FINAL DRAFT

2015 Urban Water Management Plan for District 40

Prepared for

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley
Alhambra, California

August 2016

Brown and Caldwell Project 149181

This is a draft and is not intended to be a final representation
of the work done or recommendations made by Brown and Caldwell.
It should not be relied upon; consult the final report.

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List of Abbreviations

°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
ac-ft	acre-foot/feet
ac-ft/yr	acre-foot/feet per year
Act	California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983
ASR	aquifer storage and recovery
AVEK	Antelope Valley East Kern Water District
AVRMG	Antelope Valley Regional Management Group
AVSWCA	Antelope Valley State Water Contractors Association
AVWB	Antelope Valley Water Bank
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BMP	best management practice
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Census	U.S. Census Bureau
CII	commercial, industrial, and institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
County	County of Los Angeles
Court	Superior Court of California
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DAWN	Domestic-Agricultural Water Network
DCR	Delivery Capability Report
District	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40
DMM	demand management measure
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ELT	Early Long-Term Alternative for State Water Project model runs
ETo	evapotranspiration
gpcd	gallon(s) per capita per day
gpd	gallon(s) per day
GWMP	groundwater management plan
ID	identifier
in.	inch(es)
IPR	indirect potable reuse
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LCID	Littlerock Creek Water District
MCL	maximum contaminant limit
M&I	municipal and industrial
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligram(s) per liter
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
N/A	not applicable
PWCP	Phased Water Conservation Plan
PWD	Palmdale Water District
QHWD	Quartz Hill Water District
RCSD	Rosamond Community Service District
RWMG	Regional Water Management Group
SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009
Semitropic	Water Storage District
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SNMP	Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
State	State of California
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWRU	Stored Water Recovery Unit
TDS	total dissolved solids
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UWMP	urban water management plan
WDF	water use duty factor
WRP	water reclamation plant
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSSP2	Water Supply Stabilization Project 2
WTP	water treatment plant

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Executive Summary

This section provides a summary of the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley (District).

Plan Preparation

This UWMP for the District was prepared in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act). The Act requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (ac-ft) of water annually to adopt and submit a UWMP every 5 years to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The purpose of the UWMP is to encourage local water agencies and wholesalers to plan ahead with respect to matching future water supply and demand and to report on water conservation efforts and the implementation of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) to meet the 20 percent water use reduction goal by 2020.

The Act describes the required contents of the UWMP and the coordination, outreach, and adoption procedure. Coordination and outreach were done—as required—with other appropriate water suppliers in the area, suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies. The UWMP was made available for public review, and a public hearing is scheduled for the September 27, 2016, County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors meeting prior to adopting the UWMP.

A UWMP that is accepted by DWR is required for a water supplier to be eligible to receive State of California (State) grant and loan funding.

District Service Area

Eight regions compose the District, which serves customers in the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale (Regions 4 and 34), Pearblossom (Region 24), Littlerock (Region 27), Sun Village (Region 33), Rock Creek (Region 39), Northeast Los Angeles County (Region 35), and Lake Los Angeles (Region 38). Regions 4 and 34 are integrated and operated as one system. Similarly, Regions 24, 27, and 33 are also integrated and operated as one system. The various regions were consolidated into a single district on November 2, 1993. The District encompasses approximately 554 square miles.

The District's projected water demand is based on the projected acreage in each land use category and water use duty factors (WDFs) by customer category. Annual population growth projections are 1.25% over the next 20-year planning horizon. Development is anticipated in the urban areas of Palmdale and Lancaster. Little growth is anticipated outside of those areas. The projected acreage is based on the amount of land that is vacant or currently planned for redevelopment from 2015–35. The projected potable water demand to year 2035 is shown in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1. Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water – Projected (ac-ft/yr)

Water Use Type	2020	2025	2030	2035
Single-family	66,410	74,330	82,170	90,020
Multi-family	3,590	4,020	4,440	4,870

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Table ES-1. Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water – Projected (ac-ft/yr)				
Water Use Type	2020	2025	2030	2035
Commercial [a]	5,050	4,450	3,840	3,230
Industrial	5,380	6,030	6,660	7,300
Institutional/governmental [a]	1,680	1,480	1,280	1,080
Losses [b]	6,180	6,800	7,410	8,020
Total	88,300	97,100	105,800	114,500

a. *Commercial and institutional potable water demands are shown. Recycled water is assumed to be used for the remainder of water use projected for commercial and institutional use types as presented in Table 5-6, below.*

b. *Losses are assumed to be 7% of projected water demand.*

Baseline and Target Updates (gpcd)

In this UWMP update, DWR is allowing for revisions in gallons per capita per day (gpcd) baseline and target analysis. DWR has implemented a new population tool, which was used to recalculate historical population. With this tool, historical population estimates changed slightly. The same target method—Method 1, which was used in the 2010 analysis—was used. It provides a year 2020 per capita demand target of 225 gpcd with an interim year 2015 target of 253 gpcd. The District's 2015 per capita demand is 165 gpcd, meaning the District is in compliance with the conservation requirement of SB X7-7. A summary of compliance is shown in Table ES-2.

Table ES-2. 2015 gpcd Compliance								
Actual 2015 gpcd	2015 Interim Target gpcd	Optional Adjustments to 2015 gpcd Enter "0" for adjustments not used from Methodology 8					2015 gpcd (adjusted if applicable)	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
		Extraordinary Events	Economic Adjustment	Weather Normalization	Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 gpcd		
165	253	0	0	0	0	165	165	Y

a. *2015 reflects water conservation mandated by the State political climate.*

Water Supplies

The District uses both purchased (i.e., imported) water and groundwater as its supply sources. The District purchases water from the Antelope Valley East Kern Water District (AVEK). The projected need for wholesale water was coordinated with AVEK. AVEK receives water from the State Water Project (SWP) and allocates water to municipalities, ranchers, and agricultural water users. AVEK has an allocation of 144,844 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr) of water from the SWP. To maximize the use of its SWP supplies, AVEK has developed the Westside Water Bank within its service area and has entered into various exchange programs with other SWP contractors. AVEK is also able to purchase additional SWP supplies from DWR (such as Article 21 and turnback pool water) when available

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(AVEK 2015). The District has purchased banked groundwater to use for future dry years when supplies from the SWP and groundwater will not meet demands in the future.

Groundwater has historically been the secondary source of potable water supplies. The groundwater basin underlying the District is the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (6-44). In December 2015, the Superior Court of California (Court), Santa Clara County, entered a judgment and physical solution in the *Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases* (2015). Based on the Court's findings that the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin is currently in overdraft, the judgment and physical solution imposes pumping restrictions, which will be fully implemented following a 7-year rampdown period starting in 2016. It is assumed for this UWMP that the District will have an annual pumping right of approximately 23,005 ac-ft/yr based on the rights the District will have in judgment and a related lease agreement with AVEK.

Additional water supplies will have to be acquired and imported into the Antelope Valley to meet the demands associated with the level of growth projected for the service area. To acquire these additional water supplies, the District has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with AVEK to implement a new Water Supply Entitlement Acquisition program for new developments that will be used to acquire additional imported water supplies.

Recycled water is projected to be used in and around the service area.

Water Supply Reliability

The District has adequate water supplies to meet projected demands in all types of water year. The adequacy to meet water demand in a normal water year is summarized in Table ES-3. The District also has adequate water supplies for the single-dry year, and multiple-dry years through the use of banked water. This amount ranges from 25,300 to 70,525 ac-ft/yr based on decreases in imported water from AVEK and SWP water.

Table ES-3. Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 7-2)

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply	110,090	121,590	132,990	144,390
Demand	96,500	108,000	119,400	130,800
Difference (supply minus demand)	13,600	13,580	13,590	13,570

Water conservation is done in conjunction with AVEK. In 2015, the District used creative ways to reach out to the public to meet the mandated temporary water conservation goal set by the governor because of the drought. Public-education notifications were placed in local newspapers, on radio stations, and online. Water audits and rebates were also offered to District customers.

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Section 1

Introduction

This Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) was prepared for the Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley (District). This UWMP includes a description of the water supply sources and projected water use, and a comparison of water supply water demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The District's water conservation program is also described. This is the year-2015 UWMP as required by the California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act).

The remainder of this section provides an overview of the Act, public participation, agency coordination and outreach, and UWMP organization.

1.1 Urban Water Management Planning Act

The District's UWMP has been prepared in accordance with the Act, as amended, California Water Code (CWC), Division 6, Part 2.6, Sections 10610 through 10656. The Act became part of the CWC with the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 797 during the 1983–84 regular session of the State of California (State) legislature. The Act was amended in November 2009 with the adoption of the Water Conservation Act—or Senate Bill (SB) X7-7—and was most recently amended in 2014. The Water Conservation Act is described in Division 6, Part 2.55, Section 10608 of the CWC.

The Act requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (ac-ft) of water annually to adopt and submit a UWMP every 5 years to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The Act describes the required contents of the UWMP as well as how urban water suppliers should adopt the UWMP.

1.2 Basis for Preparing the Plan

Table 1-1 presents the public water system name and number as well as the number of active connections and amount of water supplied in 2015.

Table 1-1. Retail: Public Water Systems (DWR Table 2-1)

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Active Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015, ac-ft/yr
1910070	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40, Region 4 and 34: Lancaster and Desert Highlands	49,775	34,570
1910203	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40, Region 24, 27,33: Pearblossom (Pearblossom, Littlerock, and Sun Village)	2,795	2,040
1910027	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40, Region 35: Northeast Los Angeles County	217	370
1910005	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40, Region 38 Lake Los Angeles	3,546	1,300
1910025	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40, Region 39: Rock Creek	348	130
	Total	56,681	38,410

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The District has selected individual reporting for this UWMP, as identified in Table 1-2. In 2010, the District submitted a regional UWMP in conjunction with Quartz Hill Water District (QHWD). For the 2015 UWMP, the District has decided to submit an individual UWMP. This UWMP is reporting on a calendar-year basis using acre-feet as the unit of measure as noted in Table 1-3.

Table 1-2. Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2)	
✓	Individual UWMP
	Regional UWMP
No	Does this Regional UWMP include a regional alliance?

Table 1-3. Agency Identification (DWR Table 2-3)	
Type of Agency (select one or both)	
	Agency is a wholesaler
✓	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
✓	UWMP tables are in calendar years
	UWMP tables are in fiscal years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Day that the Fiscal Year Begins	
[Day]	[Month]
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	ac-ft

1.3 Coordination and Outreach

The Act requires the District to coordinate the preparation of its UWMP with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable. The District has provided water supplier information with wholesale water suppliers as listed in Table 1-4, below. The District coordinated this UWMP with other agencies and the community as summarized in Table 1-5, below.

