3.5 SUPPLY SUMMARY

Implementation of these water supply programs is anticipated to provide the City with sufficient water supplies to meet future water demand. As shown in **Table 5, City of Santa Paula Water Supply and Demand at Buildout**, the potential water supplies available to the City exceed the estimated water demand at City buildout conditions.

Table 5
City of Santa Paula Water Supply and Demand at Buildout

Supply (AFY)		
Existing Supplies		
City Wells within the Santa Paula Basin	5,412	5,412
Santa Paula Creek	500	500
Subtotal	**5,912**	**5,912**
Potential Future Supplies		
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation Transfers	780	780
Purchased Groundwater Allocations	497	497
State Project Water	220	220
Recycled Water	1,622	1,622
Santa Paula Basin East Area 1	854.0[1]	983.5[1]
Fillmore Basin East Area 1	320.7[1]	375.3[1]
Subtotal	**3,871.7[1]**	**4,055.8[1]**
Total Potential Water Supplies	**10,205.7**	**10,389.8**
Demand (AFY)		
City of Santa Paula	8,971	8,971
East Area 1	1,174.7[1]	1,359.2[1]
Total Estimated Water Demand	**10,145.6[1]**	**10,330.2[1]**
Difference (Supply — Demand)	**+60.1[1]**	**+59.6[1]**

Source: City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-11 and Impact Sciences, 2007.

Notes:

[1] *Projected water demand utilizes both 132 gpd per capita and 163 gpd per capita to illustrate a range of water demand based on both the City of Santa Paula UWMP(132 gpd rate) and the City of Santa Paula's Potable Water System Master Plan (163 gpd rate).*

3.6 NORMAL, SINGLE DRY, AND MULTIPLE DRY YEAR WATER SUPPLY

Currently, the entire potable water supply for the City is obtained by pumping from the Santa Paula Basin. The City has obtained additional groundwater pumping rights through a wheeling agreement with the Canyon Irrigation Company. The potential future water supplies include groundwater rights transfers to the City as new development occurs, City acquisition of potentially available groundwater

allocations within the Santa Paula Basin, State Project Water, recycled water, and groundwater production from the Fillmore Basin.

The SPBPA and TAC monitor current and future groundwater pumping within the Santa Paula Basin. The City is not limited to its allocation in any single year, but may produce as much as seven times its annual average allocations over a seven-year period. There are no restrictions regarding pumping in single dry or multiple dry water years subject to court order. As discussed earlier, the Santa Paula Basin Yield Study did not recommend that restrictions be imposed on the amount of groundwater that can be pumped during dry periods. Therefore, groundwater pumping by the City is not anticipated to be subject to any reductions in the dry year analysis. This conclusion is based on the results of the Santa Paula Basin Yield Study completed in July 2003, which analyzed two periods—1944 through 1998 and 1983 through 1995.

Recycled water production will not be affected by single dry or multiple dry water years. Recycled water supply is directly related to wastewater generation, which is generally associated with indoor potable water use. Currently, there are no restrictions within the City regarding the use of potable water during dry periods. Additionally, the currently proposed uses of recycled water are restricted to non-potable irrigation that, if reduced during dry periods, would have little or no impact on the community. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the recycled water supply will be reduced during dry periods.

State Project Water dry year restrictions are not known due to the lack of specificity regarding how the water will be delivered. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that State Project Water will be subject to dry year reductions similar to those reported in the State of California Department of Water Resources 2002 Delivery Reliability Report. A single dry year supply of State Project Water may be reduced by 80 percent and multiple dry years by 60 percent of the normal supply amount.

The City can also produce groundwater from the Fillmore Basin from wells that will be located on the East Area 1 Specific Plan property. The City can rely on overlying or appropriative rights associated with that portion of the property that overlies the Fillmore Basin, as discussed previously. Because the Fillmore Basin has surplus yield available for extraction, as evidenced by groundwater levels that are near historic highs, this groundwater supply will provide a reliable supply for the project.

Water supply scenarios are outlined for current and buildout conditions in **Table 6, Current Water Supply and Demand (2005)**, and **Table 7, Buildout Water Supply and Demand (2030)**, to illustrate the potential impacts to the City's sources of water supply during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.

Table 6
Current Water Supply and Demand (2005)

	Normal Supply (AFY)	Single Dry Year (AFY)	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1 (2006) (AFY)	Year 2 (2007) (AFY)	Year 3 (2008) (AFY)
Supply					
Existing Supplies					
City wells within the Santa Paula Basin	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412
Santa Paula Creek Surface Water	500	500	500	500	500
Subtotal	5,912	5,912	5,912	5,912	5,912
Potential Supplies					
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation Transfers	780	780	780	780	780
Purchased Groundwater Allocations	497	497	497	497	497
State Project Water	1,099[1]	211	422	422	422
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Paula Basin East Area 1[2]	816.3	816.3	816.3	816.3	816.3
Fillmore Basin Production[2]	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0
Subtotal	3,521.3	2,633.3	2,844.3	2,844.3	2,844.3
Total Supply	**9,433.3**	**8,545.3**	**8,756.3**	**8,756.3**	**8,756.3**
Demand					
City of Santa Paula	5,102	5,102	5,102	5,102	5,102
East Area 1 Specific Plan[3]	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7
Total Demand	**6,276.7**	**6,276.7**	**6,276.7**	**6,276.7**	**6,276.7**
Net Surplus	**3,156.6**	**2,268.6**	**2,479.6**	**2,479.6**	**2,479.6**

Source: City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-9. Modified to include Fillmore Basin and other allocations for Santa Paula Basin rights-holders supplies.

[1] *The City of Santa Paula has designated rights to 2,198 AFY of State Project water by UWCD; this estimate provides for 50percent that total which is within the 67 percent allocation reduction implemented by recent court order.*

[2] *For the purpose of estimating current supplies, this analysis uses the average extractions of groundwater for the project site based on historic data provided in Table 10.*

[3] *Potential demand for the East Area 1 Specific Plan utilize the projections at 132 gpd per capita as provided on Table 8.*

The City will have sufficient water supplies to meet the anticipated demand during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years for the current and buildout scenarios, assuming the potential water supplies are secured by the City. This analysis underscores the importance of securing additional sources of water supply for the City and highlights the potential benefit of recycled water use for common area irrigation.

Table 7
Buildout Water Supply and Demand (2030)

	Normal Supply (AFY)	Single Dry Year (AFY)	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1 (AFY)	Year 2 (AFY)	Year 3 (AFY)
Supplies					
Existing Supplies					
Groundwater Allocation	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412
Santa Paula Creek Surface Water	500	500	500	500	500
Subtotal	**5,912**	**5,912**	**5,912**	**5,912**	**5,912**
Other Potential Supplies					
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation Transfers	780	780	780	780	780
Purchased Groundwater Allocations	497	497	497	497	497
State Project Water	1,099[1]	211	422	422	422
Recycled Water	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622
Santa Paula Basin East Area 1[2]	854.0	854.0	854.0	854.0	854.0
Fillmore Basin East Area 1[2]	320.7	320.7	320.7	320.7	320.7
Subtotal	**5,172.7**	**4,284.7**	**4,495.7**	**4,495.7**	**4,495.7**
Total Supply	**11,084.7**	**10,196.7**	**10,407.7**	**10,407.7**	**10,407.7**
Demand					
City of Santa Paula	8,971	8,971	8,971	8,971	8,971
East Area 1 Specific Plan[1]	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7
Total Demand	**10,145.7**	**10,145.7**	**10,145.7**	**10,145.7**	**10,145.7**
Net Surplus	**939.0**	**51.0**	**262.0**	**262.0**	**262.0**

Source: City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-9. Estimates for groundwater allocation transfers and purchased groundwater are based on the low estimates provided in the UWMP. Modified to include Fillmore Basin and other allocations for Santa Paula Basin rights-holders supplies.

[1] *The City of Santa Paula has designated rights to 2,198 AFY of State Project water by UWCD; this estimate provides for 50percent that total which is within the 67 percent allocation reduction implemented by recent court order.*

[2] *Potential supplies and demand for the East Area 1 Specific Plan utilize the projections at 132 gpd per capita as provided on Table 8.*

3.7 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability and vulnerability to seasonal and climatic shortage. Reliability is a measure of a water service system's anticipated success in managing water shortages. This assessment must include a comparison of the total projected water demand with the supply available for the following conditions: (1) normal/average water year, (2) single dry water year, and (3) three consecutive dry years.

Costs of demand management or supply augmentation options to reduce the frequency and severity of shortages are now high enough that city planners must look more carefully at the costs of unreliability to make the best possible estimate of the net benefit of taking specific actions, hence the term "reliability planning." To plan for long-term water supply reliability, planners examine an increasingly wide array of supply augmentation and demand reduction options to determine the best courses of action for meeting water service needs. Such options are generally evaluated using the water service reliability planning approach. Reliability planning requires information about the following: (1) expected frequency and severity of shortages, (2) how additional water management measures are likely to affect the frequency and severity of shortages, and (3) how available contingency measures can reduce the impact of shortages when they occur.

In compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, an assessment was developed to determine the City's water supply reliability. Results for the assessment for each of these three conditions are described below. In addition, the City is required to assess water supply and demand over the next 20 years in 5-year increments.

3.7.1 Current Assessment

The City's existing and potential water supplies and current and future water demand are summarized in **Table 3**. For 2005, the City had 7,057 AF of supply available via groundwater and surface water allocations. The 2005 UWMP Update assessment indicates that the City would have a net surplus of 810 AFY.[45] For the single dry year assessment, the City had 5,912 AF of supply available via groundwater and surface water allocations. This assessment indicates that the City would have a net surplus of 4,735.6 AFY when considering current City and East Area 1 demand, and East Area 1 supplies. The years 2006 to 2008 were used for the three consecutive dry years assessment. This assessment indicates that the City would have net surplus of 4,101.6 AFY in Year 1, 4,101.6 AFY in Year 2, and 4,101.6 AFY in Year 3. Thus, no deficit was observed during the assessment of current supplies and demand (per **Table 6**).

3.7.2 Assessments for Years 2010 to 2030

The City is required to assess water supply and demand over the next 20 years in 5-year increments. Conservative assumptions were utilized concerning future water demand. The City's 2005 UWMP Update provides these assessments and is incorporated by reference in this WSA.[46] This assessment assumed no demand reduction due to water conservation programs although these programs may yield

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45 City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, p. 12 and Table 3-5.

46 Ibid, pp. 26 to 28.

significant demand savings. Conservative assumptions were also utilized concerning availability of future supplies. No decrease in availability of groundwater supplies is anticipated through the year 2030. Future supply programs (i.e., purchase/transfer of groundwater allocation credits, SWP water, recycled water) are anticipated to be developed starting in 2010, and fully developed by 2025, to address future demand. SWP water was estimated to include 20 percent of normal supply in the single dry year calculation and 40 percent of normal supply in each multiple year assessment. However, the City anticipates that groundwater will be the primary source of supply to meet future demand.

Results of 2010 Analysis

Year 2010 supplies and demand were used for the average/normal year and single dry year calculations. Years 2006 to 2010 supplies and demand were used for the multiple dry years calculations. Estimated supply surplus ranged from 866 AF for 2006 in the multiple dry year calculation to 1,006 AF for the single dry year calculation.

Results of 2015 Analysis

Year 2015 supplies and demand were used for the average/normal year and single dry year calculations. Years 2010 to 2015 supplies and demand were used for the multiple dry years calculations. Estimated supply surplus ranged from 1,025 AF for 2011 in the multiple dry year calculations to 1,101 AF for the single dry year calculation.

