented.

Climate Change

Climate change is anticipated to increase the frequency and intensity of droughts and flooding, reduce Sierra Nevada snowpack, change runoff pattern and amount, raise average temperatures, and raise sea levels. These effects may reduce the availability of supplies in the Bay-Delta and Colorado River systems. Sea level rise poses a significant challenge to the salt balance in the Bay-Delta and could result in pumping restrictions. Sea level rise also increases the vulnerability of the Bay-Delta supply to seismic events.

Threats to Infrastructure

Metropolitan's imported supplies must travel across large distances to reach turnouts where local agencies are able to access the water. California is a seismically active state and prone to wildfires, which could damage imported water infrastructure anywhere along the SWP or Colorado River Aqueduct in such a manner as to disrupt supply availability. California is also a large state with a large economy, housing some major industries and defense installations. This makes it a potential target for acts of terrorism, including potential threats to its water supplies and infrastructure.

Water Quality

Water quality challenges, such as salinity, algae toxins, disinfection byproduct precursors, nutrients, and the identification of constituents of emerging concern, have the potential to impact imported water supplies. To date, Metropolitan has not identified any water quality risks that cannot be mitigated. Salinity, particularly of Colorado River supplies, is a significant issue, but Metropolitan anticipates the only constraint will be the need to blend Colorado River water with SWP supplies to meet salinity needs.

Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP describes a variety of past and ongoing actions to address these water supply challenges to maintain water reliability within its service area. Metropolitan's proactive measures include:

Continuing Water Conservation

Metropolitan supports financial incentives, education, outreach programs and appliance/plumbing standards at both the regional and local level. Metropolitan also works with member and local agencies, including the Water Authority, to help identify opportunities and procure grant funding for conservation programs.

Increasing Local Resources

Since 1982, Metropolitan has assisted local agencies in the development of water recycling and groundwater recovery under the Local Resources Program (LRP). The LRP program has been expanded to provide incentives for on-site recycled water retrofit costs and development of other water resources including seawater desalination and stormwater.

Augmenting Water Supplies

Augmenting water supplies through water transfers and exchanges is an element of Metropolitan's Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) to mitigate water shortages during dry periods.

Increasing Storage Programs

Metropolitan has several storage programs with water agencies along the California Aqueduct that would allow it to store SWP supplies during surplus conditions and to have stored water returned when needed. Metropolitan has invested in infrastructure to allow more effective use of stored water when needed and has also developed additional storage programs.

Modifying Metropolitan's Distribution System

Driven by the historic low SWP allocation in 2014, Metropolitan and several member agencies have made operational and system modifications to enhance operational flexibility and efficient delivery of Colorado River, SWP, and in-region supplies within Metropolitan's service area.

Implementing Shortage Response Actions, When Needed

Metropolitan developed a WSCP to be consistent with elements of the existing Metropolitan Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan and Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP). If needed, Metropolitan will implement shortage response actions to distribute limited imported supplies and preserve storage reserves.

Maintaining Water Quality

Metropolitan responds to water quality concerns by protecting the quality of the source water, developing water management programs that maintain and enhance water quality, and changing water treatment protocols or blending.

Pursuing Long-Term Solutions in the Bay-Delta

Metropolitan adopted a Delta action plan in June 2007 that includes a long-term Delta Plan. The long-term action plan recognizes three basic elements that must be addressed: Delta ecosystem restoration, water supply conveyance, and flood control protection and storage development.

Planning for Climate Change

In addition to many other activities related to climate change, Metropolitan is currently developing an updated 2020 IRP, which recognizes risks and uncertainties from climate change and other sources. Metropolitan has established an intensive, comprehensive technical process to identify key vulnerabilities to regional reliability, including climate change. This robust decision-making approach was used with both the 2015 and 2010 IRP Updates. This methodology can show how vulnerable the region's reliability is to longer-term risks such as climate change and can also establish "signposts" that can be monitored to see when critical changes may be happening.

To maintain a reliable source of imported water supply for its member agencies, Metropolitan has contended and will continue to contend with these considerable challenges. After learning from the droughts of 1977–78 and 1989–92, Metropolitan, in conjunction with its member agencies, instituted a resource planning process that is based on diversification of the region's water supply portfolio and continued efficient water use. This integrated resource planning process has recognized that only through a mix of imported and member agency local supplies, along with aggressive implementation of water conservation, can the Metropolitan service area attain overall reliability of water supply.

This integrated planning effort has resulted in the following documents:

1996, 2004, 2010, 2015, and 2020 IRPs

Metropolitan's IRP process assessed potential future regional demand projections based upon anticipated population and economic growth as well as conservation potential. The IRP also includes regional supply strategies and implementation plans to better manage resources, meet anticipated demand, increase overall system reliability, and adapt to the effects of climate change. Metropolitan is currently preparing the 2020 IRP.

1999 Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

The Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan provides the policy guidance to manage the region's water supplies by integrating the operating activities of supply surplus and shortage to achieve the reliability goals of the IRP.

2014 Water Supply Allocation Plan

The Water Supply Allocation Plan includes the specific formula for calculating member agency supply allocations and the key implementation elements needed for administering the allocation. The need for the Water Supply Allocation Plan arose after the 2008 Bay-Delta biological opinions and rulings that limited SWP supplies to its contractors, including Metropolitan. The Water Supply Allocation Plan formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level for shortages of Metropolitan supplies of up to 50%.

All these planning documents recognize that the reliability of the Metropolitan service area is dependent on improving the reliability of imported supplies from the Colorado River and SWP, as well as the successful implementation of future local supplies and conservation. This dependence on an integrated approach to water reliability and diversification of supplies has been the foundation of DWR's SWP through its last several updates and is the cornerstone of Governor Newsom's California Water

Resilience Portfolio. Some of the most significant factors affecting reliability for imported water supplies include legal, environmental, water quality and climatic changes. Successful implementation of Metropolitan's UWMP is dependent on the continued successful implementation of local supply projects by local agencies, including the Water Authority and their wholesale customers, such as VCMWD.

7.1.3.2 San Diego County Water Authority

The Water Authority is Metropolitan's largest customer and could be impacted by any constraints on Metropolitan. However, the Water Authority has also invested in local supply projects and agreements to increase regional reliability and is expected to meet VCMWD's supply needs.

As outlined in Section 9 of the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP, local investments to increase the mix of water resources and improve imported water service include:

Member Agency Projects

Local projects completed by the Water Authority's member agencies decrease dependence on Water Authority supplies. Projects from member agencies may include increased water recycling, potable reuse, groundwater, and surface water supplies.

Continued Regional Water Use Efficiency

A continued focus on water conservation and efficiency efforts to reduce imported water from the Bay-Delta and Colorado River.

Water Authority Supplies and Agreements

The Water Authority has made several agreements to obtain water from local sources, including transfers with the IID, conserved water through the AAC and CC Lining Projects, purchases from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, and the increased capacity from the San Vicente Dam Raise Project.

Carryover Storage

The Water Authority's carryover storage supply program includes both in-region surface water storage and out-of-region groundwater storage in the Central Valley (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

The analysis completed in the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP indicates that San Diego region's water resource mix is drought resilient, even when using conservative assumptions about water available from Metropolitan in dry years (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

VCMWD's 2020 UWMP water service reliability assessment compares total projected water supply and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments under normal, single-dry, and five consecutive dry year hydrologic conditions. The approach for the analysis and results are discussed in this section.

The primary constraint on the availability of water supplies has been in extreme drought conditions. As described above, Metropolitan and the Water Authority have made substantial investments to increase water supply reliability during periods of extended drought. As a result, both Metropolitan's and the Water Authority's 2020 UWMPs project the ability to meet projected imported water demands under normal, single-dry year, and multiple dry year conditions.

VCMWD continues to work closely with the Water Authority and Metropolitan for future water supply planning. These wholesale agencies (Water Authority and Metropolitan) have determined that they will

be able to meet their projected demands through 2045, which include potable water demands for VCMWD. Based on the information provided by Metropolitan and the Water Authority, the water supply available to VCMWD is considered to be reliable and drought-resilient. Individual components of the supply, such as the Colorado River and SWP, may experience dry years or extended droughts; however, the diversified improvements put in place by Metropolitan and the Water Authority will allow these agencies to meet demands of their respective member agencies for the next 25 years regardless of hydrologic conditions.

VCMWD currently relies on the Water Authority for its entire potable supply and has worked with the Water Authority to prepare consistent demand projections for VCMWD's service area. To maintain consistency in planning efforts, VCMWD has shown future supplies meeting future demands. If VCMWD's future demands are slightly more or less than currently projected, it is anticipated that the supply portfolio maintained by the Water Authority and Metropolitan will be flexible enough to continue to meet VCMWD's demands.

The Water Authority also recognizes that consistent monitoring of supply and demand and necessary modifications to core and dry year resources, as identified in the normal and dry year resource mixes within its 2020 UWMP, are key to long-term water supply reliability.

7.2.1 Year Type Characterization

The water service reliability and Drought Risk Assessment analyze supply over several water years: normal, single-dry, and multiple dry years.

DWR defines these years as:

Normal Year

Represents the water supplies a supplier considers available during normal conditions. The Water Authority uses an average from 1986 to 2018 to establish normal year supply availability. To remain consistent, VCMWD utilizes the same period for analyzing imported water availability since they are fully reliant on the Water Authority.

Single-dry Year

The single-dry year used for assessments is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available. The Water Authority has identified 2015 as the single driest year within the historical record.

Five-consecutive Dry Year

This is the driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier, which may be the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row. The Water Authority has identified 2011 through 2015 as the greatest five-year drought period.

Table 7-1. Basis for Water Year Data (Required DWR Table 7-1R)

YEAR TYPE	BASE YEAR[1]	% OF AVERAGE SUPPLY
Average Year	1986 - 2018	100%
Single-Dry Year	2015	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	100%

[1] The base years are the same used by the Water Authority in their 2020 UWMP.

7.2.2 Water Service Reliability

As stated previously, the Water Authority has determined that it will be able to meet VCMWD's potable demands, during normal, single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions through 2045.

7.2.2.1 Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

The projected supply and demand comparison under normal water year conditions is shown in **Table 7-2**. The demands presented in **Table 7-2** are the VCMWD demands on the Water Authority, which accounts for conservation savings and near-term annexation.

The Water Authority has determined that it will be able to meet VCMWD's potable demands during normal conditions through 2045. For the reliability assessment, the Water Authority assumed that the projected supplies from Metropolitan were supplemental and calculated them as the increment of supply necessary to meet demands after considering member agency and Water Authority supplies. Based on the Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, the Water Authority demand on Metropolitan is anticipated to be met.

Table 7-2. Potable Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (Required DWR Table 7-2R)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals, AFY	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267
Demand Totals, AFY	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267
DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

7.2.2.2 Water Service Reliability – Single-dry Year

The UWMP Act requires VCMWD to assess water supply reliability under a single-dry year over the next 20 years, at a minimum, in five-year increments. The Water Authority has determined that it will be able to meet VCMWD's potable demands, during single-dry year conditions through 2045. For the reliability assessment, the Water Authority assumed the single-dry year to be 2015 and assumed that Water Authority's core supplies experience little, if any, reduction in a single-dry year. For this single-dry-year assessment, it was conservatively assumed that Metropolitan would allocate limited supplies to its member agencies. Because the Water Authority has determined that it will be able to meet the VCMWD's

potable demands, during normal, single-dry and multiple dry year conditions through 2045, this UWMP assumes potable supplies will be sufficient under this single year hydrologic condition and extend over the planning horizon.

Based on the information provided by the Water Authority, no shortages are anticipated in the Water Authority's service area under a projected single-dry year.

Table 7-3 shows VCMWD's single-dry-year assessment through 2045. The demands in **Table 7-3** show the % change of Water Authority normal demands versus single-dry demand.

The dry-year demand analysis from the Water Authority reflects long-term water use efficiency but does not incorporate potential savings due to extraordinary conservation occurring during droughts. This approach allows for a more conservative shortage analysis and drought response planning.

Table 7-3. Potable Single-dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison, AFY (Required DWR Table 7-3R)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals	22,380	23,541	24,680	25,534	26,891
Demand Totals	22,380	23,541	24,680	25,534	26,891
DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

7.2.2.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

The UWMP requires water agencies to project demands and supplies during multiple-dry years in five-year increments. Projections were prepared for five time frames: five-year periods ending in 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. The Water Authority has determined that it will be able to meet all member agency potable demands, including those of VCMWD, during multiple-dry-year conditions through 2045.

For the reliability assessment, the Water Authority assumed that the Carlsbad Desalination and San Luis Rey (not a source for VCMWD) water transfer supplies are based on contractual levels and member agency supplies are based on verifiable supplies (i.e., projects with substantial evidence and adequate documentation regarding implementation and supply use). The Water Authority's core supplies experience little, if any, reduction in a single-dry-year under five consecutive dry years conditions. In addition, it was conservatively assumed by the Water Authority that Metropolitan would allocate supplies to its member agencies, including the Water Authority. By assuming allocations in this reliability assessment, it allows the Water Authority to analyze how storage supplies could potentially be utilized, and the likelihood of shortages. Currently, Metropolitan allocates supplies through its Water Supply Allocation Plan. Because it is uncertain how Metropolitan will allocate supplies in the future to its member agencies, the Water Authority analysis assumes that allocations are based on preferential right to Metropolitan supplies. The analysis assumes total annual Metropolitan dry-year supplies available for allocation to be 1.3 million AF for the first year, and 1.2 million AF for the remaining four years.

The Water Authority has invested in carryover storage supply capacity, which it can utilize in dry years to improve reliability of supply. In years where shortages may still occur, the Water Authority will utilize carryover storage, additional regional shortage management measures, demand reductions actions consistent with the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan to address the supply shortfall. These measures could include extraordinary conservation, achieved through voluntary or mandatory water-use restrictions. The VCMWD will also implement additional water conservation measures, as determined in their Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Based on the information provided by the Water Authority, no shortages are anticipated in the Water Authority's service area during multiple dry year conditions through 2045.

Table 7-4 shows VCMWD's five-consecutive year drought assessment through 2045. The demands in **Table 7-4** show the % change of Water Authority normal demands versus five-consecutive year drought demand.

Table 7-4. Potable Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison, AFY (Required DWR Table 7-4R)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply Totals	22,205	22,934	24,131	25,170	26,502
	Demand Totals	22,205	22,934	24,131	25,170	26,502
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Supply Totals	22,427	23,164	24,372	25,421	26,767
	Demand Totals	22,427	23,164	24,372	25,421	26,767
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Supply Totals	22,651	23,395	24,616	25,676	27,035
	Demand Totals	22,651	23,395	24,616	25,676	27,035
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	22,878	23,629	24,862	25,932	27,305
	Demand Totals	22,878	23,629	24,862	25,932	27,305
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	23,107	23,865	25,110	26,192	27,758
	Demand Totals	23,107	23,865	25,110	26,192	27,758
	DIFFERENCE:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

7.2.3 Description of Management Tools and Options

Currently, VCMWD is 100% reliant on water from the Water Authority. VCMWD will continue to promote conservation attitudes that may offset imported water needs. Should a water shortage occur, VCMWD may implement the WSCP to address any shortage conditions and reduce demands.

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

New to the 2020 UWMP, CWC Section 10635 (b) now requires a drought risk assessment (DRA). The DRA provides a quick snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a five-consecutive year drought were to occur in the next five years. The DRA can be modified or updated outside of the UWMP five-year plan cycle, so a description of the data, methodology, and basis for shortage conditions must be included in this 2020 UWMP. The DRA evaluates each water supply's reliability and compares available water supplies and projected demands during a five-consecutive dry years scenario. This short-term analysis can help water suppliers foresee undesired risks, such as upcoming shortages, and provide time to evaluate and implement the necessary response actions needed to mitigate shortages in a less impactful

manner to the community and environment. If demands cannot be met by the expected available supply, shortage response actions from VCMWD's 2021 WSCP may be implemented. Details on VCMWD's 2021 WSCP are provided in **Appendix A**.

7.3.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

Since VCMWD receives all supply from the Water Authority, VCMWD's DRA reflects the DRA prepared by the Water Authority, which is discussed in Section 9 of the Water Authority's UWMP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

The Water Authority used the historical period of 2014 through 2018 to represent the driest consecutive five-year period. 2014 through 2018 represents the five-year period with the lowest local water supply production from surface water and groundwater, the two local water supplies that are most susceptible to weather variation. The Water Authority showed no reduction in availability over the five-year period for regional supplies.

Demands over the next five years were estimated by starting with 2020 demands and applying an escalation multiplier. The demand multipliers, shown in **Table 7-5**, were developed by the Water Authority and are based on a weather index used to assess the impact of dry/hot weather on water demands. The dry/hot index was derived by combining historical observations on average maximum daily temperature and precipitation into a single indicator where higher values represent hotter-drier conditions. Specifically, the index was constructed from weather parameters of the water demand forecasting models and used to determine the multipliers for consecutive dry/hot weather (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021). **Table 7-5** also shows the projected VCMWD demands from 2021 through 2025.

Table 7-5. 2021 – 2025 Demand Multipliers and VCMWD Demands

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Multiplier[1]	108%	112%	116%	120%	125%
Demand, AFY	18,019	18,686	19,353	20,021	20,855

[1] Demand multipliers developed by the Water Authority and used in their 2020 UWMP analysis (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

7.3.2 DRA Water Source Reliability

VCMWD does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years as shown in **Table 7-6**. The Water Authority's DRA concluded that the Water Authority has a surplus between 168,000 AFY and 237,0000 AFY of supplies in all five years, and therefore, actions under the WSCP are not required. Similarly, because of the Water Authority's analysis and large amounts of surplus, VCMWD does not expect any water supply shortages or the need to implement their WSCP. It should be noted that any DRA conclusions or amendments by the Water Authority to their UWMP or WSCP will impact VCMWD's results.

Table 7-6. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (This is DWR required Table 7-5R)

2021	Gross Water Use, AFY	18,019
	Total Supplies, AFY	18,019
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall, AFY	0
	Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2022	Gross Water Use, AFY	18,686
	Total Supplies, AFY	18,686
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall, AFY	0
	Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2023	Gross Water Use, AFY	19,353
	Total Supplies, AFY	19,353
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall, AFY	0
	Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2024	Gross Water Use, AFY	20,021
	Total Supplies, AFY	20,021
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall, AFY	0
	Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2025	Gross Water Use, AFY	20,855
	Total Supplies, AFY	20,855
	Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
	Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)	
	WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit)	0
	WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit)	0
	Revised Surplus/Shortfall, AFY	0
	Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Although Metropolitan and the Water Authority are expected to have a surplus of water during a five year drought condition, as described their 2020 UWMPs and DRAs, Metropolitan's near-term assessment reveals that its supply capabilities are expected to exceed its projected water use for years 2022, 2024, and 2025. However, estimates of projected water supply and use reveals that there could be a possible shortfall of core supplies in 2021 and 2023. This shortfall is largely triggered by the assumed repeat of the historical 1988 and 1990 low supply conditions from the SWP to predict supply availability for 2021 and 2023. Actual supply conditions for 2021 and 2023 may prove different from historic supply conditions (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2021).

Metropolitan's DRA illustrates its potential shortage response actions if such a shortfall were to happen. As detailed in Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP (Section 2.5 and Appendix 4), Metropolitan has in place a robust WSCP and comprehensive shortage response plan that includes demand-reduction measures and supply augmentation actions. In Metropolitan's DRA, years 2021 and 2023 are estimated to have shortage levels within 10% of water use, corresponding to its WSCP Level 1 Shortage. Metropolitan has a range of response actions that it can take in a Level 1 Shortage, including taking from storage, executing Flexible Supplies, implementing Voluntary Demand Reduction, and implementing its WSAP. Metropolitan's DRA anticipates taking from its storage during these shortfall years to augment its supply and meet its demand. As of January 1, 2021, Metropolitan has 3.2 million AF in storage that may be used for dry-year needs within multiple reservoirs to mitigate any potential shortage in 2021 and 2023. In addition, Metropolitan may also take from its water banking programs in the Central Valley, draw from in-region conjunctive use programs, pursue additional supplies through SWP transfers, or exercise any combination of supply augmentation actions.

With a potential surplus estimated for years 2022, 2024, and 2025, no water service reliability concern is anticipated, and no shortfall mitigation measures are expected to be exercised. Metropolitan will periodically revisit its representation of both individual supply sources and of the gross water use estimated for each year and will revise its DRA if needed.

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that VCMWD uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is not sufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given time. A shortage may occur for many reasons, such as an extended drought, water pollution, a power outage, and/or a catastrophic event.

The WSCP provides guidance to VCMWD's Board of Directors (Board), staff, and the public by identifying anticipated water shortages and response actions to manage any water shortage with predictability and accountability in an efficient manner. This WSCP is not intended to provide absolute direction; rather, it is intended to provide a working framework and options to help guide the VCMWD's response to water shortages.

IN THIS SECTION

The purpose of the WSCP is to conserve the available water supply and protect the water supply's integrity while also protecting and preserving public health, welfare, and safety. Preparation provides the tools to maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions during a water shortage. Water shortages can be triggered by a hydrologic limitation in supply (i.e., a prolonged period of below-normal precipitation and runoff), limitations or failure of supply and treatment infrastructure, or both. Hydrologic or drought limitations tend to develop and abate more slowly, whereas infrastructure failure tends to happen quickly and relatively unpredictably.

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in several ways, such as during a drought that limits supplies, an earthquake that damages water delivery or storage facilities, a regional power outage, or a toxic spill that affects water quality.

The WSCP describes the following:

Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Summarizes VCMWD's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies the key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

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

Six Standard Shortage Stages

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

Shortage Response Actions

Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand as well as minimize social and economic impacts to the community.

Communication Protocols

Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and the Board are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement

Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authority

Lists the legal documents that grant VCMWD the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

Monitoring and Reporting

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

WSCP Refinement Procedures

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

Special Water Features Distinctions

Identifies exemptions for ponds, lakes, fountains, pools, spas, etc.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with this UWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. The WSCP complies with CWC Section 10632 and 2020 DWR UWMP Guidebook and the American Water Works Association Manual of Water Supply Practices (M60) Drought Preparedness and Response (American Water Works Association, 2019). In addition, the San Diego County Water Authority 2020 WSCP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021a) was used to align with regional efforts.

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Summary

Understanding water supply reliability, factors that could contribute to water supply constraints, availability of alternative supplies, and what effect these have on meeting customer demands provides VCMWD with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage. In this 2020 UWMP, VCMWD conducted a Water Reliability Assessment to compare the total water supply sources available to 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. VCMWD also conducted a Drought Risk Assessment to evaluate a drought period that lasts five consecutive water-years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted. An analysis of both assessments determined that VCMWD's supply is reliable and anticipates that a combination of local supplies and imported water is sufficient to meet demands, even in dry years.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary

To prepare for possible droughts, VCMWD will prepare an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(2). This Annual Assessment will evaluate near-term conditions pertaining to supply and demand. While performing the Annual Assessment, VCMWD will determine whether there could be a water supply shortage in the coming year and, if so, determine the severity and appropriate actions to implement to mitigate impacts. The Annual Assessment results must be submitted every year to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) prior to July 1st, starting in 2022.

8.3 Water Shortage Levels

Water suppliers must now adopt six standard water shortage levels. Shortage levels indicate the gap in supply compared to normal year availability. The new six shortage stages correspond to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50% shortage compared to the normal reliability condition. DWR standardized the shortage levels to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to measure water supply shortage conditions. However, a water supplier may maintain its current shortage levels if a crosswalk relating its existing shortage levels to the six standard levels is included.

VCMWD is updating its shortage stages to the six standard stages to align with the Water Authority's shortage stages. In general, the Water Authority will notify VCMWD that there is a reasonable probability there will be supply shortages and that consumer demand reduction is required to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. VCMWD will independently adopt retail-level actions to manage potential water supply shortages. **Table 8-1** shows the Regional Water Shortage Stages as prepared by the Water Authority. The restrictions become more stringent at each successive level to obtain necessary savings and delay economic impact until higher levels.

Table 8-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (Required DWR Table DWR 8-1)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	% SHORTAGE RANGE	WATER SUPPLY CONDITION
Normal Conditions	0	**Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures:** Normal supply condition in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions
1	<10%	**Drought Response Level 1:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction up to 10% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
2	<20%	**Drought Response Level 2:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 10% up to 20% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
3	<30%	**Drought Response Level 3:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 20% up to 30% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
4	<40%	**Drought Response Level 4:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 30% up to 40% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
5	<50%	**Drought Response Level 5:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 40% up to 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
6	>50%	**Drought Response Level 6:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies

8.4 Shortage Response Actions Summary

To mitigate water shortage emergencies, VCMWD may implement various shortage response actions. These actions may include measures to reduce demand, augment supply, change typical operations, or impose mandatory prohibitions. Specific actions that may be implemented are detailed in the WSCP, provided in **Appendix A**.

8.5 Legal Authorities Summary

VCMWD obtains the legal authority to declare a water shortage and implement the actions outlined in this WSCP through Section 230.11 of the VCMWD Ordinance 2021-07, Article 230. Ordinance 2021-07, Article 230 provides VCMWD with the authority to restrict water use and prohibit water waste for all uses that are not necessary to sustain public health, sanitation, and fire protection. Ordinance 2021-07, Article 230 will continue to serve as the legal authority for VCMWD and the WSCP.

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9 Demand Management Measures

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

This chapter describes the water conservation programs that VCMWD has implemented for the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement to continue meeting its water conservation goals and position for future State mandated water use efficiency standards that are currently under development by DWR.

The required Demand Management Measures (DMMs) are summarized in **Table 9-1**. No changes to DMMs have been enacted since the 2015 UWMP.