Table 1-4. Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4)	
The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.	
Wholesaler water supplier name	Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency

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Table 1-5. Coordination with Appropriate Agencies					
Coordinating Agencies	Participated in the Preparation of the UWMP	Sent a 60-Day Notice	Sent a Notice of Public Hearing	Commented on the Draft	Was Sent a Final Copy
City/county name					
City of Lancaster	✓	✓	✓		
City of Palmdale	✓	✓	✓		
Los Angeles County Regional Planning	✓	✓	✓		
LACSDs	✓	✓	✓		
Other					
AVEK	✓	✓	✓		
PWD	✓	✓	✓		
QHWD		✓	✓		

1.4 Public Participation and Plan Adoption

The Act requires the encouragement of public participation and a public hearing as part of the UWMP development and approval process. As required by the Act, prior to adopting this UWMP, the District made the UWMP available for public inspection and held a public hearing. The District notified cities and counties within the service area 60 days before the public hearing as shown in Table 1-6. Appendix A provides documentation that the cities and counties within which the District provides water supplies were notified at least 60 days prior to the UWMP public hearing. This hearing provided an opportunity for the District's customers including social, cultural, and economic community groups to learn about the water supply situation and the plans for providing a reliable, safe, high-quality water supply for the future. The hearing was an opportunity for people to ask questions regarding the current situation and the viability of future plans.

Table 1-6. Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1)		
City/County Name	60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Lancaster	✓	✓
City of Palmdale	✓	✓
County of Los Angeles	✓	✓

A 60-day notification was released to the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale prior to the public hearing. Prior to adoption, the UWMP was made available to the public for inspection. Per the requirements of Government Code Section 6066, a Notice of Public Hearing was published twice in the *Antelope Valley Press* newspaper to notify all customers and local governments of the public hearing, and copies of the draft UWMP were made available for public inspection at the District's office, at local public libraries, and on the District website (http://dpw.lacounty.gov/WWD/Web/). A public hearing was held on September 27, 2016, with the County of Los Angeles (County) Board of Supervisors. The UWMP was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors after the public hearing.

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The UWMP must be submitted to DWR, the State Library, and any city/county that received water from the supplier within 30 days after adoption. A copy of the Notice of Public Hearing and the resolutions of adoption are included in Appendix B. The adopted UWMP will also be available for public review during normal business hours at the District's office.

1.5 Plan Organization

This section provides a summary of the sections in this UWMP:

- **Section 2** provides a description of the service area, climate, and historical and projected population
- **Section 3** presents historical and projected water demands
- **Section 4** describes the SB X7-7 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) analysis
- **Section 5** describes the water supplies
- **Section 6** describes water supply reliability
- **Section 7** describes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)
- **Section 8** summarizes demand management measures (DMMs)
- **Section 9** provides a list of references
- **Appendices** provide relevant supporting documents

DWR has provided a checklist of the items that must be addressed in each UWMP based upon the Act. This checklist makes it simple to identify exactly where in the UWMP each item has been addressed. The checklist is completed for this UWMP and provided in Appendix D. It references the sections in this UWMP where specific items can be found.

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Section 2

System Description

This section contains a description of the service area and its climate, and historical and projected population.

2.1 Description of Service Area

The District was formed in accordance with Division 16, Sections 55000 through 55991 of the State Water Code to supply water for urban use throughout the Antelope Valley. It is governed by the County Board of Supervisors with the Waterworks Division of the County Department of Public Works providing administration, operation, and maintenance of the District's facilities. Eight regions compose the District, which serves customers in the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale (Regions 4 and 34), Pearblossom (Region 24), Littlerock (Region 27), Sun Village (Region 33), Rock Creek (Region 39), Northeast Los Angeles County (Region 35), and Lake Los Angeles (Region 38). Regions 4 and 34 are integrated and are operated as one system. Similarly, Regions 24, 27, and 33 are also integrated and operated as one system. The various regions were consolidated into a single district on November 2, 1993. The District encompasses approximately 554 square miles.

Historically, land uses within the Antelope Valley have focused primarily on agriculture; however, the Antelope Valley is in transition from predominantly agricultural uses to predominantly residential and industrial uses.

The service areas within the District are shown on Figure 2-1, below.

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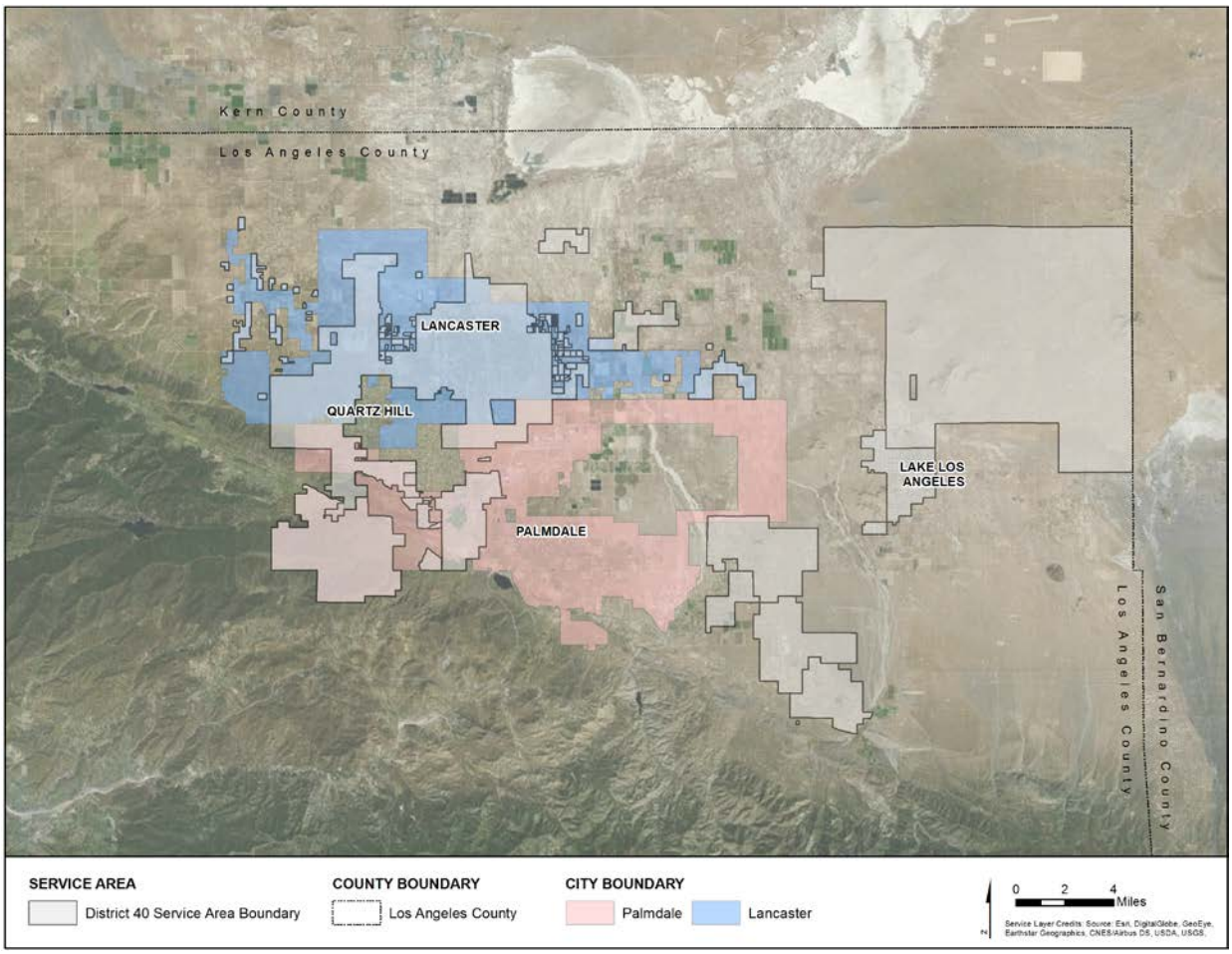

Figure 2-1. District Service Areas

2.2 Service Area Climate

Comprising the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert, the Antelope Valley ranges in elevation from approximately 2,300 to 3,500 feet above sea level. Vegetation native to the Antelope Valley is typical of the high desert and includes Joshua trees, saltbush, mesquite, sagebrush, and creosote bush. The climate is characterized by hot summer days, cool summer nights, cool winter days, and cool winter nights. Typical of a semiarid region, mean daily summer temperatures range from 63 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 93°F, and mean daily winter temperatures range from 34°F to 57°F. The growing season is primarily from April to October. Precipitation ranges from 5 inches per year along the northern boundary to 10 inches per year along the southern boundary.

Table 2-1 below summarizes the region's average climate conditions based on the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) database (California 2015).

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Table 2-1. Monthly Average Climate Data Summary

Parameter	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Standard average ETo, in.	2.340	3.02	4.96	6.47	8.32	9.13	9.53	8.81	6.41	4.49	2.88	1.97	68.34
Average rainfall, in.	1.055	0.97	1.03	0.29	0.13	0.01	0.11	0.35	0.19	0.21	0.39	0.90	5.63
Average max temperature, °F	59.510	62.00	67.00	71.90	79.40	88.50	93.80	93.80	89.60	77.30	67.00	56.80	75.60
Average minimum temperature, °F	27.980	31.60	34.80	39.30	46.90	54.10	61.00	59.10	53.10	42.10	33.10	27.90	42.60

Note: Period of record is 2006–15 from CIMIS Station 197 Palmdale. Accessed from CIMIS: www.water.ca.gov.

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2.3 Service Area Population and Demographics

The historical population in the District is based on the 1990, 2000, and 2010 census for the census blocks within the District's service area using the DWR population tool and the District's 1990, 2000, and 2010 boundaries. The DWR population tool uses the U.S. Census Bureau (Census) data and an electronic map of the District's service area to obtain the historical population for the census years. The tool calculates the population for the non-census years including 2015 based on a correlation of the number of single-family and multi-family connections in the non-census years compared to the number of connection in the census years.

Projected population estimates are based on historical connection number growth and an average 3.86 people per residential connection assumption. This assumes a constant growth in residential connections. As seen in Table 2-2, the population projections average 2 percent from the present to 2020 and then 1 percent growth each year afterward. This is consistent with the Antelope Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) (Kennedy Jenks 2007).

Table 2-2. Retail: Population- Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population served	208,068	229,167	241,081	251,389	260,090

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Section 3

System Water Use

This section presents the current and projected retail water demands by sector, distribution system water losses, future passive water savings, and low-income household water use.

3.1 Water Uses by Sector

The District currently provides water to 56,681 service connections. The District's water uses include residential: single-family and multi-family accounts as well as non-residential: commercial, industrial, institutional (CII)/governmental and other accounts such as those for temporary construction meters.

Water use by customer sector for 2015 is based on the District's water sales and production records and is shown in Table 3-1. The District is fully metered.

Table 3-1. Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water – Actual (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	2015 Actual		
	Additional Description	Level of Treatment when Delivered	Volume, ac-ft/yr
Single-family		Drinking water	23,815
Multi-family		Drinking water	3,594
Commercial		Drinking water	6,254
Industrial		Drinking water	63
Institutional/governmental	Includes large landscapes	Drinking water	2,166
Other	Includes construction meters	Drinking water	38
Losses			2,483
		Total	38,410

Two major factors that affect water usage are weather and water conservation. Historically, when the weather is hot and dry, water usage increases. The amount of increase varies according to the number of consecutive years of hot, dry weather and the conservation activities imposed. During cool and wet years, water usage decreases because of less irrigation demand for external landscaping. Water conservation measures have limited increases in demand. Water use declined in 2015 as a result of the governor's mandated demand reductions. It is not known to what extent per capita water use will rebound to pre-drought levels once the drought ends.