Results of 2020 Analysis

Year 2020 supplies and demand were used for the average/normal year and single dry year calculations. Years 2016 to 2020 supplies and demand were used for the multiple dry years calculations. Estimated supply surplus ranged from 1,164 AF for 2016 in the multiple dry year calculation to 1,353 AF for 2019 in the multiple dry year calculations.

Results of 2025 Analysis

Year 2025 supplies and demand were used for the average/normal year and single dry year calculations. Years 2021 to 2025 supplies and demand were used for the multiple dry year calculations. Estimated supply surplus ranged from 1,307 AF for year 2021 in the multiple dry year calculation to 1,398 for 2025 in the multiple dry year calculation.

2026 to 2030 Analysis

Supplies and demand for the period of 2026 to 2030 can be extrapolated by projecting the future demand for the 2010 to 2025 period for this period. Estimated supply surplus ranged from 1,454 AF for year 2026 in the multiple dry year calculation to 1,528 for 2030 in the multiple dry year calculation.

4.0 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

In accordance with the requirements of SB 221, the following section summarizes the City's plan to respond to water shortage emergencies so that water demands are met promptly and equitably.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The City has several options for meeting future water demands, including increased deliveries of local groundwater, increased deliveries of imported water, evaluating recycled water, and supporting water demand management programs. This has allowed the City, to date, to meet demands in spite of the prior drought conditions. 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.

Drought periods going back to 1929 have caused pumping levels to decrease, however there never has been a necessity to implement mandatory restrictions of water use. More efficient use of water was encouraged during the 1976 to 1977 period. An even greater awareness of water conservation occurred during the 1987 to 1992 drought. This increased awareness resulted in more efficient use of water.

Additional supply reductions could be caused by regional power outage, terrorist activity, earthquake, tsunami or other significant meteorological event. The City prepared an Emergency Response Plan (2004) which provides details of emergency responses for numerous significant events that may affect the City's water system.

4.2 REDUCTIONS IN SANTA PAULA BASIN PRODUCTION REQUIRED BY THE STIPULATED JUDGMENT

According to the Judgment if it is found that the safe yield of the Santa Paula Basin is less than the total pumping allocations, then the pumping allocations shall be reduced. The Judgment specified that reductions in pumping will be required in the order of priority specified below:

- **Stage 1** – All uses in excess of the pumping allocations will be cut back to the approved allocations.
- **Stage 2** – Cumulative pumping allocation of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association (SPBPA) will be reduced by 500 AF annually. This reduction will reflect reasonable conservation that can be achieved. The SPBPA will determine how a reduction in its cumulative allocation will be implemented.

- **Stage 3** – Pumping allocation of the City of San Buenaventura shall be reduced to 1,141 AF per year. This allocation reflects the City of San Buenaventura's historical maximum annual production prior to the Judgment.

- **Stage 4** – The remaining pumping allocations of all parties to the Judgment will be further reduced simultaneously. The SPBPA will reduce their total annual allocations by 2,000 AF. The City of San Buenaventura will reduce their total annual allocations by 500 AF.

- **Stage 5** – The City of San Buenaventura will cease pumping from the Santa Paula Basin.

- **Stage 6** – The remaining pumping allocations of the SPBPA will be reduced by the amount required to bring production into balance with the revised safe yield of the Santa Paula Basin.

4.3 MANDATORY PROHIBITIONS ON WATER WASTING

Water "waste" can be defined as any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water, including, but not limited to, any use that causes unnecessary runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures, or other water service appliances.

4.3.1 Santa Paula Water Works

Previously, the Santa Paula Water Works (SPWW) regulatory language included a provision to discontinue service for waste of water. Rule No. 11B(3) reads as follows: "Where negligent or wasteful use of water exists on a customer's premises, the utility may discontinue service if such practices are not remedied within five days after it has given the customer written notice to such effect." In addition, SPWW had a Voluntary Water Conservation Plan in its tariffs (Rule 14.2).

4.3.2 County of Ventura

All cities and water purveyors within the County of Ventura were requested to adopt, by March 31, 1991, drought water conservation plans and regulations consistent with the use restrictions listed below. (Note: Each of the following restrictions has certain exemptions where appropriate.)

- Lawn watering and landscape irrigation with potable water is only permitted between the hours of 4 PM to 6 AM

- Irrigation with recycled water permitted on any day at any time

- Washing of buildings, facilities, equipment, autos, trucks, trailers, boats, airplane and other types of mobile equipment is prohibited

- Water shall not be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas

- Water shall not be allowed to run off landscaped areas onto streets or sidewalks due to poorly maintained sprinklers or excessive watering
- Filling and refilling of pools and spas should only be permitted between the hours of 6 PM and 6 AM
- Using recycled water in ponds, fountains, artificial lakes should be encouraged
- Flushing of water mains will not be permitted
- Restaurants shall not serve water to their customers unless specifically requested
- Leaks should be repaired as soon as discovered and shall not be allowed to continue for more than 48 hours

4.3.3 City Ordinance

City Municipal Code (Section 52.038) states, "No person shall [un]lawfully or neglectfully waste water in any manner whatsoever. Continued wasting of water after mailing of [City] notice by registered mail to the customer of record at the mailing address of record by the [City] Director may result in discontinued water service." This Code is a beneficial tool to curb misuse and waste of potable water within the City. The provisions of the Code can be utilized during periods of normal water supply and supply deficiency. Violation of this Code is subject to City penalties.

4.4 PROPOSED WATER DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM

The City is establishing a water demand reduction program for worst-case planning purposes. The City is establishing a three-stage water demand reduction program. Stage 1 would impose a voluntary 15 percent water demand reduction goal, Stage 2 would impose an additional 15 percent mandatory reduction goal (total of 30 percent), and Stage 3 would impose an additional 20 percent mandatory reduction goal, for an overall reduction in water demand of 50 percent. Each stage would be implemented as needed based on actual or anticipated supply reductions. Proposed specific water demand reduction measures and triggering mechanisms for each stage are presented below.

4.4.1 Stage 1: 15 Percent Voluntary Reduction – Supply Watch

Stage 1 would be implemented when 5 to 15 percent reduction in water production capacity (or supplies) occurs or is anticipated. This reduction could be due to fire, earthquake, system failures, water quality contamination, or other event. All restrictions during Stage 1 are voluntary. The goal for Stage 1 is 15 percent reduction in water demand. Measures to be implemented during this stage include but are not limited to the following:

- City to communicate to the customers through press releases, brochures, mail-outs, and/or water bills the need to voluntarily conserve water and the many ways possible to conserve without affecting their overall lifestyles.

- Water customers requested to voluntarily limit the irrigation of landscaped areas.

- Water customers requested to voluntary limit non-essential water use. Non-essential water used defined as:

  – Use of water to wash any motor vehicle, motorbike, airplane, or other vehicle.

  – Use of water to wash down sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced areas.

  – Use of water to wash down buildings or structures for purposes other than immediate fire protection.

  – Flushing gutters or permitting water to run or accumulate in any gutter or street.

  – Use of water to fill, refill, or add to any outdoor or indoor swimming pools, or Jacuzzi-type pools.

  – Use of water in a fountain or pond for aesthetic or scenic purposes except where necessary to support aquatic life.

  – Failure to repair a controllable leak within a reasonable period after having been given notice directing the repair of such leak.

4.4.2 Stage 2: 30 Percent Mandatory Reduction – Supply Warning

Stage 2 would be implemented when a 15 to 30 percent reduction in water production capacity occurs or is anticipated. This reduction could be due to fire, earthquake, system failures, water quality contamination, or other event. All restrictions in Stage 2 are mandatory. The goal for Stage 2 is 30 percent reduction in water demand. Measures to be implemented during this stage include but are not limited to the following:

- Continue to maintain Stage 1 measures; however, they become mandatory in Stage 2.

- City to mail information to water customers regarding the importance of significant water use reductions.

- Implement a 30 percent decrease in water allocation based on a yearly average for metered services. For those users who exceed their allocation, impose a 25 percent penalty for the excess volume. Charge an additional $25 "excess user" fee and install a flow restrictor for repeat offenders of excessive use.

- Enforce the non-essential water use discussed in Stage 1 and assess a $25 fee to offenders.

- Irrigation shall be by means of hand-held hoses, hand-held buckets, soaker hoses, or drip irrigation only. The use if hose-end sprinklers or permanently installed automatic sprinkler systems are prohibited at all times.
- Prohibit watering landscape between 10 AM to 4 PM.
- All restaurants are prohibited from serving water to patrons except upon request of the patron.
- Appoint a Water Conservation Coordinator. This can be an individual already working for the City with related duties.

4.4.3 Stage 3: 50 Percent Mandatory Reduction – Supply Emergency

Stage 3 would be implemented when a 30 to 50 percent reduction in water production capacity occurs or is anticipated. This reduction could be due to fire, earthquake, system failures, water quality contamination, or other event. The goal for this stage is 50 percent reduction in water demand. Measures to be implemented during this stage include but are not limited to the following:

- Perform an evaluation of Stage 2 water conservation measures and implement those not completed. Public Works Director to report to the City Council as appropriate.
- Implement a 50 percent decrease in water allocations for metered water services and charge a $50 "excess user" fee for repeat offenders.
- Prohibit watering landscape between 8 AM to 6 PM.
- All water use not required for health and safety is prohibited.

5.0 WATER DEMAND AND FACILITIES

5.1 WATER DEMAND

In order to estimate water demand for the Specific Plan, the generation rates provided in the City's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) were utilized. The 2005 UWMP provides estimates for future water demand related to potential development of 8,536 AFY.[47]

The 2005 UWMP provides rates for estimating future demand by per capita, commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, golf course, and schools. For the used proposed in the East Area 1 Specific Plan the following is provided:

5.1.1 Per Capita Demand[48]

The City conducted a study (City, 2005a) in 2004 that estimated per capita water demand based on sampling (data logging) actual current water demands for 12 residences for a period of two weeks in late summer. Conclusions of the analysis indicated that the estimated per capita water demand rate was 132 gpd per capita for existing residential customers. The study also concluded that future residential per capita demand will be 102 gpd per capita within the Fagan Canyon development. This reduced per capita water demand will result from the use of high efficiency clothes washing machines, ultra low-flow toilets, low-flow showerheads, and evapotranspiration sensor based irrigation controllers (City, 2005a). These water conservation measures will be required for all Fagan Canyon development projects, and will be considered by the City on a case by case basis for other new developments.

Concern has been expressed the future demand rates identified by the City of Santa Paula in the 2005 UWMP may underestimate actual future demand. Other UWMPs for Ventura County, such as the City of Ventura, located in a similar climate and slightly west of Santa Paula, has a per capita water use through 2004 of 0.18 AFY (or approximately 160 gpd).[49] Additionally, the City of Santa Paula Potable Water Master Plan uses 163 gpd for per capita estimates.[50]

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47 City of Santa Paula, Final Report, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-5, p. 13.

48 Ibid, p. 14.

49 City of San Buenaventura, Urban Water Management Plan, December 2005.

50 City of Santa Paula, Potable Water Master Plan, prepared by Boyle Engineering Corporation, October 2005.

5.1.2 Commercial Demand[51]

Average demand for commercial areas will be 15.10 gallons per square foot per year or 2.03 AFY per acre developed according to the City's General Plan (1998a). Anticipated future commercial developments include the potential for 37 AFY of additional water demand.

5.1.3 Parks and Recreation Demand[52]

Average demand rate is 2.22 AFY per acre according to the City's General Plan (City, 1998a). Anticipated future parks and recreation developments include the potential for 410 AFY of additional water demand.

5.1.4 Schools[53]

Average demand rate for the City's existing schools is 1.81 AFY per acre according to the City's General Plan (City, 1998a). Anticipated future schools include the potential for 56 AFY of additional water demand.