IN THIS SECTION

- Public Outreach
- Residential and Commercial Rebates
- Future Requirements

Table 9-1. Demand Management Measures

	MEASURE
1	Water waste prevention ordinances
2	Metering
3	Conservation pricing
4	Public education and outreach
5	Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss
6	Water conservation program coordination and staffing
7	Other demand management measures

9.1 Existing Demand Management Measures for Retail

Consistent with the requirements of CWC, this section describes the DMMs from **Table 9-1** that have been implemented in the past five years and will continue to be implemented in the future to continue meeting VCMWD's SBX7-7 water use target and to position for future State mandated water use efficiency standards that are currently under development by DWR. The following sections provide a description of the Demand Management Measures (DMM), including the nature and extent of each.

VCWMD employs several water conservation programs, in excess of State-mandated restrictions, to promote conservation and reduce the water supply demand. These measures help reduce overall water consumption aided in VCMWD's attainment of the water use reduction targets discussed in **Chapter 5**.

9.1.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

VCWMD prohibits water waste through implementation of the Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program (Ordinance 2021-07, Article 230). VCMWD has adopted permanent water use efficiency measures that prohibit wasteful water use through this ordinance which is in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions.

These practices are:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes; except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Using non-recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water feature.
- Washing vehicles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required due to evaporation.
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

The WSCP attached in **Appendix A** contains a more in-depth discussion of these prohibitions and the consequences associated with them. A complete copy of Ordinance 2021-07 Article 230, adopted June 28, 2021, is posted on VCMWD's website, www.valleycenterwater.org, located under "Our District", "Documents" and "Administrative Regulations" and can also be obtained by contacting the District directly at 760-735-4500. The implementation of this ordinance is in place and ongoing at all times.

9.1.2 Metering

VCMWD is fully metered, and all customers receive water through metered connections that bill by volume of usage. Meters are calibrated and tested when they appear to be under or over registering to either VCMWD staff or the customer. VCMWD also performs random testing of meters, and any meter that performs outside an accuracy range of 98%-102% is immediately replaced. Meters are also replaced when they become stuck.

Since 2008, all meters in VCMWD have been read using the automatic meter reading system. This allows for higher efficiency and accuracy in gathering water usage data, which translates to improved monitoring of water loss. Beginning in 2018, VCMWD began implementing automatic meter infrastructure throughout its service area, implementation is currently at 80%, with full implementation expected in 2022. This more advanced system allows remote access to the meter data, further expanding the District's ability to collect and analyze water consumption data. **Figure 9-1** shows the McNally AMI tower currently in operation. District staff is able to detect abnormal usage caused by potential leaks or meter problems, communicate

findings with customers and dispatch personnel much faster. An example of a meter being read can be seen in **Figure 9-2**. The District also requires all new commercial customers to install dedicated irrigation meters separate from domestic use to further refine consumption data. District has a dedicated meter division devoted to ensuring the metering infrastructure is operating up to and beyond industry standards and regulations at all times.

Figure 9-1. McNally AMI Tower.

Figure 9-2. Transponder activation.

9.1.3 Conservation Pricing

VCMWD currently implements non-volumetric sewer rates and uniform water rates for all of its customers. Uniform quantity charge is considered to meet the definition of conservation pricing. The implementation of this pricing is ongoing.

9.1.4 Public Education and Outreach

Public information is an ongoing component of VCMWD's water conservation program. Literature and brochures on water conservation and efficient landscapes are free to customers and are readily available. The information is geared towards all age groups and includes children's coloring books on water-wise use, the water cycle, and the history and sources of our water supply. Extensive information on conservation practices is available on VCMWD's web page, along with links to conservation programs and a library of appropriate planting for the region. Water workshops have been offered to customers in which participants receive hands-on experience and lessons on landscape sprinkler systems and landscape maintenance. VCMWD's public information program is an ongoing, annual program. Water conservation messaging is published in local newspapers and information is also disseminated on the district's Facebook and Twitter social media accounts.

School education is also an ongoing component of the VCMWD's water conservation program. VCMWD uses Water Authority resources to implement this aspect of our program along with the Water Education Program incorporated into the 6th grade Science and Geography curricula and Water Education Program/Poster Contest for the 4th grade. Grade-appropriate materials are distributed to Grades K through 12. VCMWD began implementing this school education program in 1992 and it continues as an ongoing annual program.

9.1.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

VCMWD's system water audits, leak detection, and repair programs are ongoing and focus on high probability leak areas. VCMWD's pipelines are monitored for leaks with the use of a sophisticated leak detection listening device. Leaks can be detected early and are repaired in a timely manner. In addition, throughout the workday, the pipelines are traveled to access facilities and any sign of a potential leak is reported and further investigated. **Table 4-2** and **Table 4-3** in **Chapter 4** of this UWMP documents the total system losses. All meters are read on a monthly basis. Leak detection is on-going. Water losses ranges between 4.6% and 6.6%, which is well within AWWA standards.

9.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

As a component of VCMWD's water conservation program, a staff member is appointed to act as lead person on conservation-related activities described herein. The conservation lead is responsible for implementing and monitoring the VCMWD's water conservation activities. The implementation of this best management practice program has promoted and administered conservation programs since 1991 and is ongoing.

9.1.7 Other Demand Management Measures

Water conservation, or demand management, continues to be a significant part of regional water resource planning strategies in San Diego County. In addition, VCMWD participates in local water conservation management measures to augment and complement these regional programs. Additional management measures, provided through regional program partnerships with the Water Authority, are summarized on the next page.

Residential Assistance

Water survey programs for single-family residential and multi-family residential connections consist of annual water audits, water use reviews, and surveys of past program participants. Audits are conducted by trained auditors and include installation of low flow devices. Audits identify water-use problems, recommend repairs, and, when appropriate, include meter reading.

Audit participants are provided with information packets that include the evaluation results and water savings recommendations. VCMWD's targeting and marketing strategy consists of community outreach events or conservation communication in local newspapers or social media. VCMWD disseminates information to customers from the SDCWA Water Smart program (previously the Water Wise Program) which began in 1995.

Plumbing retrofit of existing residential accounts consists of providing low flow showerheads, faucet aerators, and toilet leak detection tablets to customers. VCMWD works with local partnership programs to offer free water conservation information and materials to residents and businesses. There is no enforceable ordinance in effect in the service area requiring the replacement of high-flow showerheads and other water use fixtures with their low-flow counterparts. The low-flow device distribution program started in July 1996. Current plumbing codes require all new construction to use low flow devices, making this a standard for the future.

The District also plans to invest in newly available technology that will allow customers to access their meter consumption data through an online platform. Customers will be able to see their consumption in real time providing insight on their water usage patterns not previously possible. This information will allow customers to have more control of their usage resulting in higher water use efficiency. The more detailed information will also allow District staff to help customers determine where they might be having an issue that is causing unnecessary consumption. The new online platform will also allow customers to receive leak alert notifications, access water conservation information and utilize the leak resolution tool to find water leaks.

Landscape Water Survey: Similar to the indoor water survey programs, water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential outdoor use consist of annual water audits, water use reviews, and surveys of past program participants. Audits identify water-use problems, recommend repairs, provide instruction in landscape principles and irrigation timer use, and, when appropriate, include meter reading. Customers are provided with information packets that include the evaluation results and water savings recommendations. This survey program is offered to customers through a partnership with the SDCWA and Mission Resource Conservation District and began in 1995.

High-Efficiency Clothes Washers: VCMWD participates and promotes the high efficiency washing machine voucher program funded by VCMWD through its wholesale water suppliers, Metropolitan and Water Authority. Customers can obtain a voucher with a value starting at $85.00 off the purchase price of a high-efficiency washer. The voucher is for a point of purchase discount. San Diego Gas and Electric, a local energy provider, offers rebates upon the purchase of selected high-efficiency washing machine models available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Water Sense Standard Toilets: VCMWD participates in a county-wide program in which participating residential customers are offered a voucher redeemable with local plumbing dealers starting at $40 off the purchase price of an ultra-low flush toilet. The voucher is for a point-of-purchase discount only and eligibility requires replacement of an existing toilet that is 3.5 gallons per flush or more. No after- purchase rebates are available. The program is conducted annually.

9.2 Reporting Implementation

9.2.1 Implementation Over the Past Five Years

VCMWD is required to provide a narrative description addressing the nature and extent of each DMM implemented from 2016 through 2020.

AMI Metering

The metering program is ongoing and helps staff identify significant leaks. The District is continuing to implement AMI throughout its service are. Being able to detect abnormal usage caused by potential leaks or meter problems and communicate the findings with customers, as well as to dispatch personnel much faster, has helped reduce water loss throughout the system. In addition, the District also requires all new commercial customers to install dedicated irrigation meters separate from domestic use to further refine consumption data. These endeavors have helped improve water savings throughout the district over the last five years.

The public education and outreach and the water conservation program are ongoing.

The effectiveness of all of these DMMs is difficult to quantify considering there are multiple other influential factors impacting demand, and the effectiveness of each DMM is not estimated specifically. However, as discussed in **Chapter 5**, VCWMD has met its 2020 water use target. Moreover, the VCWMD will be diligent in continuing use of the DMMs described above to continue conservation.

9.2.2 Implementation Achieve Water Use Targets

As discussed in **Chapter 5**, the VCWMD has met its 2020 water use target. However, VCMWD also realizes a portion of the observed conservation is due to the strict water use restrictions imposed during the drought. While those restrictions are no longer in effect, VCMWD remains diligent in continuing use of the DMMs described above. The extensive metering program, ongoing public outreach and education programs, and assessment and management of distribution system losses over the last several years has helped VCMWD to maintain overall lower water consumption.

9.3 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

VCMWD is aware that future water use standards are under development by DWR, which will supersede SBX7-7 standards and will likely require demand to be lower than the SBX7-7 target. Therefore, VCMWD plans to continue encouraging efficient water use and implementing water use efficiency measures to support meeting future water use standards and to enhance resiliency for drought and other water shortage conditions. VCWMD is currently evaluating indoor, outdoor, and water loss regulations and identifying next steps to meet these standards.

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10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

This section describes the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available. This chapter will also include a discussion of the agency's plan to implement the UWMP.

The 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP addendum were prepared in a transparent manner, and VCMWD actively engaged stakeholders, cities, counties, water agencies, and the public to both seek and distribute water use, supply, and reliability information to strengthen VCMWD's ability to assess and plan for the VCMWD's water future.

IN THIS SECTION

10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

VCMWD included all mandatory 2020 data in the development of this UWMP.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

CWC Section 10621(b) requires that suppliers notify cities and counties in which they serve water that the UWMP and WSCP are being updated and reviewed at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. To fulfill this requirement, on March 30, 2021, VCMWD notified all cities and counties within the service area of its intent to update the UWMP, adopt the 2021 WSCP, and amend the 2015 UWMP. These letters served as the 60-day noticing required by the Water Code and are included in **Appendix D**. On June 14, 2021, public hearing notices to all cities and counties within the service area were provided, which provided the time and place of the public hearing. These notices are included in **Appendix H**. The public hearing was held on June 28, 2021, at virtual meeting prior to the 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP Addendum adoptions. **Table 10-1** shows the notification provided to the surrounding cities and counties.

Table 10-1. DWR 10-1R Notification to Cities and Counties

CITY	60 DAY NOTICE	NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
City of Escondido	Yes	Yes
COUNTY	**60 DAY NOTICE**	**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**
San Diego County	Yes	Yes
OTHER	**60 DAY NOTICE**	**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**
San Diego County Water Authority	Yes	Yes
Vallecitos Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
Rainbow Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
Rincon del Diablo MWD	Yes	Yes
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Yes	Yes
Yuima Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

Per Government Code 6066, VCMWD noticed the 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP Addendum public hearing at least two weeks in advance in a local newspaper with at least five days between publications. The public hearing was first noticed in the local paper on June 10, 2021 and noticed again on June 17, 2021. The newspaper notices are also included in **Appendix H**.

VCMWD maintained a copy of the 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP addendum in its office prior to the public hearing for review as well as on its website at http://www.vcmwd.org/.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

The 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP addendum were included as separate agenda items, noticed, and reviewed in a Public Hearing at a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors meeting on June 28, 2021 at 2:00 pm. This hearing provided cities, counties, and members of the public a chance to review the staff report and provide comment. The public hearing took place before the adoption allowing opportunity for the documents to be modified in response to public input. The 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP addendum were adopted by VCMWD's Board of Directors on June 28, 2021. A copy of each Board's Resolution of Plan Adoption is included as **Appendix I**.

10.4 Plan Submittal

The 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP addendum were submitted to DWR by July 1, 2021 (within 30 days of adoption) using the DWR water use efficiency (WUE) Data Portal. The documents were also submitted to the California State Library and to all cities and counties within VCMWD's service area within 30 days of adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

Commencing no later than July 1, 2021, VCMWD will have a copy of the 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP addendum available for public review at the VCMWD office (see address below) during normal business hours.

Valley Center Municipal Water District
29300 Valley Center Rd
Valley Center, CA 92082

The final documents will also be posted on the agency's website at http://www.vcmwd.org/.

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Amendments to the VCMWD 2020 UWMP and WSCP, outside of the five-year planning cycle, will be made on an as needed basis. Table 10-2 outlines the general steps to adopt, submit, and/or amend the UWMP and/or WSCP.

Should VCMWD need to amend the adopted 2020 UWMP or WSCP in the future, VCMWD will hold a public hearing for review of the proposed amendments to the document. VCMWD will send a 60-day notification letter to all cities and counties within VCMWD's service area and notify the public in the same manner set forth in **Chapter 2** of this UWMP. Once the amended document is adopted, a finalized version will be sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUE Data Portal reporting tool), and all cities and counties within VCMWD's service area within 30 days of adoption. The finalized version will also be made available to the public both online on the VCMWD's website and in-person at VCMWD's office during normal business hours.

Table 10-2. Steps to Adopt, Submit and Implement the UWMP and WSCP

STEP	TASK	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
1	Notice to cities and counties	Notify cities and counties within the service area that the UWMP or WSCP is being updated. It is recommended that the notice includes: 1. Time and place of public hearing. 2. Location of the draft Plan, latest revision schedule, and contact information of the Plan preparer.	At least 60 days before public hearing. * If desired, advance notices can be issued without providing time and place of public hearing.
2	Publish Plan	Publish the draft UWMP or WSCP in advance of public hearing meeting (http://www.vcmwd.org/)	At least 2 weeks before public hearing.
3	Notice to the public	Publish two notifications of the public hearing in a local newspaper notice at least once a week for two consecutive weeks, with at least 5 days between publications. This notice must include: 1. Time and place of hearing. 2. Location of the draft UWMP or WSCP.	At least 2 weeks before public hearing. * Include a copy of public notices in plan.
4	Public hearing and optional adoption	Host at least one public hearing before adopting the UWMP or WSCP to: 1. Allow for community input. 2. Consider the economic impacts for complying with the Plan. **For UWMP only** As part of public hearing, 1. Provide information on the SBX7-7 baseline water use, target water use, compliance status, and implementation plan. 2. If needed, re-adopt a method for determining urban water use targets	Public hearing date * Adoption can be combined as long as public hearing is on the agenda before adoption

STEP	TASK	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
5	Adoption	Before submitting the UWMP or WSCP to DWR, the governing body must formally adopt it. An adoption resolution must be included, as an attachment or as a web address indicating where the adoption resolution can be found online.	At public hearing or at a later meeting. *The UWMP or WSCP can be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.
6	Plan submittal	Submit the adopted or amended UWMP or WSCP via the WUE Data Portal within 30 days of adoption or by July 1, if updated with the UWMP five-year cycle.	Within 30 days of adoption or by July 1st, whichever comes first.
7	Plan availability	Submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted UWMP or WSCP to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. California State Library Government Publications Section Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans P.O. Box 942837 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001 Provide a copy (hardcopy or electronic) of the adopted UWMP or WSCP to any cities and counties within the service area. Make the UWMP or WSCP available to the public by posting the Plan on website or making a hardcopy available for public review during normal business hours.	Within 30 days after adoption
9	Other - Notification to Public Utilities Commission	For water suppliers regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) submit UWMP and WSCP as part of the general rate case filing.	

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11 References

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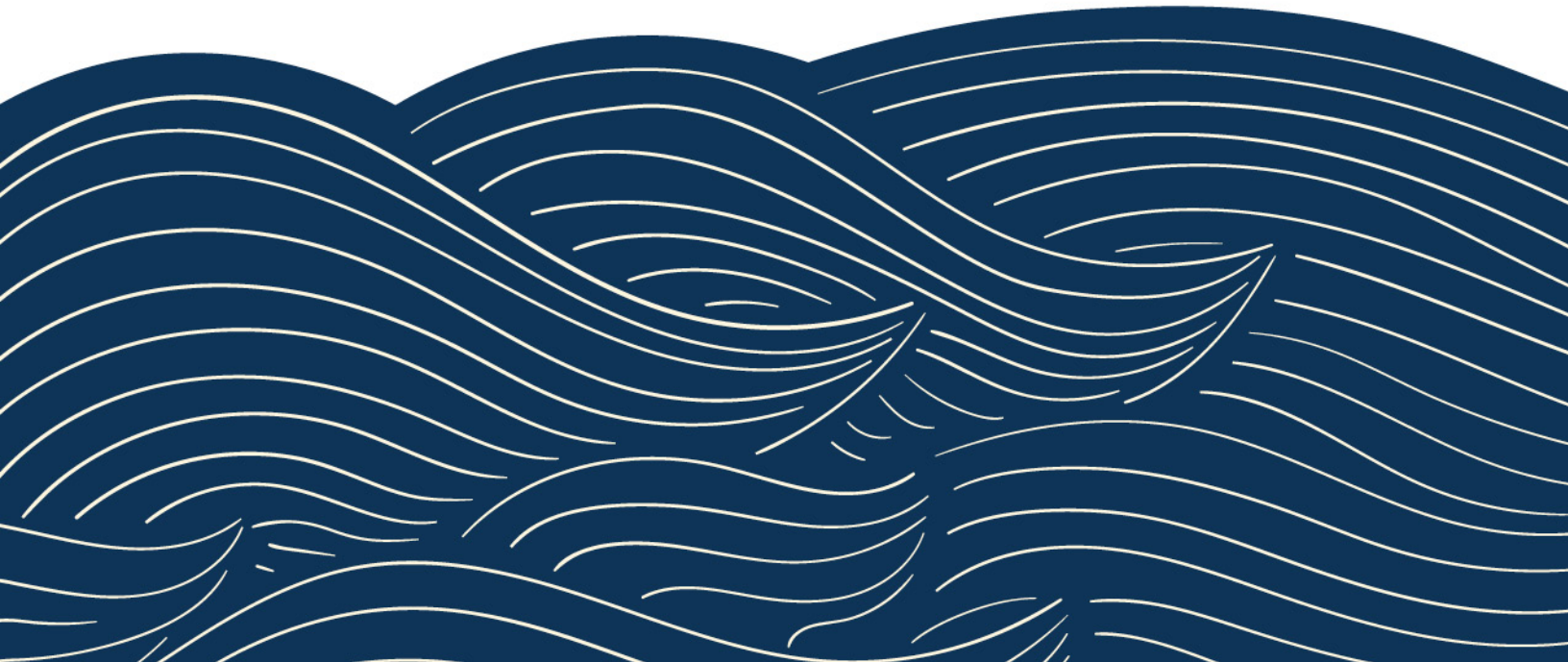
A

2021 VCMWD Water Shortage Contingency Plan



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Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Part of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

JUNE 2021

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2021 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

FINAL

JUNE 2021

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. pursuant to California Water Code, Section 10631

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	All-American Canal
AF	Acre Feet
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018
AWWA	American Water Works Association
Board	VCMWD's Board of Directors
CC	Coachella Canal
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESP	Emergency Storage Project
FY	Fiscal Year
HCF	Hundred Cubic Feet
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
M&I	Municipal & Industrial
MWD	Municipal Water District
O&M	Operation & Management
PFA/PFC	Project Facility Availability/Commitment
PSAWR	Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VCMWD	Valley Center Municipal Water District
Water Authority	San Diego County Water Authority
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
YMWD	Yuima Municipal Water District

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Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a detailed plan for how the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD or District) intends to predict and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when the water supply is reduced to a level that cannot support the typical demand at any given time.

This WSCP is a planning document to provide guidance to VCMWD's Board of Directors (Board), staff, and the public by identifying response actions to allow for efficient management of any water shortage with predictability and accountability. This WSCP is not intended to provide absolute direction but rather is intended to provide options to manage water shortages.

Water shortages can be triggered by a hydrologic limitation in supply (i.e., a prolonged period of below normal precipitation and runoff), limitations or failure of supply, and/or treatment infrastructure. Hydrologic or drought limitations tend to develop and abate more slowly, whereas infrastructure failure tends to happen quickly and relatively unpredictably. Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in several ways, such as during a drought that limits supplies, an earthquake that damages water delivery or storage facilities, a regional power outage, or a toxic spill that affects water quality.

This WSCP describes the following:

Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Summarizes VCMWD's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies the key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

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

Six Standard Shortage Stages

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

Shortage Response Actions

Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand to minimize social and economic impacts on the community.

Communication Protocols

Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure that customers, the public, and Board are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement

Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authority

Lists the legal documents that grant VCMWD the authority to declare a water shortage and to implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

Monitoring and Reporting

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

WSCP Refinement Procedures

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

Special Water Feature Distinctions

Identifies exemptions for ponds, lakes, fountains, pools, spas, etc.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Describes the process for the WSCP's adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the VCMWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2021) and is a stand-alone document that can be modified as needed. This document complies with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook 2020 (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021) and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manual of Water Supply Practices (M60) Drought Preparedness and Response (American Water Works Association, 2019). In addition, the San Diego County Water Authority 2020 WSCP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021a) was used to align with regional efforts.

1.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

1.1.1 Supply Characterization

VCMWD receives all its potable water from the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority). Consequently, the reliability of the VCMWD's supply reflects that of the Water Authority. The Water Authority's core water sources used to supply the VCMWD are purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, the Water Authority Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement, and the All-American Canal (AAC) and Coachella Canal (CC) Lining Projects, as detailed below.

Metropolitan

The Water Authority relies on water purchases from Metropolitan to meet its supplemental supply gap. Historically, the Water Authority relied solely on imported water from Metropolitan to meet the needs of its member agencies. However, after experiencing severe shortages from Metropolitan during the 1987–1992 drought, the Water Authority began pursuing actions to diversify the region's supply sources. Currently, Metropolitan's supplies come from two primary sources: the State Water Project and the Colorado River.

Carlsbad Desalination Plant

The Carlsbad Desalination Plant began operating in December 2015 and can produce up to 56,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). There is the potential to increase the annual average production capacity to 61,600 acre-feet (AF) (subject to future supply conditions and future Board action) before 2025. This water source is considered highly reliable and resilient against droughts. However, this supply can be impacted by fluctuations in water quality in the Agua Hedionda Lagoon and unscheduled maintenance at the Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

Water Authority IID Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement

In 1998, the Water Authority entered into a Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement with IID, an agricultural district in neighboring Imperial County. Through this Transfer Agreement, the Water Authority began receiving conserved water from IID after the execution of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) in 2003 with an initial transfer of 10,000 AF. Per the agreement terms, the volume delivered will increase year over year until it reaches 200,000 AFY in 2021 and will then remain fixed for the duration of the Transfer Agreement. The Transfer Agreement's initial term is 45 years, with a provision that either agency may extend the agreement for an additional 30-year term. As part of the QSA, the Water Authority contracted for 77,700 AFY of conserved water from projects to line the AAC and CC. This conserved water will provide an additional 8.5 million AF over the 110-year life of the agreement. Deliveries of this conserved water from the CC reached the region in 2007, and deliveries from the AAC reached the region in 2010.

AAC and CC Lining Projects

In 2003, as part of the execution of the QSA on the Colorado River, the Water Authority contracted for 77,700 AFY of conserved water from projects to line portions of the AAC and CC. The lining projects reduced the loss of water that occurred through seepage. Deliveries of conserved water from the CC reached the region in 2007, and deliveries from the AAC reached the region in 2010. Supplies from the canal lining projects are considered verifiable Water Authority supplies.

As part of the VCMWD's 2020 UWMP, water suppliers performed a water service reliability assessment and Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to evaluate the short-term and long-term water reliability. These

analyses are summarized in more detail in **Chapter 7** of the VCMWD's 2020 UWMP and are described in the following sections (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2021).

1.1.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Chapter 7 of VCMWD's 2020 UWMP describes the reliability of the District's water supply by comparing supply and demand projections through 2045 for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The chapter also assesses the drought risk over the next five years (2021–2025) assuming the driest five-year period is repeated over the next five years. Water supply reliability reflects the VCMWD's ability to meet the water needs of its customers with water supplies under varying conditions. The analysis considers plausible hydrological and regulatory variability, climate conditions, and other factors that impact the VCMWD's water supply and demand. This analysis indicates that the Water Authority water supplies are reliable and that no shortages are anticipated, even with conservative assumptions about the availability of dry-year supplies from the Metropolitan. The Water Authority and its member agencies have made significant strides and are planning to continue developing a diverse and resilient water portfolio. This section is a concise narrative of the assessment in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(1) and describes the key findings of the water supply reliability analysis conducted pursuant to CWC Section 10635, which is presented in **Chapter 7** of the VCMWD's 2020 UWMP (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2021).

1.1.3 The 2021–2025 DRA

New to the 2020 UWMP, CWC Section 10635(b) now requires a DRA. The DRA provides a quick snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a drought were to occur in the next five years. The DRA evaluates each water supply's reliability and compares available water supplies and projected demands during a five-consecutive-dry-year scenario. This short-term analysis can help water suppliers foresee undesired risks, such as upcoming shortages, and provide time to evaluate and implement the necessary response actions needed to mitigate shortages in a less impactful manner to the community and environment. Given that VCMWD receives all its supply from the Water Authority, the analysis summarized below refers to the Water Authority's DRA, located in Section 9 of the Water Authority's UWMP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

VCMWD does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years, as shown in **Chapter 7** of the UWMP. The Water Authority's DRA concluded that the Water Authority has a surplus between 168,000 AFY and 237,000 AFY of supplies in all five years; therefore, actions under their WSCP are not required. It should be noted that any DRA conclusions or amendments by the Water Authority to their UWMP or WSCP will impact VCMWD's results.