The District's projected water demand is based on the projected acreage in each land use category and water use duty factors (WDFs) by customer category. Development is anticipated in the urban areas of Palmdale and Lancaster. Little growth is anticipated outside of those areas. The projected acreage is based on the amount of land that is vacant or currently planned for redevelopment from 2015–35. A list of WDFs for each land use type is provided in the 2010 IRUWMP (District 2010).

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Parcels that are supplied by another water source were excluded so that they would not be counted as vacant and potentially developed land.

A summary of the WDFs for each land use type is found in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2. District 40 Water Use Duty Factor by Land Use Type

District 40 Land Use Type	Water Use Duty Factor, ac-ft/yr/ac
Single-family	3.90
Multi-family	2.50
Commercial	2.25
Heavy industry	0.30
Light industry	1.10
Institutional/governmental	2.60
Mixed use	2.50

Note: Factors include water losses.

Table 3-3 summarizes the projected demands for potable and raw water usage by use type for the District.

Table 3-3. Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use, ac-ft/yr			
		2020	2025	2030	2035
Single-family		66,410	74,330	82,170	90,020
Multi-family		3,590	4,020	4,440	4,870
Commercial [a]		5,050	4,450	3,840	3,230
Industrial		5,380	6,030	6,660	7,300
Institutional/governmental [a]		1,680	1,480	1,280	1,080
Losses [b]		6,180	6,800	7,410	8,020
	Total	88,300	97,100	105,800	114,500

a. *Commercial and institutional potable water demands are shown. Recycled water is assumed to be used for the remainder of water use projected for commercial and institutional use types as presented in Table 5-6, below.*

b. *Losses are assumed to be 7% of projected water demand.*

Table 3-4 below summarizes the current and projected demands for potable, recycled, and raw water usage by the District. The District does not currently use or project to use recycled water as described in Section 5.

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Table 3-4. Retail: Total Water Demands, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 4-3)					
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Potable and raw water (from DWR Tables 4-1 and 4-2)	38,410	88,300	97,100	105,800	114,500
Recycled water demand (from DWR Table 6-4)	0	8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
Total water demand	38,410	96,500	108,000	119,400	130,800

Note: 2015 reflects water conservation mandated by the State political climate. 2020–35 reflects future water committed for developments. The WDFs reflect average normal water year demand before taking into consideration savings from water conservation.

3.2 Distribution System Water Losses

Water losses in the District's water system for 2015 are presented in Table 3-5. It is approximately 6 percent of the 2015 amount of water supplied. The District's water distribution system consists of 1,050 miles of distribution pipelines and transmission mains. A detailed water loss analysis following the American Water Works Association (AWWA) method is provided in Appendix E. The water audit is an accounting exercise that tracks all sources and uses of water within a water system over a specified period.

Table 3-5. Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-4)	
Reporting Period Start Date (Month/Year)	Loss, ac-ft/yr [a]
1/2015	2,483

a. *Taken from the field "Water Losses," which is a combination of apparent losses and real losses from the AWWA worksheet provided in Appendix E.*

3.3 Estimating Future Water Savings

Water savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans, are also known as "passive savings." These various factors generally decrease the water use for new and future customers, compared to historical customers. These are not estimated for projected water demands.

Below is a summary of the applicable State codes and ordinances that could reduce the District's water demand in the future based on information provided in the DWR 2015 UWMP Guidebook and in the General Plan documents for the Cities of Palmdale and Lancaster (DWR 2016a; City of Lancaster Planning Department 2013).

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Effective December 1, 2015, this new ordinance is projected to reduce the typical residential outdoor landscape demands for new construction by up to 20 percent from the estimated demand using the prior ordinance provisions. Commercial landscape for new construction may reduce outdoor water demand by up to 35 percent over the prior ordinance.

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California Energy Commission Title 20 Appliance Standards for Toilets, Urinals, Faucets, and Showerheads. This standard will impact both new construction and replacement fixtures in existing homes. This is included in the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) assumption for new construction described below. Assume up to 5 percent reduction in indoor water use of existing homes.

CALGreen Building Code. Requires residential and non-residential water efficiency and conservation measures for new buildings and structures. The County Board of Supervisors incorporated CALGreen building code standards into the Green Building Standards Code (Title 31), which together with Title 12 Chapter 12.84 compose the County's primary green building and low-impact development standards. It is assumed that this code will reduce residential and non-residential indoor water on new construction by up to 20 percent.

The City of Palmdale has a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Ordinance 1262, adopted October 2008), a list of approved plants and trees to use for landscaping, and requirements for new development to calculate a water use budget.

Future water savings, as a result of changes in building codes and in voluntary conservation efforts, are not included in future water demand projections because of the need to obtain an adequate water supply. Low-income residential demands are included in projections as shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6. Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-5)

Future water savings included? (Y/N)	N
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc. utilized in demand projections are found	N/A
Are lower-income residential demands included in projections? (Y/N)	Y

3.4 Water Use for Lower-Income Households

Section 10631.1 of the CWC requires inclusion of projected water use for lower-income single-family and multi-family residential households as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the water purveyor. Lower income is established by the State as 80 percent of the area median income.

The projections are meant to assist water purveyors in complying with the requirements of Government Code Section 65589.7, which requires water purveyors to "grant a priority for the provision of water and sewer services to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower income households."

Table 3-7 below shows the estimated low-income projected water demands for the service area. The low-income water demand projections were based on 41 percent of demand for the service area. Housing needs assessments in the general plans of both the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale were used to identify the projected low-income housing units for the study area (City of Lancaster Planning Department 2013). For the City of Lancaster, 54 percent of the households fall within the low-income threshold, defined as having a household income of less than 80 percent of mean family income (City of Lancaster Planning Department 2013). For the City of Palmdale, this was approximately 41 percent (2012). These projected low-income water demand projections are included in Tables 3-3 and 3-4 above because water use projections are based on general plan land use and water use factors.

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Table 3-7. Projected Potable Water Demands for Low-Income Housing, ac-ft/yr					
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
District service area	15,730	36,200	39,810	43,380	46,950

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Section 4

SBX7-7 Baseline and Targets

This section describes the District's SB X7-7 gpcd baseline and targets as updated from the analysis conducted as part of the 2010 UWMP. Compliance with the 2015 interim target is also discussed.

4.1 Updated Calculations from 2010 UWMP

The District's 2010 UWMP provided calculations and a resulting 2015 and 2020 gpcd target based on the DWR methodology (DWR 2016b). Since the adoption of the 2010 UWMP, the 2010 census data are now available at the census block level of detail. Also since the adoption of the 2010 UWMP, DWR has developed an online population tool and SB X7-7 verification tables that the District is required to complete with the updated Census data to determine the updated SB X7-7 baseline and target gpcd. The District's completed verification tables are provided in Appendix F of this UWMP.

4.2 Baseline Periods

In this 2015 UWMP, the District changed the years selected for its baseline periods from what was selected in the 2010 UWMP. Two baseline periods are used in the calculation of the gpcd target.

4.2.1 10- to 15-Year Baseline Period (Baseline gpcd)

The District must select either a 10- or 15-year baseline period ending between December 31, 2004, and December 31, 2010, for water use and calculate the average water use, in gpcd, over the selected baseline period. Whether the District uses a 10-year baseline period or 15-year baseline period is dependent upon the amount of recycled water use in 2008. Only water suppliers that have recycled water using greater than 10 percent of their total demand are allowed to select a 15-year baseline period. Because the District did not use recycled water in 2008, the District must use a 10-year baseline period. The District's selected 10-year baseline period is 1996 to 2005, as shown in SB X7-7 Table 1, located in Appendix F. This 10-year baseline period is different from that of the 2010 UWMP, which was from 1995 to 2004.

4.2.2 5-Year Baseline Period (Target Confirmation)

The District must also calculate water use, in gpcd, for a 5-year baseline period. This is used to confirm that the selected 2020 target meets the minimum water use reduction requirements. This is a continuous 5-year period that ends no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010. The District's selected 5-year baseline period is 2003–07, as shown in SB X7-7 Table 1, located in Appendix F. This is the same period selected in the 2010 UWMP.

4.3 Service Area Population

To calculate the annual baseline gpcd, the District must determine the population that was served for each baseline year for both the baseline periods and for the 2015 compliance year. The District conducted this baseline population analysis as part of the 2010 UWMP based on the year 1990 and 2000 census. The year 2010 census data at the block level of detail were not available until after the 2010 UWMP submittal deadline. For this 2015 UWMP, the District is required to recalculate its

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baseline population using 2010 census data. As a result of this analysis update, which is described in Section 2.3, the historical population served by the District is shown in SB X7-7 Table 3, located in Appendix F.

4.4 Gross Water Use

Gross water use is the measure of water that enters the District's distribution system over a 12-month period with certain allowable exclusions. These allowable exclusions are recycled water delivered within the service area, recycled water, water placed into long-term storage, water conveyed to another urban supplier, water delivered for agricultural use, and process water. The District's historical gross water use for the baseline years is shown in SB X7-7 Table 4 located in Appendix F.

4.5 Per Capita Water Use

The District's baseline and target per capita water use are described in this section.

It should be noted that per capita water use (gpcd) as used in the UWMP is different from R-gpcd that is used in drought reporting to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The gpcd uses the total water use within a service area. This includes residential and CII/governmental water uses. R-gpcd uses estimated residential water use in a service area divided by population. It is used for drought reporting to comply with the governor's drought declarations and executive orders.

4.5.1 Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

The gpcd water use or daily per capita water use, as defined in this UWMP, is the amount of water used per person per day. The daily per capita water use for each year of the two baseline periods is calculated by dividing the gross water use for each year by the service area population for each year. The District's baseline daily per capita use is presented in SB X7-7 Table 5, located in Appendix F. The resulting 5- and 10-year baseline per capita demands are shown in SB X7-7 Table 6, located in Appendix F. The updated 10-year baseline period per capita water use is 281 gpcd. The updated 10-year baseline period per capita water use is less than the 2010 UWMP analysis, which developed a baseline per capita water use of 353 gpcd.

4.5.2 2015 and 2020 gpcd Targets

Per the law as adopted in SB X7-7, the District must establish per capita water use targets using one of four target methods, described as follows:

- **Method 1:** 80 percent of the urban retail supplier's baseline per capita daily water use
- **Method 2:** the per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of several defined performance standards:
  - 55 gallons per day (gpd) for indoor residential water use
  - Water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance for landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections
  - A 10 percent reduction in CII uses from the baseline CII water use by 2020
- **Method 3:** 95 percent of the applicable State hydrologic region target, as outlined in the State's Methodologies document (DWR 2016)
- **Method 4:** Calculated water savings based on indoor residential water savings, metering savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings, as outlined in DWR's *Provisional Method 4 for Calculating Urban Water Use Targets* in the Methodologies document (DWR 2016)

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Regardless of which of the four target methods is adopted by the District, if the 5-year baseline water use is more than 100 gpcd, the District must compare two target gpcd values:

- 95 percent of the 5-year baseline daily per capita water use
- The target determined by the target method the District selects from the four methods allowed

The 2020 gpcd target is the lower of the two values.