These demand rates were used to calculate the project water demand for the East Area 1 Specific Plan. For residential demand, the estimated future demand has been estimated using the 132 gpd noted in the 2005.[54]

The annual average water demand for the East Area 1 Specific Plan is estimated to be approximately 1,174.7 AFY (see **Table 8, Annual Average Water Demand at Buildout Using 132 gpd per Capita (2020)**).

5.2 WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The City of Santa Paula has implemented water conservation measures to ensure that customers use water efficiently and that negligent use will have appropriate consequences. Water conservation policies are described in the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.

Below is a partial list of current adopted water conservation policies:

- Water survey programs for single-family residential and multi-family residential customers
- Metering with commodity rates for all new connections

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51 City of Santa Paula, Final Report, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-5, p. 13.

52 Ibid, Table 3-5, p. 14.

53 Ibid, p. 15.

54 Ibid, p. 14.

Table 8
Annual Average Water Demand at Buildout Using 132 gpd per Capita (2020)

Land Use	Total Units	Area (acres)	Demand Rates[1]	Annual Demand (AFY)	Demand from Santa Paula Basin (AFY)	Demand from Fillmore Basin (AFY)
Potable Water Consumption						
Residential[(2)]	**1500 units**					
Single Family Attached	266 units		132 gpd per person	147.5	95.9	51.6
Single Family Detached	607 units		132 gpd per person	314.1	133.0	181.1
Multifamily	627 units[4]		132 gpd per person	324.5	324.5	0.0
Light Industrial	**150,000 sq. ft.**		**2.49/sq. ft./yr**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**
Commercial	**285,000 sq. ft.[5]**		**15.10g/sq. ft./yr**	**13.2**	**13.2**	**0.0**
Civic/Institutional						
Elementary School		10.8	1.81 AFY per acre	19.5	8.7	10.8
High School		8.3	1.81 AFY per acre	15.0	15.0	0.0
Community College		11.6	1.81 AFY per acre	21.0	21.0	0.0
Civic Facilities		5.6	1,81 AFY	10.1	10.1	0.0
Subtotal Potable Water Demand				**866.0**	**622.5**	**243.5**
Other Water Consumption						
Shared Athletic Fields		23.2	2.22 AFY per acre	51.5	51.5	0.0
Open Space: Parks/Greenways		65.8	2.22 AFY per acre	146.1	114.5	31.6
Open Space: Agriculture Preserve						
Irrigated Orchards		55.0	2.02 AFY per acre[(3)]	111.1	65.5	45.6
Non-irrigated areas		79.4	No water use	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Other Water Consumption				**308.7**	**231.5**	**77.2**
Total Water Demand				**1,174.7**	**854.0**	**320.7**

Source: Impact Sciences, 2007.

[1] *Demand rates per 2005 Urban Water Master Plan, 2006 and utilize 132 gpd per person.*

[2] *Demand is estimated at 3.75 residents per dwelling for Single Family Attached units, and 3.50 residents per dwelling in both Single Family Detached and Multifamily units.*

[3] *Estimate of water demand for agricultural uses is based on actual use over last five years required to irrigated 336 acres of land under production (816.3 AFY/ 405 acres = 2.02 AFY per acre).*

[4] *The 627 multi-family units include 70 work/live units.*

[5] *The commercial uses include 100 assisted living units.*

- Large landscape conservation programs and incentives
- Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts

- Wholesale agency assistance programs
- Conservation pricing

The combined effect of these policies places responsibility for water conservation on both the developer and the City. However, because the City has not yet adopted a water conservation program that currently applies throughout the City, water conservation savings have not been applied to demand estimates in this report.

The City conducted a study (in 2004 that estimated per capita water demand based on sampling (data logging) actual current water demands for 12 residences for a period of two weeks in late summer. [55] Conclusions of the analysis indicated that the estimated per capita water demand rate was 132 gpd for existing residential customers. The study also concluded that future residential per capita demand will be 102 gpd within the Fagan Canyon development. This reduced per capita water demand will result from the use of high-efficiency clothes-washing machines, ultra low-flow toilets, low-flow showerheads, and evapotranspiration sensor based irrigation controllers. These water conservation measures will be required for all Fagan Canyon development projects, and will be considered by the City on a case-by-case basis for other new developments.

To address concerns about which per capita demand rates should be used, an estimate using the 163 gpd per capita was completed. At this demand rate, the amount of water that the East Area 1 Specific Plan would need would be 1,359.2 AFY as shown in **Table 9, Annual Average Water Demand at Buildout Using 163 gpd per Capita (2020)**.

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[55] City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, p. 14.

Table 9
Annual Average Water Demand at Buildout Using 163 gpd per Capita (2020)

Land Use	Total Units	Area (acres)	Demand Rates	Annual Demand (AFY)	Demand from Santa Paula Basin (AFY)	Demand from Fillmore Basin (AFY)
Potable Water Consumption						
Residential[1]	**1500 units**					
Single Family Attached	266 units		163 gpd per person	182.1	118.4	63.7
Single Family Detached	607 units		163 gpd per person	387.8	164.2	223.6
Multifamily	627 units[4]		163 gpd per person	400.7	400.7	0.0
Light Industrial	**150,000 sq. ft.**		**2.49/sq. ft./yr**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**
Commercial	**285,000 sq. ft.[5]**		**15.10g/sq. ft./yr**	**13.2**	**13.2**	**0.0**
Civic/Institutional						
Elementary School		10.8	1.81 AFY per acre	19.5	8.7	10.8
High School		8.3	1.81 AFY per acre	15.0	15.0	0.0
Community College		11.6	1.81 AFY per acre	21.0	21.0	0.0
Civic Facilities		5.6	1,81 AFY	10.1	10.1	0.0
Subtotal Potable Water Demand				**1,050.5**	**752.4**	**298.1**
Other Water Consumption						
Shared Athletic Fields		23.2	2.22 AFY per acre	51.5	51.5	0.0
Open Space: Parks/Greenways		65.8	2.22 AFY per acre	146.1	114.5	31.6
Open Space: Agriculture Preserve						
Irrigated Orchards		55.0	2.02 AFY per acre[2]	111.1	65.5	45.6
Non-irrigated areas		79.4	No water use	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Other Water Consumption				**308.7**	**231.5**	**77.2**
Total Water Demand				**1,359.2**	**983.9**	**375.3**

Source: Impact Sciences, 2007.

1 *Demand is estimated at 3.75 residents per dwelling for Single Family Attached units, and 3.50 residents per dwelling in both Single Family Detached and Multifamily units.*

2 *Estimate of water demand for agricultural uses is based on actual use over last five years required to irrigated 336 acres of land under production (816.3 AFY/ 405 acres = 2.02 AFY per acre).*

4 *The 627 multi-family units include 70 work/live units.*

5 *The commercial uses include 100 assisted living units.*

6.0 EXISTING WATER USE

Approximately 405 acres of the East Area 1 Specific Plan site is under cultivation for a variety of crops, including avocado and lemon orchards.[56] Over the last six years, the water required to meet production needs has averaged 816.3 AFY; this has resulted in an annual average water demand of 2.02 AFY per acre. The balance of the Specific Plan site is upland areas and is not irrigated.

Water supply for irrigation on the project site has been historically supplied from on-site wells that extract groundwater from the Santa Paula and Fillmore Basins. The water table underlying the subject property is at a depth of approximately 20 to 40 feet.[57, 58] The groundwater production has occurred at two on-site water wells located near the south central portion of the property. Well No. 4 was drilled in 1968 and is located near the existing barn (3N/21W-2R2), and well No. 6, drilled in 1988, is located north of the farm structures (3N/21W-1N2). These wells supply water for both domestic consumption and agriculture irrigation uses. At the time each these wells were drilled, they were capable of 1,200 gpm and 2,500 gpm, respectively. Well No. 6 has withdrawn groundwater from the Fillmore basin and has averaged 329 AFY per year for the seven-year period ending 2005. [59] A third well is located on the Newsom Ranch property (3N/21W-11AO1); the drilling of the well was completed on February 18, 1969, and it is an agricultural irrigation well.[60] Wells that serve residential structures are mandated by the County to conduct a performance test on the well to ensure enough water would be sourced to the residential structures. This particular well (3N/21W-11AO1) is an agricultural irrigation well; pumping capabilities for irrigation wells are not recorded by the County of Ventura. This well has averaged 122 AFY production for the past six years; Well No. 4 and the well on the Newsom property have withdrawn water from the Santa Paula Basin.[61]

The Limoneira Company has a total allocation of groundwater rights within the Santa Paula Basin under the Judgment of 3,173 AFY and the Newsom Ranch has an allocation of 138.1 AFY. Approximately 1,145 AFY of the total 3,173 AFY for the Limoneira Company is available for use on the project site; all of the

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56 Impact Sciences, Agricultural Resources Study for the Proposed East Area 1 Specific Plan Project, Santa Paula, California, June 2007.

57 Leighton and Associates, Inc. Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation Report, Proposed Mixed Use Development, Limoneira – East Area 1, Santa Paula, California, Unincorporated Ventura County, California, January 23, 2007, p. 14.

58 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Limited Phase II Assessment, Limoneira and Newsom Ranches, Ventura County, California, January 18, 2007.

59 United Water Conservation District, 2005 Annual Basin Report - Fillmore Basin.

60 Telephone correspondence with Ms. Barbara Council, County of Ventura, Water Resources Division September 10, 2007.

61 Personnel communication from Frank Brommenschenkel to Joe Gibson dated February 14, 2007.

138.1 AFY allocation for the Newsom family Trust is available per the judgment the Newsom Ranch property on site. Demand for the project site has averaged 816.3 AFY for a six year period 2000 through 2005 and ranged from a low of 732 AFY to a high of 942 AFY as shown in **Table 10, Historic Water Demand for East Area 1 Specific Plan Property**.

Table 10
Historic Water Demand for East Area 1 Specific Plan Property

Location	Production (AFY) by Year						Six-Year Total	Six-Year Average
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	(AF)	(AFY)
Limoneira property	817	636	817	632	679	641	4222	703.7
Newsom Ranch	115	113	125	100	109	114	676	112.7
Total for East Area 1	932	749	942	732	788	755	4898	816.3

Source: Personnel communication from Frank Brommenschenkel to Joe Gibson dated February 13, 2007 and February 14, 2007.

7.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

7.1 PROJECT DEMAND ESTIMATES

The East Area 1 Specific Plan includes an approximately 501-acre development planned for the east side of the City of Santa Paula. This development will include a variety of residential uses, commercial uses, light industrial use, civic/institutional uses (i.e., schools, parks, and other recreational land uses), and open space. Development of the project is assumed to begin in 2010 and be built in phases over a 10-year period with buildout in 2020.

Table 11, Water Supply and Demand at Buildout (2020), lists specifics of water consumption for the Specific Plan after consideration is given to the use of recycled water from the wastewater treatment plant to meet the demand for non-potable water. As indicated, the total water demand for the Specific Plan ranges from approximately 1,174.7 AFY to 1,359.2 AFY in average years.

The amount of non-potable water that could be used in the future from the City's proposed WRF to irrigate open areas on the Specific Plan site is approximately 308.7 AFY. Based on the anticipated demand evaluation shown in **Table 11**, the Specific Plan net consumptive use (potable water demand) with use of recycled water for open space and park irrigation would increase by 49.7 AFY to 234.2 AFY.

The project does not require or need recycled water to ensure an adequate water supply. The Limoneira Company and the Newsom Family Trust have sufficient Santa Paula Basin groundwater allocations under the Judgment available to transfer to the City, and overlying and/or appropriative rights to the Fillmore Basin, to adequately serve the project without the need for recycled water for non-potable water demands. However, as indicated in the City's UWMP, recycled water will increase the City's availability of supplies as well as increase the reliability of supplies.