Metropolitan is also expected to have a surplus of water during a five-year drought condition, as described in their 2020 UWMP and DRA; however, estimates of projected water supply and use reveal that there could be a possible shortfall of core supplies in 2021 and 2023, an event similar to the historical 1988 and 1990 low-supply conditions from the State Water Project repeats (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2021). Metropolitan's DRA illustrates its potential shortage response actions if such a shortfall were to happen. As detailed in Section 2.5 and Appendix 4 of Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP , Metropolitan has in place a robust WSCP and comprehensive shortage response plan that includes demand-reduction measures and supply augmentation actions. Metropolitan's DRA anticipates taking from its storage during these shortfall years to augment its supply and meet its demand. As of January 1, 2021, Metropolitan has 3.2 million AF in storage that may be used for dry-year needs within multiple reservoirs to mitigate any potential shortage in 2021 and 2023. In addition, Metropolitan may also take from its water banking programs in the Central Valley, draw from in-region conjunctive-use programs, pursue additional supplies through State Water Project transfers, or exercise any combination of supply augmentation actions. At this time, no water service reliability concern is anticipated, and no shortfall mitigation measures are expected to be exercised. Metropolitan will periodically revisit its representation

of both individual supply sources and of the gross water use estimated for each year and will revise its DRA if needed.

1.1.4 Water Supply Reliability Risks

A range of issues could lead to supply shortages. Although the Water Authority water supplies are reliable, VCMWD is dependent on one water source. Failure of the Water Authority aqueduct system that conveys water to the region could be catastrophic.

To increase water reliability and redundancy throughout the County of San Diego, the Water Authority initiated the Emergency Storage Project (ESP). The ESP is composed of various projects, including the construction of new reservoirs, pump stations, and aqueduct upgrades to increase local storage and diversify the conveyance of water. Certain hydraulic limitations currently prevent ESP water from reaching some of the Water Authority's northern turnouts, which includes the VCMWD's VC3 connection and the Y1 connection of the Yuima Municipal Water District (YMWD). The VC3 service area includes the San Gabriel Zone and the Couser Zone, which covers about 20% of the service area.

The Water Authority, VCMWD, and YMWD are working on the final ESP components. The proposed project will use the VCMWD's existing VC1 connection to convey water to the VC3 service area and YMWD. The estimated completion date for the VCMWD and Yuima MWD ESP facilities is late 2023.

1.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

As established by CWC Section 10632.1, urban water suppliers must conduct annual water supply and demand assessments and submit an annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the DWR. The Annual Assessment is an evaluation of the short-term outlook for supplies and demands to determine whether the potential for a supply shortage exists and whether there is a need to trigger a WSCP shortage level and response actions in the current fiscal year to maintain supply reliability. Beginning July 1, 2022, VCMWD must prepare their annual water supply and demand assessment and submit an annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the DWR. An extension may be allowed because VCMWD receives water from the State Water Project through the Water Authority.

Because of the reliance on the Water Authority's available supply, the annual report's preparation will be subject on the Water Authority's Annual Assessment process, which is discussed in Section 4 of their 2020 WSCP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021a). The Water Authority's Annual Assessment focuses on the demand and supply available to municipal and industrial (M&I) customers and covers the current year and one dry year. The Water Authority Annual Assessment is conducted in steps to determine if a regional customer demand reduction is needed and, if so, to identify the appropriate shortage response level and actions.

An overview of the basic steps that the Water Authority will perform to complete their Annual Assessment is presented below:

1. Evaluate the Water Authority's core water suppliers and member agency M&I demands to determine if there is a shortage.
2. If a shortage is identified, the Water Authority will evaluate the use of stored water reserves from the Water Authority's Carryover Storage (discussed in Section 8.4 of their UWMP) reserves or pursue additional supply augmentation measures, such as dry-year transfers, to reduce or eliminate the shortfall. If a shortage does not exist, consistent with the Carryover Storage Policy Guidelines, Water Authority staff will analyze how to most effectively manage storage supplies to avoid potential shortages in the future.

3. If a regional water supply shortfall still exists after consideration of augmented supplies, the Water Authority will calculate a regional shortage level at the customer level to identify the appropriate M&I shortage response actions.

After this evaluation, the Water Authority will inform the VCMWD if a shortage condition exists, and the corresponding percent reduction needed, and/or the water allocations that are established. VCMWD's will be solely based on supply conditions reported from the Water Authority while also reporting and taking into consideration the VCMWD's demand quantities.

For the purpose of the WSCP, agricultural users not participating in the Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate (PSAWR) are treated the same as M&I users and are subject to the same water rates. Under the PSAWR program, agricultural users are exempt from paying the Water Authority's storage charge and in return will not receive supplies from the Carryover Storage Project during shortages and limited supplies from the ESP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021a).

1.2.1 Key Data Inputs and Evaluation Criteria

Key data inputs and their sources for the Annual Assessments are below.

Evaluation criteria that can be used to determine and declare the severity of supply shortages may include any, or combinations, of the following:

- Current-year unconstrained demand
- Available supply from the Water Authority in the current year and one dry year
- Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints; this reflects limited production and distribution capacity caused by a variety of factors potentially including, but not limited to, artificial or natural catastrophic events
- State mandates or mandatory compliance with water use efficiency standards
- Other locally applicable evaluation criteria as necessary

1.2.2 Annual Assessment Procedures

VCMWD will perform the Annual Assessment between March and June, based on the Water Authority's Annual Assessment.

The steps to conduct the Annual Assessment are as follows:

1. Compile and analyze historical water customer demand for trends and/or abnormalities by March.
2. Determine annual demand by March.
3. Confirm that the customer demand is met through available water supply from the Water Authority or identify the shortage stage if needed by April/May.
4. Analyze demand trends, water supply conditions, and available supply from the Water Authority by April/May.
5. Prepare the Annual Assessment Report between March and May.
6. Present findings and recommendations to the Board for adoption by June.
7. Submit the Annual Assessment to the DWR by July 1.

The Annual Assessment starts in 2022, with the first Annual Assessment Report due to the DWR by July 1, 2022. The report is due on July 1 of every year.

1.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(2) and describes VCMWD's water shortage levels. New to the 2020 UWMP, water suppliers must now adopt six standard water shortage levels. The shortage levels indicate the gap in supply compared to normal-year availability. The new six shortage stages correspond to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and more than %50 shortage compared to the normal reliability condition. The DWR standardized the shortage levels to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to measure water supply shortage conditions. However, a water supplier may maintain its current shortage levels if a crosswalk relating its existing shortage levels to the six standard levels is included.

VCMWD is updating its shortage stages to the six standard ones to align with the Water Authority's shortage stages. In general, the Water Authority will notify VCMWD that there is a reasonable probability that there will be supply shortages and that consumer demand reduction is required to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. VCMWD will independently adopt retail-level actions to manage potential water supply shortages. **Table 1** shows the Regional Water Shortage Stages as prepared by the Water Authority. The restrictions become more stringent at each successive level to obtain necessary savings and delay economic impact until higher levels are reached.

Table 1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (Required DWR Table 8-1)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE	WATER SUPPLY CONDITION
Normal Conditions	0	**Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures:** Normal supply condition in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions
1	<10%	**Drought Response Level 1:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction up to 10% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
2	<20%	**Drought Response Level 2:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 10% up to 20% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
3	<30%	**Drought Response Level 3:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 20% up to 30% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
4	<40%	**Drought Response Level 4:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 30% up to 40% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
5	<50%	**Drought Response Level 5:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 40% up to 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
6	>50%	**Drought Response Level 6:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies

1.4 Shortage Response Actions

This section is in accordance with CWC Sections 10632(a)(4) and 10632.5(a) and describes the response actions that must be implemented or considered for each stage to minimize social and economic impacts on the community. This WSCP identifies various actions to be considered by the Board. In the event of a water shortage emergency, VCMWD will evaluate the cause of the emergency to help inform which response actions should be implemented. Depending on the nature of the water shortage, VCMWD can elect to implement one or several response actions to mitigate the shortage and reduce gaps between supply and demand. It should be noted that all actions listed in the previous stage applies to the new stage. For example, stage 6 includes actions from stages 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 If necessary under extreme circumstances, VCMWD may adopt additional actions not listed here. Section 230.11 of the VCMWD Ordinance 2021-07, Article 230 (**Attachment 1**) provides standing authorization for water use restrictions and prohibitions to become effective upon adoption of a water supply shortage stage at any regular or special meetings by the Board.

1.4.1 Demand Reduction

Whether under normal supply or water shortage conditions, VCMWD implements comprehensive voluntary water conservation measures, classified under the normal-condition" water supply stage category. VCMWD has identified a variety of demand-reduction actions to offset supply shortages. Demand-reduction measures are strategies intended to decrease water demand to close the gap between supply and demand. VCMWD employs a variety of different techniques to encourage community members to be more involved and educated about water conservation. These techniques include actions planned to be taken at the consumer level, including, but not limited to, leak detection and repair, limitations on irrigation, and other voluntary actions to reduce customer demand. A full list of demand-reduction methods preformed at various supply shortage stages can be seen and is discussed in detail below in **Table 2**.

1.4.2 Supply Augmentation

VCMWD does not plan to utilize additional supply sources during a water shortage but rather to mitigate supply impacts through demand-reduction actions and/or utilize additional imported water to meet demands.

Table 2. Demand Reduction Actions (Required DWR Table 8-2)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-1%	Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.	Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%	Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.	Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0-1%	Hotels, motels, time shares and resort facilities and other commercial lodging establishments should offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including the Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within three (3) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and economically feasible	No

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District; provided however, that landscape irrigation systems using weather efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment and stream rotor sprinklers are not subject to the ten minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 230.6 (b)(3), on the same schedule set forth in Section 230.6 (b)(3) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features unless recycled water is used.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.7(b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.7(b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0-1%	Not washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that re-circulate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within two (2) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
3	Other	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes as defined in Section 230.2 (a)(1).	Yes
3	Other	Varies	Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 3, all non PSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾ inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.14 of Article 230. Water allocations for meters in the PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, et seq., during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager. Only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5-acre feet per year of additional supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as: • Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; • Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for two (2) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.8 (b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Stop filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under Ordinance 2021-07.	Yes
4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code §350, et seq., during a Level 4, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with: a. Existing meter capacity; or b. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through: (1) the development of local water resources or (2) participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	5-10%	Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless the District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use: • Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 203.8(b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation; • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 230.8(b)(1); • Watering of livestock; • Agricultural Water Use; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within one (1) day of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
5	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 et seq., during a Level 5, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. Any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided, and no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances: a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or b. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of District.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Stop all landscape irrigation as in Section 230.8 (b)(1) except for the following categories of use: • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Watering of livestock; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes

Notes:

1. Reduction in the shortage gap is estimated and can vary significantly.
2. Refer to Section 1.6 for Penalties for Water Wastage.

1.4.3 Operational Changes

Under shortage conditions, operations may be affected by demand-reduction responses. Operational changes to address a short-term water shortage may be implemented based on the severity of the reduction goal. VCMWD will consider their operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes they can take to maximize supply and reduce demand during a water shortage stage.

These potential actions depending on shortage levels could include, but are not limited to:

- Expanding a public information campaign to educate and inform customers of the water shortage emergency and required water savings
- Decreasing line flushing to only on a compliant basis
- Offering water use surveys
- Implementing or modifying the drought rate structure or surcharge or water emergency tiered pricing, pursuant to the requirements of Proposition 218 and in accordance with California Law
- Providing information regarding rebates for plumbing fixtures and landscape irrigation
- Prohibiting any new permits for temporary construction meters
- Monitoring construction meters and fire hydrant meters for efficient water use
- Terminating any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage, providing no new temporary or permanent potable-water meters, and issuing no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable-water service (such as will-serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability), except under one of the following circumstances:
  - A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project
  - The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare
  - The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District.
- Reducing overhead in the short term and midterm by deferring noncritical Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and major maintenance expenditures, as well as in the long term by adjusting operational and staffing levels and retail water rate structures to incorporate the reality of lower retail water sales than were previously anticipated.
- Decreasing the level or, if need be, creating even a total interruption in the expenditures for the agency's facility replacement program. Noncritical replacement projects will have little or no impact on the agency or its customers and would only extend the master planned replacement schedule.
- Increasing penalties for repeated violations proportionate to shortage levels.

1.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

VCMWD has adopted permanent water use efficiency measures that prohibit wasteful water use and are in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions.

These practices are:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes, except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Using nonrecirculated water to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features
- Washing vehicles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required because of evaporation
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians

Additional details of these permanent water use restrictions can be found in VCMWD Article 230, Section 230.4, located in **Attachment 1**.

1.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

In addition to responding to drought conditions, VCMWD's WSCP can be used to respond to emergency or catastrophic conditions that impact the availability of the VCMWD's water supplies and/or the ability to deliver water within the service area. Besides drought, water supply may experience a catastrophic interruption as a result of natural disasters, such as an earthquake, wildfire, mudslide, or a regional power outage.

Planning and response measures in the event of an interruption to the water supply include the following:

- In advance of a known threat to the water and distribution system, such as a wildfire, distribution reservoirs will be filled to capacity, and any reservoir out of service will be put back into service.
- Portable generators will be deployed to critical facilities lacking emergency backup power.
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) will be used throughout the distribution system to monitor system problems, whether they be minor day-to-day problems or major disruptions.
- District distribution system crews are trained in pipe repair and replacement as a part of their normal duties and will be continually ready to perform such work on an emergency basis as needed.
- In the occurrence of a catastrophic event, District employees will be prepared to mobilize to respond to emergent issues.
- Distribution system repairs will be prioritized to best meet critical needs, including water for firefighting, and health and safety needs.
- A portion of the available potable supply will be reserved for drinking-water purposes in the event of prolonged interruption.
- In the event of distribution system failure, a clear message for timely information dissemination to the public will be developed that includes the nature of the catastrophic event, status of the distribution system, water use prohibitions, allowable water uses, potential need to boil drinking water prior to consumption, and location and availability of emergency drinking water.

In 2021, VCMWD will complete a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in accordance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018. The purpose of the

RRA and ERP is to meet the AWIA compliance requirements and plan for long-term resilience of VCMWD's infrastructure. The RRA will assess VCMWD's water system to identify critical assets and processes that may be vulnerable to human and natural hazards and to identify measures that can be taken to reduce risk and enhance resilience from service disruption for the benefit of customers. The RRA identifies and characterizes both infrastructure-specific and system-wide vulnerabilities and threats and quantifies the consequences of disruption. The RRA also identifies various options (and constraints) in addressing and mitigating risk. The RRA, is conjunction with the ERP, charts a course for water system resilience. The RRA also provided various recommendations to increase the reliability of VCMWD's system. Since critical pieces of infrastructure and specific vulnerabilities are detailed in the RRA and ERP, the contents of the document are confidential and for use by VCMWD's staff only. However, VCMWD can confirm that these plans meet the requirements set forth by AWIA and evaluate seismic risks and mitigation actions to VCMWD's infrastructure.

1.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

VCMWD certified with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that their RRA was compliant with all AWIA requirements on June 30, 2020, and will certify their ERP on December 31, 2021, meeting all federal deadlines. Prior to AWIA certification, the District also performed a Seismic Vulnerability Study. This separate analysis identified seismic hazard information, provided an assessment of the seismic resilience of the water system, and made mitigation recommendations necessary for the development of an ERP. The RRA, ERP, and Seismic Vulnerability Study all contain confidential information related to infrastructure risk and response measures and therefore are used as an internal document only and located at VCMWD. Last, San Diego County's 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan also addresses risk assessment and mitigation for multiple emergency types that create water supply interruptions; this can be found at: **www.sandiegocounty.gov/oes/emergency_management/oes_jl_mitplan.html**.

1.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Measuring reductions in water use is part of regular procedures, whether under normal or water shortage conditions. Water is introduced into the distribution system in response to customer demand and is tracked monthly as an indicator of overall demand. VCMWD's billing system provides standardized reports on monthly-metered sales by bill code, as well as customized reports for specific areas of analysis.

Under water shortage conditions, savings are measured in comparison to what is considered to be a normal-year demand (i.e., current customer base with approximately average rainfall), or in reference to a specific base year, as may be dictated by statewide requirements.

Estimates of the effectiveness of these actions are included in **Table 2**. It is expected that response action effectiveness is also a result of successful communication and outreach efforts. In general, the effectiveness of each reduction action can vary significantly. It is also difficult to assess the effectiveness of each activity separately, as VCMWD implements several activities at once. For the purpose of WSCP implementation, it is assumed that the upper end of the gap reduction is based on the use of multiple demand-reduction actions in a stage. For example, if all shortage level stage 1 actions by VCMWD were implemented, a reduction of 5% or more in the shortage gap is estimated. However, this estimation could be higher based on local conditions and public outreach.

Reductions in the shortage gap for stages 2 to 6 assume that all measures in the previous stage(s) are implemented and those savings are counted toward the total reduction in the shortage gap. For example, in WSCP stage 4, VCMWD may limit irrigation to specific days, and this measure, along with all demand reduction measures in stages 1, 2, and 3, is estimated to reduce the shortage gap by up to 40%.

1.5 Communication Protocols

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(5) and describes the communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, and state and local officials of any current or predicted water shortages. This WSCP includes a staged plan to communicate the declaration of a shortage stage, inform restrictions, and provide updates during a water shortage emergency.

The Water Authority and its 24 member agencies, including VCMWD, conduct communications and outreach about water supplies and water use efficiency as an ongoing activity under normal supply conditions. However, proactive and effective communication between water utilities, the public, government officials, and other key stakeholders becomes even more important if procurement conditions become abnormal and the Water Authority needs to enable the WSCP. **Section 9** of the Water Authority WSCP describes the basic communications plan needed to help the Water Authority successfully convey crucial information during all stages of the WSCP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2021).

VCMWD aims to strongly follow the lead of:

Coordination

During droughts or other times of limited supply that activate the WSCP, the Water Authority will establish more frequent schedules of updates, reports, or discussions at all levels to ensure that Water Authority outreach messages and tactics stay in sync with the changing needs of member agencies and their customers. VCMWD will strive for this same coordination between affected cities and counties surrounding its service area. The schedule and timing of these updates may adjust periodically to reflect evolving water shortage conditions or other factors.

Key Audiences

The Water Authority's Public Affairs staff will coordinate closely with member agencies, including VCMWD, and solicit feedback from stakeholders as needed to ensure that outreach efforts are reaching key audiences.

Communication Objectives

Messaging will be based on the communication objective, including:

- Motivating water users to increase conservation immediately in ways that are consistent with any permanent and/or mandated actions called for at the current level of the WSCP.
- Raising awareness and understanding of drought, regulatory, or other conditions affecting water supplies and the need for increased conservation.
- Lower supply shortage stage having demonstrated the effectiveness and value of conservation actions and water supply reliability investments in minimizing impacts on the region's economy and quality of life.

Flexibility and Adaptability

In general, this communication plan is flexible and adaptable because of the many variables that can impact the effectiveness of this plan, including shortage level, the specific supply or regulatory circumstances driving that activation, budget availability, seasonal conditions, and other factors. Because of these potential variations, this communication plan does not dictate every strategy and tactic or the scale of resources that needs to be applied regionally at each level of the WSCP. Rather, this plan includes recommended strategies and tactics that generally match the needs associated with the escalating levels. This is intended to give the Water Authority's Board and management the flexibility to apply tailored communication approaches that best fit the specific goals of the Water Authority and its member agencies at any given point, as well as the agility to react quickly to any changes in conditions.

This WSCP includes a staged plan to outline and provide guidance for efficient communication of declaration of a shortage stage, inform restrictions, and provide updates during a water shortage emergency, shown in **Table 3**. Note that not all the mechanisms listed will be performed by VCMWD; some could be performed by the Water Authority as part of their communication protocols.

Table 3. Communication Protocol During Water Shortage Conditions

STAGE	ACTION
1	Coordinate with Water Authority for clear, consistent, and understandable messages
1	Information posted on the VCMWD's website
1	Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, and Nextdoor)
1	News conference or other event to announce/explain change in WSCP level or general water conservation tactics
1	Modify school assembly program content to include messages about need for increased voluntary conservation.
1	Information included in utility bill inserts on a regular basis
1	Promotion of rebates and water conservation services.
2	Letters, postcards, and fliers mailed to residents and businesses impacted by water use regulations.
2	Targeted outreach and technical assistance to highest water users in each classification.
3	Engage Board members and provide them with resources to share with constituents.
3	Increased paid advertising – print, online, radio, TV, streaming, social media, etc.
3	Messaging printed directly on utility bills.
3	Press releases to local media (online and print newspapers, TV, radio, etc.).
4	Increased paid advertising – print, online, radio, TV, streaming, social media, movie theatres, buses, etc.
4	Assemble and promote the speaker's bureau for water shortage presentations for neighborhood groups, gardening clubs, HOAs, churches, senior centers, neighborhood associations, business associations, community groups, property management companies, etc.
5/6	Increased coordination with the local landscaping industry including water shortage information in their newsletters, publications, and facilities: local wholesale and retail nurseries, and irrigation supply stores.
5/6	Signage posted at nurseries and irrigation supply stores.
5/6	Outreach materials and drought notices mailed to the hospitality industry including restaurants and lodging.

Note:

1. If a water shortage progresses through multiple stages all measures in the previous stage(s) are implemented in addition to current stage actions.

1.6 Compliance and Enforcement

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6) and describes the compliance and enforcement provisions. All of the restrictions and prohibitions on end uses are associated with enforcement measures as outlined below. This system is based on the progressive number of violations of the user. In all cases, the first violation is a warning that is not accompanied by a monetary penalty to allow the user to become aware of the prohibition and to allow VCMWD to document that the user is aware of the prohibition. As an alternative, VCMWD may install flow restrictors or discontinue water service at any time. The fines for each violation at varying supply shortage stages are noted below in **Table 4.** Penalties for water wastage are based on VCMWD Ordinance 2021-07, Article 230 (**Attachment 1**).

Table 4. Penalties for Water Wastage

		PENALTY PER CURRENT SUPPLY SHORTAGE LEVEL[1]					
VIOLATION	PERMANANT	1	2	3	4	5	6
First	Written Warning						
Second		$25	$50	$100	$200	$400	
Third		$50	$100	$200	$400	$800	
Fourth[2 &3]		$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	
Fifth[2,4&5]		$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	
Continuing[6]		$50	$100	$200	$400	$800	

Notes:

1. Penalty amount is placed on water bill
2. Penalty is in addition to installation of a flow restriction of 5 gallons per minute for 120 hours (5 days) in which the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor
3. Penalty in addition to flow restriction imposed and sustained to 5 gallons per minute until disposition of complaint, and the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor.
4. Complaint filed with the County of San Diego District Attorney's office.

Per day penalty

1.7 Legal Authorities

VCMWD has the legal authority to implement and enforce its WSCP. California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and CWC Section 100 provide that water must be put to beneficial use; waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water shall be prevented; and the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare. In addition, CWC Section 375 provides the VCMWD with the statutory authority to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions, and CWC Sections 350 et seq. authorize VCMWD to declare a water shortage emergency and impose water conservation measures when it is determined that the VCMWD may not be able to satisfy ordinary demands without depleting supplies to an insufficient level.

If necessary, the VCMWD shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. Once having declared a water shortage, the VCMWD is provided with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage. For example, CWC section 375(a) provides the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity."

Water Code Section 375(a). CWC Section 375(b) grants the District with the authority to set prices to encourage water conservation.

Under California law, including CWC Chapter 3.3 and Chapter 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, VCMWD is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP and in VCMWD's Article 230, *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program*. In water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of VCMWD and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions as outlined in this WSCP and VCMWD's Article 230, *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program.*

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 [commencing with Section 8550] of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the State will defer to the implementation of locally adopted WSCPs to the extent it is practicable.

VCMWD has the legal authority to declare a water shortage and implement the actions outlined in this WSCP to restrict water use and prohibit water waste for all uses that are not necessary to sustain public health, sanitation, and fire protection under Article 230 (**Attachment 1**)**.** Article 230 was updated in conjunction with this WSCP to update to the six standard shortage levels to better align with the Water Authority WSCP. A complete copy of Article 230, *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program*, adopted June 28, 2021, is posted on VCMWD's website at www.valleycenterwater.org, located under "Our District," "Documents," and "Administrative Code." A complete copy of Article 230 can also be obtained by calling the District directly at 760-735-4500. The implementation of Ordinance 2021-07 is in place and ongoing at all times.

VCMWD will coordinate with any city or county, including the following listed, within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558):

- San Diego County
- City of Escondido
- San Diego County Water Authority

1.8 Financial Consequences of the WSCP

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6) and describes the financial consequences of implementing the WSCP and potential mitigation strategies. The following is a discussion of the impacts of the various measures employed in the VCMWD's WSCP on the revenues and expenditures of the District.

In general, revenue impacts specified in the WSCP would be offset with a combination of the following:

- An increase in water commodity and service charges
- A reduction in annual operating expenses
- Reserves currently earmarked for long-range capital

- General tax fund revenues currently earmarked for future capital improvements

It is anticipated that of the above-listed items, the diverting of general tax and water availability/standby revenues would be the least disruptive. The methods used to mitigate revenue/expenditure impacts are discussed below.

1.8.1 Drought Rate Structures and Surcharges

Prior to implementing drought rates, staff would analyze rate structure options to offset potential losses in revenue associated with reduced sales. To be effective, the rate structure must address the impact on water sales revenues.

Impact of Quantity of Water Sales on Revenue

Approximately 67% of the revenue collected by the District is utilized to purchase water the Water Authority and power for pumping from San Diego Gas & Electric. Consequently, a reduction in water deliveries should cause a direct and proportionate reduction in those expenses. Of the $5.75 million needed to fund local operation costs in fiscal year (FY) 2019–2020, $4.7 million comes from noncommodity-based sources, such as taxes, monthly meter installation charges, investment, and other water operating revenues. Consequently, the associated reduction in commodity-based revenues generated to cover local O&M costs would be offset by a combination of budget reductions; expense deferrals, including some noncritical CIP projects; draws on operating reserves; and rate adjustments.