A summary of the District's baseline periods and targets is provided in Table 4-1. The District's interim urban water use target is the value halfway between the 10-year baseline gpcd (from SB X7-7 Table 5, located in Appendix F) and the confirmed 2020 gpcd target (from SB X7-7 Table 7, located in Appendix F).

Table 4-1. Baselines and Targets Summary Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only (DWR Table 5-1)

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average gpcd	2015 Interim Target	Confirmed 2020 Target
10- to 15-year	1996	2005	281	253	225
5-year	2003	2007	284		

In the 2010 IRUWMP the District selected Target Method 1 to determine its urban water use target (District 2011). Based on Target Method 1 in the 2010 UWMP, the District's 2020 target was 282 gpcd with an interim 2015 target of 318 gpcd. In this 2015 UWMP gpcd analysis, with the updated historical population analysis incorporating the 2010 census data described in Section 2, the District has selected to remain with Target Method 1, which now provides a 2020 target of 225 gpcd, with an interim 2015 target of 253 gpcd. A summary of the analysis of gpcd targets for the 2010 UWMP and the 2015 UWMP is provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Comparison of 2010 and 2015 Baselines and Targets

Analysis Year	Target Method to Calculate 2020 Target	2020 Target	2015 Interim Target
2015	1: 80% of baseline use in 10-year period (1996–2005)	225	253
2010	1: 80% of baseline use in 10-year period (1995–2004)	282	318

4.5.3 Adjustments to 2015 Gross Water Use and 2015 Compliance

Allowable adjustments can be made to the District's 2015 gross water use for extraordinary events, economic adjustments, or weather normalization. The District did not adjust its 2015 gross water use, as shown in Table 4-3 below. Also shown in Table 4-3, the District achieved the targeted gpcd value for 2015. It is expected that the District's gpcd will increase from the 2015 actual values in the future assuming drought conditions do not continue. The District is on track to meet its 2020 target.

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Table 4-3. 2015 Compliance Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only (DWR Table 5-2)								
Actual 2015 gpcd	2015 Interim Target gpcd	Optional Adjustments to 2015 gpcd Enter "0" for Adjustments Not Used from Methodology 8					2015 gpcd (adjusted if applicable)	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
		Extraordinary Events	Economic Adjustment	Weather Normalization	Total Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 gpcd		
165	253	0	0	0	0	165	165	Y

Note: 2015 reflects water conservation mandated by the State political climate. All values are in gpcd.

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Section 5

System Supplies

The District uses both purchased (i.e., imported) water and groundwater as its supply sources. The Antelope Valley can anticipate receiving water from purchased imported water, local groundwater, and other sources. This section describes the District's existing and projected water supplies.

5.1 Purchased Water

The District purchases water from the Antelope Valley East Kern Water District (AVEK). AVEK's largest municipal customer is the District. AVEK is a regional water agency formed in 1959 to supplement Antelope Valley groundwater supplies with surface water supplies. AVEK receives water from the State Water Project (SWP) and allocates water to municipalities, ranchers, and agricultural water users. AVEK has an allocation of 144,844 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr) of water from the SWP. The maximum allocation a contractor can receive in any year is called its "Table A" amount. On average, studies have shown that contractors receive about 60 percent of their Table A amount each year (AVRWMG 2007).

To maximize the use of its SWP supplies, AVEK has developed the Westside Water Bank within its service area and has entered into various exchange programs with other SWP contractors. Through the Westside Water Bank facilities, AVEK can take delivery of SWP supplies exceeding its customers' demands for use as groundwater recharge (recharge capacity currently estimated to be approximately 36,000 ac-ft/yr) for future recovery in dry years.

5.1.1 Water Banking

AVEK is also able to purchase additional SWP supplies from DWR (such as Article 21 and turnback pool water) when available (AVEK 2015). The District has purchased banked groundwater to use for future dry years when supplies from the SWP and groundwater will not meet demands in the future. The maximum recovery volume is proposed to be about 36,000 ac-ft/yr. A 10 percent loss factor is applied to groundwater recharged for the Westside Water Bank to account for evapotranspiration (ETo) and other losses during recharge and conveyance as well as typical metering accuracy. Additional details can be found in the AVEK 2015 UWMP (AVEK 2016).

Projections for future deliveries of SWP water are estimated based on DWR's 2015 update of the SWP Delivery Capability Report (DCR), a biennial report to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the near- and long-term availability of supplies from the SWP (DWR 2015). DWR's estimates of SWP deliveries are based on a computer model that simulates monthly operations of the SWP and Central Valley Project systems. Table C.7 from the 2015 DCR shows the results of the Early Long-Term (ELT) scenario for modeling SWP supplies for AVEK's Table A supply (AVEK 2015). These supply estimations and basis of water years are used for analyzing the reliability of AVEK supply.

Water banking is a crucial strategy that water purveyors will use to help navigate the uncertainties in the availability of water supplies for the study area. Water banking involves storing water when it is available in wet years or low-demand periods and subsequently recovering it in periods of drought or high demand. The three methods of banking contemplated for the study area are in-lieu groundwater basin recharge, groundwater basin recharge through surface percolation, and aquifer storage and

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recovery (ASR). These opportunities are located inside and outside of the Antelope Valley. Generally, water banking within the Antelope Valley is preferred over those outside because risks of disruption because of conveyance interruptions are minimized. However, potential water banking opportunities within the Antelope Valley require additional development.

In evaluating water banking requirements, two characteristics must be established: the required volume of water in storage, and the required pump-back capacity for the most severe 3-year delivery projection. The 3-year drought sequence is commonly used for water supply planning in California and in UWMPs. The requirements are calculated by comparing projected demand to the sum of available groundwater and SWP supplies during a worst-case 3-year drought scenario composed of two 35 percent SWP allocations followed by a 7 percent SWP allocation.

In the event that the annual SWP allocation is less than demand, water that has been stored through in-lieu groundwater basin recharge will typically be used first to make up the difference between demand and SWP supply. If maximum groundwater extraction capacity is insufficient to make up the difference, additional banking methods—such as storage of carry-over water in SWP reservoirs or groundwater basin recharge through surface percolation—are required.

To meet the banked water supply targets in the future, the water retailers in the study area will store sufficient quantities of available supplies in years when supply conditions permit. These targets dictate how the present year's water resources are used. The supply targets increase with demand, and must be recalculated annually. In a similar manner, present-year operations must be modified annually to account for the recalculated targets. Upon adjudication of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, it is anticipated that each water retailer will be able to save credits for not fully utilizing its adjudicated groundwater right in a given year, thus saving unused groundwater for use when SWP supply is limited or interrupted.

SWP reservoir storage is crucial to meeting the carry-over and banked supply targets. In the event that a water retailer does not use its full entitlement of SWP water in a given year, AVEK can store the remainder in San Luis Reservoir. Unfortunately, in the event of a high allocation the following year, that quantity of carry-over water may be lost because of limited reservoir capacity. In this case, this carry-over supply can be moved to a water bank for future use. Conversely, if the next year's SWP allocation is insufficient to meet demand, the carry-over supply can be moved into the study area. Banked supply will be used in the event that demand is greater than the sum of the current-year SWP allocation, available carryover, and maximum groundwater extraction capacity.

5.1.1.1 Antelope Valley Water Bank

The Antelope Valley Water Bank (AVWB) encompasses an 18-square-mile area totaling roughly 13,440 acres, of which 1,482 acres would be dedicated for spreading basins. More specifically, there would be 11 spreading basins, each approximately 160 acres except for one 40-acre basin, and up to 40 new recovery wells. At full buildout, the AVWB will be a water banking facility capable of 100,000 ac-ft/yr of recharge, 100,000 ac-ft/yr of recovery, and 500,000 ac-ft of total storage capacity within the underlying aquifer. Accordingly, the AVWB would contribute to accomplishing the goal of making more water available, through recharge and recovery, to meet existing and future water requirements in the Antelope Valley and other regions in Southern California during periods when surface water supplies are deficient.

5.1.1.2 AVEK's Water Supply Stabilization Project 2

AVEK has analyzed locations and methods for water storage in the Antelope Valley region. Water Supply Stabilization Project 2 (WSSP2) is a groundwater basin banking project that was selected based on studies performed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Based on USGS's work, it is

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expected that the percolation rate of raw water placed in the recharge area will average about 0.5 foot per day on 400 acres of the 1,400-acre site. Raw water will be delivered to the site through three existing turnouts that are capable of delivering up to 30,000 ac-ft of water during a proposed recharge cycle. A total recharge of approximately 190 ac-ft per day is expected.

5.1.1.3 Semitropic Water Storage Bank

The Semitropic Water Storage District (Semitropic) is located in the San Joaquin Valley in north-central Kern County, about 20 miles northwest of Bakersfield and immediately east of the California Aqueduct. Semitropic was originally formed in 1958 with the expectation of receiving water from the SWP and surplus water from the Kern River.

In 1995, Semitropic began implementation of the Semitropic Groundwater Banking and Exchange Program by using a portion of the available immense groundwater storage capacity (approximately 1 million ac-ft out of over 3 million ac-ft). This long-term water storage program was designed to recharge groundwater and reduce overdraft, increase operational reliability and flexibility, and optimize the distribution and use of available water resources between Semitropic and the banking partners. The existing Semitropic water bank has a storage capacity of 1 million ac-ft, a recharge capacity of 90,500 ac-ft/yr, a firm extraction capacity of 90,000 ac-ft/yr through the pump-back and physical return of groundwater to the SWP facilities, and the ability to return up to 133,000 ac-ft/yr through exchange of Table A SWP entitlement. Approximately 700,000 ac-ft are currently in storage. This program is currently fully operational and is a proven and working water bank.

Semitropic is in the process of a second phase of the groundwater banking program called the Stored Water Recovery Unit (SWRU). The SWRU will increase storage by 650,000 ac-ft to a maximum of 1.65 million ac-ft, and increase recovery capacity by 200,000 ac-ft/yr for a total guaranteed or pump-back capacity of 290,000 ac-ft/yr. This means that the Semitropic water storage bank, including its entitlement exchange capability of up to 133,000 ac-ft/yr, will be able to deliver up to 423,000 ac-ft/yr of dry year yield to the California Aqueduct.

5.1.2 Acquisition of New Water Supply

Even with the urban water conservation and the increased use of recycled water to reduce existing potable water demands, the existing and committed demands and existing water supplies are approximately equal. Additional water supplies will have to be acquired and imported into the Antelope Valley to meet the demands associated with the level of growth projected for the service area. To acquire these additional water supplies, the District has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with AVEK to implement a new Water Supply Entitlement Acquisition program for new developments that will be used to acquire additional imported water supplies. Developers may secure entitlements by entering into agreements with the District to purchase permanent water supply.

The volume of new water supply needed to serve a project is determined by the District upon review of water demand calculations submitted by developers. The developers must pay the deposit prior to obtaining a will-serve from the District. The District will transfer the deposit to AVEK to acquire the new water supply, which will be allocated to the District.