It is understood that the City will need to develop a conveyance system (a recycled water system conveyance plan showing where recycled mains will be built) to provide recycled water to supply recycled water to the East Area 1 project. The project does not include any off-site water line improvements to connect the site to the plant to convey recycled water to the site (nor does it need to in order to provide adequate water supplies). The project does include, as described in the East Area 1 Recycled Water Master Plan, an on-site recycled water distribution system. This will allow the project to use recycled water when the City extends a recycled water line to the site and the plant is producing sufficient recycled water to supply the site.

Table 11
Water Supply and Demand at Buildout (2020)

Use and Demand	Anticipated Demand (Using 132 gpd per capita)	Anticipated Demand (Using 163 gpd per capita)
Specific Plan Water Demand		
Domestic Demand	866.0	1,050.6
Shared Athletic Fields	51.5	51.5
Open Space: Parks/Greenways	146.1	146.1
Agricultural Preserve	111.1	111.1
Total Demand Proposed Project	**1,174.7**	**1,359.2**
Existing Site Demand (Average for last five years)	816.3	816.3
Proposed Net Water Demand (Total Proposed less Existing Demand)	358.4	542.9
Recycled Water Available to Meet Non-potable Demand	308.7	308.7
Total Consumptive Use Change (Proposed Net less Recycled Demand)	**49.7**	**234.2**

Source: Impact Sciences, 2007.

In summary, the project does not need or assume recycled water will be provided by any certain date. Rather, the project allows for recycled water to be used when the City can provide it. The worst-case impact then is that potable water from the Santa Paula and Fillmore Basins will be used to satisfy the project's water demands. As discussed herein, there is sufficient groundwater supply available from these basins to supply the project's demands without the use of recycled water. Future recycled water deliveries to the Specific Plan site would free the potable water supplies for alternate uses.

7.2 NORMAL, SINGLE DRY, AND MULTIPLE DRY YEAR WATER SUPPLY

Currently, the entire potable water supply for the City is obtained by pumping from the Santa Paula Basin. The City has obtained additional groundwater pumping rights through a wheeling agreement with the Canyon Irrigation Company. Potential future water supplies include transfers of Santa Paula and Fillmore Basin groundwater rights to the City as new development occurs, City acquisition of potentially available groundwater allocations, State Project Water, and recycled water.

Both of the potential sources of groundwater for the East Area 1 Specific Plan (the Santa Paula and Fillmore Basin) include substantial reserves of groundwater in storage. (See previous discussion.) Thus, so long as groundwater production does not exceed the long-term supply of recharge to the respective basins, these basins will remain a reliable source of water for the City and all of its demands, including the project, during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.

Recycled water production will not be affected by single dry or multiple dry water years. Recycled water supply is directly related to wastewater generation, which is generally associated with indoor potable water use. Currently, there are no restrictions within the City regarding the use of potable water during dry periods. Additionally, the currently proposed uses of recycled water are restricted to non-potable irrigation uses that, if reduced during dry periods, would have little or no impact on the community. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the recycled water supply will be reduced during dry periods.

State Project Water dry year restrictions are not known due to the lack of specificity regarding how the water will be delivered. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that State Project Water will be subject to dry year reductions similar to those reported in the State of California Department of Water Resources 2002 Delivery Reliability Report. A single dry year supply may be reduced by 80 percent and multiple dry years by 60 percent of the normal supply amount.

Water supply scenarios are outlined for current and buildout conditions in **Table 12, Current Water Supply and Demand (2005), Table 13, Buildout Water Supply and Demand Using 132 gpd per Capita (2030),** and **Table 14, Buildout Water Supply and Demand Using 163 gpd per Capita (2030)**, to illustrate the potential impacts to the City's sources of water supply during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.

The City will have sufficient water supplies to meet the anticipated demand during normal, single dry and multiple dry years.

Table 12
Current Water Supply and Demand (2005)

Water Source	Normal Supply (AFY)	Single Dry Year (AFY)	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1 (AFY)	Year 2 (AFY)	Year 3 (AFY)
Existing Supplies					
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412
Santa Paula Creek Surface Water	500	500	500	500	500
Limoneira and Newsom Family Trust Allocations	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1
Fillmore Basin	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0
Total Supply	**7,524.1**	**7,524.1**	**7,524.1**	**7,524.1**	**7,524.1**
Existing Demand					
City of Santa Paula	5,102	5,102	5,102	5,102	5,102
East Area 1 site	816.3	816.3	816.3	816.3	816.3
Total Demand	**5,918.3**	**5,918.3**	**5,918.3**	**5,918.3**	**5,918.3**
Net Surplus	**1,605.8**	**1,605.8**	**1,605.8**	**1,605.8**	**1,605.8**

Source: City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-9. Modified to include Fillmore Basin and other allocations for Santa Paula Basin rights-holders supplies.

7.3 EAST AREA 1 SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT WATER SUPPLY

7.3.1 Domestic Water

The City currently has secured rights to 5,912 AFY of groundwater. The annual average water pumped for use within the City service area for the last seven years is 5,102 AFY resulting in a current net surplus of 810 AFY of groundwater rights.[62] This net surplus is not sufficient to meet the estimated water demand from the Santa Paula Basin; the total project water demand estimated from the Santa Paula Basin is estimated to be between 853.6 AFY and 983.5 AFY. Additionally, the amount of water required from the Fillmore Basin is estimated at between 320.7 AFY and 375.3 AFY; it is anticipated that new City wells on the project site will produce between 320.7 AFY and 375.9 AFY to satisfy the project's demands. Sufficient recycled water supply is anticipated to be available to meet the estimated irrigation demand of the project.

The land associated with the project area has rights to 1,283.1 AFY of groundwater allocations a portion of which will be transferred to the City as part of the development process. In accordance with he City of Santa Paula Municipal Code Section 52.021(B), the project applicant will transfer adequate water supplies to meet the estimated water demand for the project.

62 City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, p. 12 and Table 3-5.

Table 13
Buildout Water Supply and Demand Using 132 gpd per Capita (2030)

Water Source	Normal Supply (AFY)	Single Dry Year (AFY)	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1 (AFY)	Year 2 (AFY)	(Year 3 (AFY)
					Existing Supplies
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412
Santa Paula Creek Surface Water	500	500	500	500	500
Limoneria and Newsom Family Trust Allocations	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1
Total Existing Supplies	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**
Potential Future Supplies[1]					
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation Transfers	454	454	454	454	454
Purchased Groundwater Allocations	200	200	200	200	200
State Project Water[2]	220	44	88	88	88
Recycled Water[3]	400	400	400	400	400
Fillmore Basin Production	320.7	320.7	320.7	320.7	320.7
Total Future Supplies	**1,594.7**	**1,418.7**	**1,456.4**	**1,462.7**	**1,462.7**
Total Supply	**8,789.8**	**8,613.8**	**8,651.5**	**8,657.8**	**8,657.8**
Demand					
Current City Demand	5,961	5,961	5,961	5,961	5,961
East Area 1 Demand	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7	1,174.7
Total Demand	**7,135.7**	**7,135.7**	**7,135.7**	**7,135.7**	**7,135.7**
Net Surplus	**1,654.1**	**1,478.1**	**1,515.8**	**1,522.2**	**1,522.2**

Source: City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-9 and Impact Sciences, 2007.

Notes:

1 *Estimates for potential future water supplies are based on 2010 estimates from the UWMP. Modified to include Fillmore Basin and other allocations for Santa Paula Basin rights-holders supplies.*

2 *20 percent of normal supply in single dry year and 40 percent of normal supply in multiple dry years.*

3 *Equals estimated recycled water demand within the East Area 1 Specific Plan plus new development above current as specified in the General Plan.*

7.3.2 Recycled Water

The project does include, as described in the East Area 1 Recycled Water Master Plan, an on-site recycled water distribution system water to irrigate open space, greenbelt, and park areas. This will allow the project to use recycled water when the city extends a recycled water line to the site and the plant is producing sufficient recycled water to supply the site. The City will need to complete environmental review of the recycled water distribution conveyance system when it is designed and ready to build. As shown in **Tables 8 and 9**, approximately 197.6 AFY of recycled water would be used to irrigate the shared

athletic fields, open space, greenbelt, and park areas proposed. An additional 111.1 AFY of water will be used to maintain the agricultural preserve. This is a total of 308.7 AFY of recycled water. If recycled water were provided, the project would not require 231.1 AFY of water from the Santa Paula Basin or 77.2 AFY of water from the Fillmore Basin to meet irrigation needs.

Table 14
Buildout Water Supply and Demand Using 163 gpd per Captia (2030)

Water Source	Normal Supply (AFY)	Single Dry Year (AFY)	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1 (AFY)	Year 2 (AFY)	(Year 3 (AFY)
Existing Supplies					
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412
Santa Paula Creek Surface Water	500	500	500	500	500
Limoneria and Newsom Family Trust Allocations	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1	1,283.1
Total Existing Supplies	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**	**7,195.1**
Potential Future Supplies[1]					
Santa Paula Basin Groundwater Allocation Transfers	454	454	454	454	454
Purchased Groundwater Allocations	200	200	200	200	200
State Project Water[2]	220	44	88	88	88
Recycled Water[3]	400	400	400	400	400
Fillmore Basin Production	375.3	375.3	375.3	375.3	375.3
Total Future Supplies	**1,649.3**	**1,473.3**	**1,517.3**	**1,517.3**	**1,517.3**
Total Supply	**8,844.4**	**8,668.4**	**8,712.4**	**8,712.4**	**8,712.4**
Current City Demand	5,102	5,102	5,102	5,102	5,102
East Area 1 Demand	1,359.2	1,359.2	1,359.2	1,359.2	1,359.2
Total Demand	**6,461.2**	**6,461.2**	**6,461.2**	**6,461.2**	**6,461.2**
Net Surplus	**2,383.2**	**2,207.2**	**2,251.2**	**2,251.2**	**2,251.2**

Source: Impact Sciences, 2007
Notes:
[1] *Estimates for potential future water supplies are based on 2010 estimates from the UWMP. Modified to include Fillmore Basin and other allocations for Santa Paula Basin rights-holders supplies.*
[2] *20 percent of normal supply in single dry year and 40 percent of normal supply in multiple dry years.*
[3] *Equals estimated recycled water demand within the East Area 1 Specific Plan plus new development above current as specified in the General Plan.*

It is understood that the City needs to develop a conveyance system (a recycled water system conveyance plan showing where recycled mains will be built) and build them to provide recycled water. The East

Area 1 project does not include any off-site water line improvements to connect the site to the plant to convey recycled water to the site (nor does it need to in order to provide adequate water supplies).

7.3.3 Measures to Develop Water Supplies

As required by Section 10911 of the Water Code, the East Area 1 Specific Plan has completed plans to develop and distribute the water required to support the proposed project. Two water supply reports, the Domestic Water Technical Report[63] and Recycled Water Technical Report,[64] have been completed that outline the design for developing and delivering water to the proposed project. These reports describe the necessary improvements to develop the necessary infrastructure to meet the project's estimated water demand.

Estimated capital costs for completing the domestic water system are approximately $6.061 million and will be funded by the project applicant as part of the East Area 1 project.[65]

Ventura County requires all planned wells to be permitted to ensure the work is completed by a licensed drilling contractor, and to make sure an adequate surface seal is installed. The project would need to obtain well permits from the County of Ventura in accordance with County Well Ordinance No. 4184.[66] In Addition, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) will provide an amended operating permit that would include the new wells and would need to be coordinated with during the site selection process.