Water sales revenue decreased slightly by 0.4%, or $117,780, from the previous year. There was a 6.7% decrease in the volume of water sold. In 2019–2020, 15,691 AF of water was billed, compared to 16,116 AF in the previous year. There were no water rate increases effective January 1, 2019. Rates went up on January 1, 2020, by 3.1% for domestic and 4.1% for the Transitional Special Agricultural Water Rate. These increases were caused by increases in wholesale costs from the District's supplier. Meter service charges were $146,553, or 2.4%, higher at $6,383,272 in 2019–2020, compared to $6,236,719 in 2018–2019. Monthly meter service charges increased 4.6% on January 1, 2020. In addition, the number of active meters increased by 87, bringing the 2019–2020 count to 10,309, compared to 10,222 in the previous year.

Impact on Customer Bill

Initially, the only impact on the customer's bill would come if the customer exceeded the allowed usage levels and incurred a violation. If the shortage extended beyond one to two full years, and all reasonable short-term spending adjustments had been exhausted and prudent draws on reserves had been made, rates would then have to be adjusted by the percentage necessary to offset short-term revenue deficits.

Impacts on Water Supplier of Higher Rates and Penalties

Given the very high percentage of costs being associated with variable wholesale water costs and power costs, the fact that nearly 57% of the revenue needed to supply local needs comes from noncommodity-based sources, and the ability of the agency to defer various CIP expenditures if need be, the short-term (1 to 2 years) impact on the agency would be very manageable. If the water supply reduction were to become a long-term condition (beyond 3 years), adjustments would be made in the operational and staffing levels as well as in the rate structure.

District Staff Time Required for Cost Recovery Reviews

In the short term, cost recovery would not be a significant issue, as budget adjustments and draws on reserves established specifically for such purposes would cover the short-term revenue reductions. If the conditions were long-term, more permanent adjustments in

operational and staffing levels as well as the rate structure would have to reviewed and evaluated.

Impact of Quantity of Water Sales on Expenditures

To be effective, the rate structure must address the impact of water sales on expenditures. Given the mix of costs associated with whole water and power purchases and fixed versus variable revenues for local costs, the actual short-term impact associated with the loss of sales is minimal. As an example, for the current FY 2019–2020, of the $30.3 million in commodity-based water and power revenue, only $5.75 million, or 19%, is directed to cover local costs, so the reduction in total commodity-based revenues is not a dollar-for-dollar reduction in revenues needed for local, nonvariable expenses. For example, a 20% reduction in total commodity-related revenues, or $6.1 million, would only result in a $1.2 million loss in revenue for local O&M costs, which in the short term could be offset with budget adjustments, moderate CIP deferrals, and draws on existing reserves. Again, in this example, if a rate increase were implemented, it would only require a 5% overall rate increase on the remaining 80% of normal sales to offset the revenue loss needed to fund local costs.

Impact of Increased Staff/Salaries/Overtime

Existing staff would be reassigned to perform the functions required to implement and enforce mandatory use provisions and rate features needed to reduce consumption.

Increased Costs of New Supplies, Transfers, or Exchanges

New supplies would be secured by wholesale suppliers, and the cost would be melded into the overall wholesale cost. It is anticipated that the wholesale costs could be increased by as much 25% overall to secure additional supplies, which would be passed through to agency retail customers.

Changing the Rate Structure

Given the mix of wholesale and power costs and commodity- and noncommodity-based revenues for local nonvariable costs, the changes in rates to offset significant reductions in available water supplies would be minimal. Given the mix of wholesale water and power expenditures, noncommodity revenues needed to cover local fixed costs, the availability of reserves, and the flexibility to adjust CIP expenditures, the following impact would be anticipated: short-term (one- to two-year) impacts would be nonexistent to negligible, midterm (three-year) impacts would be moderate, and long-term impacts (beyond three years) would be moderate and incremental.

1.8.2 Cost of Compliance

To ensure that VCMWD customers comply with Ordinance 2021-07 and CWC Chapter 3.3 (Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought), VCMWD anticipates reduced revenue while implementing the WSCP because of decreased water use by its customers and additional costs associated with implementing water use restrictions and associated reduction actions. The incurred cost may vary depending on the shortage stage and duration of the water shortage emergency. The cost of compliance may be tracked when a shortage is declared. VCMWD may track the staff time and resources used to implement the WSCP, including reduced revenue, implementation and enforcement of shortage response actions, and communication and outreach efforts.

1.8.3 Use of Financial Reserves

There are operating and CIP reserves that are established, funded, and available for use as intended. In the short term, the use of these reserves would have no impact on the rate payers or the agency. In the long term, rates would be raised to replenish the reserves.

1.9 Monitoring and Reporting

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(9) and describes the reporting requirements and monitoring procedures used to implement the WSCP and track and evaluate the response action effectives. As described in Section 8.2, VCMWD intends to track its supplies and project demands on an annual basis, and if the supply conditions described in **Table 1** are projected, VCMWD will enact their WSCP. Monitoring demands is essential to ensure that the WSCP response actions are adequately meeting reductions and decreasing the supply/demand gap. This will help analyze the effectiveness of the WSCP or identify the need to activate additional response actions.

The water savings from implementation of the WSCP will be determined based on monthly production reports which will be compared to the supply from previous months, the same period of the previous year, and/or the allocation. At first, the cumulative consumption for the various sectors (e.g., residential and commercial) will be evaluated for reaching the target demand-reduction level. Then, if needed, individual accounts will be monitored. Weather and other possible influences may be accounted for in the evaluation.

VCMWD is also required to submit the Urban Water Supplier Monthly Water Conservation Report, pursuant to Resolution No. 2020-0009, which became effective on October 1, 2020. In general, VCMWD reports the WSCP shortage stage, the total potable-water production, the 2013 same-month production, demand for several water uses, enforcement actions, compliance issues, and response actions. VCMWD will continue to report this information and will integrate this process into their WSCP Annual Assessment process. In addition, to assist the Water Authority with its reporting, VCMWD will provide monthly total water use data and other information in a timely manner upon request of the General Manager.

1.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

This section is consistent with CWC Section 10632(a)(10). The WSCP is best prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. VCMWD will use the results obtained from the monitoring and reporting program to evaluate any needs for revisions. VCMWD intends to use this WSCP as an adaptive management plan to respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. The WSCP is used to provide guidance to the Board, staff, and public by identifying response actions to allow for efficient management of any water shortage with predictability and accountability. To maintain a useful and efficient standard of practice in water shortage conditions, the requirements, criteria, and response actions need to be continually evaluated and improved upon to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate and that the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. Potential changes to the WSCP that would warrant an update include, but are not limited to, any changes to shortage-level triggers, changes to the shortage stage structure, and/or changes to the response actions. Any prospective changes to the WSCP would need to be presented at a public hearing, and staff would obtain any comments and adopt the updated WSCP. The steps to formally amend the WSCP are discussed in **Section 1.12**.

> Potential refinements will be documented and integrated into the next WSCP update. If new response actions are identified by the staff or public, these could be advertised as voluntary actions until they are formally adopted as mandatory.

1.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

CWC Section 10623(b) now requires that suppliers analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code. Non-pool or

non-spa water features may use or be able to use recycled water, whereas pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety considerations, so limitations to pools and spas may require different considerations from those of non-pool or non-spa water features. Under permanent water supply conditions, recirculated water must be used to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features. At level 4 conditions, filling or refilling of ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a level 4 condition.

1.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

This section is consistent with CWC Section 10632(a)(c). Because the WSCP is a stand-alone document that can be updated as needed, **Table 5** describes the general steps to adopt and submit an updated or amended WSCP.

This 2020 WSCP was presented for adoption to VCMWD's Board at the **June 28, 2021**, public board meeting. Notifications were sent to the City of Escondido, San Diego County, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Rainbow Municipal Water District, Vallecitos Municipal Water District, and the Water Authority. To comply with the notice to the public, VCMWD published notices in the local newspaper two weeks in advance, with five days between publications. Copies of the 60-day notices and public hearing newspaper notices are provided in **Attachment 2**. The WSCP was also made available two weeks in advance of the public hearing.

The WSCP was formally adopted on **June 28, 2021**, by VCMWD's Board by **Resolution 2021-20**, included in **Attachment 3**. The WSCP was made available to all staff, customers, and any affected cities, counties, or other members of the public at the VCMWD office and online within 30 days of the adoption date.

The WSCP was submitted to the DWR via the WUEdata portal at the same time as the 2020 UWMP, but no later than July 1, 2021. Hard copies of the 2020 UWMP and 2021 WSCP were submitted to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. Electronic and/or hard copies were provided to all cities and counties within VCMWD's service area within 30 days of adoption.

Based on the DWR's review of the WSCP, VCMWD will make any amendments in its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by the DWR. If VCMWD revises its WSCP after the UWMP is approved by the DWR, an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to the DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

Table 5. Steps to Adopt, Submit and Implement the WSCP

STEP	TASK	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
1	Notice to cities and counties	Notify cities and counties within the service area that the WSCP is being updated. It is recommended that the notice includes: • Time and place of public hearing. • Location of the draft Plan, latest revision schedule, and contact information of the Plan preparer.	At least 60 days before public hearing. * If desired, advance notices can be issued without providing time and place of public hearing.
2	Publish Plan	Publish the draft WSCP in advance of public hearing meeting (http://www.vcmwd.org/)	At least 2 weeks before public hearing.
3	Notice to the public	Publish two notifications of the public hearing in a local newspaper notice at least once a week for two consecutive weeks, with at least 5 days between publications. This notice must include: • Time and place of hearing. • Location of the draft WSCP.	At least 2 weeks before public hearing. * Include a copy of public notices in plan.
4	Public hearing and optional adoption	Host at least one public hearing before adopting the WSCP to: • Allow for community input. • Consider the economic impacts for complying with the Plan.	Public hearing date * Adoption can be combined as long as public hearing is on the agenda before adoption
5	Adoption	Before submitting the WSCP to DWR, the governing body must formally adopt it. An adoption resolution must be included, as an attachment or as a web address indicating where the adoption resolution can be found online.	At public hearing or at a later meeting. *The WSCP can be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.
6	Plan submittal	Submit the adopted or amended WSCP via the WUE Data Portal within 30 days of adoption or by July 1, if updated with the UWMP five-year cycle.	Within 30 days of adoption or by July 1st, whichever comes first.
7	Plan availability	Submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted WSCP to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. California State Library Government Publications Section Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans P.O. Box 942837 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001 Provide a copy (hardcopy or electronic) of the adopted WSCP to any cities and counties within the service area. Make the WSCP available to the public by posting the Plan on website or making a hardcopy available for public review during normal business hours.	Within 30 days after adoption
9	Other - Notification to Public Utilities Commission	For water suppliers regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) submit UWMP and WSCP as part of the general rate case filing.	

Resources and References

American Water Works Association. (2019). *Manual of Water Supply Practices, Drought Preparedness and Response.*

San Diego County Water Authority. (2021). *2020 Urban Water Management Plan.*

San Diego County Water Authority. (2021a). *2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.*

State of California Department of Water Resources. (2021). *Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020.*

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. (2021). *VCMWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.*

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Attachment 1: VCMWD Ordinance 2021-07 Article 230

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ORDINANCE NO. 2021-07

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT AMENDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TO REVISE ARTICLE 230, WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AND SHORTAGE CONDITION RESPONSE PROGRAM TO NOW BE TITLED AS THE WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND DROUGHT RESPONSE PROGRAM

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT as follows:

Section 1. That the Valley Center Municipal Water District's Administrative Code is amended to revise Article 230, *Water Supply Management and Shortage Condition Response Program* and is now titled the *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program*, as set forth in Exhibit A (*Article 230 red-lined*) and Exhibit B (*Article 230 with proposed changes*), attached hereto.

Section 2. That the modifications to the Administrative Code adopted as a result of this ordinance shall be effective immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District held on the 28th day of June, 2021, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: *Directors Polito, Ferro, Haskell, Holtz and Smith*

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Robert Polito, ***Board President***

ATTEST:

Kirsten Peraino, ***Board Secretary***

Exhibit A

Article 230 ~~Water Supply Management and Shortage Condition Response Program~~ Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.1 Declaration of Necessity and Intent

(a) This Article establishes water management requirements necessary to sustain reliable water resources by encouraging reasonable water use efficiency and conservation measures and practices, impose water use restrictions to implement the District's adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan, when appropriate, and enable effective water supply planning. It will assure the reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, prevent the unreasonable use of water, and ~~of~~ as to a suspected or actual leak, prevent the unreasonable method of use of water within the District. It will also serve to balance short and long-term water demands with available supplies and further the public health, safety, and welfare, recognizing that water is and will always be a valuable, scarce and limited natural resource that requires careful management at all times, irrespective of water supply availability or hydrologic conditions.

(b) This Article establishes regulations to be implemented during times of normal water supply and hydrologic conditions, as well as declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies. It establishes ~~four~~ six levels of water ~~supply management and shortage response actions~~ use efficiency and drought response actions to be implemented~~,~~; with increasing restrictions on water use for the District's customers and the District itself in response to worsening water supply conditions and decreased short-term, intermittent, and long-term water supply availability.

~~(c) A Water Supply Management **Watch** Condition Level 1 ("Level 1") shall be deemed to exist at all times, irrespective of water supply availability or hydrologic conditions. During a "Level 1" condition, water conservation measures, efficient water use measures and water-use restrictions, are voluntary and will be reinforced through local and regional public education and awareness measures that may be funded in part by the District. During all other conditions—Water Supply Shortage **Alert** Condition ("Level 2"), Water Supply Shortage **Critical** Condition ("Level 3"), and Water Supply Shortage **Emergency** Condition ("Level 4")—all prescribed water conservation measures, efficient water use measures and water-use restrictions, if deemed warranted, are mandatory unless excepted herein, and become increasingly restrictive in order to attain escalating water use efficiency and conservation goals.~~

~~(d) The water use efficiency, conservation measures and water use restrictions established by this Article are mandatory, unless excepted herein, and violations are subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties and remedies specified in this Article and as provided in District Administrative or Municipal Code.~~

Sec. 230.2 Definitions

(a) The following words and phrases whenever used in this chapter shall have the meaning defined in this Article:

1. "Agricultural Water Use" refers to water used for the growing or raising, in conformity with recognized practices of husbandry, for the purpose of personal use, donation, commerce, trade, or industry, or for use by public, educational or correctional institutions, for agricultural, horticultural or floricultural products,

and produced: (1) for the market, (2) for the feeding of fowl or livestock produced for human consumption or for the market, (3) for the feeding of fowl or livestock for the purpose of obtaining their products for the market, (4) for personal consumption, or (5) donation for consumption. Except where stated, provisions of this Article do not apply to Agricultural Water Use as defined herein.

2. "Board of Directors" – refers to the duly elected Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District.

3. "District" – refers to the Valley Center Municipal Water District.

4. "Construction Water" – means water used for construction purposes; including, but not limited to grading, compaction, dust control, clean-up, and hydro-seeding, or other uses as determined by the General Manager.

5. "Immediate Emergency" – means a short-term operational limitation due to breakage or failure of dam, reservoir, aqueduct, pump, treatment system, pipeline, conduit, a natural or man-made disaster, or any other disruption of the District's water supply or delivery system.

6. "Person" – means any natural person, corporation, public or private entity, public or private association, public or private agency, government agency or institution, educational institutions, or any other user of water provided by the District.

7. "State" – means the state of California, including any department or regulatory agency thereof.

8. "Water Authority" – means the San Diego County Water Authority.

9. "Water Shortage Emergency" – means a condition existing within the District in which the ordinary water demands and requirements of the persons within the District cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. A water shortage emergency includes a threatened water shortage, in which the District determines that its supply cannot meet an increased future demand.

Sec. 230.3 Application

(a) The provisions of this Article apply to any person in the use of any water provided by the District.

(b) This Article is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff. Refer to the local land use jurisdiction or Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any storm water ordinances and storm water management plans.

(c) Nothing in this Article is intended to affect or limit the ability of the District to declare and respond to an emergency, including an emergency that affects the ability of the District to supply water or limit the ability of the District to prevent what is determined

to be a wasteful or unreasonable use of water even though it may not specifically be identified as such in this Article.

(d) The provisions of this Article do not apply to use of water from private wells, surface sources or to reclaimed water.

(e) ~~Except where stated, nothing in this Article shall apply to Agricultural Water Use as defined in Section 230.2(a). All water used for non-agricultural purposes is subject to this Article including use of water subject to a special supply program such as the Water Authority Transitional Special Agricultural Water Rate Program (TSAWR) or the District Commercial Agricultural Full Price (CAFP) customer classification.~~ Nothing in this article shall apply to use of water that is subject to a special supply program, such as the Water Authority's Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate (PSAWR) Program. Violations of the conditions of special supply programs are subject to the penalties established under the applicable programs. A person using water subject to a special supply program and other water provided by the District is subject this article in the use of the other water.

(f) If the State or a wholesale water provider, through executive action, emergency legislation or other actions, imposes conditions, requirements, or procedures that are not included in this Article, the General Manager is authorized to implement such other actions, conditions, requirements or procedures as are reasonably required to bring the District, in each Water Supply Level, into functional conformity with such conditions, requirements, or procedures. In such an event, the General Manager shall notify the Board of Directors of any such implemented actions, conditions, requirements or procedures at the next regular Board Meeting unless a special meeting is warranted and called for by the Board President or Vice President in the President's absence.

Sec. 230.4 ~~Water Supply Management Watch Condition – Level 1~~ Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures

~~(a)~~ The District has adopted permanent water use efficiency measures that prohibit wasteful water use, ~~A Level 1 exists~~ which are in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions, ~~and the water use restrictions set out herein are best management practices~~ and all persons using District supplied water shall comply with the following practices:

~~(b) During a Level 1, the District will increase its public education and outreach efforts to emphasize increased public awareness of the need to use water in a beneficial and non-wasteful manner by implementing the following voluntary water use and conservation practices:~~

1. ~~Not washing down paved surfaces, including but not limited to~~ Not hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes ~~parking lots, tennis courts, or patios,~~; except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.

2. ~~Preventing water waste resulting from inefficient landscape irrigation, such as runoff, low head drainage, or overspray, etc. Similarly, stop water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non-irrigated areas,~~

~~hardscape, roadways, or structures.~~ Not watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation. ~~This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.~~

~~3. Irrigating residential and commercial landscape, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time when a drip/micro irrigation system/equipment is used. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.~~

~~4. Irrigation of potted plants is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used.~~

~~5. Irrigate landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system on the same schedule set forth in section 230.4(b)(3) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle.~~

~~6.~~3. Not ~~U~~using non-recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water feature.

~~7.~~4. Not ~~W~~washing vehicles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle. ~~using a bucket and a hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, mobile high-pressure/low-volume wash system, or at a commercial site that re-circulates (reclaims) water on-site.~~ Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required due to evaporation.

5. Not irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

~~8. Repairing all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.~~

~~9 Serving drinking water only upon customer request in all drinking and eating establishments, including restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars or other public places where food or drink are served and or purchased.~~

~~10. Hotels, motels, timeshares and resort facilities shall prominently display notice to their guests of the option of not having towels and linens laundered on a daily basis.~~

Sec. 230.5 Drought Response Level 1 – Reduction Up to 10%

(a) A Drought Response Level 1 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to drought or other supply reductions, there is a reasonable probability there will be supply shortages and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. The General Manager shall declare the existence of a Drought Response Level 1 and take action to implement the Level 1 conservation practices identified in this article.

(b) During a Drought Response Level 1 condition, the District will increase its public education and outreach efforts to emphasize increased public awareness of the need to implement the following water conservation practices. The same water conservation practices become mandatory if the District declares a Level 2 Drought Alert condition:

1. Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. **only**. Watering is permitted at any time when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.
2. Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas; including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.
3. Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. **only**. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.
4. Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.
5. Hotels, motels, time shares and resort facilities and other commercial lodging establishments should offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.
6. Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District, unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.

Sec. 230.5 ~~6~~ ~~Water Supply Shortage Alert Condition – Level 2~~ Drought Response Level 2 – Reduction up to 20%

(a) A Drought Response Level 2 condition ~~may apply~~ applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to ~~an actual or anticipated~~ cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction ~~in~~ of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District ~~have limited available water supplies~~, and a ~~commensurate~~ consumer demand reduction of up to 20 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, ~~balance demands with supplies anticipated to be available for the foreseeable future,~~ or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 2 and implement the mandatory Level 2 water conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 2 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water

available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) During a Level 2, all persons using District supplied water shall comply, on a mandatory basis, with conservation practices and measures required during a Level 1 and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures to achieve up to a 20 percent reduction in demand:

1. Repairing all leaks within ~~seventy-two (72) hours~~ three (3) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.

2. Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and economically feasible ~~as determined by the applicant for the temporary construction water account~~.

3. Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to ~~before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for~~ three (3) or fewer assigned days per week, as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District; provided however, that landscape irrigation systems using weather efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, using a drip/micro-irrigation system/ equipment and stream rotor sprinklers ~~is~~ are not subject to the ten minute (10) restriction. ~~Watering shall be prohibited during and for 48 hours after measurable rainfall within the District.~~ *This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.*

4. Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 230.6 (b)(3), on the same schedule set forth in Section 230.6 (b)(3) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation.

5. Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features unless recycled water is used.

Moved to level three

~~(c) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 2, all non-TSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾ inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.11-14 of this Article. Water allocations for meters in the T-PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.~~

~~(d) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage~~

~~Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, *et seq.*, during a Level 2:~~

~~1. Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon the declaration of a Level 2, only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5 acre feet per year of additional supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as:~~

~~A. Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; and~~

~~B. Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.~~

Sec. 230.6~~7~~ ~~Water Supply Shortage Critical Condition – Level 3~~ Drought Response Level 3 – Reduction Up to 30%

~~(a)~~ A Drought Response Level 3 condition ~~may apply~~ applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to ~~an actual or anticipated~~ increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction ~~in~~ of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District ~~have limited available water and supplies~~, and a ~~commensurate~~ consumer demand reduction of greater than ~~20~~ 30 percent ~~up to 40 percent~~ is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, ~~balance regional demands with supplies anticipated to be available for the foreseeable future~~, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of Level 3 and implement the mandatory Level 3 conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors ~~shall~~ declares a Water Shortage Emergency ~~upon adopting findings supporting a Water Shortage Emergency~~ in a manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 3 condition, ~~If the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency,~~ such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) During a Level 3 all persons using District supplied water shall comply, on a mandatory basis, with conservation practices and measures required during Level 1 and Level 2, and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures to achieve ~~up to a 40~~ a 30 percent reduction in demand:

1. Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for ~~two (2)~~ three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten minute (10) restriction. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.

2. Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.~~6~~7(b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.~~6~~7(b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low-volume non-spray irrigation.

3. ~~Not filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a water supply shortage response level under this Article.~~

4. Not washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that recirculate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.

5. Repairing all leaks within ~~forty-eight (48) hours~~ two (2) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District *including* Agricultural Water Use.

6. Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes as defined in Section 230.2 (a)(1) of this Article.

Moved from level 2

(c) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 3, all non PSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾ inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.14 of this Article. Water allocations for meters in the PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.

(d) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, *et seq.*, during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager.

1. Only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5-acre feet per year of additional

supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as:

A. Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; and

B. Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.

Moved to level 4

~~(c) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350, *et seq.*, during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager:~~

~~1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with:~~

~~A. Existing meter capacity; or~~

~~B. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through:~~

~~i. The development of local water resources or~~

~~ii. Participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed.~~

Sec. 230.~~7~~8 ~~Water Supply Shortage Emergency Condition- Level 4~~ Drought Response Level 4 – Reduction up to 40%

(a) A Drought Response Level 4 condition ~~may apply~~ applies when the Water Authority ~~Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency and~~ notifies its member agencies~~, when water supply conditions specific to the District have limited available water and supplies,~~ that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction of ~~more than~~ 40 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, ~~balance regional demands with the supplies anticipated to be available to the Water Authority for the foreseeable future~~, or as otherwise determined by the

District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 4 and implement the mandatory Level 4 water conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, ~~The following shall apply~~ if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350, *et seq.*, during a Level 4 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented. ~~unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager.~~

(b) During a Level 4, all persons using District supplied water shall comply on mandatory basis with conservation practices and measures required during Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures to achieve a reduction of more than 40 percent in demand:

1. Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for two (2) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.

2. Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.8 (b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.

3. Stop filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under this article.

~~1. Stopping all residential and commercial landscape, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass irrigation. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use:~~

~~A. Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 230.6 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle;~~

~~B. Maintenance of fire resistant landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified in writing by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;~~

~~C. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;~~

~~D. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals;~~

~~E. Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing~~

~~fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days or fewer per week according to the schedule established under section 230.6 (b)(1);~~

~~F. Watering of livestock;~~

~~G. All Agricultural Water Use; and~~

~~H. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.~~

~~2. Repairing all water leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.~~

Moved from level 3

(c) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code §350, *et seq.,* during a Level 4, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager:

1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with:

   A. Existing meter capacity; or

   B. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through:

      i. The development of local water resources or

      ii. Participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed.

~~(b) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon the declaration of a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 4, any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided under any circumstance until the Level 4 condition abates, except for those meters required to protect public health and safety.~~

Sec. 230. 9 Drought Response Level 5 - Reduction Up to 50%

(a) A Drought Response Level 5 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other

reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction of up to 50% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 5 and implement the mandatory Level 5 conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 5 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) All persons using water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1) Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless the District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use.

A. Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 203.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation;

B. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;

C. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;

D. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals;

E. Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 230.8 (b)(1);

F. Watering of livestock;

G. Agricultural Water Use; *and*

H. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

2) Repair all water leaks within one (1) day of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.

(c) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 5, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager:

1) Any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided, and no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances:

A. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; *or*

B. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or

C. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of District.