5.2 Groundwater

Groundwater has historically been the secondary source of potable water supplies. The District is aiming to minimize groundwater drawdown and is currently exploring the use of ASR to store recycled water for use in dry years.

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5.2.1 Basin Description and Adjudication

The groundwater basin underlying the District is the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (6-44). In December 2015, the Superior Court of California (Court) entered a judgment and physical solution in the *Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases* (2015). Based on the Court's findings that the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin is currently in overdraft, the judgment and physical solution imposes pumping restrictions, which will be fully implemented following a 7-year ramp-down period starting in 2016. It is assumed for this UWMP that the District will have an annual pumping right of approximately 23,005 ac-ft/yr based on the rights the District will have in judgment and a related lease agreement with AVEK. The District's groundwater volumes associated with the adjudicated right have been included in Table 5-1 below. DWR Bulletin-118 does not identify the basin as being in overdraft, but describes subsidence that has occurred (DWR 2004).

The groundwater basin and Antelope Valley watershed are shown in Figure 5-1 (LACDPW 2014). It has been divided into 12 sub-basins by USGS. Boundaries are based on faults, groundwater divides, and, in some cases, arbitrary boundaries.

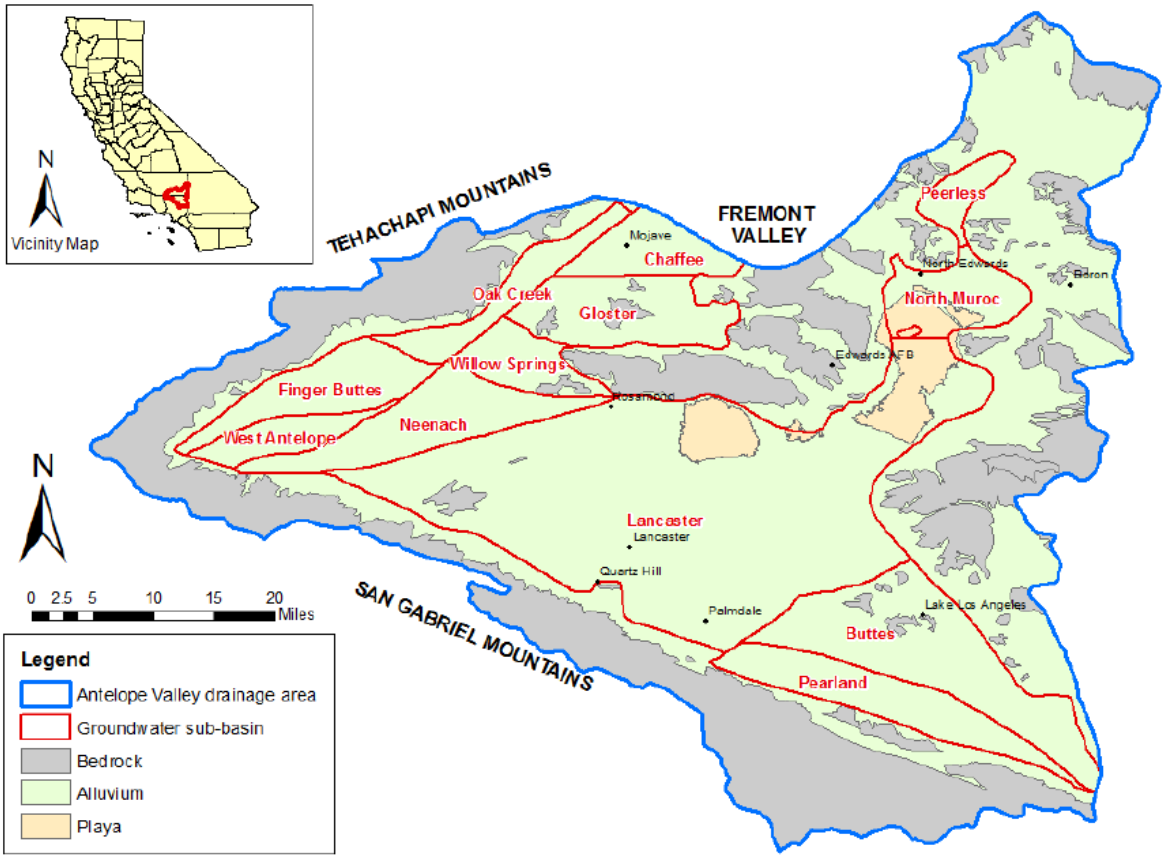

Figure 5-1. Groundwater Sub-basin of Antelope Valley (from the 2014 Salt and Nutrient Plan)

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The Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin is composed of two primary aquifers: the upper (principal) aquifer and the lower (deep) aquifer. The principal aquifer is an unconfined aquifer and historically provided artesian flows because of perched water tables in some areas. These artesian conditions are currently absent because of extensive pumping of groundwater. Separated from the principal aquifer by clay layers, the deep aquifer is generally considered to be confined. The Antelope Valley is a closed basin and the only major groundwater outflow is groundwater pumping.

The total storage capacity of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin has been reported at 68 million ac-ft (DWR 2004). The groundwater basin is recharged principally by deep percolation of precipitation and runoff from the surrounding mountains and hills. For the Lancaster sub-unit that underlies most of the District's service area, depths to water levels vary widely, being generally greater in the south and west. As noted above, groundwater moves into the sub-unit from the Neenach, West Antelope, and Finger Buttes sub-units. Groundwater also moves into the principal aquifer from the Buttes and Pearland sub-units.

Groundwater has been, and continues to be, an important resource within the Antelope Valley region. Prior to 1972, groundwater provided more than 90 percent of the total water supply in the Antelope Valley region; since 1972, it has provided between 50 and 90 percent (USGS 2003). Groundwater pumping in the Antelope Valley region peaked in the 1950s, and it decreased in the 1960s and 1970s when agricultural pumping declined because of increased pumping costs from greater pumping lifts and higher electric power costs (USGS 2000). The rapid increase in urban growth in the 1980s resulted in an increase in the demand for municipal and industrial (M&I) water and an increase in groundwater use.

From the 1990s to the present, agricultural uses have significantly increased groundwater production and exacerbated the drop in groundwater levels across the basin. In 1999, agricultural interests filed for litigation seeking to determine rights to groundwater. Subsequently, public water purveyors, including the District, filed a cross-complaint seeking an adjudication of groundwater rights and a physical solution. These lawsuits and others were joined in a coordinated and consolidated action known as the *Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases* (2015). In December 2015, after a number of trial phases and a settlement reached among the majority of parties, the Court entered judgment. During the trial phases, the Court determined, *inter alia*, the basin boundaries: that the total safe yield of the basin is 110,000 ac-ft/yr, that the native safe yield of the basin is 82,500 ac-ft/yr, and that the basin has been in a state of overdraft for over 61 years. The judgment allocates rights to pump groundwater, including the pumping rights of the water purveyors, and sets forth a physical solution. Under the judgment, the District has the right to pump approximately 20,005 ac-ft/yr of groundwater including an allocated right to pump 6,789 ac-ft/yr of the native safe yield, the right to pump 55 percent of the unused portion of the federal reserved right, and imported water return flows. Thirty-nine percent of the previous 5-year average of imported water used by the District is available for pumping in any given year. The annual return flows do not include imported water stored in the basin (i.e., banked water). Banked water is a supply source that will be used in dry hydrology years where SWP supplies are not available. Also, under a separate lease agreement, the District has the right to pump approximately 3,000 ac-ft/yr in groundwater rights allocated to AVEK. A summary of groundwater and associated rights is provided in Table 5-1. Relevant documents regarding the adjudication decision and Web links are found in Appendix G.

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Table 5-1. Groundwater Volumes Determined from Adjudication	
Description of Right	District 40 Annual Groundwater Right (ac-ft)
Non-overlying production right	6,789
55% of the unused federal reserve right	3,300
AVEK lease	3,000
Imported water return flows (39% of annual average of imported supplies of 25,425 over the last 5 years)	9,916
Total	23,005

Other known groundwater users in the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (4-66) are listed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2. Other Known Groundwater Basin Users
AVEK
LCID
PWD
QHWD
RCSD
Edwards Air Force Base
Agricultural water users/farmers
Cal Water

Note: The adjudication document includes a complete list of users of the groundwater basin.

5.2.2 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater quality is good and considered to be generally suitable for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses. The groundwater has a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration ranging from 126 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to 1,200 mg/L. Hardness levels range from 15 to 260 mg/L and high arsenic, chromium-6, and nitrates are detected in some areas within the District causing those wells to be turned off.

5.2.3 Groundwater Management

This section describes the groundwater management efforts that have been occurring in the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (4-66). The basin has been recently adjudicated. As part of the judgment, a “Watermaster” board was appointed by the Court to implement and enforce the judgment. The Watermaster board is empowered to impose a replacement fee on any party that pumps more than its allocated right. The Watermaster board is composed of one representative each from AVEK and the District, one other public water supplier representative, and two landowner representatives.

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Activities to meet the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements are also described.

5.2.3.1 Groundwater Management Plan

The Antelope Valley Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) meets the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 3030 for the development of a groundwater management plan (GWMP). A copy of the IRWMP and update can be found at: http://www.avwaterplan.org/.

The Antelope Valley RWMG was formed in 2006 by 11 agencies. They signed an MOU and developed the Antelope Valley IRWMP in 2007. The Antelope Valley RWMG includes the District, AVEK, Antelope Valley State Water Contractors Association (AVSWCA), City of Lancaster, City of Palmdale, Littlerock Creek Water District (LCID), Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSDs) 14 and 20, Palmdale Water District (PWD), QHWD, and Rosamond Community Service District (RCSD).

5.2.3.2 Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

As a follow-up to the IRWMP update, a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) was developed in 2014 to address the concern for protecting the beneficial uses of groundwater basins and anticipate impacts of using and storing recycled water within the groundwater basin. A monitoring plan is included as part of the SNMP and is used to track the water quality within the basin and compare water quality with those predicted in its models. The monitoring program includes 32 municipal water supply wells that are currently monitored by the California Division of Drinking Water.

5.2.3.3 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The SGMA was enacted by the legislature in 2014, with subsequent amendments in 2015. The SGMA requires groundwater management in priority groundwater basins. The designation of the priority of groundwater basins was done as part of the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program. The CASGEM Program was developed in response to legislation enacted in California's 2009 Comprehensive Water package. The CASGEM Groundwater Basin Prioritization is a statewide ranking of groundwater basin importance that incorporates groundwater reliance and focuses on basins producing greater than 90 percent of California's annual groundwater. The CASGEM Program has ranked the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (4-66) as high priority.

SGMA directs DWR to identify groundwater basins and sub-basins in conditions of critical overdraft. DWR identified such basins in Bulletin-118 (DWR 2004). DWR issued an updated draft list of critically overdrafted basins in July 2015. The Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (4-66) is not on the list.

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5.2.4 Historical Groundwater Pumping

Table 5-3 presents the amount of groundwater pumping by the District that has occurred over the last 5 years.

Table 5-3. Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 6-1)

☐ Supplier does not pump groundwater.
The supplier will not complete the table below.