7.4 GROUNDWATER SUFFICIENCY

According to the UWMP, 100 percent of the City's water supply currently comes from groundwater from the Santa Paula Basin. A portion (between 853.6 AFY and 983.5 AFY) of the East Area 1 Specific Plan project's domestic water demand could be supplied from dedication of additional Santa Paula Basin groundwater production allocation from the Limoneira Company and the Newsom Family Trust to the City. The remaining water required for the project (between 320.7 AFY and 375.3 AFY) would be obtained from the Fillmore Basin.

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63 Huitt-Zollars, Inc., East Area 1 Domestic Water Technical Report, Santa Paula, California, April 2007.

64 Ibid., East Area 1 Recycled Water Technical Report, Santa Paula, California, April 2007.

65 Ibid., East Area 1 Specific Plan Comparison Cost estimates, June 27, 2007.

66 Ventura County Municipal Code, Division 4 – Public Health Chapter 8 – Water Article 1 – Groundwater Conservation, Ventura County Well Ordinance No. 4181, An Ordinance of the County of Ventura Repealing and Reenacting Ventura County Ordinance Code Section 4811 et seq. Relating to Groundwater Conservation.

The SPBPA and UWCD monitor groundwater pumping within the Santa Paula Basin. While there have been periodic declines in water levels within the Basin, members of the TAC agree that the Basin is not in an overdraft condition and additional yield appears to be feasible with additional pumping from the eastern end of the Basin. The Yield Study's findings also identified additional pumping from the eastern end of the Basin as a means of enhancing total Basin yield.

The City is not limited to its allocation in any single year, but may produce as much as seven times its annual average allocations over a seven-year period. There are no restrictions regarding pumping in single dry or multiple dry water years subject to court order. Groundwater pumping by the City from the Santa Paula Basin is not anticipated to be subject to any reductions in the dry year analysis. This conclusion is based on the results of the Santa Paula Basin Yield Study completed in July 2003, which analyzed two periods—1944 through 1998, and 1983 through 1995.

Groundwater produced from the Fillmore Basin will also be reliable during single dry or multiple dry water years. As discussed earlier, DWR's Bulletin 118 and UWCD's data reveal that the basin's water table remains near historic highs. Further, Bulletin 118 reports that as of 1999, the Ventura County Water Resources section estimated the Fillmore Basin was about 95 percent full with almost 7,000,000 acre-feet of water in storage within the Basin.[67] Thus, there appears to be ample groundwater supplies available within the Fillmore Basin to support the proposed production of groundwater for the portion of the project overlying the Fillmore Basin. Given the substantial groundwater in storage and the basin's high water table, the Fillmore Basin will support this production in single dry or multiple dry water years. The Fillmore Basin is also managed by an AB 3030 plan (*see* Water Code sections 10750 et seq.), which will help to ensure that cumulative demands upon the basin do not exhaust its long-term supply of groundwater.

The City of Santa Paula has been using the Santa Paula Basin as a source of water supply to serve its existing customers. The Limoneira Company and Newsom Family Trust have been using the Santa Paula and Fillmore Basins as a source of water for irrigation and domestic purposes in accordance with their overlying rights and allocation under the Santa Paula Basin Judgment.

The total demand for domestic and non-domestic purposes, between 1,174.7 AFY and 1,359.2 AFY, would be greater than the amount of water currently used for agricultural purposes, 816 AFY. However, the project's total demand of between 1,174.7 AFY and 1,359.2 AFY is considerably, less than the current allocation of groundwater available for this site from the Santa Paula Basin (1,283.1 AFY), and the 329.0 AFY available from the Fillmore Basin (for a total of 1,612.1 AFY).

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67 State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, *California Groundwater*, Bulletin 118 Update 2003, October 2003.

In accordance with City of Santa Paula Municipal Code, landowners or developers are required to transfer groundwater rights, or pay an in-lieu fee, to the City as a condition of project approval or when property annexed. The East Area 1 Specific Plan Area has a groundwater allocation of 1,283.1 AFY. Upon annexation, the applicants will transfer a portion of this allocation equal to the amount of groundwater needed to serve the project. Likewise, upon annexation, the applicants will transfer overlying rights within the Fillmore Basin to the City.

Based upon the forgoing analysis, the City of Santa Paula will have sufficient right to extract the necessary 1,174.7 AFY to 1,359.2 AFY from the project site to serve the proposed East Area 1 Specific Plan, based on the parameters of the existing basin management program, the nature of the existing use programs implemented by the City, and the proposed transfer of sufficient quantities of groundwater rights to serve the proposed subdivision without decreasing availability of water supply for its existing customers.

7.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- The East Area 1 Specific Plan shall require the use of water conservation measures to reduce water demand. These shall include the use of high-efficiency clothes-washing machines, ultra low-flow toilets, low-flow showerheads, and evapotranspiration sensor based irrigation controllers, and other such devices to reduce domestic water consumption.

- The East Area 1 Specific Plan, as a condition of approval, will implement a water use study and monitoring program to determine the actual per capita use for residential users. This water use study and monitoring program will be conducted over a period not more than one calendar year after the completion and occupancy of the Haun Creek Neighborhood (Planning Area "D" on Table 1). This study would include a survey of customer uses that would be available from customer billing records on a monthly basis.

7.6 CONCLUSIONS

Sufficient water supplies exist to support the proposed East Area 1 Specific Plan development based on the following facts:

- The City of Santa Paula has been identified as the public water supplier for the East Area 1 Specific Plan project.

- A portion of the estimated water demand for the East Area 1 Specific Plan project was included in the City of Santa Paula's 2005 UWMP.

- Limoneira Company and the Newsom Family Trust will transfer adequate groundwater rights to meet the proposed East Area 1 Specific Plan demand requirements from existing entitlements.

- The total estimated water demand for the City of Santa Paula and the East Area 1 Specific Plan project at buildout is between 10,145.6 and 10,330.2 AFY (see **Table 5**).
- The East Area 1 Specific Plan project is required to install water conservation measures.
- The East Area 1 Specific Plan will complete a water-use study and monitoring program to determine actual water use.
- The City has identified several potential water supply sources including:
  - Groundwater Allocation Transfers
  - Purchased Groundwater Allocations
  - State Project Water
  - Recycled Water
- The total water supply including existing and potential supply sources is estimated to be between 10,205.7 AFY and 10,389.8 AFY (see **Table 5**).
- Conclusions in the WSA are based on the results of the City's 2005 UWMP, Santa Paula Basin Yield Study completed in July 2003, which analyzed two time periods—1944 through 1998 and 1983 through 1995, DWR's Bulletin 118, 2003 Update, and UWCD's groundwater monitoring data.
- Adoption of a water conservation program by the City would provide additional water supply availability benefits, as would conversion of existing exterior irrigation to recycled water use.
- Existing water supply sources include groundwater from the Santa Paula and Fillmore Basins and a water wheeling agreement with the Canyon Irrigation Company.
- The 2003 Yield Study, DWR's Bulletin 118 (2003 Update), and UWCD's groundwater monitoring data indicate that Santa Paula Basin is not in overdraft.
- DWR's Bulletin 118 (2003 Update) and UWCD's groundwater monitoring data indicate that Fillmore Basin is not in overdraft.

8.0 REFERENCES

City of Santa Paula, Potable Water Master Plan, prepared by Boyle Engineering Corporation, October 2005.

City of Santa Paula, Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, June 2006, Table 3-5, Potential Development and Estimated Future Water Demand.

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9.0 REPORT PREPARATION

9.1 ORGANZIATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED

Impact Sciences, Inc.

Tony Locacciato, Managing Principal
Joe Gibson, Senior Project Manager
Chris Graham, Staff Environmental Planner

Frank B & Associates, Santa Paula, California

Frank Brommenschenkel, Groundwater Consultant

Hatch & Parent, Santa Barbara, California

Russ McGlothlin, Attorney

United Water Conservation District

Ken Turner

10.0 VERIFICATION

This Water Supply Assessment has been prepared by City of Santa Paula and its representative as of the date below. Based upon the analysis set forth within this Water Supply Assessment, the City verifies that there will be sufficient water supplies for the East Area 1 Specific Plan during all hydrologic conditions, including normal, single dry and multiple dry years, for more than 20 years into the future. The undersigned hereby represents that he or she has the authority on behalf of City of Santa Paula to execute and make effective this Verification.

City of Santa Paula by:

_____

Signature

_____

Name and Title

_____

APPENDIX A

Stipulated Judgment

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Riverside, CA 92501
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Special Counsel for City of San Buenaventura,
Defendant and Cross-Complainant

VENTURA COUNTY
SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS
FILED
MAR 7 - 1996
SHEILA GONZALEZ, Superior and Municipal Courts Executive Officer and Clerk
BY: _____, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF VENTURA

UNITED WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, Petitioner and Plaintiff, vs. CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA and DOES 1 through 1,000, Inclusive, Respondent and Defendant.	CASE NO. 115611 (Complaint filed April 9, 1991) JUDGMENT
LIMONEIRA COMPANY, ALTA MUTUAL WATER CO., et al., Intervenors	
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, Cross-Complainant, vs. LIMONEIRA COMPANY, ALTA MUTUAL WATER CO., et al., Cross-Defendants.	

RECITALS

(a) Complaint. On or about April 9, 1991, the United Water Conservation District (sometimes "District") filed its Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint against the City of San Buenaventura (sometimes "City"). The pleadings alleged a violation of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to the proposed construction by the City of a new well or wells in the Santa Paula Basin (sometimes "Basin"), the expansion of an existing water conditioning facility, and increased extractions from the City's Saticoy wells. The Complaint further alleged that the Santa Paula Basin was in a condition of overdraft or threatened overdraft, and that the City's proposed production of water therefrom, together with the pumping of others from the Basin, would exceed the safe yield thereof. In its First Amended Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint, the District alleged on information and belief that there was no surplus or temporary surplus available in the Basin for appropriation by the City.

(b) Complaint in Intervention. By stipulation and order filed June 18, 1991, pumpers from the Santa Paula Basin were allowed to intervene. By stipulation and order filed February 20, 1996, plaintiffs in intervention were allowed to file a first amended complaint in intervention naming the following Santa Paula Basin pumpers as plaintiff intervenors: Limoneira Company, Alta Mutual Water Company, Inc., Aliso Vista Ranch, Associated Concrete Products, Inc., Farmers Irrigation Company, Inc., Hampton Canyon Ranch, Leavens Ranches, John McConica II, John McGrath & Sons,

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Nichols Associates, Petty & Petty, Robert L. Pinkerton & Sons, Rancho Attilio, Rancho Filoso, J. M. Sharp Company, Southern Pacific Milling, Thermal Belt Mutual Water Company, Inc., Walking Beam Ranches, We 5 Properties, Randall Axell as Trustee of the Dorothy E. Axell Trust, Basso Properties, Billiwhack Ranch, Frank R. Brucker as Trustee of the Frank R. Brucker Trust, Casa De Oro Ranch, Nola Clow as Trustee of the Monte Clow Estate, Gladys Daily Coffman, Paul R. and Irene Cummings & Sons, Flying-D Ranch, Evergreen Ranch AKA San Miguel Products, J. J. & H. H. Finch, Galbreaith Brothers, Inc., Gooding Ranch (John F. Gooding), Eva Gregory as Trustee of the Gregory Family Trust, Elizabeth Broome Grether, Ann B. Priske, John S. Broome Jr. as Trustee of the John S. Broome Jr. Trust, Hadley-Williams Partnership, Regents of the University of California, Headley Property Corporation, La Mesa Partnership #1, Fred Malzacher, John R. McConica et al., John R. McConica II et al., Alice C. Newsom as Trustee of the Newsom Family Trust, Nutwood Farms, Roger Orr as Trustee of the Orr Family Trust, Panamerican Seed, Pear Blossom Town & Country Market, Inc., Wesley Pinkerton Estate, W. B. Pinkerton Limited Partnership, W. J. Pinkerton Estate Ranch #1 & #2, R. F. Robertson as Trustee of the Robertson Family Trust, Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association, City of Santa Paula, Saticoy Foods Corp., Frank Silva, John Shores Family Partnership, Shozi Brothers, Tri-Leaf Nursery (Bruce Arikawa), Tucker Ranch, William Wallace, James W. Williams III. Intervenors sought an adjudication of water rights in the Santa Paula Basin.