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

Sec. 230.10 Drought Response Level 6 – Reduction Over 50%

a) A Drought Response Level 6 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction over 50% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 6 and implement the mandatory Level 6 conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 6 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

b) All persons using District water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, and Level 5 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1. Stop all landscape irrigation as in Section 230.8 (b)(1) except for the following categories of use:

A. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;

B. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;

C. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals;

D. Watering of livestock; and

E. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

Sec. 230.~~8~~11 Procedures for Determination and Notification of Water Supply Shortage Condition Levels

(a) ~~A Level 1 is deemed to exist at all times~~. Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the existence of a Levels 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4,5, or 6 condition may be declared by the Board of Directors by adoption of a resolution at a regular or special meeting held in accordance with State law.

Additionally, the Board may declare a Water Shortage Emergency in accordance with the procedures specified in California Water Code sections 351 and 352. Following at least a seven (7) day notice of the meeting at which the declaration will be made, the District Board of Directors may declare the existence of a Water Shortage Emergency during a Level 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4, 5 or 6 by the adoption of a resolution at any regular or special meeting held in accordance with State law. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 ~~a Level 4 condition~~ shall take effect on the tenth (10) day after the date the response level is declared.

The General Manager may publish a notice of the determination of the existence of a Level 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4,5 or 6 in one or more newspapers, including a newspaper of general circulation within the District. The District may also post notice of the condition on their website. If the District establishes a water allocation, it shall provide notice by mailing to the address to which the District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for on-going water service. Water allocations shall be effective on the fifth (5) day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice.

(b)~~(c)~~ If the water supply shortage requiring declaration of a Level 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4, 5, or 6 is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the General Manager shall have the authority to implement the measures necessary to balance available water supply and demand. The General Manager shall notify the Board of Directors of the conditions leading to the call for a Level 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4, 5 or 6 as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the physical system emergency or failure. Further, the General Manager shall provide the Board with a full report on the incident leading to the implementation of a Level 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4, 5 or 6 at the next regular Board Meeting unless a special meeting is warranted and called for by the Board President or Vice President in the President's absence.

(c) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the District Board of Directors may declare an end to a Level 2, 3, ~~or~~ 4, 5 or 6 by the adoption of a resolution at any regular

or special meeting held in accordance with State law. In the case of water supply shortage associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the General Manager may declare an end to a Water Supply Shortage Response level based upon the assessment of the water supply conditions specific to the District. The General Manager shall notify the Board of his actions to end a Water Supply Shortage Response in a manner consistent with the provisions in subsection ~~230.8(c)~~ 230.11(b).

Sec. 230.~~9~~12 Hardship Variance

(a) If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this Article would result in undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which agency water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water uses, then the person may apply for a variance to the requirements as provided in this section.

(b) The variance may be granted or conditionally granted, only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which District water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

1. Application. Application for a variance shall be in a form prescribed by the District.

2. Supporting Documentation. The application shall be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.

3. Required Findings for Variance. An application for a variance shall be denied unless the approving authority finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the District, all of the following:

   A. That the variance does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other District customers.

   B. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this Article would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to customers generally.

   C. That the authorizing of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of the District to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and will not be detrimental to the public interest.

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

4. Approval Authority. The General Manager or authorized designee shall exercise approval authority and act upon any completed application no later than 10 days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the variance. The applicant requesting the variance shall be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a variance is approved, the variance applies to the subject property during the term of the mandatory Water Supply Shortage response.

Sec. 230.~~10~~13 Enforcement

(a) As provided in California Water Code Section 377, any violation of Sections ~~230.5, 230.6, or 230.7~~ 230.6, 230.7, 230.8, 230.9 or 230.10 Water Conservation Measures of this Article is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof, such person may be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) or both.

(b) As provided in California Water Code Section 377, any person may be held civilly liable for violating Sections ~~230.5, 230.6, or 230.7~~ 230.6, 230.7, 230.8, 230.9 or 230.10 Water Conservation Measures of this Article or any emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

(c) Each day that a violation of this Article occurs is a separate offense.

(d) Prior to seeking criminal enforcement of the provisions of Sections ~~230.5, 230.6, and 230.7~~ 230.6, 230.7, 230.8, 230.9 or 230.10, the District may impose progressive civil penalties and restrictions for violations pursuant to the following enforcement measures for repeated violations:

First Violation:	Written warning
Second Violation:	Level 2 – Penalty of $25 placed on the water bill. Level 3 – Penalty of $50 placed on the water bill. Level 4 – Penalty of $100 placed on the water bill. Level 5 – Penalty of $200 placed on the water bill. Level 6 – Penalty of $400 placed on the water bill.
Third Violation:	Level 2 – Penalty of $50 placed on the water bill. Level 3 – Penalty of $100 placed on the water bill. Level 4 – Penalty of $200 placed on the water bill. Level 5 – Penalty of $400 placed on the water bill. Level 6 – Penalty of $800 placed on the water bill.
Fourth Violation:	For all levels, a ~~P~~penalty of ~~$500~~ $1,000 placed on the water bill, and installation of a flow restriction of 5 gallons per minute for 120 hours (5 days), and the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor.

Fifth Violation: For all levels, a ~~P~~penalty of ~~$1,000~~ $2,000 placed on water bill, complaint filed with the County of San Diego District Attorney's office, flow restriction imposed and sustained to 5 gallons per minute until disposition of complaint, and the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor.

Continuing Violation: After the fifth violation, ~~T~~the District may additionally impose a ~~$500~~ per day penalty for continuing violations ~~beginning on the 31st day after the District notifies the person of the violation.~~ as follows:

Level 2 – $50
Level 3 – $100
Level 4 – $200
Level 5 – $400
Level 6 – $800

The above penalties are independent of, and are in addition to, any volumetric penalties imposed in accordance with any allocation adopted by the District.

(e) In addition, or as an alternative, the District may install flow restrictors or discontinue water service at any time.

(f) For each of the above-noted measures, a Complaint and Citation will be issued by a designee of the District's General Manager notifying the violator of the basis for the proposed civil liability order. Unless an appeal and/or hearing is requested pursuant to the provisions of Section 230.~~11~~(14)(a) of this Article, on the 31st day following the issuance of the Citation and Complaint, the District's General Manager or authorized designee, shall issue a final order ("Final Order") setting the civil penalty.

(g) Willful violations of the mandatory conservation measures and water use restrictions as set forth in Section ~~230.7~~ 230.9 and Section 230.10, and applicable during a ~~Water Supply Shortage Emergency Condition – "Level 4,"~~ Drought Response Level 5 and Drought Response Level 6 when a Water Shortage Emergency Condition is declared pursuant to California Water Code section 350, et seq., may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs as provided by California Water Code section 356.

(h) All remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

(i) All revenues collected by the District from penalties imposed pursuant to this Section 230.~~10~~13 may only be used for the purposes of furthering the provisions and goals of the District's Water ~~Supply Management and Shortage Condition~~ Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program.

Sec. 230.~~11~~14 Appeal Procedures

(a) Appeal of Section 230.~~10~~13 Civil Penalties.

1. Any person ("Appellant") may appeal any Citation and Complaint issued by a

designee of the District's General Manager pursuant to Section 230.~~10~~ 13 of this Article. Any such appeal shall be made in writing on a form provided by the District to the Director of Finance, or authorized designee. All appeals shall be filed within 15 calendar days of the date of the Citation and Complaint. The Director of Finance or authorized designee shall then have 30 calendar days to render a written decision, granting or denying the appeal.

2. If the appeal is denied, the Appellant may, within 15 calendar days of the date of the decision of the Finance Director or authorized designee, request a hearing before the District's General Manager, or authorized designee. The hearing shall not be held sooner than 30 days after the Citation and Complaint was issued, and the Appellant may present evidence in writing or in person. The District's General Manager, or authorized designee, shall take into consideration all relevant circumstances in determining the amount of civil liability to assess, including but not limited to: (i) the nature and persistence of the violation; (ii) the extent of the harm caused by the violation; (iii) the length of time over which the violation occurs; and (iv) any corrective action taken by the violator. If a hearing is not timely requested or upon closing a completed hearing, the District's General Manager, or authorized designee, shall issue an order within 10 calendar days of the hearing.

3. Within 15 calendar days of the issuance of the District General Manager's order, the Appellant may appeal to the Board of Directors. Appeals to the Board of Directors will be placed on the agenda for review and action at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors. A decision by the Board of Directors shall be final. If an appeal is not timely requested, the order issued by the District's General Manager is final. Any civil penalties imposed pursuant to the final decision are due and payable and shall be placed on the water bill. The provisions of Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California are applicable to judicial review of the final order.

4. During the appeal process, all provisions and decisions under appeal shall remain in full effect until the conclusion of the appeal process.

(b) All other appeals:

1. Decisions made by District staff can be appealed in writing on a form provided by the District to the Director of Finance, or authorized designee. All appeals shall be filed within 15 calendar days of the date of the provision or decision being appealed. The Director of Finance or authorized designee shall then have 30 calendar days to render a written decision on the appeal.

2. Decisions by the Director of Finance or authorized designee may be appealed to the General Manager, or authorized designee, within 15 calendar days of the date of the decision by the Director of Finance or authorized designee. The General Manager or authorized designee shall then have 30 calendar days to render a written decision to the appeal of decision by the Director of Finance.

3. All decisions by General Manager or authorized designee may be appealed to the Board of Directors. Requests for appeals to the Board shall be made in writing within 15 days of the date of the decision by

   the General Manager or authorized designee and will be placed on an agenda for review and action at a subsequent meeting of the Board. The decision by the Board shall be final.

4. During the appeal process, all provisions and decisions under appeal shall remain in full effect until the conclusion of the appeal process.

Exhibit B

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.1 Declaration of Necessity and Intent

(a) This Article establishes water management requirements necessary to sustain reliable water resources by encouraging reasonable water use efficiency and conservation measures and practices, impose water use restrictions to implement the District's adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan, when appropriate, and enable effective water supply planning. It will assure the reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, prevent the unreasonable use of water, and as to a suspected or actual leak, prevent the unreasonable method of use of water within the District. It will also serve to balance short and long-term water demands with available supplies and further the public health, safety, and welfare, recognizing that water is and will always be a valuable, scarce and limited natural resource that requires careful management at all times, irrespective of water supply availability or hydrologic conditions.

(b) This Article establishes regulations to be implemented during times of normal water supply and hydrologic conditions, as well as declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies. It establishes six levels of water use efficiency and drought response actions to be implemented; with increasing restrictions on water use for the District's customers and the District itself in response to worsening water supply conditions and decreased short-term, intermittent, and long-term water supply availability.

Sec. 230.2 Definitions

(a) The following words and phrases whenever used in this chapter shall have the meaning defined in this Article:

1. "Agricultural Water Use" refers to water used for the growing or raising, in conformity with recognized practices of husbandry, for the purpose of personal use, donation, commerce, trade, or industry, or for use by public, educational or correctional institutions, for agricultural, horticultural or floricultural products, and produced: (1) for the market, (2) for the feeding of fowl or livestock produced for human consumption or for the market, (3) for the feeding of fowl or livestock for the purpose of obtaining their products for the market, (4) for personal consumption, or (5) donation for consumption. Except where stated, provisions of this Article do not apply to Agricultural Water Use as defined herein.

Per Ordinance No. 2021-07; Adopted 06/28/21 (Article 230 Title - *changed from "Water Supply Management and Shortage Condition Response Program"; to: "Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program") (§230.1 (a) and (b); (c) and (d) removed).*
Per Ordinance No. 2015-06; Adopted 04/20/15 (Article 230)

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.2 Definitions *(cont'd)*

2. "Board of Directors" – refers to the duly elected Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District.
3. "District" – refers to the Valley Center Municipal Water District.
4. "Construction Water" – means water used for construction purposes; including, but not limited to grading, compaction, dust control, cleanup, and hydroseeding, or other uses as determined by the General Manager.
5. "Immediate Emergency" – means a short-term operational limitation due to breakage or failure of dam, reservoir, aqueduct, pump, treatment system, pipeline, conduit, a natural or man-made disaster, or any other disruption of the District's water supply or delivery system.
6. "Person" – means any natural person, corporation, public or private entity, public or private association, public or private agency, government agency or institution, educational institutions, or any other user of water provided by the District.
7. "State" – means the state of California, including any department or regulatory agency thereof.
8. "Water Authority" – means the San Diego County Water Authority.
9. "Water Shortage Emergency" – means a condition existing within the District in which the ordinary water demands and requirements of the persons within the District cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. A water shortage emergency includes a threatened water shortage, in which the District determines that its supply cannot meet an increased future demand.

Sec. 230.3 Application

(a) The provisions of this Article apply to any person in the use of any water provided by the District.

(b) This Article is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff. Refer to the local land use jurisdiction or Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any storm water ordinances and storm water management plans.

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.3 Application (*cont'd*)

(c) Nothing in this Article is intended to affect or limit the ability of the District to declare and respond to an emergency, including an emergency that affects the ability of the District to supply water or limit the ability of the District to prevent what is determined to be a wasteful or unreasonable use of water even though it may not specifically be identified as such in this Article.

(d) The provisions of this Article do not apply to use of water from private wells, surface sources or to reclaimed water.

(e) Nothing in this article shall apply to use of water that is subject to a special supply program, such as the Water Authority's Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate (PSAWR) Program. Violations of the conditions of special supply programs are subject to the penalties established under the applicable programs. A person using water subject to a special supply program and other water provided by the District is subject this article in the use of the other water.

(f) If the State or a wholesale water provider, through executive action, emergency legislation or other actions, imposes conditions, requirements, or procedures that are not included in this Article, the General Manager is authorized to implement such other actions, conditions, requirements or procedures as are reasonably required to bring the District, in each Water Supply Level, into functional conformity with such conditions, requirements, or procedures. In such an event, the General Manager shall notify the Board of Directors of any such implemented actions, conditions, requirements or procedures at the next regular Board Meeting unless a special meeting is warranted and called for by the Board President or Vice President in the President's absence.

Sec. 230.4 Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures

(a) The District has adopted permanent water use efficiency measures that prohibit wasteful water use, which are in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions, and all persons using District supplied water shall comply with the following practices:

1. Not hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes ; except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.

Per Ordinance No. 2021-07; Adopted 06/28/21 (§ 230.3(e) and § 230.4(a-1.) and *title changed from "Water Supply Management Watch Condition – Level 1" to "Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures"*)
Per Ordinance No. 2015-15; Adopted 10/05/15 (§ 230.3(c) & (e))

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.4 Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures *(cont'd)*

2. Not watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation.
3. Not using non-recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water feature.
4. Not washing vehicles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required due to evaporation.
5. Not irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

Sec. 230.5 Drought Response Level 1 – Reduction Up to 10%

(a) A Drought Response Level 1 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to drought or other supply reductions, there is a reasonable probability there will be supply shortages and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. The General Manager shall declare the existence of a Drought Response Level 1 and take action to implement the Level 1 conservation practices identified in this article.

(b) During a Drought Response Level 1 condition, the District will increase its public education and outreach efforts to emphasize increased public awareness of the need to implement the following water conservation practices. The same water conservation practices become mandatory if the District declares a Level 2 Drought Alert condition:

1. Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. **only**. Watering is permitted at any time when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.
2. Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas; including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.
3. Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. **only**. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.5 Drought Response Level 1 – Reduction Up to 10% *(cont'd)*

a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.

4. Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.
5. Hotels, motels, time shares and resort facilities and other commercial lodging establishments should offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.
6. Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District, unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.

Sec. 230.6 Drought Response Level 2 – Reduction up to 20%

(a) A Drought Response Level 2 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction of up to 20 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 2 and implement the mandatory Level 2 water conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 2 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) During a Level 2, all persons using District supplied water shall comply, on a mandatory basis, with conservation practices and measures required during a Level 1 and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures to achieve up to a 20 percent reduction in demand:

1. Repairing all leaks within three (3) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.6 Drought Response Level 2 – Reduction up to 20% *(cont'd)*

2. Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and economically feasible.
3. Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to three (3) or fewer assigned days per week, as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District; provided however, that landscape irrigation systems using weather efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, using a drip/micro-irrigation system/ equipment and stream rotor sprinklers are not subject to the ten (10) minute restriction. *This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.*
4. Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 230.6(b)(3), on the same schedule set forth in Section 230.6(b)(3) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation.
5. Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features unless recycled water is used.

Sec. 230.7 Drought Response Level 3 – Reduction Up to 30%

(a) A Drought Response Level 3 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District , and a consumer demand reduction of greater than 30 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of Level 3 and implement the mandatory Level 3 conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in a manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 3 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) During a Level 3 all persons using District supplied water shall comply, on a mandatory basis, with conservation practices and measures required during Level 1 and Level 2, and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures to achieve a 30 percent reduction in demand:

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.7 Drought Response Level 3 – Reduction Up to 30% *(cont'd)*

1. Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten (10) minutes or fewer per watering station for three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten (10) minute restriction. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.
2. Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.7(b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.7(b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low-volume non-spray irrigation.
3. Not washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that recirculate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.
4. Repairing all leaks within two (2) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District *including* Agricultural Water Use.
5. Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes as defined in Section 230.2 (a)(1) of this Article.

(c) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 3, all non PSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾-inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.14 of this Article. Water allocations for meters in the PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.

(d) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, *et seq.*, during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager.

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.7 Drought Response Level 3 – Reduction Up to 30% (*cont'd*)

1. Only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5-acre feet per year of additional supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as:

   A. Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; and

   B. Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.

Sec. 230.8 Drought Response Level 4 – Reduction up to 40%

(a) A Drought Response Level 4 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction of 40 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 4 and implement the mandatory Level 4 water conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350, *et seq.,* during a Level 4 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) During a Level 4, all persons using District supplied water shall comply on mandatory basis with conservation practices and measures required during Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures to achieve a reduction of more than 40 percent in demand:

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.8 Drought Response Level 4 – Reduction up to 40% *(cont'd)*

1. Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten (10) minutes or fewer per watering station for two (2) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/ equipment is not subject to the ten (10) minute restriction. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.

2. Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.8 (b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.

3. Stop filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under this article.

(c) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code §350, *et seq.,* during a Level 4, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager:

1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with:

   A. Existing meter capacity; or

   B. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through:

      i. The development of local water resources or

      ii. Participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed.

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230. 9 Drought Response Level 5 - Reduction Up to 50%

(a) A Drought Response Level 5 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction of up to 50% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 5 and implement the mandatory Level 5 conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350 *et seq.,* during a Level 5 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

(b) All persons using water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1) Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless the District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use.

A. Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 203.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation;

B. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;

C. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;

D. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals;

E. Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 230.8 (b)(1);

F. Watering of livestock;

G. Agricultural Water Use; *and*

H. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

2) Repair all water leaks within one (1) day of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.

(c) The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 *et seq.*, during a Level 5, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager:

1) Any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided, and no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances:

A. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; *or*

B. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or

C. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of District.

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

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.10 Drought Response Level 6 – Reduction Over 50%

a) A Drought Response Level 6 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies to the Water Authority, or when water supply conditions specific to the District, and a consumer demand reduction over 50% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands, or as otherwise determined by the District's Board of Directors in its reasonable discretion. The District's Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Level 6 and implement the mandatory Level 6 conservation measures identified herein. Additionally, if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code Section 350 *et seq.,* during a Level 6 condition, such declaration shall remain in effect during the period of emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within the District has been replenished or augmented.

b) All persons using District water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1. Stop all landscape irrigation as in Section 230.8 (b)(1) except for the following categories of use:

A. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;

B. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;

C. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals;

D. Watering of livestock; and

E. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

Sec. 230.11 Procedures for Determination and Notification of Water Supply Shortage Condition Levels

(a) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the existence of a Levels 2, 3, 4,5, or 6 condition may be declared by the Board of Directors by adoption of a resolution at a regular or special meeting held in accordance

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.11 Procedures for Determination and Notification of Water Supply Shortage Condition Levels *(cont'd)*

with State law. Additionally, the Board may declare a Water Shortage Emergency in accordance with the procedures specified in California Water Code sections 351 and 352. Following at least a seven (7) day notice of the meeting at which the declaration will be made, the District Board of Directors may declare the existence of a Water Shortage Emergency during a Level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 by the adoption of a resolution at any regular or special meeting held in accordance with State law. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 shall take effect on the tenth (10) day after the date the response level is declared.

The General Manager may publish a notice of the determination of the existence of a Level 2, 3, 4,5 or 6 in one or more newspapers, including a newspaper of general circulation within the District. The District may also post notice of the condition on their website. If the District establishes a water allocation, it shall provide notice by mailing to the address to which the District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for on-going water service. Water allocations shall be effective on the fifth (5) day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice.

(b) If the water supply shortage requiring declaration of a Level 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the General Manager shall have the authority to implement the measures necessary to balance available water supply and demand. The General Manager shall notify the Board of Directors of the conditions leading to the call for a Level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the physical system emergency or failure. Further, the General Manager shall provide the Board with a full report on the incident leading to the implementation of a Level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 at the next regular Board Meeting unless a special meeting is warranted and called for by the Board President or Vice President in the President's absence.

(c) Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the District Board of Directors may declare an end to a Level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 by the adoption of a resolution at any regular or special meeting held in accordance with State law. In the case of water supply shortage associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, the General Manager may declare an end to a Water Supply Shortage Response level based upon the assessment of the water supply conditions specific to the District. The General Manager shall notify the Board of his actions to end a Water Supply Shortage Response in a manner consistent with the provisions in subsection 230.11(b).

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.12 Hardship Variance

(a) If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this Article would result in undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which agency water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water uses, then the person may apply for a variance to the requirements as provided in this section.

(b) The variance may be granted or conditionally granted, only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which District water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

1. Application. Application for a variance shall be in a form prescribed by the District.

2. Supporting Documentation. The application shall be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.

3. Required Findings for Variance. An application for a variance shall be denied unless the approving authority finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the District, all of the following:

   A. That the variance does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other District customers.

   B. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this Article would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to customers generally.

   C. That the authorizing of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of the District to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and will not be detrimental to the public interest.

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

Per Ordinance No. 2021-07; Adopted 06/28/21 (§230.12 *"Hardship Variance" was previously §230.9)*
Per Ordinance No. 2015-15 Adopted 10/05/15 (§ 230.9(b)4)

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.12 Hardship Variance *(cont'd)*

4. Approval Authority. The General Manager or authorized designee shall exercise approval authority and act upon any completed application no later than 10 days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the variance. The applicant requesting the variance shall be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a variance is approved, the variance applies to the subject property during the term of the mandatory Water Supply Shortage response.

Sec. 230.13 Enforcement

(a) As provided in California Water Code Section 377, any violation of Sections 230.6, 230.7, 230.8, 230.9 or 230.10 Water Conservation Measures of this Article is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof, such person may be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) or both.

(b) As provided in California Water Code Section 377, any person may be held civilly liable for violating Sections 230.6, 230.7, 230.8, 230.9 or 230.10 Water Conservation Measures of this Article or any emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

(c) Each day that a violation of this Article occurs is a separate offense.

(d) Prior to seeking criminal enforcement of the provisions of Sections 230.6, 230.7, 230.8, 230.9 or 230.10, the District may impose progressive civil penalties and restrictions for violations pursuant to the following enforcement measures for repeated violations:

First Violation:	Written warning
Second Violation:	Level 2 – Penalty of $25 placed on the water bill. Level 3 – Penalty of $50 placed on the water bill. Level 4 – Penalty of $100 placed on the water bill. Level 5 – Penalty of $200 placed on the water bill. Level 6 – Penalty of $400 placed on the water bill.
Third Violation:	Level 2 – Penalty of $50 placed on the water bill. Level 3 – Penalty of $100 placed on the water bill. Level 4 – Penalty of $200 placed on the water bill. Level 5 – Penalty of $400 placed on the water bill. Level 6 – Penalty of $800 placed on the water bill.

Per Ordinance No. 2021-07; Adopted 06/28/21 (*§230.13 "Enforcement" was previously §230.10)*
Per Ordinance No. 2015-15 Adopted 10/05/15 (§230.10)

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.13 Enforcement *(cont'd)*

Fourth Violation: For all levels, a penalty of $1,000 placed on the water bill, and installation of a flow restriction of 5 gallons per minute for 120 hours (5 days), and the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor.

Fifth Violation: For all levels, a penalty of $2,000 placed on water bill, complaint filed with the County of San Diego District Attorney's office, flow restriction imposed and sustained to 5 gallons per minute until disposition of complaint, and the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor.

Continuing Violation: After the fifth violation, the District may additionally impose a per day penalty for continuing violations as follows:

Level 2 – $50
Level 3 – $100
Level 4 – $200
Level 5 – $400
Level 6 – $800

The above penalties are independent of, and are in addition to, any volumetric penalties imposed in accordance with any allocation adopted by the District.

(e) In addition, or as an alternative, the District may install flow restrictors or discontinue water service at any time.

(f) For each of the above-noted measures, a Complaint and Citation will be issued by a designee of the District's General Manager notifying the violator of the basis for the proposed civil liability order. Unless an appeal and/or hearing is requested pursuant to the provisions of Section 230.(14)(a) of this Article, on the 31st day following the issuance of the Citation and Complaint, the District's General Manager or authorized designee, shall issue a final order ("Final Order") setting the civil penalty.

(g) Willful violations of the mandatory conservation measures and water use restrictions as set forth in Section 230.9 and Section 230.10, and applicable during a Drought Response Level 5 and Drought Response Level 6 when a Water Shortage Emergency Condition is declared pursuant to California Water Code section 350, et seq., may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs as provided by California Water Code section 356.

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.13 Enforcement *(cont'd)*

(h) All remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

(i) All revenues collected by the District from penalties imposed pursuant to this Section 230.13 may only be used for the purposes of furthering the provisions and goals of the District's Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program.

Sec. 230.14 Appeal Procedures

(a) Appeal of Section 230.13 Civil Penalties.