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alluvial basin	Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin	17,114	20,361	19,964	25,982	18,049
	Total	17,114	20,361	19,964	25,982	18,049

5.3 Stormwater

Stormwater is not currently used as an urban water supply source. As described in Section 3 above, the ETo rates are greater than precipitation rates. No plans are proposed by the District to divert stormwater runoff as a water source. Projects are currently proposed by neighboring districts for stormwater capture, including the Amargosa Creek stormwater runoff recharge and retention basin projects.

5.4 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The purpose of this section is to provide information on recycled water and its potential as a resource for the District. The elements of this section include: (1) the quantity of wastewater generated in the service area; (2) description of the collection, treatment, and disposal/reuse of that wastewater; (3) current water recycling systems; and (4) the potential for water recycling in the service area.

5.4.1 Recycled Water Coordination

LACSD is responsible for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater in the District's service area. LACSD owns and operates the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) and Palmdale WRP, which collect wastewater from the cities of Palmdale and Lancaster and provide treatment to tertiary levels that are suitable for non-potable uses and groundwater recharge. Recycled water is retailed by the Palmdale Recycled Water Authority. Service area boundaries are shown in Figure 5-2, below.

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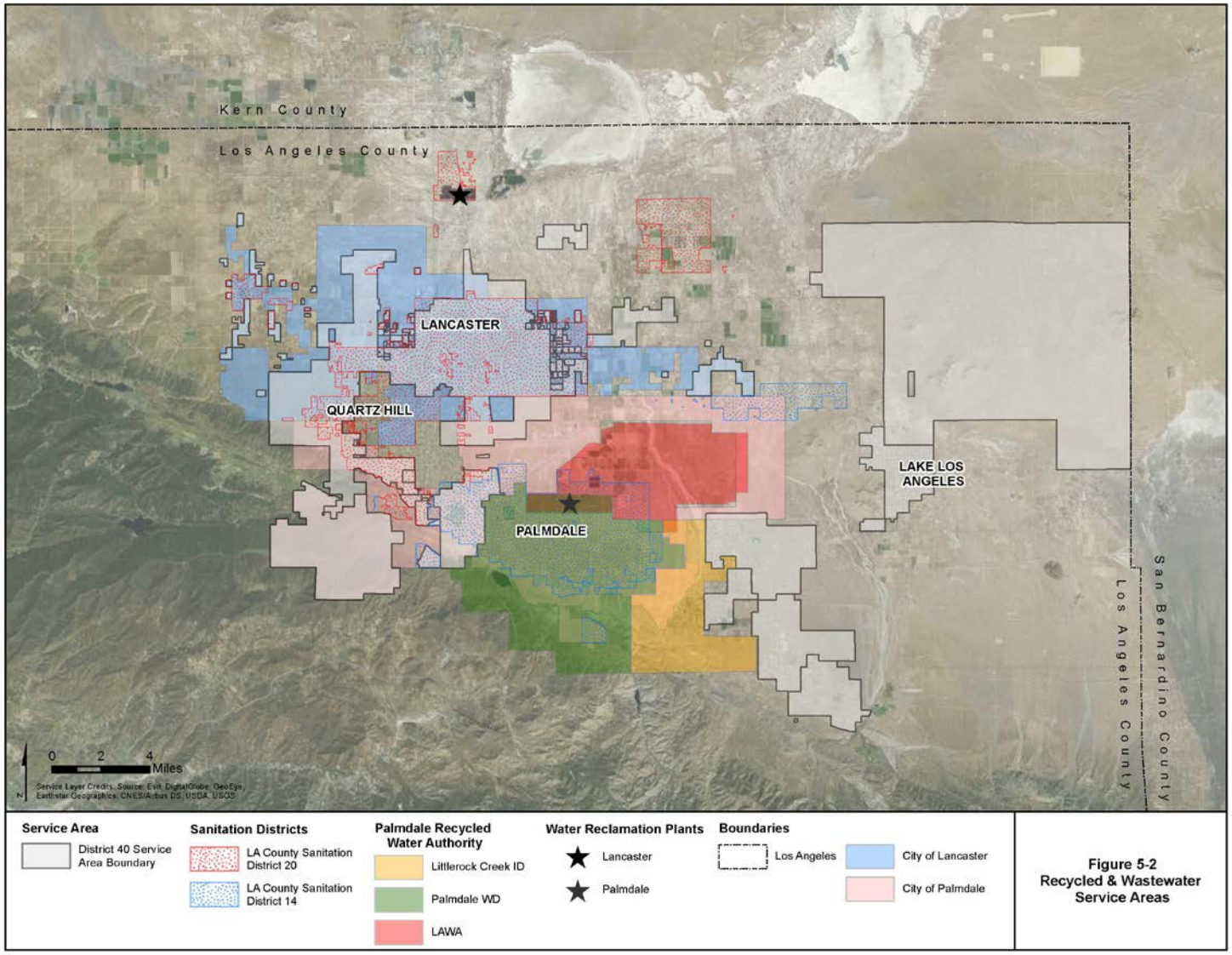

Figure 5-2. Recycled and Wastewater Service Areas

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5.4.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Municipal wastewater is generated from a combination of residential and commercial sources. The quantity of wastewater generated is proportional to the population and water use in the service area. Estimates of wastewater generated within the District's service area are presented in Table 5-4, below.

Wastewater is collected by gravity in a series of main, trunk, and interceptor sewers owned and operated by LACSD. District 14 of LACSD owns, operates, and maintains the wastewater collection system in the city of Lancaster and the Lancaster WRP. The Lancaster WRP has a permitted capacity of 18 million gallons per day (mgd) of tertiary treated water that is used for irrigation, agriculture, urban reuse, wildlife habitat, maintenance, and recreational impoundments.

District 20 of LACSD owns, operates, and maintains the wastewater collection system and Palmdale WRP. The permitted capacity is 12 mgd. The tertiary treated water is used for agriculture, irrigation, and maintenance.

A summary of wastewater volumes treated, discharged, and recycled by LACSD in 2015 is provided in Table 5-5, below. Wastewater that is collected from the District service area is treated and discharged outside of the District's service area.

Recycled water is projected to be used in and around the service area. The Palmdale Recycled Water Authority jointly studies, promotes, develops, distributes, constructs, installs, finances, uses, and manages recycled water resources created by LACSD District 14 and LACSD District 20 for any and all reasonable and beneficial uses—including the irrigation and recharge—and to finance the acquisition and construction or installation of recycled water facilities, recharge facilities, and irrigation systems.

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Table 5-4. Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2015, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 6-2)

☐	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.
--%	Percentage of 2015 service area covered by wastewater collection system (optional).
--%	Percentage of 2015 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (optional).

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected in 2015, ac-ft/yr	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located within UWMP Area?	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? (optional)
Los Angeles County Sanitation District 14	Metered	17,925	Los Angeles County Sanitation District 14	Lancaster WRP	No	No
Los Angeles County Sanitation District 20	Metered	10,434	Los Angeles County Sanitation District 20	Palmdale WRP	No	No
Total wastewater collected from service area		28,400				

WWTP = wastewater treatment plant.

Table 5-5. Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2015, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 6-3 R)

✓	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or ID	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level	2015 volumes (ac-ft)			
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area
Lancaster WRP				Wetlands		Tertiary	17,927	6,046		11,880
Palmdale WRP						Tertiary	10,435	1,179		9,256
Total							28,362	7,225	0	21,137

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5.4.3 Recycled Water System

The existing recycled water system is located outside of the District's service area. It is located nearby within the city of Palmdale and outside of the city of Lancaster. The system is operated by the Palmdale Recycled Water Authority. The Antelope Valley Backbone provides the necessary distribution infrastructure to convey recycled water to users, and thereby offset potable water demands in the Antelope Valley. Currently, only a portion of the Antelope Valley Backbone is constructed. As future funding sources are identified, the Antelope Valley Backbone will be connected to the Lancaster WRP. Once the northern and southern portions of the Antelope Valley Backbone are linked and the Lancaster WRP and the Palmdale WRP are both connected to the system, the Antelope Valley Backbone will have the redundancy necessary to ensure a reliable source of supply so that the recycled water service area can expand to serve additional recycled water demands.

The District recycled water demands were determined with the inclusion of the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale demands, as detailed in the 2006 report, *Final Facilities Planning Report, Antelope Valley Recycled Water Project* prepared for the District (Kennedy Jenks, 2006).

5.4.4 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

Beneficial uses include landscape irrigation for new development and industrial users along the Antelope Valley Backbone. Current beneficial uses of recycled water are agricultural reuse, urban irrigation, construction, wetland water, and at recreational impoundments. Potential uses of recycled water in the District service area may be planned by other entities and municipalities pending construction of the Antelope Valley Backbone. Tables 5-6 and 5-7 (below) show potential recycled water use within the service area as provided in the 2006 report, *Final Facilities Planning Report, Antelope Valley Recycled Water Project* prepared for the District (Kennedy Jenks, 2006).

Table 5-6. Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses within Service Area, ac-ft

☐	Recycled water is not used currently. It is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier.
Name of agency producing (treating) the recycled water	LACSD
Name of agency operating the recycled water distribution system	To be determined
Supplemental water added in 2015	0
Source of 2015 supplemental water	N/A

Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2015 Uses	Level of Treatment Drop Down List	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Agricultural irrigation							
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	At institutional locations	Tertiary		2,050	2,725	3,400	4,075
Golf course irrigation							
Commercial use		Tertiary		6,150	8,175	10,200	12,225
Industrial use							
Geothermal and other energy production							
Seawater intrusion barrier							

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Table 5-6. Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses within Service Area, ac-ft							
☐ Recycled water is not used currently. It is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier.							
Name of agency producing (treating) the recycled water		LACSD					
Name of agency operating the recycled water distribution system		To be determined					
Supplemental water added in 2015		0					
Source of 2015 supplemental water		N/A					
Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2015 Uses	Level of Treatment Drop Down List	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Recreational impoundment							
Wetlands or wildlife habitat							
Groundwater recharge IPR							
Surface water augmentation IPR							
Direct potable reuse							
Other							

IPR = indirect potable reuse.

Table 5-7. Retail: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2015 Actual, ac-ft		
☐ Recycled water was not used in 2010 nor projected for use in 2015. The supplier will not complete the table below.		
Use type	2010 Projection for 2015	2015 Actual Use
Agricultural irrigation		
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)		
Golf course irrigation		
Commercial use		
Industrial use	5,400	0
Geothermal and other energy production		
Seawater intrusion barrier		
Recreational impoundment		
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		
Groundwater recharge (IPR)		
Surface water augmentation (IPR)		
Direct potable reuse		
Other		
Total	5,400	0

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5.4.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

As recycled water is a reliable water source for all weather types, it is part of the current water supply portfolio and is expected to become a larger portion of the supply. One of the goals of the SNMP is to assess impacts and prioritize projects maximizing recycled water use in the service area. Efforts are currently under way to develop a regional recycled water distribution system in the Antelope Valley, also known as the Antelope Valley Backbone. Because of the size and scope of the project, it is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional project that will be implemented collectively. Financial incentives would be used to expand recycled water use, but they would be provided by the recycled water retailer (see Table 5-8).