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(c) Answers and Cross-Complaint. On or about September 27, 1991, the City of San Buenaventura answered the first amended pleadings of the District and the Complaint in Intervention, and filed a cross-complaint against Intervenors, alleging that the Santa Paula Basin was not then in a condition of overdraft, that surplus or temporary surplus water was available for appropriation, and seeking a declaration of water rights. Subsequently, answers were filed to the City's Cross-Complaint.

(d) Parties. The plaintiff United Water Conservation District is a public agency duly organized and operating under the provisions of Division 21 of the Water Code of the State of California, Sections 74000 through 76501. The defendant City of San Buenaventura is a charter city of the State of California, situated in the County of Ventura, California. Intervenors all pump water from the Santa Paula Basin and include individuals, trusts, partnerships, corporations, mutual water companies, and the City of Santa Paula, a general law city. Intervenors are all members of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association (sometimes "Association" or "SPBPA"), and hereinafter are referred to under those names. The Association shall be included within the meaning of a "party" as used in this Judgment, and all motions on behalf of the Intervenors shall be made by and through the Association, unless an Intervenor makes a request to the Association to bring such a motion and the Association refuses, and provided that this provision shall not be used to involve the City or United in the internal affairs of the Association and its members.

(e) Settlement Negotiations. All of the parties have an interest in the Santa Paula Basin, and in the proper management and protection of both the quantity and quality of this important groundwater supply. The Basin is a significant water resource in the County of Ventura. Members of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association and the City of San Buenaventura exercise rights to pump water from the Basin for reasonable and beneficial uses. The United Water Conservation District does not produce water from the Basin, but the Basin is located within its boundaries and the District is authorized to engage in groundwater management activities and to commence actions to protect the water supplies which are of common benefit to the lands within the District or its inhabitants. Recognizing the need to work together in order to achieve proper basin management and the protection of all uses against overdraft, the parties have joined in extensive technical studies and settlement negotiations. Much engineering, hydrologic and geologic data not previously known have been collected and analyzed by the United Water Conservation District, and verified by the parties. Included therein are estimates of recent pumping from the Basin. The results of these efforts provide the foundation for this Judgment, although all parties recognize that more data and knowledge based upon continued experience and studies are needed. Such data are included in the Engineering Appendix, and made a part hereof.

(f) Assumed Initial Yield. For a period of seven years commencing January 1, 1996, and until modified by the full agreement of the Technical Advisory Committee or by Court order,

the parties have agreed that the assumed initial yield of the Basin shall be considered to be 33,500 acre-feet annually, which corresponds to the maximum amount of recent pumping. This amount, however, does not necessarily represent the safe yield of the Basin on a long term basis. United believes that the additional monitoring and studies called for in Paragraph 4 will show that the safe yield of the Basin is less than this amount. The Association and the City do not necessarily agree with United in this regard. This Judgment represents the beginning of a program of basin management, including the regulation of pumping, which is aimed at meeting the reasonable water supply needs of the parties, including protection for historic users, without harm to the Basin. The Judgment is not a determination of water rights, but represents a complete physical solution under Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution. All pre-existing water rights to groundwater within the Basin held or claimed by any party are hereby settled and defined in terms of the pumping allocations and obligations provided under this Judgment. The respective allocations for each party are expressly set forth in Paragraph 3, subject to modification as provided herein. Any rights to surface water held by the parties are not affected by this Judgment, including but not limited to those rights held by the City of Santa Paula which were the subject of Santa Paula Water Works, et al. v. Julia Peralta (1896) 113 Cal. 38.

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DECREE

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

1. Santa Paula Basin. The boundaries and other relevant features of the Santa Paula Basin are shown upon a map attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof. The Santa Paula Basin is a groundwater basin approximately ten miles in length extending from an area east of the City of Santa Paula to the Saticoy area on the west. The width of the Basin varies from 2 to 3.5 miles, and the surface area of the Basin contains approximately 13,000 acres. The Basin is traversed along its southerly boundary by the Santa Clara River which is a principal source of replenishment to the Basin. The Basin is also recharged by percolation from Santa Paula Creek and other minor tributaries, from subsurface inflow from the Fillmore Basin, from precipitation, and from return flows from applied water. The Basin contains two distinct aquifer systems. One consists of relatively shallow, unconfined alluvial deposits associated generally with the floodplain of the Santa Clara River. The other is comprised of deeper, confined aquifer systems within the San Pedro Formation. The deepest part of the Basin is approximately 4,000 feet, and approximately 4,900,000 acre-feet of water are contained in storage. Well depths of existing wells vary to a maximum depth of approximately 1000 feet. While there have been periodic declines in water levels within the Basin, the City and the SPBPA agree that the Basin is not currently in a state of overdraft. The groundwater within the Basin, and any extractions thereof, are subject to the Judgment. The parties will

operate the Basin and monitor groundwater extractions in conformance with the provisions of the Judgment so as to avoid overdraft and minimize potential adverse impacts. Within the meaning of this Judgment, the term Basin does not include surface water as it may exist from time to time in Santa Paula Creek or in the Santa Clara River.

2. Wells Pumping from Basin. The wells described on Exhibit "B," attached hereto and made a part hereof, are determined for purposes of this Judgment to be producing water from the Santa Paula Basin.

3. Pumping Allocations. For a period of seven years commencing January 1, 1996, the following pumping allocations shall apply:

(a) Members of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association shall have a cumulative allocation to pump on average 27,500 acre-feet annually. Any person producing groundwater from the Basin and not a party to the Judgment is referred to herein as a nonparty. The 27,500 acre-feet annual allocation shall be held in trust by the Association for the benefit of the members of the Association and any nonparties, and it shall be distributed among the members of the Association and nonparties as follows:

SANTA PAULA GROUNDWATER BASIN

PARTY ALLOCATIONS

Party Name	Individual Party Allocations
Aliso Vista Ranch	1.8
Alta Mutual Water Company, Inc.	758.1
Associated Concrete Products, Inc.	5.8
Randall Axell as Trustee of the Dorothy E. Axell Trust	362.3
Basso Properties	43.4
Billiwhack Ranch	161.4
Frank R. Brucker as Trustee of the Frank R. Brucker Trust	121.8
Casa De Oro Ranch	99.3
Nola Clow as Trustee of the Monte Clow Estate	33.6
Gladys Daily Coffman	97.0
Paul R. and Irene Cummings & Sons	50.7
Flying-D Ranch	321.2
Evergreen Ranch AKA San Miguel Products	282.3
Farmers Irrigation Company, Inc.	9,406.4
J.J. & H.H. Finch	201.4
Galbreaith Brothers Inc.	78.4
Gooding Ranch (John F. Gooding)	101.8
Eva Gregory as Trustee of the Gregory Family Trust	50.7
Elizabeth Broome Grether, Ann B. Priske, John S. Broome Jr. as Trustee of the John S. Broome Jr. Trust	97.6
Hadley-Williams Partnership	129.2
Hampton Canyon Ranch	21.9

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Party Name	Individual Party Allocations
Regents of the University of California	23.1
Headley Property Corporation	763.5
La Mesa Partnership #1	469.5
Leavens Ranches	297.0
Limoneira Company	3,173.1
Fred Malzacher	3.2
John McConica II	24.7
John R. McConica et al.	5.8
John R. McConica II et al.	70.8
John McGrath & Sons	101.9
Alice C. Newsom as Trustee of the Newsom Family Trust	138.1
Nichols Associates	46.7
Nutwood Farms	126.4
Roger Orr as Trustee of the Orr Family Trust	193.9
Panamerican Seed	410.3
Pear Blossom Town & Country Market, Inc.	33.1
Petty & Petty	116.0
Robert L. Pinkerton & Sons	62.1
Wesley Pinkerton Estate	61.9
W. B. Pinkerton Limited Partnership	39.1
W. J. Pinkerton Estate Ranch #1 & #2	291.2
Rancho Attilio	335.8
Rancho Filoso	119.6
R. F. Robertson as Trustee of the Robertson Family Trust	39.1

Party Name		Individual Party Allocations
City of Santa Paula		6,085.5
Saticoy Foods Corp.		134.0
Frank Silva		108.6
J. M. Sharp Company		167.3
John Shores Family Partnership		126.7
Shozi Brothers		66.2
Southern Pacific Milling		107.5
Thermal Belt Mutual Water Company, Inc.		497.3
Tri-Leaf Nursery (Bruce Arikawa)		8.8
Tucker Ranch		68.0
Walking Beam Ranches		13.0
William Wallace		2.9
We 5 Properties		9.8
James W. Williams III		27.6
Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association as Trustee for the following Nonparties:		704.8
ABC Rhubarb Farms	31.1	
Andrew Alsono	1.1	
Patricia Conklin	2.7	
Thomas Courtmarche	1.0	
G. Dominguez	0.9	
William Garman	2.0	
Juanamaria Land Company	220.0	
Albert Kimura	37.5	
Tama Kimura	55.9	
Madeline Lassich	1.1	
Richard Ray	0.1	

51.1AF

16 Non-Parties

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Party Name	Individual Party Allocations
Thomas H. Vint	4.9
Southern California Edison Co.	12.5
Ventura County, Jail Property	172.2
Ventura County, Parks Department	131.0
Ventura Unified School District	30.8
TOTALS:	27,500.0

The Association shall use its continuing best efforts to obtain the voluntary joinder of any nonparty to the Judgment. Any party may initiate legal proceedings to compel the joinder of any nonparty. The Technical Advisory Committee shall monitor and annually report the individual and cumulative groundwater production by all nonparties. Both the groundwater production of the Association and the groundwater production of the nonparties shall be attributed to the cumulative annual allocation available for the Association as set forth in Paragraph 3(c). In the event the combined pumping of the Association and the nonparties exceed the Association's allocation as provided in Paragraph 3(c), the Association shall be responsible for the over-production, and shall reduce its future groundwater production by an amount sufficient to offset the quantity of over-production by the nonparties. Under no circumstances shall the combined production by members of the Association and the nonparties exceed the Association's allocation

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provided in Paragraph 3(c), subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5(b) and 5(d).

Water produced pursuant to this allocation shall be applied to reasonable and beneficial uses within the Basin, except for lands located outside of the Basin which are presently supplied with Basin water. Such lands are described in Exhibit "C," attached hereto and made a part hereof. No additional exports shall be allowed. Groundwater supplied to the customers of the City of Santa Paula is not an "export" within the meaning of the Judgment. To the extent that the City pumps water at the request of Alta Mutual Water Company for delivery to the Company's customers, such amounts of water shall be charged against the allocation attributable to Alta Mutual Water Company and not against the City's allocation. The City shall report annually to the Association the amount of all water delivered on behalf of the Alta Mutual Water Company.

(b) The City of San Buenaventura shall have an allocation to pump on average 3,000 acre-feet annually for distribution in its municipal water supply system, and for reasonable and beneficial uses by its customers. The City's present production is from a well known as Saticoy 2, and in the future its allocation may be pumped in whole or in part from an additional well proposed to be drilled, known as Saticoy 3, the proposed site of which is in the west end of the Basin approximately 1000 yards from Saticoy 2.