1. Any person ("Appellant") may appeal any Citation and Complaint issued by a designee of the District's General Manager pursuant to Section 230.13 of this Article. Any such appeal shall be made in writing on a form provided by the District to the Director of Finance, or authorized designee. All appeals shall be filed within 15 calendar days of the date of the Citation and Complaint. The Director of Finance or authorized designee shall then have 30 calendar days to render a written decision, granting or denying the appeal.

2. If the appeal is denied, the Appellant may, within 15 calendar days of the date of the decision of the Finance Director or authorized designee, request a hearing before the District's General Manager, or authorized designee. The hearing shall not be held sooner than 30 days after the Citation and Complaint was issued, and the Appellant may present evidence in writing or in person. The District's General Manager, or authorized designee, shall take into consideration all relevant circumstances in determining the amount of civil liability to assess, including but not limited to: (i) the nature and persistence of the violation; (ii) the extent of the harm caused by the violation; (iii) the length of time over which the violation occurs; and (iv) any corrective action taken by the violator. If a hearing is not timely requested or upon closing a completed hearing, the District's General Manager, or authorized designee, shall issue an order within 10 calendar days of the hearing.

3. Within 15 calendar days of the issuance of the District General Manager's order, the Appellant may appeal to the Board of Directors. Appeals to the Board of Directors will be placed on the agenda for review and action at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors. A decision by the Board of Directors shall be final. If an appeal is not timely requested, the order issued by the District's General Manager

Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program

Sec. 230.14 Appeal Procedures *(cont'd)*

is final. Any civil penalties imposed pursuant to the final decision are due and payable and shall be placed on the water bill. The provisions of Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California are applicable to judicial review of the final order.

4. During the appeal process, all provisions and decisions under appeal shall remain in full effect until the conclusion of the appeal process.

(b) All other appeals:

1. Decisions made by District staff can be appealed in writing on a form provided by the District to the Director of Finance, or authorized designee. All appeals shall be filed within 15 calendar days of the date of the provision or decision being appealed. The Director of Finance or authorized designee shall then have 30 calendar days to render a written decision on the appeal.

2. Decisions by the Director of Finance or authorized designee may be appealed to the General Manager, or authorized designee, within 15 calendar days of the date of the decision by the Director of Finance or authorized designee. The General Manager or authorized designee shall then have 30 calendar days to render a written decision to the appeal of decision by the Director of Finance.

3. All decisions by General Manager or authorized designee may be appealed to the Board of Directors. Requests for appeals to the Board shall be made in writing within 15 days of the date of the decision by the General Manager or authorized designee and will be placed on an agenda for review and action at a subsequent meeting of the Board. The decision by the Board shall be final.

4. During the appeal process, all provisions and decisions under appeal shall remain in full effect until the conclusion of the appeal process.

Attachment 2: WSCP 60-Day and Public Hearing Notices

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PUBLIC NOTICE

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND AVAILABILITY OF
DRAFT 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN,
DRAFT 2021 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN,
2015 UWMP ADDENDUM, AND REVISED ARTICLE 230

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Valley Center Municipal Water District's (District) Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Draft 2021 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), 2015 UWMP Addendum, and revised Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program (Program) will be available for public review on June 14, 2021, accessible on the District website at: **http://www.vcmwd.org**

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of the District will conduct Public Hearings at a Special Meeting of the Board on Monday June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, to receive public comments on the above listed items. Due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and pursuant to the Brown Act waiver provided under the Governor's Executive Order, the meeting will be held via Web Conference and Live Stream video and it is anticipated that there will be no physical location from which members of the public may participate. The Public can listen or watch the Live Stream video on the District's website at: **http://www.vcmwd.org**.

Members of the public who wish to address the Board of Directors on the above referenced items may submit written testimony to the Board Secretary for receipt no later than 1:00 pm on June 28, 2021, to be read during the appropriate portion of the meeting. Written testimony must be limited to 300 words, have a reading limit of 3 minutes for each comment and emailed to **publiccomments@vcmwd.org** or mailed to the attention of the Board Secretary or physically dropped off at the District's Administrative Office site at 29300 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, CA 92082. These public comment procedures supersede the District's standard public comment policies and procedures to the contrary.

Published in VALLEY ROADRUNNER
6/10/21 & 6/17/21

Kirsten N. Peraino
Board Secretary

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND AVAILABILITY OF
DRAFT 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN,
DRAFT 2021 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN,
2015 UWMP ADDENDUM, AND REVISED ARTICLE 230

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Published in VALLEY ROADRUNNER
6/10/21 & 6/17/21

Kirsten N. Peraino
Board Secretary

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

County of San Diego
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

To Whom it May Concern,

The Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of VCMWD's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as VCMWD's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP, to be adopted before the July 1, 2021 deadline. VCMWD will be adopting a Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the 2020 UWMP.

VCMWD is also considering an addendum to its 2015 UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., tit. 23, § 5003). The draft 2015 UWMP addendum and a draft of VCMWD's 2020 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website in spring of 2021, and the VCMWD will subsequently hold noticed public hearings on the 2015 UWMP addendum, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and 2020 UWMP in advance of their proposed adoption.

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

City of Escondido
201 North Broadway
Escondido, CA 92025

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

San Diego County Water Authority
4677 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
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Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Vallecitos Municipal Water District
201 Vallecitos De Oro
San Marcos, CA 92069

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Rainbow Municipal Water District
3707 Old Highway 395
Fallbrook, CA 92028

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Valley Center Municipal Water District

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
President
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Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Rincon Del Diablo
1920 North Iris Lane
Escondido, CA 92026

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Valley Center Municipal Water District

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President
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Enrico P. Ferro
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Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Yuima Municipal Water District
34928 Valley Center Road
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

Attachment 3: WSCP Adoption Resolution

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RESOLUTION NO. 2021-20

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING A WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (WSCP)

WHEREAS, The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Wat. Code §10610, et seq. (the Act)), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000-acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (Plan);

WHEREAS, the Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such WSCPs;

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the Act, urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their WSCPs to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers;

WHEREAS, the District meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the Act and is required to prepare and adopt and WSCP as part of its 2020 Plan;

WHEREAS, the District has prepared a WSCP in accordance with the Act, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its WSCP;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act, the District has prepared its WSCP with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its WSCP, and has also utilized DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, including its related appendices, in preparing its WSCP;

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code §10642, and Government Code §6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the District's Addendum to the 2015 Plan was published within the jurisdiction of Valley Center Municipal Water District on June 10, 2021 and June 17, 2021;

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code §10642, a public hearing was held on June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m., or soon thereafter via Web Conference and Live Stream video (on the District's website at: http://www.vcmwd.org) due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and Brown Act waivers provided under the Governor's Executive Order, at which members of the public and other interested entities were provided the opportunity to have their comments heard by the Board in connection with proposed adoption of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and issues related thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the District's WSCP, the District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within the District's service area with regard to the WSCP, and encouraged community input regarding the District's WSCP;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the Act, the contents of the WSCP, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the WSCP, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the WSCP are legally sufficient;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt the WSCP and to incorporate it as part of its 2020 Plan prior to July 1, 2021 in order to comply with the Act, and

WHEREAS, §10652 of the California Water Code provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with §21000) of the Public Resources Code) (CEQA) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP as part of Plan pursuant to California Water Code §10632.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED by the Board of Directors of VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT as follows:

1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors and shall be incorporated into the District's 2020 Plan;
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in the District's WSCP and/or in the District's 2020 Plan;
3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10621(d) and §10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, to DWR no later than July 1, 2021;
4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, to the California State Library, and to any city or county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date;

5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at the District's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.vcmwd.org no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, with DWR;

6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the Act and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

7. The Board of Directors finds and determines that this resolution is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Water Code §10652 because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP or to the implementation of the actions taken pursuant to such plans. Because this resolution comprises Board of Director's adoption of its WSCP and involves its implementation, no CEQA review is required.

8. Pursuant to CEQA, the Board of Directors directs staff to file a Notice of Exemption with the San Diego County Clerk's Office within five (5) working days of adoption of this resolution.

9. The document and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which this resolution and the above findings have been based are located at San Diego County Clerk's Office located at 1600 Pacific Coast Highway, Room 260; San Diego, CA 92101. The custodian for these records is the Board Secretary.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District this 28th day of June, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: *Directors Polito, Ferro, Haskell, Holtz and Smith*

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Robert Polito, ***Board President***

ATTEST:

Kirsten Peraino, ***Board Secretary***

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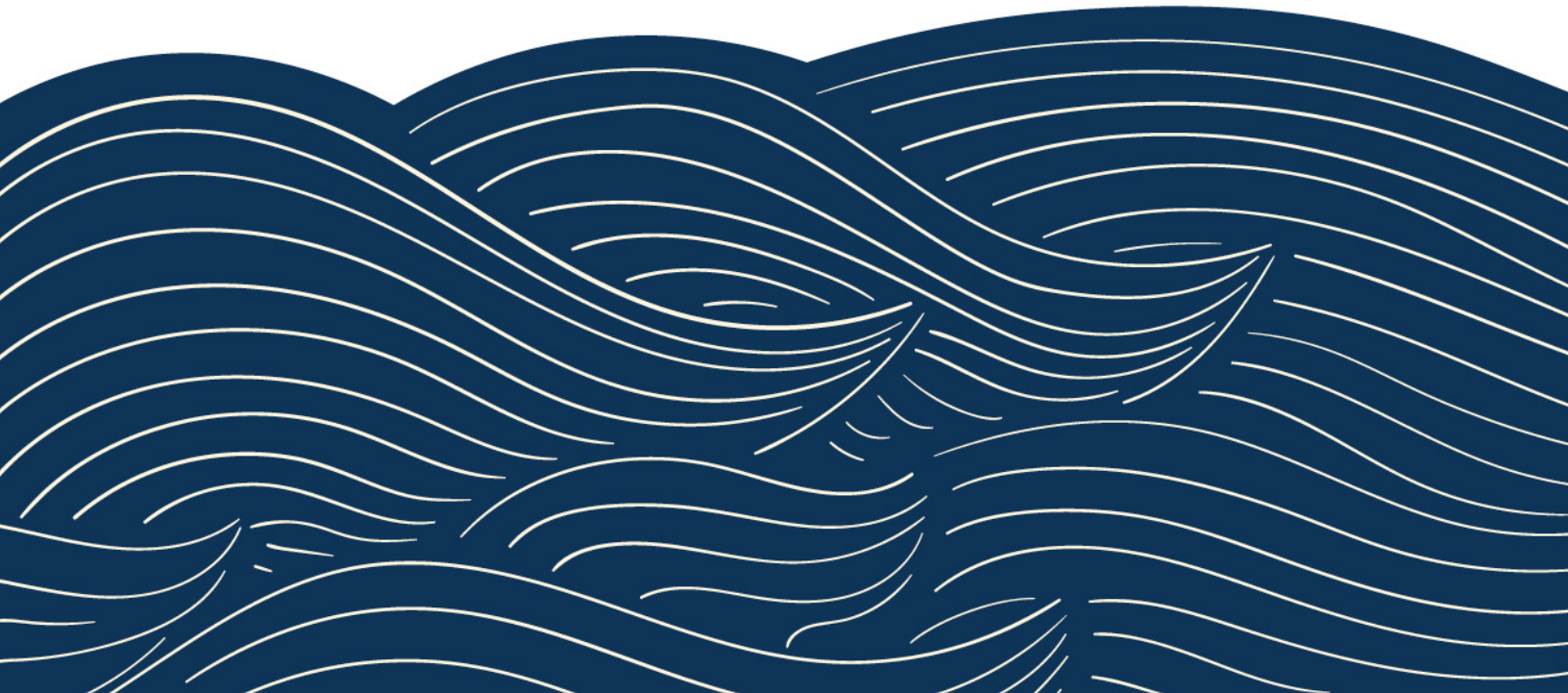
B

Demonstration of Reduced Delta Reliance



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Quantifying Regional Self-Reliance and Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

1.1 Background

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta, prior to initiating the implementation of that action, must prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council. Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency, and either no appeal is filed, or the Delta Stewardship Council denies the subsequent appeal.

The **Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020** states that that an urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (Delta) should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy, Water Restriction (WR) P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Req., tit. 23, § 5003).

Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is an urban water supplier that anticipates receiving a blend of Delta water through its imported water. Currently, VCMWD purchases imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) via the San Diego Water Authority (Water Authority). The imported water is a blend of Colorado River water, State Project Water, and local supplies. Therefore, VCMWD is preparing this analysis to comply with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1. This **Appendix B** to VCMWD's 2020 UWMP, which was completed as part of VCMWD's 2020 UWMP, will also be recognized and treated as **Appendix H to VCMWD's 2015 UWMP**.

The Delta Plan Policy WR P1 specifies the measures that must be taken by water suppliers under certain conditions to reduce their reliance on the Delta and improve regional self-reliance. In addition, the Delta Plan recommends that all water suppliers within the Delta watershed voluntarily implement the measures contained in WR P1 to reduce their reliance on the Delta and improve regional self-reliance. Delta Plan WR P1 identifies UWMPs as the tool to be used to demonstrate consistency with the state policy that states suppliers who carry out or take part in covered actions must reduce their reliance on the Delta.

WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

> *(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all the following apply:*
>
> > *(1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
> >
> > *(2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
> >
> > *(3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

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

> *(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:*
>
> > *(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*
> >
> > *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and*
> >
> > *(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).*

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

1.2 Demonstration of Regional Self-Reliance

The methodology used to determine VCMWD's improved regional self-reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix C (Guidebook Appendix C), including the use of narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources.

Some of the key assumptions underlying VCMWD's demonstration of reduced reliance include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2020 UWMP or previously adopted UWMPs and represent average or normal water year conditions.
- All analyses were conducted at the service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of VCMWD and its customers.
- Future projects that are covered actions requiring a certification of consistency with the Delta Plan were excluded from this analysis.

1.2.1 Baseline and Expected Outcomes

To calculate the expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance, a baseline is needed to compare against. This analysis uses a normal water year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C. Data for the 2010 baseline were taken from VCMWD's 2005 UWMP because the UWMPs generally do not provide normal water-year data for the year they are adopted (i.e., 2005 UWMP forecasts begin in 2010, 2010 UWMP forecasts begin in 2015, and so on).

Consistent with the 2010 baseline data approach, the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance for 2015 and 2020 were taken from VCMWD's 2010 and 2015 UWMPs, respectively. Expected outcomes for 2025–2045 are from the current 2020 UWMP. Documentation of the specific data sources and assumptions are included in the discussions below.

1.2.2 Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In alignment with the Guidebook Appendix C, this analysis uses normal water year demands, rather than normal water-year supplies, to calculate expected outcomes in terms of the percentage of water used. Using normal water-year demands serves as a proxy for the amount of supplies that would be used in a normal water-year, which helps alleviate issues associated with how supply capability is presented to fulfill requirements of the UWMP Act versus how supplies might be accounted for to demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

Because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings a source of water supply, water suppliers can calculate their embedded water use efficiency savings based on changes in forecasted per capita water use since the baseline. As explained in the Guidebook Appendix C, water use efficiency savings must be added back to the normal year demands to represent demands without water use efficiency savings accounted for; otherwise, the effect of water use efficiency savings on regional self-reliance would be overestimated. **Table 1** shows the results of this adjustment for VCMWD. Supporting narratives and documentation for all the data shown in **Table 1** are provided below.

1.2.3 Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The service area demands shown in **Table 1** represent the total water demands for VCMWD's retail service area which are comprised of municipal and industrial (M&I) demands.

The M&I demand data shown in Table 1 were collected from the following sources:

- **Baseline (2010):** VCMWD 2005 UWMP, Table 3-4
- **2015:** VCMWD 2010 UWMP, Table 3-8
- **2020:** VCMWD 2015 UWMP, Table 4-2
- **2025-2045:** VCMWD 2020 UWMP, Table 4-5

1.2.4 Non-Potable Water Demands

VCMWD offsets potable water demands with tertiary-treated water produced at Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility for irrigation of the community golf course, as discussed in **Chapter 6** of the 2020 UWMP.

The non-potable water demand data, shown in Table 1, represents recycled water demand estimates from these facilities for use in VCMWD's service area collected from the following sources:

- **Baseline (2010):** VCMWD 2005 UWMP, Table 4-1
- **2015:** VCMWD 2010 UWMP, Table 4-1
- **2020:** VCMWD 2015 UWMP, Table 6-4
- **2025-2045:** VCMWD 2020 UWMP, Table 4-5

1.2.5 Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The "potable service area demands with water use efficiency" was calculated by subtracting the "non-potable water demands" from "service area demands with water use efficiency."

1.2.6 Service Area Population

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

- **Baseline (2010):** VCMWD 2010 UWMP, Table 3-1
- **2015:** VCMWD 2015 UWMP, Table 3-1
- **2020-2045:** VCMWD 2020 UWMP, Table 3-2

1.2.7 Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline

The "estimated water use efficiency since baseline" was calculated using "potable service area demands with water use efficiency" value divided by "service area population" value and then comparing with 2010 per capita water use.

1.2.8 Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In **Table 2**, the "service area demands with water use efficiency" was added to the "estimated water use efficiency since baseline" to obtain the "service area water demands without water use efficiency accounted for."

1.2.9 Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. **Table 3** shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance both in volume and as a percentage. The numbers shown in **Table 3** represent efforts to improve regional self-reliance for VCMWD's entire service area and include the total contributions of VCMWD and its customers. Supporting narratives and documentation for all the data shown in **Table 3** are provided below.

1.2.10 Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency information shown in **Table 3** is taken directly from **Table 1**.

1.2.11 Water Recycling

The water recycling values shown in **Table 3** are taken directly from the non-potable water demands in **Table 1**.

1.3 Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Metropolitan's service area, as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. Metropolitan's member agencies coordinate reliance on the Delta through their membership in Metropolitan, a regional cooperative providing wholesale water service to its 26 member agencies, which includes the Water Authority, who VCMWD receives supplies from. Accordingly, regional reliance on the Delta can only be measured regionally — not by individual Metropolitan member agencies and not by the customers of those member agencies.

While Metropolitan's member agencies, and those agencies' customers, indirectly reduce reliance on the Delta through their collective efforts as a cooperative, they do not control the amount of Delta water they receive from Metropolitan. Metropolitan manages a statewide integrated conveyance system, consisting of its participation in the State Water Project (SWP); its Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), including

Colorado River water resources, programs, and water exchanges; and its regional storage portfolio. Along with the SWP, CRA, storage programs, and Metropolitan's conveyance and distribution facilities, demand management programs increase the future reliability of water resources for the region. In addition, demand management programs provide system-wide benefits by decreasing the demand for imported water, which helps decrease the burden on the district's infrastructure, reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all member agencies.

Metropolitan's costs are funded almost entirely from its service area, except for grants and other assistance from government programs. Most of Metropolitan's revenues are collected directly from its member agencies. Properties within Metropolitan's service area pay a property tax that currently provides approximately 8% of the fiscal year 2021 annual budgeted revenues. The rest of Metropolitan's costs are funded through rates and charges paid by Metropolitan's member agencies for the wholesale services it provides to them. Thus, Metropolitan's member agencies fund nearly all operations Metropolitan undertakes to reduce reliance on the Delta, including Colorado River programs, storage facilities, local resources programs and conservation programs within Metropolitan's service area.

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

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

Because of this infeasibility to separate out the individual member agency's reduced reliance on the Delta, Metropolitan has completed the analysis to demonstrate a regional wide reduction which is shown in **Table 4**.

1.4 Summary of Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on the Delta

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

The expected outcomes for VCMWD's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance were developed using the approach and guidance described in Guidebook Appendix C issued in March 2021.

1.4.1 Regional Self-Reliance

The data used to demonstrate increased regional self-reliance in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of VCMWD and its customers and were developed in conjunction with the Water Authority and Metropolitan as part of the UWMP coordination process.

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2025) and long-term (2045) expected outcomes for VCMWD's regional self-reliance.

- **Near-term (2025):** Normal water-year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by about 28,278 AFY from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 56.5 percent of 2025 normal water year retail demands (**Table 3**).
- **Long-term (2045):** Normal water-year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by almost 45,777 AFY from the 2010 baseline, this represents an increase of about 63.7 percent of 2045 normal water year retail demands (**Table 3**).

The results show that VCMWD and its customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

1.4.2 Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed

For reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta Watershed, the data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of Metropolitan, the Water Authority, and its member agencies and their customers (many of them retail agencies) and were developed in conjunction with VCMWD and other Metropolitan member agencies as part of the UWMP coordination process (as described in Section 5 of Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP). In accordance with UMWP requirements, Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers (many of them retail agencies) also report demands and supplies for their service areas in their respective UWMPs. The data reported by those agencies are not additive to the regional totals shown in Metropolitan's UWMP, rather their reporting represents subtotals of the regional total and should be considered as such for the purposes of determining reduced reliance on the Delta.

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

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

The results show that as a region, Metropolitan and its members (including VCMWD), as well as their customers, are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

1.5 UWMP Implementation

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

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

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

Chapter 6 of VCMWD's 2020 UWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

1.6 2015 UWMP Appendix H

The information contained in this appendix is also intended to be a new Appendix H to VCMWD's 2015 UWMP consistent with WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003). VCMWD provided notice of the availability of the draft 2020 UWMP, 2021 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), and the new Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP and held a public hearing to consider adoption of the documents in accordance with CWC Sections 10621(b) and 10642, Government Code Section 6066, and Chapter 17.5 (starting with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. The public review drafts of the 2020 UWMP, Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCP were posted on VCMWD's website, VCMWD.org, in advance of the special public hearing on June 28, 2021. The notice of availability of the documents was sent to VCMWD's customers, as well as neighboring public agencies. Copies of the notification letter sent to the customers and cities and counties in VCMWD's service area are included in the 2020 UWMP **Appendix D** and **H**. Thus, this **Appendix B** to VCMWD's 2020 UWMP, which was completed with VCMWD's 2020 UWMP, will also be recognized and treated as Appendix H to VCMWD's 2015 UWMP.

VCMWD held the public hearing for the draft 2020 UWMP, draft Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP, and draft 2021 WSCP on June 28, 2021, at a special Board of Directors meeting, which was held online due to COVID-19 concerns. VCMWD's Board of Directors determined that the 2020 UWMP and the 2021 WSCP accurately represent the water resources plan for VCMWD's service area. In addition, VCMWD's Board of Directors determined that Appendix B, and subsequently Appendix H of the 2015 UWMP, includes all the elements described in Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003), which need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action. As stated in Resolutions **No. 2021-19**, **No. 2021-18**, and **No. 2021-20**, the VCMWD Board of Directors adopted the 2020 UWMP, Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCP and authorized their submittal to the State of California. Copies of the resolutions are included in the 2020 UWMP **Appendix I.**

Table 1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency – To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	44,156	32,497	25,952	21,476	22,226	23,335	24,174	25,498
Non-Potable Water Demands	420	47	137	222	231	231	231	231
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	43,736	32,450	25,815	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Population	25,378	25,394	26,780	28,856	31,870	35,972	38,366	41,333

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	1,539	1,141	861	658	616	573	557	546
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(398)	(678)	(881)	(922)	(965)	(981)	(993)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		11,314	20,337	28,476	32,929	38,890	42,176	45,966

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

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	44,156	32,497	25,952	21,476	22,226	23,335	24,174	25,498
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		11,314	20,337	28,476	32,929	38,890	42,176	45,966
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	44,156	43,811	46,289	49,952	55,155	62,225	66,350	71,464

Table 3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	11,314	20,337	28,476	32,929	38,890	42,176	45,966
Water Recycling	420	47	137	222	231	231	231	231
Stormwater Capture and Use								
Advanced Water Technologies								
Conjunctive Use Projects								
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects								
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance								
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	420	11,361	20,474	28,698	33,160	39,121	42,407	46,197

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	44,156	43,811	46,289	49,952	55,155	62,225	66,350	71,464

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	420	11,361	20,474	28,698	33,160	39,121	42,407	46,197
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		10,941	20,054	28,278	32,740	38,701	41,987	45,777

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	1.0%	25.9%	44.2%	57.5%	60.1%	62.9%	63.9%	64.6%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		25.0%	43.3%	56.5%	59.2%	61.9%	63.0%	63.7%

Table 4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,133,000	1,130,000	1,128,000	1,126,000	1,126,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions								
Transfers and Exchanges	20,000	44,000	91,000	58,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed								
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,182,000	1,180,000	1,178,000	1,178,000

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,925,000	5,032,000	5,156,000	5,261,000	5,374,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,182,000	1,180,000	1,178,000	1,178,000
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(419,000)	(417,000)	(301,000)	(310,000)	(312,000)	(314,000)	(314,000)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.2%	23.5%	22.9%	22.4%	21.9%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-7.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-3.7%	-4.3%	-4.8%	-5.2%