Table 5-8. Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6)			
✓	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 5.4.3	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use

5.5 Desalinated Water Opportunities

The District has no sources of ocean water, brackish water, or groundwater that provide opportunities for development of desalinated water as a long-term supply. There are no opportunities for the development of desalinated water within the District's service area as a future supply source. However, one option that AVEK can consider when acquiring new water supplies is partnering with an SWP contractor situated in close proximity to the Pacific Ocean. Under such an arrangement, AVEK could use funds collected from the new water supply (developer fee) to contribute financially to the construction of a desalination facility and, in turn, the partnering agency would transfer portion of its SWP water rights to AVEK.

5.6 Exchanges or Transfers

The District receives purchased (i.e., imported) water supply from AVEK. Any transfer or exchange of water rights will likely be obtained via the SWP and will therefore have to be facilitated by AVEK.

5.7 Future Water Projects

The District has water projects planned in the near future that will increase supplies and increase reliability of existing supplies to comply with drinking water standards. The District will also purchase additional SWP water to be banked by AVEK to be extracted during future dry years. This is dependent on if there are extra SWP allocations for purchase.

The District plans to equip existing wells with wellhead treatment. The District has received grant funding for the 60th Street West Wellhead Treatment and Avenue M and 5th Street East Wellsite Arsenic Treatment project. Construction at the Avenue M and 5th Street East Well site is projected to be completed in November 2018. The District plans to conduct additional studies to analyze and

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quantify the impacts of arsenic and chromium on limiting the groundwater available under the four scenarios of the SWP Table A water availability.

Table 5-9 below provides a summary and schedule of the future water supply projects.

Table 5-9. Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7)					
☐	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.				
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in narrative format. LOCATION OF THE NARRATIVE_____				
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Agencies?	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency (ac-ft)
Purchase SWP water for banking	Yes, AVEK		Depends on extra SWP supplies	Single-dry and multi-dry year	15,000
Wellhead treatment	No	Chromium treatment	Starting 2018	All	No net increase in supply, ensures no depletion by water quality issues

5.8 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

A summary of actual supply sources and quantities in 2015 is provided in Table 5-10. The water supplies projected from 2020–40 are provided in Table 5-11, below. The supply projected to be available from each source in normal years is shown.

Table 5-10. Water Supplies – Actual, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 6-8)			
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Purchased water	AVEK	20,361	Drinking water
Groundwater	Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin	18,049	Drinking water
	Total	38,410	

Note: A normal year is assumed.

For groundwater projections, it is assumed that return flow credits are defined in Section 5.2.1 as 39 percent of all the SWP water used by the District over the previous 5 years. Because the District has a right to 61,000 ac-ft/yr of SWP water from AVEK in a normal year, demand projections for groundwater assume that return flow credits may increase to 23,790 ac-ft/yr, allowing for a total groundwater right of 36,790 ac-ft/yr starting in 2020. For purposes of the water supply projections, it is assumed that this right will be applicable for all water year types. If not, groundwater banked in previous years will be used.

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Table 5-11. Water Supplies – Projected, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 6-9)					
		2020	2025	2030	2035
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or imported water		61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000
Groundwater [a]		36,790	36,790	36,790	36,790
Purchased or imported water	New supply, developer fee	4,100	12,900	21,600	30,300
Recycled water		8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
Total		110,090	121,590	132,990	144,390

Note: A normal year is assumed.

a. The groundwater adjudication judgment provides safe yield rights of 13,000 ac-ft and 39% of return flows based on the District's share of SWP water supply (39% of 61,000 ac-ft or 23,790 ac-ft) for a total of 36,790 ac-ft.

5.9 Climate Change Impacts to Supply

The IRWMP Update (2013) has identified vulnerability issues to supplies that the Antelope Valley Regional Water Management Group (AVRMG) classified as high priority. Appendix H of the IRWMP update includes the DWR Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Worksheet also located in the Guidebook (DWR 2016a). Vulnerability issues were identified for groundwater supply and SWP supply purchased through AVEK.

Groundwater level declines are a longstanding issue in the Antelope Valley region. The region is limited in terms of the groundwater stored from year to year, and has issues with groundwater quality in some areas. Should a prolonged drought occur, this resource may not be available to buffer supply needs during future drought years.

The region is heavily dependent upon imported water supplies, which are very susceptible to the impacts of climate change given their reliance on seasonal snowpack. Using historical data and modeling, DWR projects that by 2050 the Sierra snowpack will be reduced from its historical average by 25 to 40 percent (DWR 2013). DWR projects that reductions in snowpack could have dire consequences. Under climate change and in some years, water levels in Lake Oroville—the SWP's main supply reservoir—could fall below the lowest release outlets, making the system vulnerable to operational interruption. Climate change is also expected to reduce the SWP's median reservoir carryover storage.

The supply is highly vulnerable at its source given the dependence upon the stability of the California Bay Delta levee system. Climate change impacts to this area from higher sea level rise and higher storm surges could be catastrophic to the supply. Sea level rise impacts the SWP water deliveries by increasing the risk of breach on the California Bay Delta levee system and requiring greater freshwater releases from Lake Oroville to keep saltwater intrusion from degrading California Bay Delta water quality.

Invasive species are becoming more common in the region, and may increase with the projected changes to temperature and precipitation. Certain invasive species, such as Tamarisk and Arundo, may reduce the water supply available for native species.

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A number of water-dependent species present in the region require certain stream flows to maintain habitats, such as those species dependent on the Piute Ponds (outside of the service area). The projected changes to local temperature and precipitation may impact these environmental flows, and impact water-dependent species, particularly because these species have limited opportunity for migration. Biological opinions also require reservoir releases to maintain instream flow for fish species at particular months of the year, impacting SWP supplies in those months.

Decreases in stream flows may reduce the ability of these streams to dilute water quality constituents. Should stream flows decrease because of increases in temperature and decreases in annual precipitation, the water quality of local streams may be impacted. In addition, the projected increase in wildfires in the surrounding mountains may lead to increased erosion and sedimentation in local streams.

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Section 6

Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This section describes factors impacting long-term reliability of water supplies and provides a comparison of projected water supplies and demand projections in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.

6.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Water supply reliability is an important component of the water management planning process. Factors contributing to inconsistency in the District's water supplies include legal limitations because of water contracts limiting the quantity of water available to the District, environmental constraints, and reductions in availability because of climatic factors.

The availability of SWP supply is known to be variable. It fluctuates from year to year depending on precipitation, regulatory restrictions, legislative restrictions, and operational conditions, and is particularly unreliable during dry years. The DWR SWP DCR anticipates a minimum delivery of 11 percent of full Table A amounts or allocations to each retail water provider (Table 6-4) (DWR 2015). The Antelope Valley region likely cannot meet expected demands without imported water, and the variable nature of the supply presents management challenges to ensure flexibility. AVEK is developing projects for storage and banking of SWP water during wet years for use in dry years to increase reliability of purchased water supplies.

Groundwater quantity is generally unaffected by short-term drought conditions. It is assumed that the District's available groundwater supply during all year types will be the same and based on the annual sustainable yield determined by the adjudication process.

Water quality issues are not anticipated to have significant impact on water supply reliability. It is assumed that any chemical contamination from the known contaminant plumes and the lowering of maximum contaminant limits (MCLs) of naturally occurring constituents such as arsenic and chromium can be mitigated by constructing new treatment facilities for treatment prior to the water's delivery into the water distribution system. However, these treatment facilities have significant cost.

6.2 Reliability by Type of Year

The basis of the water year data is provided in Table 6-1 below for the AVEK supply. From the AVEK 2015 Draft UWMP, the base years and available supplies are estimated based on the SWP DCR (DWR, 2016). It is assumed that the District will receive 70 percent of the AVEK allocations. There are no water quality issues with the AVEK water supply.

For the new supply for new development, it is assumed that reliability will be the same proportion that the AVEK supply will be reduced in single-dry years and multiple-dry years.

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Table 6-1. Retail Basis of Water Year Data – AVEK/SWP (DWR Table 7-1)			
Year Type	Base Year	Volume Available, ac-ft/yr	Percentage of Average Supply
Average year	1921–2003 average	59,850	100%
Single-dry year	2014	4,800	8%
Multiple-dry years 1st year	1990	12,000	20%
Multiple-dry years 2nd year	1991	16,200	27%
Multiple-dry years 3rd year	1992	24,500	41%

Note: Base years and volumes are from the AVEK Draft 2015 UWMP. It is assumed that 70% of AVEK supply is allocated to the District. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

Groundwater supplies are assumed to remain constant in all year types. It is assumed that the settlement pumping amount of groundwater share of 36,790 ac-ft is used for all year types.

6.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

This section provides a comparison of normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water year supply and demand for the District. Water demands are addressed in Section 3 and water supplies are addressed in Section 5, above.

6.3.1 Current and Projected Normal Year Water Supplies versus Demand

The normal water year current and projected water supplies are compared to the current and projected demand for the District in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2. Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 7-2)				
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply [a]	**110,090**	**121,590**	**132,990**	**144,390**
AVEK	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000
Groundwater	36,790	36,790	36,790	36,790
New supply	4,100	12,900	21,600	30,300
Recycled water	8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
Demand [b]	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
Difference (supply minus demand)	13,600	13,580	13,590	13,570

a. Supply from Table 5-9.

b. Demand from Table 3-3.

The current and projected water supplies are compared to the demands for a single-dry year for the District in Table 6-3, below.

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Table 6-3. Single Dry Year Water Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 7-3)				
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
AVEK	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Groundwater	36,790	36,790	36,790	36,790
New supply [a]	320	1,015	1,700	2,385
Groundwater from banked supplies	46,390	54,495	62,510	70,525
Recycled water	8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
Demand	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
Difference (supply minus demand)	0	0	0	0

a. *Because new supply funded by developers is from AVEK, single-dry year supply is taken as the ratio from AVEK purchased water.*

The projected water supplies are compared to the demands for multiple-dry years for the District in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4. Retail: Multiple-Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 7-4)					
		2020	2025	2030	2035
First year	**Supply**	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
	AVEK	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	Groundwater	36,790	36,790	36,790	36,790
	New supply	820	2,580	4,320	6,060
	Groundwater from banked supplies	38,690	45,730	52,690	59,650
	Recycled water	8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
	Demand	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
	Difference (supply minus demand)	0	0	0	0
Second year	**Supply**	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
	AVEK	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200
	Groundwater	36,790	36,790	36,790	36,790
	New supply	1,100	3,500	5,800	8,200
	Groundwater from banked supplies	34,210	40,610	47,010	53,310
	Recycled water	8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
	Demand	**96,500**	**108,000**	**119,400**	**130,800**
	Difference (supply minus demand)	0	0	0	0

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Table 6-4. Retail: Multiple-Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 7-4)					
		2020	2025	2030	2035
Third year	Supply	96,500	108,000	119,400	130,800
	AVEK	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
	Groundwater	36,790	36,790	36,790	36,790
	New supply	1,700	5,300	8,900	12,400
	Groundwater from banked supplies	25,310	30,510	35,610	40,810
	Recycled water	8,200	10,900	13,600	16,300
	Demand	96,500	108,000	119,400	130,800
	Difference (supply minus demand)	0	0	0	0

6.4 Regional Supply Reliability

Water management tools are described and prioritized in the IRWMP Update (AV RWMG 2013). Programs to increase regional supply reliability are closely related to AVEK's efforts. Descriptions of AVEKS's programs are included below.