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(c) The cumulative pumping allocation in Paragraph 3(a) and the City's allocation in Paragraph 3(b) shall be based on calendar years and shall be averaged over seven years commencing January 1, 1996. The parties are not limited to their respective allocations in any single year, but may produce seven times their average annual allocations over the seven-year period. Thereafter, and until modified by full agreement of the Technical Advisory Committee or Court order, the applicable seven year period shall be the immediately preceding seven calendar years. In the event reductions in allocations are required pursuant to Paragraph 6, the reductions shall be implemented prospectively so that any portion of a party's unused allocation accrued during the immediately preceding seven year period is not lost or forfeited. Pumping within these allocations may occur from present wells, from replacement wells, or from new wells.

(d) Upon review of the Technical Advisory Committee, the Association and the City may agree in writing to permit extractions from the Basin in addition to these pumping allocations, either in view of hydrologic conditions in the Basin, or to meet specific individual needs, or as part of a program to determine whether surplus water exists, and if so, to what extent.

(e) During the first seven year period commencing January 1, 1996, the difference between the total pumping allocations of the City and the Association, and the assumed yield for that period, namely, 3000 acre-feet annually, shall be

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available to meet the needs of the City under a Class II emergency, pursuant to the requirements of Paragraph 7 hereof.

4. Basin Monitoring and Studies. A Technical Advisory Committee shall be formed with equal representation from the United Water Conservation District, the City of San Buenaventura, and the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association. Appointments to the Committee shall be in the discretion of the respective parties, but at least one representative of each party shall have technical qualifications appropriate to the tasks of the Committee. To the extent possible, the Technical Advisory Committee shall work by consensus. Disputes may be resolved on motion to the Court brought by any of the parties, or through independent arbitration, provided that an effort is first made to resolve the matter in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 17(d). The Committee initially shall establish a program to monitor conditions in the Basin, including but not necessarily limited to verification of future pumping amounts, measurements of groundwater levels, estimates of inflow to and outflow from the Basin, increases and decreases in groundwater storage, and analyses of groundwater quality. In addition, the Committee shall undertake or cause to be made studies which may: assist in determining the amount of water which can be taken from the Basin without causing overdraft; assist in determining whether surplus or temporary surplus water exists, and if so, to what extent; identify additional replenishment sources for the Basin; develop programs for the conjunctive use and operation of the Basin; and provide such other information as may be useful in developing a management plan for operation of the Basin. The

Committee shall also consider and attempt to agree upon the safe yield of the Basin. The United Water Conservation District shall have the primary responsibility for collecting, collating and verifying the data required under the monitoring program, and shall present the results thereof in annual reports to the Technical Advisory Committee.

5. Future Pumping. At the end of the initial seven year period provided herein, any party, or the Technical Advisory Committee if it is in full agreement, may seek to have the Court review the assumed initial yield agreed to in Paragraph (f), and the pumping allocations provided in Paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b), and to determine the safe yield of the Basin. If no such review is sought, these pumping allocations shall remain in effect until further order of the Court.

(a) Any party or the Committee seeking such a review and determination shall file with the Court as part of its motion a written report including its recommendation and the data in support thereof. The report may recommend that the assumed initial yield of 33,500 acre-feet annually be adjusted either upward or downward, or otherwise modified. The Court shall conduct a hearing on the recommendation. The parties' Stipulation to use an assumed initial yield of 33,500 acre-feet annually for the first seven years shall have no bearing on any party's right to seek a safe yield determination that is either greater or less.

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(b) If the Court finds that the safe yield of the Basin is greater than 30,500 acre-feet annually, or that temporary surplus may exist under certain conditions, the City of San Buenaventura and the Santa Paula Basin Pumping Association may both apply to increase their respective pumping allocations, and the Court relying upon established principles of water law shall determine how the additional water shall be allocated.

(c) If the Court finds that the safe yield of the Basin is less than the total pumping allocations provided in Paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b), then the pumping allocations of the parties shall be reduced in accordance with Paragraph 6, unless the Court finds that certain practical measures may be taken that will prevent harm to the Basin or to existing users.

(d) If either the Technical Advisory Committee or any party recommends a more flexible management plan for the operation of the Basin, the Court shall have authority after noticed hearing to modify the pumping allocations of the parties, provided that any such modifications will promote the more efficient use of the groundwater supply, will not result in overdraft or harm to existing users, and will not modify the priorities identified in Paragraph 6.

6. Overdraft. At the end of the seven-year period provided herein, and upon motion and hearing as provided in Paragraph 5(a), if the Court finds that the safe yield of the Basin is less than the total pumping allocations provided in Paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b),

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reductions in pumping shall be required in the following order of priority:

(a) Stage 1. All uses in excess of the pumping allocations provided in Paragraph 3(a) and 3(b) shall first be cut back.

(b) Stage 2. The cumulative pumping allocation of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association shall be reduced by 500 acre-feet annually, such reduction reflecting reasonable conservation that can be achieved. The Association shall determine how any reduction in its cumulative allocation required under any Stage of Paragraph 6 shall be implemented.

(c) Stage 3. The pumping allocation of the City of San Buenaventura shall be reduced to 1141 acre-feet annually, such amount reflecting the City's annual historical maximum production prior to commencement of this action.

(d) Stage 4. The remaining pumping allocations of the parties shall be further reduced simultaneously by the following amounts: 2000 acre-feet annually by the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association, and 500 acre-feet annually by the City of San Buenaventura.

(e) Stage 5. The City of San Buenaventura shall cease pumping from the Basin.

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(f) Stage 6. The remaining pumping allocation of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association shall be reduced by whatever amount is required to bring production into balance with the safe yield of the Basin.

The timing of each reduction set forth above shall be determined by the Court, allowing sufficient time between stages to determine whether any further cutbacks are necessary. The Technical Advisory Committee shall attempt to develop a trigger perhaps based upon water levels, to determine when overdraft is deemed to commence and reductions in pumping are required. In the event the Technical Advisory Committee is unable to agree upon such a trigger, the issue of the commencement of overdraft, and required reductions in pumping, shall remain within the jurisdiction of the Court, to be decided upon motion of any party.

7. Emergency Pumping. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraphs 3(b), 5(c) and 6, and in addition to the amounts available thereunder, the City of San Buenaventura shall have the right, under the conditions hereinafter set forth, to pump water from the Basin during an emergency in order to reasonably supply public needs. Before this section applies, the City shall first meet its needs from any supplies that are reasonably available from City sources other than the Basin. The rights under this Paragraph shall apply only so long as an emergency exists.

(a) An emergency causing a water shortage may result from a sudden and unexpected occurrence such as fire, flood,

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earthquake, contamination, systems failure, or extraordinary peak demand, hereinafter referred to as a Class I Emergency. An emergency may also result from a long-term drought situation affecting especially the City's surface water supplies, hereinafter referred to as a Class II Emergency.

(b) The City shall have the right to pump up to 300 acre-feet annually under a Class I Emergency provided that it gives prompt notice to the parties and the Technical Advisory Committee. Such notice shall include a description of the emergency, an explanation of the unavailability of other non-Basin supplies, the expected duration of the emergency, and an estimate of the amount of water required. Any party by motion may challenge the City's pumping under this emergency provision, and if successful, the amount of water pumped under the claim of emergency shall be charged against the City's pumping allocation. The City may pump more than 300 acre-feet annually under a Class I Emergency with the full approval of the Technical Advisory Committee or by order of Court. The City shall not be required to give more than 72 hours notice of any motion seeking Court approval for additional emergency pumping.

(c) The City shall be required to obtain full approval of the Technical Advisory Committee or the Court prior to any emergency pumping under a Class II Emergency. As a prerequisite to any such approval, the City must have in force drought conservation measures at least as stringent as those required in Resolution No. 90-16 adopted February 26, 1990 and in Ordinance No. 90-3 adopted

March 20, 1990, as amended. During the initial seven year period, the amount of water available for a Class II Emergency shall not exceed 3000 acre-feet annually as provided in Paragraph 3(e). Thereafter, there shall be no limit on the amount of water used for such Class II Emergency, provided: that the City render annual reports to the Court and parties concerning its past and projected use of emergency water; that the City mitigate all adverse impacts upon Intervenors, or any of them, caused by the City's emergency pumping; and provided that if the Intervenors or any of them should be required to reduce their respective individual pumping allotments in order to allow the City to pump emergency water under this Paragraph 7(c), the City shall pay the actual damages suffered by such Intervenors. Any such damages shall be determined by the Court under its continuing jurisdiction, and no claim under Government Code, Sections 900 et seq. shall be required.

8. Local Well Interference. The City's Saticoy 2 well is located in close proximity to two wells identified as 2N 22W 02 K02 and 2N 22W 02 K08 (Wittenberg-Livingston Inc.), and is about 400 feet away from Alta Mutual Water Co. Well No. 9, and about 2600 feet away from the Grether Well 35Q-02. The City's proposed Saticoy 3 well is proposed to be drilled in the same locality, and would be about 1800 feet away from the Grether Well. In the event that production from either or both of these City wells causes unreasonable interference with production from any of the wells herein identified, the City shall mitigate such impacts. Mitigation may include, but shall not be limited to, scheduling pumping so as to avoid interference, paying the cost of lowering

the bowls in or deepening the affected wells, or producing water from City wells for use by the owners of such affected wells at costs the owners might otherwise have incurred. Any water produced from the Basin by the City for the benefit of such owners shall be charged against the cumulative pumping allocation of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association. Nothing herein shall preclude any party from seeking relief against any other party for unreasonable well interference.

9. Regulating Pumping within the SPBPA. It shall be the responsibility of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association to keep the total amount of water pumped by its members within the cumulative pumping allocation provided herein. In the event the Association fails to do so, the Court retains jurisdiction over the individual members as parties to this action, and shall issue such orders affecting the individual pumping of the parties as may be required. Successors in interest to any of the parties who are members of the Association shall be joined as parties to the action.

10. Transfers. Upon providing written notification to the Technical Advisory Committee, any party may transfer to any other party or person all or any part of its individual allocation provided in Paragraph 3(a), or as subsequently determined by the Court. Reasonable notice shall be given to the Committee prior to any proposed transfer of any such allocation apart from the land where the water has been used. Any such transfer shall be subject to all provisions of the Judgment, and any transferee not a party

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to the action shall be required to join as a party in order for the transfer to be effective. Any transfer to the City of San Buenaventura shall reduce the allocation of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association by the amount of the transfer.

11. Storage of Water. Nothing in this Judgment is intended to preclude the underground storage of water in the Basin provided:

(a) That the water to be stored is imported, or is reclaimed or native water that would otherwise waste to the ocean or would not replenish the Basin.

(b) That the storage program is approved in advance by the full agreement of the Technical Advisory Committee.

(c) That the storage program will not adversely impact the water quality of the Basin.

(d) That the storage program will not cause injury to any vested rights.

(e) That in the event the storage of water causes the Basin to spill, the first water lost to the Basin shall be deemed to be the stored water.

(f) That title may be retained to water stored underground pursuant to this Paragraph, and the stored water less

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losses may be pumped in addition to the pumping allocations, provided no injury is caused to any Intervenor or party.

12. Forfeiture. It is in the interest of sound Basin management that no party be encouraged to take or use more water than is actually required. Failure to produce all of the water to which a party is entitled under this Judgment shall not, in and of itself, be deemed to constitute an abandonment or forfeiture of such party's right, either in whole or in part. Abandonment, forfeiture or extinction of any pumping allocation or right decreed herein shall occur only upon written election filed by the party, or upon motion filed by any party or the Technical Advisory Committee, and after hearing thereon. In either case, such loss of right shall be expressly confirmed by order of this Court.

13. Inter-Basin Litigation. In the event of future litigation between any party to this action and water users or water rights holders in basins contiguous or adjacent to the Basin, the parties hereto shall exercise good faith cooperation to preserve and protect their collective pumping allocations settled and determined under this Judgment.