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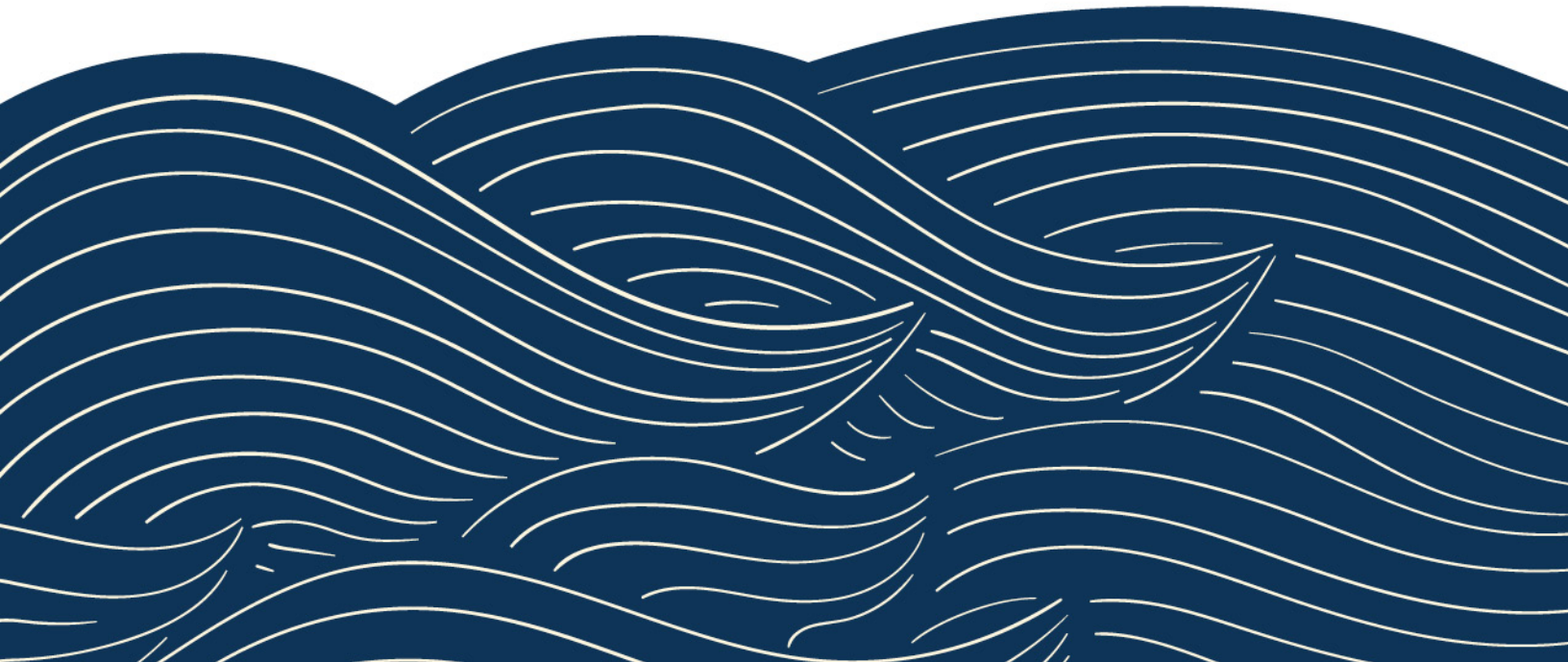
2020 DWR UWMP Checklist



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2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Chapter 1
Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Chapter 1
Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Chapter 2.1
Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Chapter 2.3
Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Chapter 2.3
Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Chapter 2.3
Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Chapter 3
Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Chapter 3.3
Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Chapter 3.4.1
Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Chapter 3.4.2
Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Chapter 3.4.1
Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Chapter 3.5
Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.2
Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.2.3
Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.2.4
Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.2.4
Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.2.3
Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.3
Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Chapter 4.4, Chapter 6.2.10, & Chapter 7.2
Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5
Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5
Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Not Applicable
Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5

2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 & Appendix G
Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2 & Chapter 7
Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, *including changes in supply due to climate change.*	System Supplies	Chapter 6 & Chapter 7
Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2
Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2
Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2
Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.1 & Chapter 6.2
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Not Applicable
Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long- term basis.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2.7
Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2.6
Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Chapter 6.2.5
Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Chapter 6.2, Chapter 7.1.1, & Chapter 7.1.3
Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Suppliers, Energy Intensity	Chapter 6.3

2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7.1
Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7.2.3
Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7.2
Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7.3
Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7.3.1
Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7
Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7
Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7.1
Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A
Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.1
Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.2
Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.2
Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.2
Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.3
Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Not Applicable
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.4
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.4.1
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.4.3
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.4.4
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.4.2
Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Appendix A, Section 1.4.6

2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.5
Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.5
Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.6
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.7
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.7
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.5
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.8
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.8
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.8
Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.9
Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.11
Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix A, Section 1.12
Section 8.14	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix A, Section 1.12
Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Chapter 9
Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be Completed per Chapter 10.3
Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Chapter 10.2
Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Chapter 10.4
Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix A, D and H
Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Chapter 10 & Appendix D and H
Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Chapter 10 and Appendix I
Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be completed per Chapter 10.4
Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be completed per Chapter 10.4

2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be completed per Chapter 10.4 & Chapter 10.6
Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be completed per Chapter 10.5
Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be completed per Chapter 10.5
Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Not Applicable
Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	To be completed per Chapter 10.6 & Appendix A

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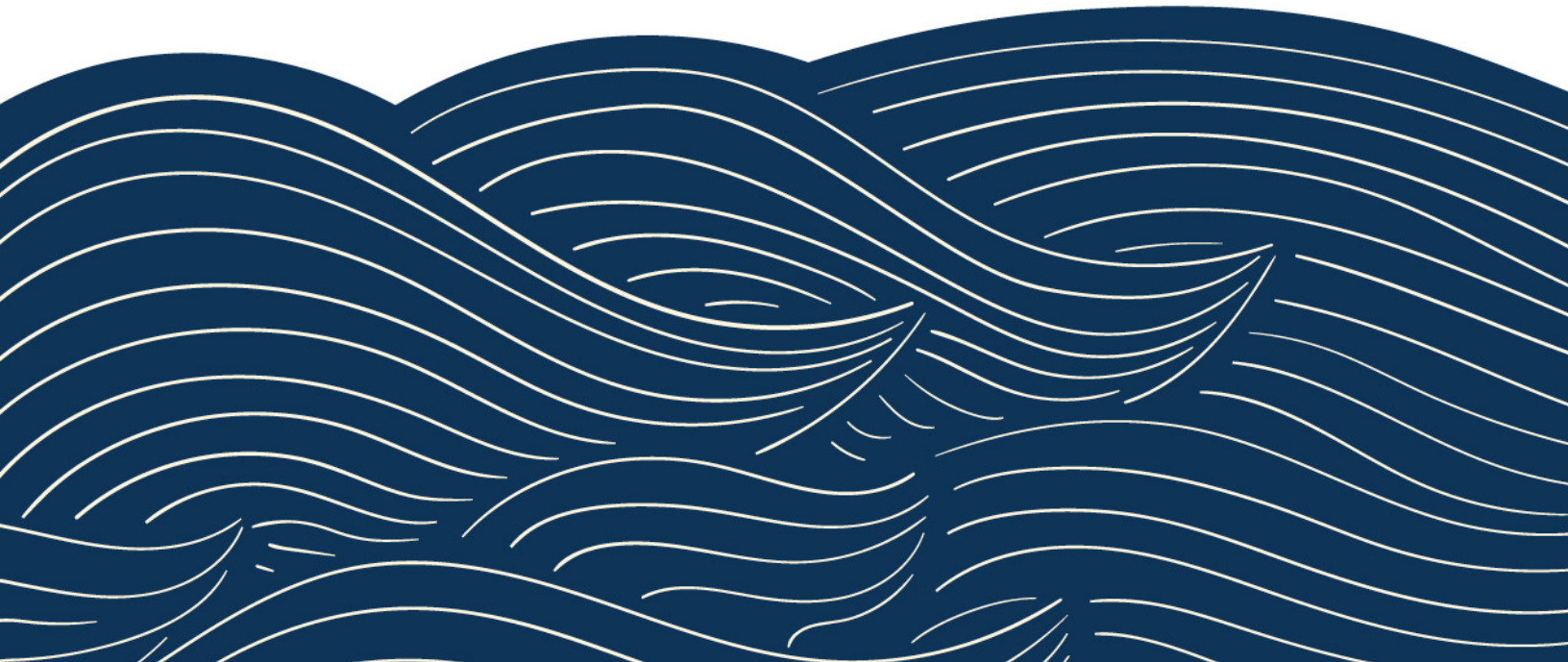
60-Day Notification Notices



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VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

County of San Diego
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

To Whom it May Concern,

The Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of VCMWD's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as VCMWD's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP, to be adopted before the July 1, 2021 deadline. VCMWD will be adopting a Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the 2020 UWMP.

VCMWD is also considering an addendum to its 2015 UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., tit. 23, § 5003). The draft 2015 UWMP addendum and a draft of VCMWD's 2020 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website in spring of 2021, and the VCMWD will subsequently hold noticed public hearings on the 2015 UWMP addendum, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and 2020 UWMP in advance of their proposed adoption.

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

City of Escondido
201 North Broadway
Escondido, CA 92025

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Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Robert A. Polito
President
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Enrico P. Ferro
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Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

San Diego County Water Authority
4677 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Vallecitos Municipal Water District
201 Vallecitos De Oro
San Marcos, CA 92069

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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Robert A. Polito
President
Randy D. Haskell
Vice President
Enrico P. Ferro
Director
Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Rainbow Municipal Water District
3707 Old Highway 395
Fallbrook, CA 92028

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Sincerely,

Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Board of Directors
Robert A. Polito
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Enrico P. Ferro
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Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

To Whom it May Concern,

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Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Board of Directors
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Daniel E. Holtz
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Director

March 30, 2021

Rincon Del Diablo
1920 North Iris Lane
Escondido, CA 92026

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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Valley Center Municipal Water District

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Daniel E. Holtz
Director
Oliver J. Smith
Director

March 30, 2021

Yuima Municipal Water District
34928 Valley Center Road
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE – 60-DAY PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

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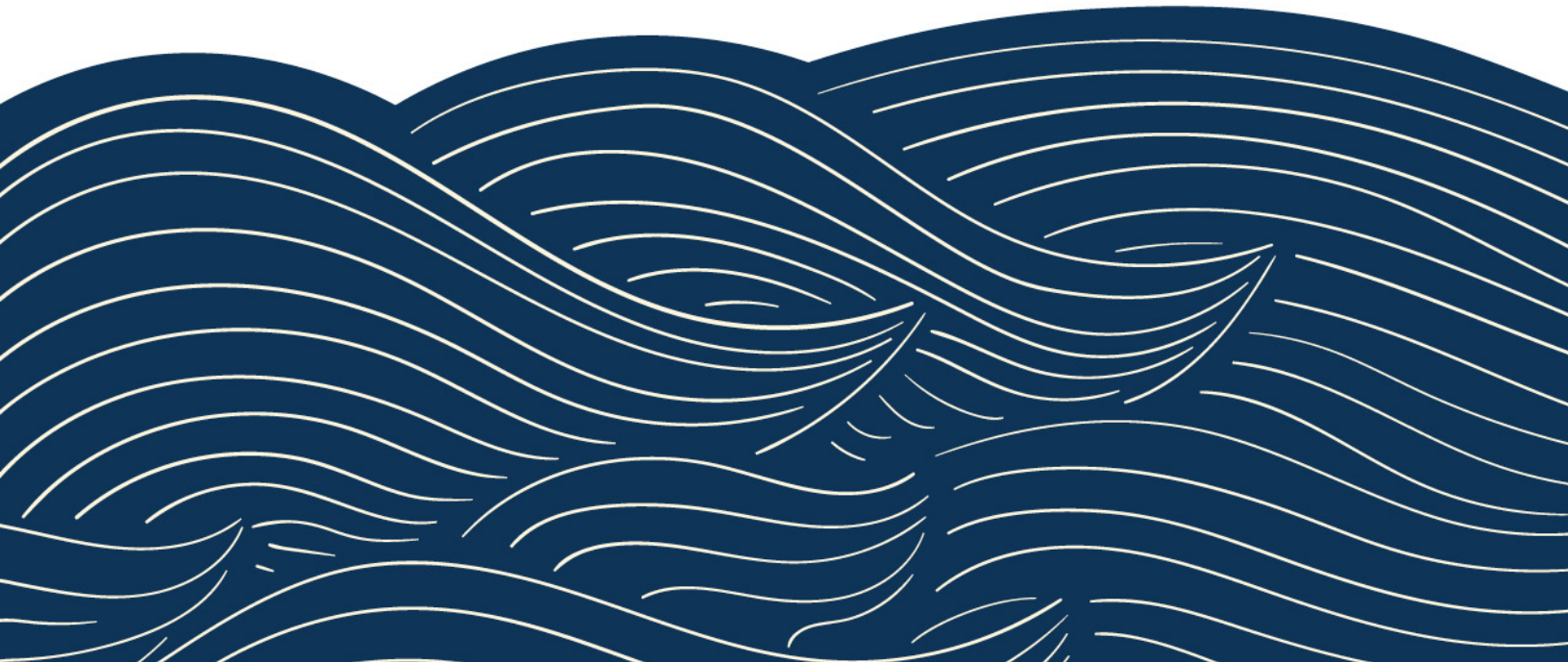
Nick Lyuber, PE
Senior Engineer
Valley Center Municipal Water District

E

2016-2019 AWWA Audits



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AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

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Water Audit Report for: Valley Center Municipal Water District (3710026)
Reporting Year: 2016 | 1/2016 - 12/2016

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

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

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

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

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

	Grading	Value		Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr			acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	7	21,376.800	acre-ft/yr		-21.400	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	5	17.000	acre-ft/yr	-3.00%		acre-ft/yr

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

WATER SUPPLIED: 21,380.674 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

	Grading	Value		Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	7	20,218.800	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	7	2.400	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	10	11.300	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	8	35.772	acre-ft/yr		35.772	acre-ft/yr

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

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: ? 20,268.272 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

1,112.403 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

	Grading	Value		Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		53.452	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr
Customer metering inaccuracies:	7	625.673	acre-ft/yr	3.00%		acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:		50.547	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

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

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

Apparent Losses: ? 729.672 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 382.731 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 1,112.403 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: ? 1,159.474 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

	Grading	Value	
Length of mains:	9	345.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	9	10,836	
Service connection density:		31	conn./mile main
Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line?		Yes	
Average length of customer service line:			

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

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

	Grading	Value	
Average operating pressure:	5	120.0	psi

COST DATA

	Grading	Value	
Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$42,681,779	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	9	$3.58	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	$1,377.50	$/acre-ft

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 73 out of 100 *****

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

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

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

1: Water imported
2: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)
3: Billed metered

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Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

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Water Audit Report for: Valley Center Municipal Water District (3710026)
Reporting Year: 2017 | 1/2017 - 12/2017

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

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

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

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

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

					Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	n/a		acre-ft/yr				acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	7	21,304.400	acre-ft/yr	9		20.200	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	n/a		acre-ft/yr				acre-ft/yr

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

WATER SUPPLIED: 21,284.200 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	7	20,399.560	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	7	2.615	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	10	16.200	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	8	39.536	acre-ft/yr		39.536	acre-ft/yr

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

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: ? 20,457.911 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption) 826.289 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		53.211	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

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

Customer metering inaccuracies:	4	631.415	acre-ft/yr	3.00%	acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:		50.999	acre-ft/yr	0.25%	acre-ft/yr

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

Apparent Losses: ? 735.625 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? 90.665 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 826.289 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: ? 882.025 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	9	345.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	9	9,639	
Service connection density:		28	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line?	Yes	
Average length of customer service line:		(length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

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

Average operating pressure:	5	120.0	psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$43,639,920	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	9	$3.88	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	$1,455.03	$/acre-ft

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 71 out of 100 *****

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

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

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

1: Water imported
2: Customer metering inaccuracies
3: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)

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Reporting Worksheet

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Water Audit Report for: Valley Center Municipal Water District (3710026)
Reporting Year: 2018 | 1/2018 - 12/2018

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

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

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

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

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

					Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	n/a		acre-ft/yr				acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	7	20,527.100	acre-ft/yr	9		-29.200	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	n/a		acre-ft/yr				acre-ft/yr

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

WATER SUPPLIED: **20,556.300** acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	5	19,351.400	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	7	2.159	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	9	18.900	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	9	26.329	acre-ft/yr		26.329	acre-ft/yr

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

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **19,398.788** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

1,157.512 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		51.391	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

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

Customer metering inaccuracies:	5	599.081	acre-ft/yr	3.00%		acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	7	19.351	acre-ft/yr		19.351	acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses: **669.824** acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: **487.688** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: **1,157.512** acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **1,202.741** acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	9	338.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	9	9,725	
Service connection density:		29	conn./mile main

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

Average length of customer service line:

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

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

Average operating pressure: 5 | 120.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$47,795,708	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	10	$4.21	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	$1,500.09	$/acre-ft

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 71 out of 100 *****

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

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

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

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

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Reporting Worksheet

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Water Audit Report for: Valley Center Municipal Water District (3710026)
Reporting Year: 2019 1/2019 - 12/2019

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

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

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

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

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

	Grading	Volume		Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	n/a		acre-ft/yr			acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	7	16,184.400	acre-ft/yr		28.000	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	5	59.300	acre-ft/yr	-3.00%		acre-ft/yr

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

WATER SUPPLIED: 16,095.266 acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

	Grading	Volume		Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	6	15,212.500	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	9	2.240	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	10	16.900	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	10	40.997	acre-ft/yr		40.997	acre-ft/yr

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

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 15,272.637 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

822.629 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

	Grading	Volume		Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		40.238	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

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

Customer metering inaccuracies:	5	471.012	acre-ft/yr	3.00%		acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	7	21.100	acre-ft/yr		21.100	acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses: 532.351 acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 290.278 acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: 822.629 acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 880.526 acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

	Grading	Value	
Length of mains:	9	338.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	9	9,734	
Service connection density:		29	conn./mile main

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

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

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

Average operating pressure: 5 120.0 psi

COST DATA

	Grading	Value	
Total annual cost of operating water system:	10	$42,089,655	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	10	$4.26	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	$1,572.14	$/acre-ft

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 74 out of 100 *****

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

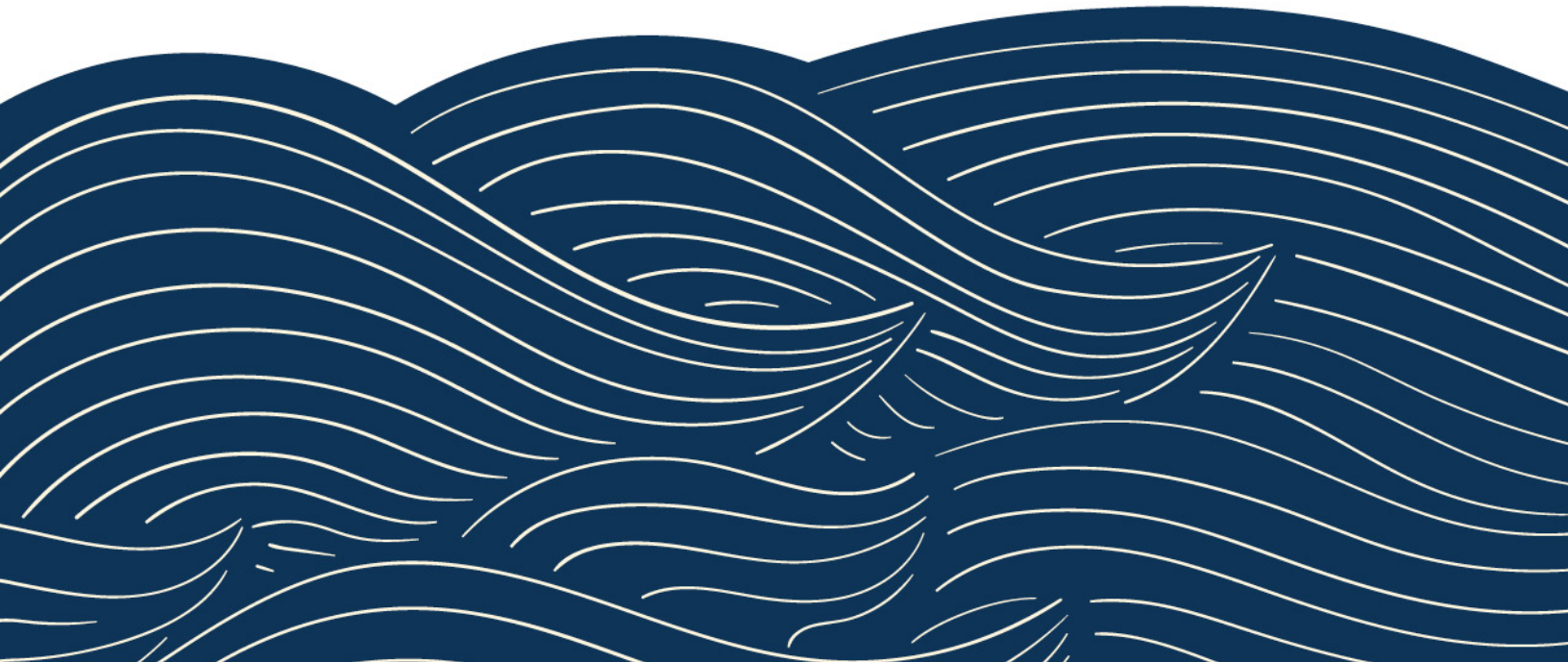
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

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

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

F

San Diego County Water Authority VCMWD SANDAG Variables and Demand Projections



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Valley Center MWD - Draft Forecast of Demand on the Water Authority (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
A	Baseline Demand Forecast [1]	23,102	23,776	24,956	25,887	26,813
B	Conservation [2]	1,658	1,685	1,756	1,848	1,450
C	Near-Term Annexations [3]	32	135	135	135	135
D=A-B+C	Net Total Water Demands	21,476	22,226	23,335	24,174	25,498
E	Member Agency Local Supplies [4]	222	231	231	231	231
F=D-E	Demand on the Water Authority	21,254	21,995	23,104	23,943	25,267

Footnotes:

1) Based on December 2020 projections

2) Based on December 2020 projections

3) Near-Term Annexation demands shown as a regional aggregated total in Table 2-8 of the draft 2020 UWMP

4) Based on local supply projects categorized as "Verifiable" supplies

Valley Center MWD Baseline Demand Projection

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Baseline M&I Demand	9,126	10,076	11,530	12,466	13,397
Baseline Agricultural Demand	13,976	13,701	13,426	13,421	13,416

Estimated Agricultural Acreage Projection Developed by SANDAG for the Water Authority's 2020 UWMP Demand Forecast [1]

Agency	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Valley Center MWD	10,919	10,705	10,490	10,486	10,482

1. Source: November 2019 SANDAG dataset

SANDAG Growth Forecast Variables for Valley Center MWD [1]

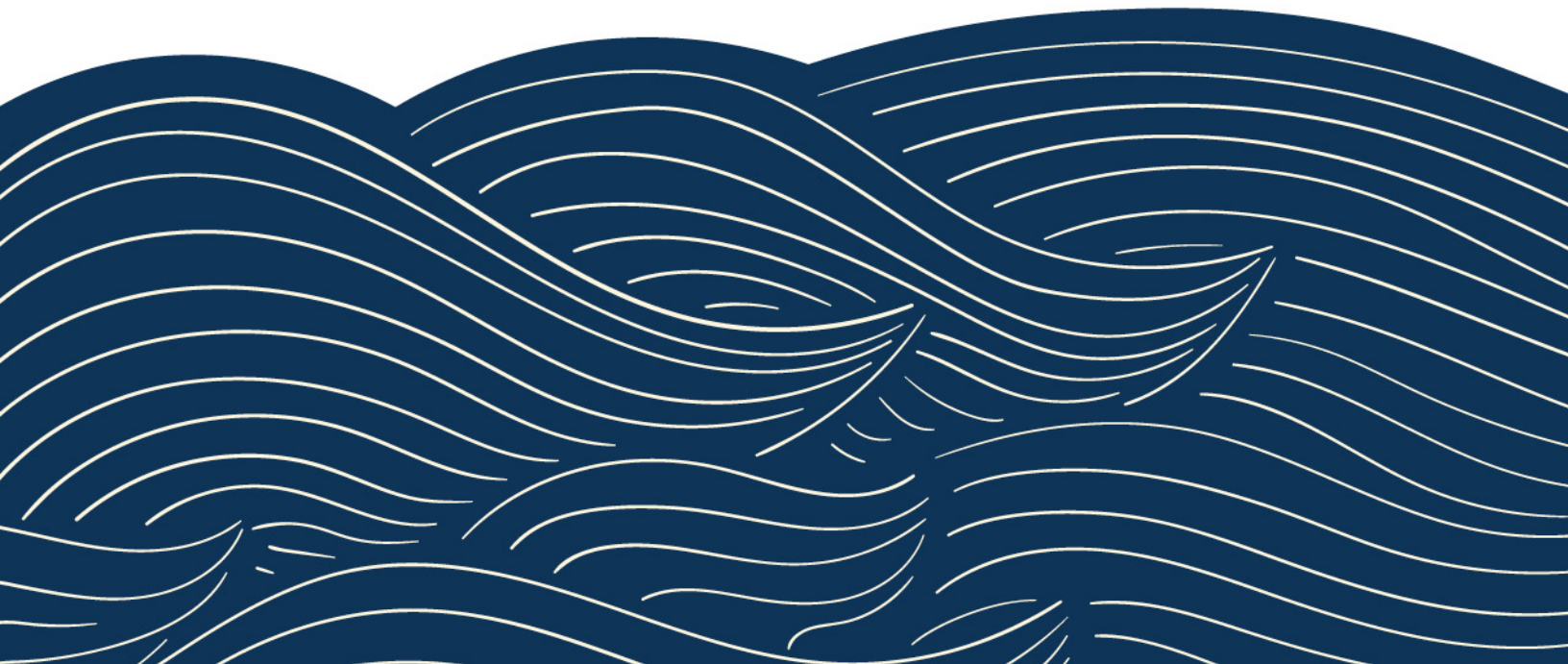
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Population	**28,856**	**31,870**	**35,972**	**38,366**	**41,333**
Single Family	24,227	26,741	29,816	31,610	33,834
Multi-Family	2,191	2,779	3,864	4,468	5,185
Mobile Home	2,287	2,199	2,141	2,137	2,163
Group Quarters	151	151	151	151	151
SF Housing Units	10,194	11,593	13,429	14,642	16,269
MF Housing Units	515	750	1,343	1,586	1,715
Mobile Home Units	988	988	988	988	988
Total Non-Ag Employment Counts	**4,615**	**4,896**	**5,312**	**5,681**	**5,951**
Construction	582	615	660	698	724
Manufacturing	69	73	88	104	114
Wholesale Trade	192	194	198	202	203
Retail Trade	190	171	224	255	298
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	43	44	46	48	49
Information	16	16	19	19	20

Finance and Real Estate	105	126	145	160	169
Professional and Business Services	694	754	829	899	937
Education and Health Services	301	331	368	399	415
Leisure and Hospitality	259	296	333	380	416
Other Services	124	143	155	177	192
Government	1,771	1,803	1,848	1,889	1,911
Self Employed and Domestic	269	330	399	451	503
Agricultural Employment Counts	1,080	1,082	1,083	1,084	1,086
Median Household Income	$ 80,491	$ 81,738	$ 84,161	$ 85,998	$ 86,260

1) Series 14 Growth Forecast (version 17)

G

SBX7-7 Verification and Compliance Forms



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SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent with Submittal Table 2-3*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	**Parameter**	**Value**	**Units**
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	373,636	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	48	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0%	**See Note 1**
	Number of years in baseline period[1, 2]	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1999	
	Year ending baseline period range[3]	2008	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range[4]	2007	

[1] *If the 2008 recycled water delivery is less than 10 percent of total water deliveries, then the 10-15year baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater of total deliveries, the 10-15 year baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.*

[2] *The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.*

[3] *The ending year for the 10-15 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.*

[4] *The ending year for the 5 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
☐	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) or **American Community Survey** (ACS)
☑	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1999	20,462
Year 2	2000	20,879
Year 3	2001	22,315
Year 4	2002	22,531
Year 5	2003	22,493
Year 6	2004	22,560
Year 7	2005	23,797
Year 8	2006	24,079
Year 9	2007	24,443
Year 10	2008	24,853
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	22,560
Year 2	2004	23,797
Year 3	2005	24,079
Year 4	2006	24,443
Year 5	2007	24,853
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
			Deductions					Acre Feet
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		**Volume Into Distribution System** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	**Exported Water**	**Change in Dist. System Storage** (+/-)	**Indirect Recycled Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use**	**Process Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	**Annual Gross Water Use**
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	1999	39,195			-		-	39,195
Year 2	2000	48,550			-		-	48,550
Year 3	2001	44,598			-		-	44,598
Year 4	2002	49,524			-		-	49,524
Year 5	2003	43,675			-		-	43,675
Year 6	2004	52,182			-		-	52,182
Year 7	2005	38,105			-		-	38,105
Year 8	2006	44,767			-		-	44,767
Year 9	2007	50,511			-		-	50,511
Year 10	2008	39,500			-		-	39,500
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								**45,061**
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2003	52,182			-		-	52,182
Year 2	2004	38,105			-		-	38,105
Year 3	2005	44,767			-		-	44,767
Year 4	2006	50,511			-		-	50,511
Year 5	2007	39,500			-		-	39,500
5 year baseline average gross water use								**45,013**

* **Units of measure** (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)
Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	San Diego County Water Authority
This water source is:	
☐	The supplier's own water source
☑	A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System[1]	Meter Error Adjustment[2] *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1999	39,195		39,195
Year 2	2000	48,550		48,550
Year 3	2001	44,598		44,598
Year 4	2002	49,524		49,524
Year 5	2003	43,675		43,675
Year 6	2004	52,182		52,182
Year 7	2005	38,105		38,105
Year 8	2006	44,767		44,767
Year 9	2007	50,511		50,511
Year 10	2008	39,500		39,500
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	52,182		52,182
Year 2	2004	38,105		38,105
Year 3	2005	44,767		44,767
Year 4	2006	50,511		50,511
Year 5	2007	39,500		39,500

[1] ***Units of measure*** *(AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.*

[2] ***Meter Error Adjustment*** *- See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Baseline Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Annual Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1999	20,462	39,195	1,710
Year 2	2000	20,879	48,550	2,076
Year 3	2001	22,315	44,598	1,784
Year 4	2002	22,531	49,524	1,962
Year 5	2003	22,493	43,675	1,733
Year 6	2004	22,560	52,182	2,065
Year 7	2005	23,797	38,105	1,429
Year 8	2006	24,079	44,767	1,660
Year 9	2007	24,443	50,511	1,845
Year 10	2008	24,853	39,500	1,419
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**1,768**
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	22,560	52,182	2,065
Year 2	2004	23,797	38,105	1,429
Year 3	2005	24,079	44,767	1,660
Year 4	2006	24,443	50,511	1,845
Year 5	2007	24,853	39,500	1,419
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**1,684**
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Baseline GPCD *From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*	*Summary*
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	1,768
5 Year Baseline GPCD	1,684
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method *Select Only One*		
Target Method		**Supporting Tables**
☑	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
☐	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
☐	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
☐	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator *Located in the WUE Data Portal at wuedata.water.ca.gov* Resources *button*
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	**2020 Target GPCD**
1768	**1415**
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target

5 Year Baseline GPCD *From SB X7-7 Table 5*	Maximum 2020 Target[1]	Calculated 2020 Target[2]			Confirmed 2020 Target[4]
		As calculated by supplier in this SB X7-7 Verification Form	Special Situations[3]		
			Prorated 2020 Target	Population Weighted Average 2020 Target	
1684	1599	1415			**1415**

[1] ***Maximum 2020 Target*** *is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD except for suppliers at or below 100 GPCD.*

[2] ***Calculated 2020 Target*** *is the target calculated by the Supplier based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target. Supplier may only enter one calculated target.*

[3] ***Prorated targets and population weighted target*** *are allowed for special situations only. These situations are described in Appendix P, Section P.3*

[4] ***Confirmed Target*** *is the lesser of the Calculated 2020 Target (C5, D5, or E5) or the Maximum 2020 Target (Cell B5)*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate	
Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
☐	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) or **American Community Survey** (ACS)
☐	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☑	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES: Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population	
2020 Compliance Year Population	
2020	26,780
NOTES: Estimates provided by the San Diego County Water Authority. Based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25,	

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	**2020 Volume Into Distribution System** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	**2020 Deductions**					**2020 Gross Water Use**
		Exported Water *	**Change in Dist. System Storage*** (+/-)	**Indirect Recycled Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use***	**Process Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
	16,684			-		-	**16,684**
*** Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	San Diego County Water Authority
This water source is *(check one)* **:**	
☐	The supplier's own water source
☑	A purchased or imported source

Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System [1]	Meter Error Adjustment [2] *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	16,684	-	16,684

[1] ***Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.* [2] ***Meter Error Adjustment*** *- See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*

NOTES: Data presented are for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year shown (6-30-2020).

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	**2020 Population** *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	**2020 GPCD**
16,684	26,780	**556**
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD[1]	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD (Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used)			TOTAL Adjustments[1]	Adjusted 2020 GPCD [1] *(Adjusted if applicable)*	2020 Confirmed Target GPCD [1, 2]	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?**
	Extraordinary Events[1]	Weather Normalization[1]	Economic Adjustment[1]				
556	-	-	-	-	556	1415	**YES**

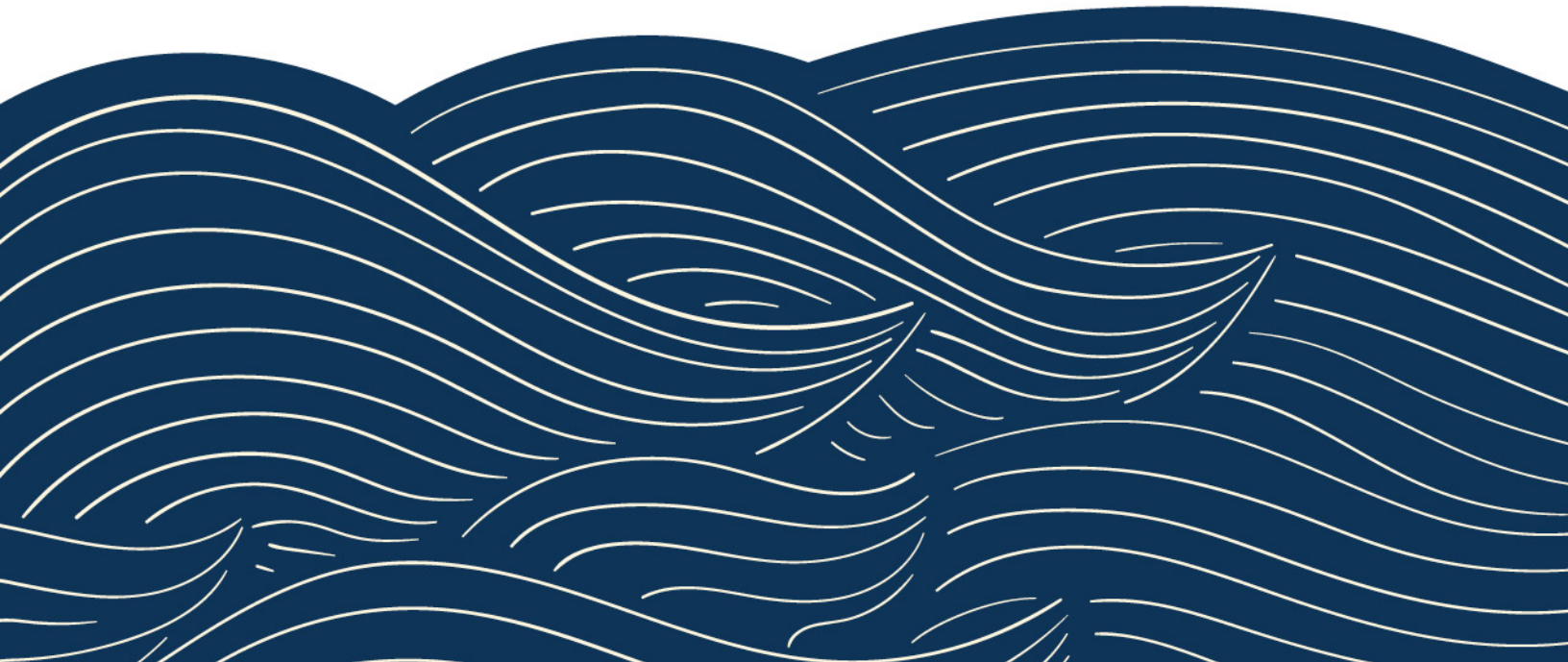
[1] *All values are reported in GPCD*

[2] ***2020 Confirmed Target GPCD*** *is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.*

NOTES:

H

Public Hearing Notices



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PUBLIC NOTICE

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND AVAILABILITY OF
DRAFT 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN,
DRAFT 2021 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN,
2015 UWMP ADDENDUM, AND REVISED ARTICLE 230

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Valley Center Municipal Water District's (District) Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Draft 2021 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), 2015 UWMP Addendum, and revised Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program (Program) will be available for public review on June 14, 2021, accessible on the District website at: **http://www.vcmwd.org**

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of the District will conduct Public Hearings at a Special Meeting of the Board on Monday June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, to receive public comments on the above listed items. Due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and pursuant to the Brown Act waiver provided under the Governor's Executive Order, the meeting will be held via Web Conference and Live Stream video and it is anticipated that there will be no physical location from which members of the public may participate. The Public can listen or watch the Live Stream video on the District's website at: **http://www.vcmwd.org**.

Members of the public who wish to address the Board of Directors on the above referenced items may submit written testimony to the Board Secretary for receipt no later than 1:00 pm on June 28, 2021, to be read during the appropriate portion of the meeting. Written testimony must be limited to 300 words, have a reading limit of 3 minutes for each comment and emailed to **publiccomments@vcmwd.org** or mailed to the attention of the Board Secretary or physically dropped off at the District's Administrative Office site at 29300 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, CA 92082. These public comment procedures supersede the District's standard public comment policies and procedures to the contrary.

Published in VALLEY ROADRUNNER
6/10/21 & 6/17/21

Kirsten N. Peraino
Board Secretary

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND AVAILABILITY OF
DRAFT 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN,
DRAFT 2021 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN,
2015 UWMP ADDENDUM, AND REVISED ARTICLE 230

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Valley Center Municipal Water District's (District) Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Draft 2021 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), 2015 UWMP Addendum, and revised Article 230 Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program (Program) will be available for public review on June 14, 2021, accessible on the District website at: **http://www.vcmwd.org**

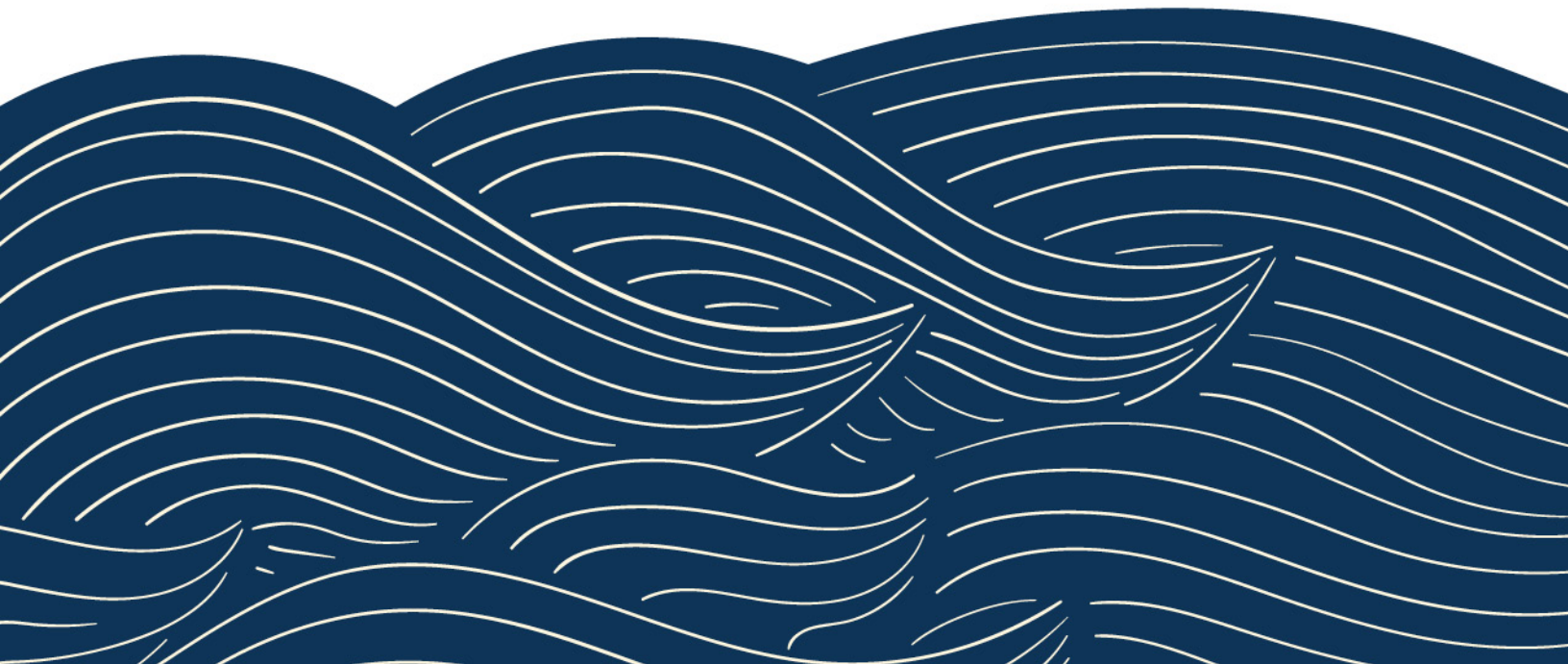
NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of the District will conduct Public Hearings at a Special Meeting of the Board on Monday June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, to receive public comments on the above listed items. Due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and pursuant to the Brown Act waiver provided under the Governor's Executive Order, the meeting will be held via Web Conference and Live Stream video and it is anticipated that there will be no physical location from which members of the public may participate. The Public can listen or watch the Live Stream video on the District's website at: **http://www.vcmwd.org**.

Members of the public who wish to address the Board of Directors on the above referenced items may submit written testimony to the Board Secretary for receipt no later than 1:00 pm on June 28, 2021, to be read during the appropriate portion of the meeting. Written testimony must be limited to 300 words, have a reading limit of 3 minutes for each comment and emailed to **publiccomments@vcmwd.org** or mailed to the attention of the Board Secretary or physically dropped off at the District's Administrative Office site at 29300 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, CA 92082. These public comment procedures supersede the District's standard public comment policies and procedures to the contrary.

Published in VALLEY ROADRUNNER
6/10/21 & 6/17/21

Kirsten N. Peraino
Board Secretary

2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and 2015 UWMP Addendum Adopted Resolutions



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RESOLUTION NO. 2021-19

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Water Code §10610, et seq. (the Act)), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000-acre feet of water annually, prepare, and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan); and

WHEREAS, the Act generally requires that said Plan be updated and adopted at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the Act, urban water suppliers are required to update and electronically submit their 2020 Plans to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Conservation Act of 2009, also referred to as SB X7-7 (Wat. Code §10608 et seq.), an "urban retail water supplier" is defined as a water supplier that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000-acre feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes, and an "urban wholesale water supplier" is defined as a water supplier that provides more than 3,000-acre feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Valley Center Municipal Water District (the District) meets the definition of an urban retail water supplier for purposes of the Act and SB X7-7; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared a 2020 Plan in accordance with the Act and SB X7-7, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its 2020 Plan; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act and SB X7-7, the District has prepared its 2020 Plan with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its 2020 Plan, and has also utilized DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, including its related appendices, in preparing its 2020 Plan; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code §10608.26 and §10642, and Government Code §6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the District's Addendum to the 2015 Plan was published within the jurisdiction of the Valley Center Municipal Water District on June 10, 2021 and June 17, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Plan was put for public review period between June 14, 2021 and June 28, 2021, and comments by public were accepted and addressed as appropriate; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code §10642, a public hearing was held on June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m., or soon thereafter via Web Conference and Live Stream video (on the District's website at: http://www.vcmwd.org) due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and Brown Act waivers provided under the Governor's Executive Order, at which members of the public and other interested entities were provided the opportunity to have their comments heard by the Board in connection with proposed adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and issues related thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on Valley Center Municipal Water District's 2020 Plan, the District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within Valley Center Municipal Water District's service area with regard to the 2020 Plan and encouraged community input regarding the District's 2020 Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the Act and SB X7-7, the contents of the 2020 Plan, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the 2020 Plan, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the 2020 Plan are legally sufficient; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt the 2020 Plan prior to July 1, 2021 in order to comply with the Act and SB X7-7; and

WHEREAS, §10652 of the California Water Code provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with §21000) of the Public Resources Code) (CEQA) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of the 2020 Plan pursuant to this part.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED by the Board of Directors of VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT as follows:

1. The Valley Center Municipal Water District's 2020 Plan is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board.
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in the District's 2020 Plan.
3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10621(d) and §10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the 2020 Plan to the DWR no later than July 1, 2021.
4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10644(a), to submit a copy of the 2020 Plan to the California State Library, and any city of county within which Valley Center Municipal Water District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.
5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10645, to make the 2020 Plan available for public review at the District's offices during normal business hours or on the District's website no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the Plan with DWR.

6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10635(c), to provide that portion of the 2020 Plan prepared pursuant to Water Code §10635(a)-(b) to any city or county within which Valley Center Municipal Water District provides water supplies no later than sixty (60) days after submitting a copy of the Plan with DWR.
7. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the 2020 Plan in accordance with the Act and SB X7-7 and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the 2020 Plan.
8. The Valley Center Municipal Water District Board of Directors finds and determines that this resolution is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Water Code §10652 because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption, including addenda thereto, of an urban water management plan or to the implementation of the actions taken pursuant to such plans. Because this resolution comprises the Board of Director's adoption of its Addendum to the 2020 Plan and involves its implementation, no CEQA review is required.
9. Pursuant to CEQA, the Board of Directors directs staff to file a Notice of Exemption with the San Diego County Clerk's Office within five (5) working days of adoption of this resolution.
10. The document and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which this resolution and the above findings have been based are located at San Diego County Clerk's Office located at 1600 Pacific Coast Highway, Room 260; San Diego, CA 92101. The custodian for these records is the Board Secretary

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District this 28th day of June, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: *Directors Polito, Ferro, Haskell, Holtz and Smith*

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Robert Polito, ***Board President***

ATTEST:

Kirsten Peraino, ***Board Secretary***

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-20

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING A WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (WSCP)

WHEREAS, The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Wat. Code §10610, et seq. (the Act)), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000-acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (Plan);

WHEREAS, the Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such WSCPs;

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the Act, urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their WSCPs to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers;

WHEREAS, the District meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the Act and is required to prepare and adopt and WSCP as part of its 2020 Plan;

WHEREAS, the District has prepared a WSCP in accordance with the Act, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its WSCP;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act, the District has prepared its WSCP with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its WSCP, and has also utilized DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, including its related appendices, in preparing its WSCP;

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code §10642, and Government Code §6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the District's Addendum to the 2015 Plan was published within the jurisdiction of Valley Center Municipal Water District on June 10, 2021 and June 17, 2021;

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code §10642, a public hearing was held on June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m., or soon thereafter via Web Conference and Live Stream video (on the District's website at: http://www.vcmwd.org) due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and Brown Act waivers provided under the Governor's Executive Order, at which members of the public and other interested entities were provided the opportunity to have their comments heard by the Board in connection with proposed adoption of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and issues related thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the District's WSCP, the District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within the District's service area with regard to the WSCP, and encouraged community input regarding the District's WSCP;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the Act, the contents of the WSCP, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the WSCP, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the WSCP are legally sufficient;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt the WSCP and to incorporate it as part of its 2020 Plan prior to July 1, 2021 in order to comply with the Act, and

WHEREAS, §10652 of the California Water Code provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with §21000) of the Public Resources Code) (CEQA) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP as part of Plan pursuant to California Water Code §10632.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED by the Board of Directors of VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT as follows:

1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors and shall be incorporated into the District's 2020 Plan;
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in the District's WSCP and/or in the District's 2020 Plan;
3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10621(d) and §10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, to DWR no later than July 1, 2021;
4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, to the California State Library, and to any city or county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date;

5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at the District's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.vcmwd.org no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, with DWR;

6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the Act and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

7. The Board of Directors finds and determines that this resolution is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Water Code §10652 because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP or to the implementation of the actions taken pursuant to such plans. Because this resolution comprises Board of Director's adoption of its WSCP and involves its implementation, no CEQA review is required.

8. Pursuant to CEQA, the Board of Directors directs staff to file a Notice of Exemption with the San Diego County Clerk's Office within five (5) working days of adoption of this resolution.

9. The document and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which this resolution and the above findings have been based are located at San Diego County Clerk's Office located at 1600 Pacific Coast Highway, Room 260; San Diego, CA 92101. The custodian for these records is the Board Secretary.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District this 28th day of June, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: *Directors Polito, Ferro, Haskell, Holtz and Smith*

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Robert Polito, ***Board President***

ATTEST:

Kirsten Peraino, ***Board Secretary***

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-18

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING AN ADDENDUM TO THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Water Code §10610, et seq. (the Act)), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000-acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan);

WHEREAS, the Act generally requires that said Plan be updated and adopted at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Wat. Code § 85000, et seq.), the Delta Plan, and Water Code §85021, which declares that the State's policy is to "reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting California's future water needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency," urban water suppliers are encouraged by the California Department of Resources (DWR) and the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC) to consider adopting an Addendum to their 2015 Plans to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1 to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003);

WHEREAS, Valley Center Municipal Water District (the District) meets the definition of an urban retail water supplier for purposes of the Act;

WHEREAS, the District has prepared an Addendum to its 2015 Plan in accordance with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its Addendum;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act and Delta Plan Policy WR P1, the District has prepared its Addendum to the 2015 Plan with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its Addendum to its 2015 Plan, and has also utilized DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, including its related appendices, in preparing its Addendum to the 2015 Plan;

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code § 10642, and Government Code §6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the District's Addendum to the 2015 Plan was published within the jurisdiction of Valley Center Municipal Water District on June 10, 2021 and June 17, 2021;

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code §10642, a public hearing was held on June 28, 2021 at 2:00 p.m., or soon thereafter via Web Conference and Live Stream video (on the District's website at: http://www.vcmwd.org) due to the COVID-19 State of Emergency and Brown Act waivers provided under the Governor's Executive Order, at which members of the public and other interested entities were provided the opportunity to have their comments heard by the Board in connection with proposed adoption of the Addendum to the 2015 Plan and issues related thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the District's Addendum to the 2015 Plan, the District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within District's service area with regard to the Addendum to the 2015 Plan and encouraged community input regarding District's Addendum to the 2015 Plan;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the Act and Delta Plan Policy WR P1, the contents of the Addendum to the 2015 Plan, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the Addendum to the 2015 Plan, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the Addendum to the 2015 Plan are legally sufficient;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt the Addendum to the 2015 Plan prior to July 1, 2021 in order to comply with the Act and Delta Plan Policy WR P1; and

WHEREAS, §10652 of the California Water Code provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with §21000) of the Public Resources Code) (CEQA) does not apply to the preparation and adoption, including addenda thereto, of urban water management plans pursuant to this part.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED by the Board of Directors of VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT as follows:

1. The Addendum to the District's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy to Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors;
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in the District's 2015 Plan Addendum;
3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10621(d) and §10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the Addendum to the 2015 Plan to DWR no later than July 1, 2021;

4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10644(a), to submit a copy of the Addendum to the 2015 Plan to the California State Library, and to any city or county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date;
5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10645, to make the Addendum to the 2015 Plan available for public review at the District's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.vcmwd.org no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the Addendum to the 2015 Plan with DWR.
6. Board of Directors finds and determines that this resolution is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Water Code §10652 because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption, including addenda thereto, of an urban water management plan or to the implementation of the actions taken pursuant to such plans. Because this resolution comprises Board of Director's adoption of its Addendum to the 2015 Plan and involves its implementation, no CEQA review is required.
7. Pursuant to CEQA, the Board of Directors directs staff to file a Notice of Exemption with the San Diego County Clerk's Office within five (5) working days of adoption of this resolution.
8. The document and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which this resolution and the above findings have been based are located at San Diego County Clerk's Office located at 1600 Pacific Coast Highway, Room 260; San Diego, CA 92101. The custodian for these records is the Board Secretary.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors of the Valley Center Municipal Water District this 28th day of June, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: *Directors Polito, Ferro, Haskell, Holtz and Smith*

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Robert Polito, ***Board President***

ATTEST:

Kirsten Peraino, ***Board Secretary***