14. Injunction. The parties and each of them, and their agents, successors and assigns, are enjoined from extracting any more water from the Santa Paula Basin than is permitted under this Judgment, and from otherwise violating the terms hereof.

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15. CEQA Dismissal. The causes of action brought by the United Water Conservation District alleging violations of the California Environmental Quality Act are hereby dismissed.

16. Costs and Attorney Fees. Each party shall bear its own costs and attorney fees.

17. Continuing Jurisdiction. Full jurisdiction, power and authority are retained and reserved by the Court for the purpose of enabling the Court, upon motion of any party and after hearing thereon:

(a) to make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the interpretation, enforcement or carrying out of this Judgment;

(b) to determine any dispute between or among the parties concerning the Judgment; and

(c) to modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment whenever in the Court's opinion a substantial change in circumstances, or experience under the Judgment, or the results of new data and studies, justify or require such modification, including modification of the safe yield of the Basin and the pumping allocations, as provided in Paragraph 5.

(d) Prior to any party or the Technical Advisory Committee filing a motion for judicial review or dispute resolution

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under this Judgment, the party shall provide written notice of its intention, together with a brief summary of the basis for the request, to United, the City and the Association. Upon receipt of such request and within 30 days from the date of the notice, United, the City and the Association shall meet to attempt promptly to resolve the dispute without resort to judicial action. This provision shall not apply in the event of an emergency, either Class I or Class II.

DATED: MAR 7 - 1996, 1996.

JOHN J HUNTER
Judge of the Superior Court

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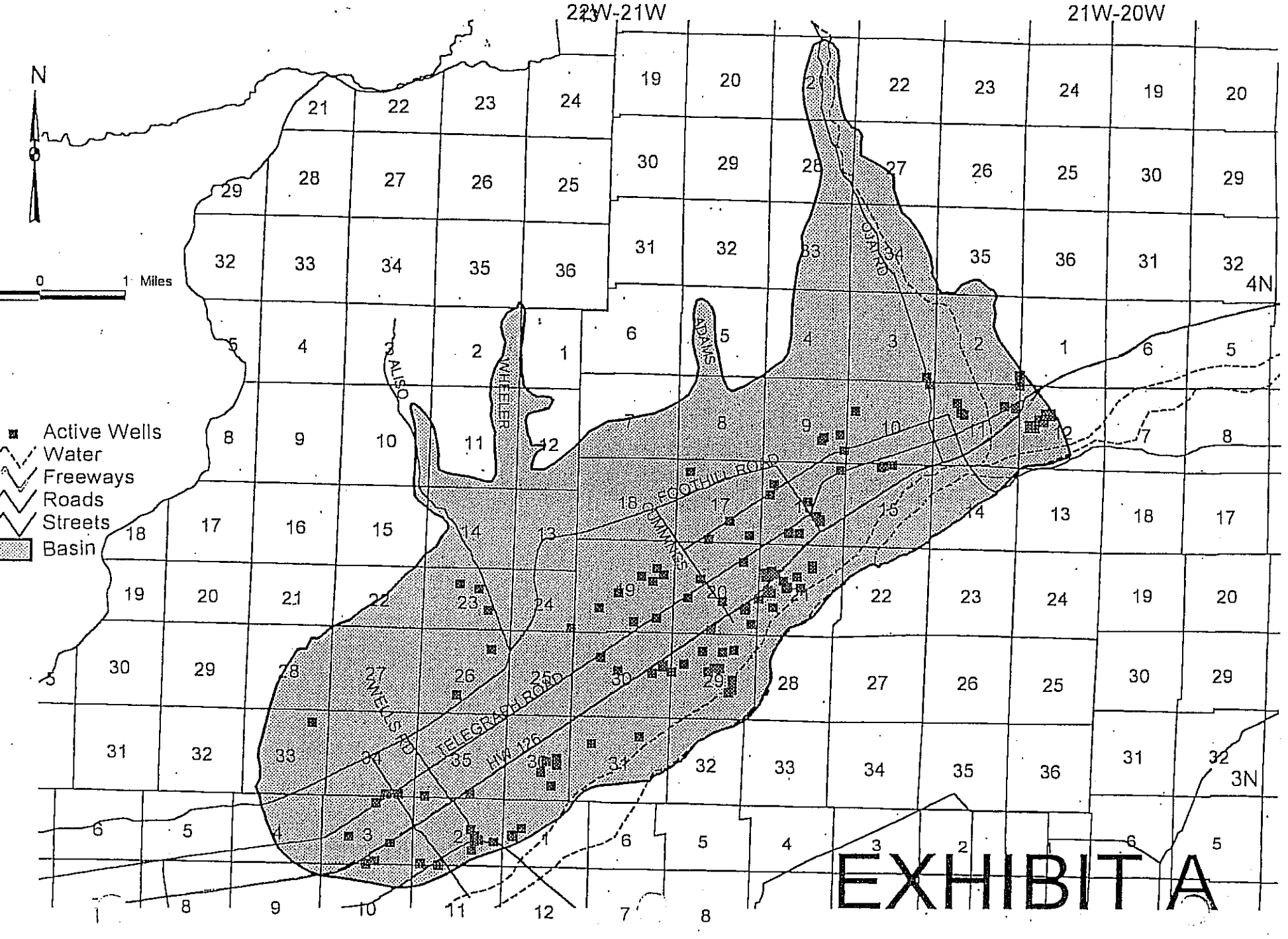
BOUNDARY OF SANTA PAULA GROUNDWATER BASIN SETTLEMENT



Santa Paula Groundwater Basin

WELLS AND OWNERS LIST

State Well No.	Name
03N/21W-16P01	ABC RHUBARB FARMS
03N/22W-23Q01	ALISO VISTA RANCH
03N/21W-21M01	ANDREW ALSONO
02N/22W-02K07	ALTA MUTUAL WATER COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-29K01	ASSOCIATED CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.
03N/21W-16P02	DOROTHY E. AXELL TRUST
03N/21W-16P04	DOROTHY E. AXELL TRUST
03N/21W-09J01	BASSO PROPERTIES
03N/22W-23F02	BILLIWHACK RANCH
03N/21W-29F01	FRANK R. BRUCKER TRUST
03N/21W-20F01	CASA DE ORO RANCH
02N/22W-02K09	CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
03N/21W-20A01	NOLA CLOW TRUST
03N/22W-35N01	GLADYS DAILY COFFMAN (c/o McAVOY)
03N/21W-21D02	PATRICIA CONKLIN
03N/21W-21G01	THOMAS COURTMARCHE
03N/21W-12E07	G. DOMINGUEZ
03N/21W-19R01	EVERGREEN RANCH
03N/21W-09R04	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-12E04	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-12E08	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-12F03	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-16K01	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-16K02	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N-21W-16K03	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.

State Well No.	Name
03N/21W-19H06	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/21W-19H07	FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY, INC.
03N/22W-34Q02	J.J. AND H.H. FINCH
03N/21W-10M01	FLYING "D" RANCH
03N/21W-17Q01	GALBREAITH/PINKERTON/ROBERTSON
02N/22W-02N04	WILLIAM GARMAN
03N/21W-09K02	GOODING RANCH
03N/21W-19L01	GREGORY/CUMMINGS
03N/22W-35Q02	ELIZABETH GRETHER
03N/21W-19A02	HAMPTON CANYON RANCH
03N/22W-36K02	HEADLEY PROPERTY CORPORATION
03N/22W-36R01	HEADLEY PROPERTY CORPORATION
02N/22W-03E01	JUANAMARIA LAND CO./HADLEY/WILLIAMS
03N/21W-11H03	ALBERT KIMURA
03N/21W-11H01	TAMA KIMURA
03N/21W-16E01	LA MESA PARTNERSHIP #1
03N/21W-17R01	LA MESA PARTNERSHIP #1
03N/21W-29B02	MADELINE LASSICH
02N/22W-03M03	LEAVENS RANCHES
03N/22W-24R01	LEAVENS RANCHES.
03N/21W-01N02	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-02P01 ✓	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-02Q01 ✓	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-02R02	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-19G02	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-30F01	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-30H04	LIMONEIRA COMPANY

State Well No.	Name
03N/21W-31B01	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-31E03	LIMONEIRA COMPANY
03N/21W-21G03	FRED MALZACHER
02N/22W-03Q02	JOHN McCONICA, II
03N/21W-21B01	JOHN McCONICA, II, ET AL.
03N/21W-21B03	JOHN McCONICA, II, ET AL.
02N/22W-02N01	JOHN R. McCONICA, ET AL.
03N/21W-20R02	JOHN McGRATH & SONS
03N/21W-21E05	JOHN McGRATH & SONS
03N/21W-21F03	JOHN McGRATH & SONS
03N/21W-21G02	JOHN McGRATH & SONS
03N/21W-11A01	NEWSOM FAMILY TRUST
03N/22W-36H01	NICHOLS ASSOCIATES
03N/22W-36H02	NICHOLS ASSOCIATES
03N/22W-36J01	NUTWOOD FARM
03N/22W-36J02	NUTWOOD FARM
03N/21W-20J03	ORR FAMILY TRUST
03N/21W-20K01	PANAMERICAN SEED
03N/21W-20M01	PANAMERICAN SEED
03N/21W-20P02	PANAMERICAN SEED
03N/21W-10E01	PEAR BLOSSOM TOWN & COUNTRY MARKET, INC.
03N/22W-36K04	PETTY & PETTY
03N/22W-36K05	PETTY & PETTY
03N/21W-17P02	ROBERT L. PINKERTON & SONS
03N/21W-21E01	WESLEY PINKERTON
03N/21W-16E02	W.J. PINKERTON ESTATE RANCH
03N/21W-29B03	W.J. PINKERTON ESTATE RANCH

State Well No.	Name
02N/22W-02K02	RANCHO ATTILIO
02N/22W-02K08	RANCHO ATTILIO
02N/22W-02Q01	RANCHO ATTILIO
03N/21W-09K03	RANCHO FILOSO
03N/22W026P01	RICHARD RAY
03N/22W-34R02	REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
03N/21W-11D02	CITY OF SANTA PAULA
03N/21W-11E02	CITY OF SANTA PAULA #8 E03
03N/21W-11F03	CITY OF SANTA PAULA #9 F03
03N/21W-11J02	CITY OF SANTA PAULA
03N/21W-15C02	CITY OF SANTA PAULA
03N/21W-15C06	CITY OF SANTA PAULA
03N/21W-16A02	CITY OF SANTA PAULA
03N/21W-16G01	CITY OF SANTA PAULA
03N/21W-30H03	SATICOY FOODS CORP.
03N/21W-30H05	SATICOY FOODS CORP.
03N/21W-19M01	J.M. SHARP COMPANY
03N/21W-20J04	JOHN SHORES FAMILY PARTNERSHIP
02N/22W-03B01	SHOZI BROTHERS
02N/22W-01M03	FRANK SILVA
02N/22W-01M04	FRANK SILVA
03N/21W-29K02	SOUTHERN PACIFIC MILLING
03N/21W-29K03	SOUTHERN PACIFIC MILLING
03N/22W-27M02	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
03N/21W-15C04	THERMAL BELT MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
03N/21W-30E01	TRI-LEAF NURSERY
02N/22W-02E03	TUCKER RANCH

State Well No.	Name
02N/22W-03K02	TUCKER RANCH
03N/21W-29E01	VENTURA COUNTY JAIL
03N/21W-30H07	VENTURA COUNTY JAIL
02N/22W-02G01	VENTURA COUNTY PARKS
02N/22W-03P01	VENTURA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
03N/21W-21E03	THOMAS H. VINT
03N/21W-19G03	WALKING BEAM RANCHES
03N/21W-21E02	WILLIAM WALLACE
02N/22W-02J03	WE 5 PROPERTIES
03N/22W-23G01	JAMES WILLIAMS