6.4.1 AVEK Westside Water Bank Interconnecting Pipeline and Pump Station

The project includes construction of a pump station and completion of the South North Intertie Pipeline Turnout that would allow AVEK to use stored water in the Westside Water Bank for customers in the majority of AVEK's service area. The South North Intertie Pipeline Turnout is capable of moving water to and from the District at the rate of about 86 ac-ft/yr or 28 mgd. The pipeline also provides flexibility in the method of return of water banked in the Westside Water Bank via direct delivery or transfer.

6.4.2 AVEK Enterprise Bank

This project includes the development of a new groundwater recharge and recovery facility. Construction would include recharge basins and pipelines, groundwater recovery wells, a well collection system, and transmission and pumping facilities to deliver water from the bank to the aqueduct for delivery to the AVEK's banking partners.

6.4.3 AVEK Southern Antelope Valley Intertie

Construction is planned for an interconnecting pipeline and pump station between AVEK's East Feeder and South Feeder systems that will allow AVEK to transfer water supplies from one end of the service area to the other in both directions. This allows AVEK the ability to use stored water from its water banks for delivery to customers within any region of the service area.

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Section 7

Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This section describes the District's water shortage contingency planning process and how the District responds to water shortages. The District's Phased Water Conservation Plan (PWCP) is Part 5 of the Rules and Regulations of the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts and the Marina del Rey (MdR) Water System. A copy is provided in Appendix I. It was adopted in May 1991 and most recently amended in June 2015.

7.1 Stages of Action

The District will implement an appropriate water shortage contingency stage based on the District's current water supply conditions, as listed for the 10 stages defined in Table 7-1. The board of directors of the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts may determine the appropriate stage and implement rate changes and conservation surcharges. Regardless of the water supply availability or service conditions within the District, the board of directors may set water conservation goals and modify stage declarations as necessary to align with regional or State water conservation policies, agreements or declarations, or legal requirements.

Table 7-1. Retail: Stages of Drought Contingency Plan (DWR Table 8-1)

Stage	Percent Supply Reduction (numerical value as a percentage)	Water Supply Condition [a] (narrative description)
Phase I shortage	5	District engineer determines over consumption of water, loss of pressure in a system, breakdown, drought conditions, or any similar occurrence
Phase II shortage	10	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 10% shortage on supplies
Phase III shortage	15	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 10%–15% shortage on supplies
Phase IV shortage	20	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 15%–20% shortage on supplies
Phase V shortage	25	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 20%–25% shortage on supplies
Phase VI shortage	30	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 25%–30% shortage on supplies
Phase VII shortage	35	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 30%–35% shortage on supplies
Phase VIII shortage	40	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 35%–40% shortage on supplies
Phase IX shortage	45	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 40%–45% shortage on supplies

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Table 7-1. Retail: Stages of Drought Contingency Plan (DWR Table 8-1)		
Stage	Percent Supply Reduction (numerical value as a percentage)	Water Supply Condition [a] (narrative description)
Phase X shortage	50	Board of directors determines that the District will suffer a 45%–55% shortage on supplies

a. Water supply condition ranges are based on current normal year supplies.

7.2 Prohibitions on End Uses

The District's PWCP and Water Waste Ordinance include mandatory prohibitions on water uses.

DWR categorizes the types of restrictions and prohibitions as landscape irrigation, CII, water features and swimming pools, and other. A summary of the District's restrictions and prohibitions is provided in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2. Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses (DWR Table 8-2)			
Stage [a]	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users (from drop down list)	Additional Explanation	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? [b]
Normal	Other: prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Exception for benefit of public health and safety	Yes
Normal	Landscape: limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Prohibition from 10a.m.–5p.m.	Yes
Normal	Landscape: other landscape restriction or prohibition	Prohibit lawn watering more than once a day, and irrigation causing runoff	Yes
Normal	Other: customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Required for renters and owners	Yes
Normal	Other: require automatic-shutoff hoses	For car washing	Yes
Normal	CII: restaurants may serve water upon request, only		Yes
Normal	Water features: restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Prohibit cleaning, filling, or maintaining levels	Yes
1	Other: prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	New meters for construction water service to be removed, no new meters installed	Yes
1	Landscape: limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Irrigation to occur every other day	Yes
1	Landscape: limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Irrigation to occur 3 times per week in the summer, 2 times per week in the winter	Yes
1	CII: lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes

a. Items at the normal stage are included in the Water Waste Ordinance.

b. Enforcement is not by the District but by the County Department of Public Health or city of jurisdiction.

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7.2.1 Water Waste Ordinance

The Water Waste Ordinance is found in Chapter 11 of the Municipal Code for Los Angeles County, Part 4: Water Conservation Requirements for the Unincorporated Los Angeles County Area outlines hose water prohibitions, irrigation prohibitions, leak prohibitions, prohibitions for car wash facilities and public eateries, and decorative fountains (LACDPW 2015). It was last updated in June 2015 and includes water conservation measures determined by the State.

7.2.2 Landscape Irrigation

Landscape irrigation prohibitions are enforced in all stages and become progressively restrictive in terms of allowable watering times, then days, then types of plants allowed. Runoff and water waste are always prohibited under the Water Waste Ordinance.

7.2.3 Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

CII water use prohibitions are enforced by the Water Waste Ordinance. Eating establishments may serve drinking water only at customer request.

7.2.4 Water Features and Swimming Pools

Use of water in ornamental fountains, ponds, lakes, or other similar aesthetic features shall be prohibited unless the water is recirculated. This is outlined in the Water Waste Ordinance.

7.2.5 Other

At Phase I, existing meters for construction water service may be removed, and no new permanent meters may be installed.

7.3 Penalties, Charges, Other Enforcement

The Water Waste Ordinance specifies a fine of $500 each day the violation occurs. The PWCP outlines the procedure to enforce any violation of the water conservation requirements. Enforcement of the requirements of each water conservation stage is conducted in a progressive manner and could lead to placement of a flow-restricting device where the violator refuses to stop activities constituting water waste. Up to a third violation may be issued. The Phased WSCP sets a conservation surcharge for water use exceeding a percentage of the base monthly water use based on the phase of shortage determined.

7.4 Consumption-Reduction Methods

Consumption-reduction methods are actions taken by the District to reduce water demand within the service area, whereas prohibitions—addressed in Section 7.2 above—limit specific uses of water. Table 7-3 below summarizes the District's consumption-reduction methods to reduce water demand in the service area.

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Table 7-3. Retail Only: Stages of WSCP - Consumption Reduction Methods (DWR Table 8-3)		
Phase	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional Explanation or Reference
1-10	Expand public information campaign	Free school assembly program to 5th graders
1-10	Provide rebates on plumbing fixtures and devices	Grant funding for rebate programs
1-10	Provide rebates for landscape irrigation efficiency	
1-10	Provide rebates for turf replacement	Cash for Grass
1-10	Implement or modify drought rate structure or surcharge	

Penalties imposed for the various stages are as described in the PWCP. The conservation target is a percentage of the quantity used during a "base" billing period set by the County Board of Supervisors. Water use up to the target quantities shall be billed at the established quantity charge or normal charge. Water use exceeding aforementioned target quantities shall be subject to the following conservation surcharges in addition to the established quantity charge or normal charge:

- For all customers within Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts, an additional conservation surcharge of 1 times the established quantity charge or normal charge will be assessed for water use exceeding the target quantity, up to 115 percent of the target quantity
- For all customers within Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts, an additional conservation surcharge of 2 times the established quantity charge or normal charge will be assessed for water use exceeding 115 percent of the target quantity

7.5 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

To monitor the reduction in water use during a water shortage stage, supply and demand data are reported on a monthly basis with excess use violations reported to the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts and to the customer. Bimonthly water meter readings are collected and compiled to determine if the water usage meets the target goal.

7.6 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

The implementation of the PWCP could potentially result in revenue losses ranging between 10 and 50 percent. Four sources of funding are available to the District to cover these losses: service charge, facility surcharge, water quantity charge, and standby charges. The service charge is a fixed connection charge based on the size of the meter. The facility surcharge and water quantity charge are based on the actual quantity of water used each month. Standby charges are assessed on all properties. Thus a reduction in water use will affect only the facility surcharge and water quantity charges. To reduce the impact of these losses, the District can use the following measures: use extra revenues contributed by the conservation surcharge, delay capital improvement projects, and increase water rates. The current PWCP includes a water quantity surcharge. In June 2015, the County Board of Supervisors lowered the conservation surcharges to be half for the first year that the PWCP was implemented.

Monies collected as a result of the WSCP are deposited to the District's General Fund as reimbursement for the District's costs and expenses for administering the WSCP.

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7.7 Resolution or Ordinance

The Water Conservation Regulation is found in Part 5 of the Rules and Regulations of the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts and the MdR Water System. It is located in Appendix H.

7.8 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

The District maintains an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to address responding to catastrophic supply interruptions as well as other emergencies. The District also has standby power available in the form of portable diesel, natural gas, and propane generator units. This increases the reliability of supply. The ERP is not included in this document because of security reasons.

The District uses an emergency organizational structure and chain of command in response to all emergencies within or affecting its service area. The ERP defines the emergency management positions.

In February 2016, the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts, through Verizon Wireless, implemented a feature to contact customers of critical notifications via text messaging and email at a rate of 900 contacts per minute, which allows all District customers to be reached within 90 minutes.

7.8.1 Earthquakes or Other Natural Disaster

The Antelope Valley is located in an earthquake zone. In the event of an earthquake or natural disaster, the Antelope Valley has the potential of losing its SWP supply. According to the California Division of Mines and Geology, a displacement along the San Andreas Fault could rupture the two aqueduct systems importing water to Southern California, resulting in a potential delay of 3 to 6 weeks in SWP water delivery. Additional delays may occur because of damage to pumping facilities. DWR estimates a 4-month delay if a major break should occur.

If such a delay occurs, each water purveyor could maximize its groundwater production and use its emergency storage to meet water demands until the aqueduct is repaired. In the event of a prolonged absence of SWP water, the water purveyors could implement their established “No Waste” ordinances and PWCP stages to substantially reduce demands until SWP supply is restored.

7.8.1.1 SWP Emergency Outage Scenarios

Following is a discussion of three possible scenarios for an outage of SWP water because of an earthquake, power outage, or other event. In past years, slippage of side panels, flood events, and subsidence repairs were handled by DWR without interruption in delivery. This is mainly due to a key design feature of the aqueduct that allows isolation of various sections. Thus, DWR can repair the damaged section without interrupting operation of another. However, three potential scenarios that would result in a loss of delivery to the service area are described below. They include a levee breach near the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, loss of the San Joaquin Valley transverse because of flood or earthquake, and loss of the East Branch because of an earthquake. The water purveyors’ ability to meet demands during the worst of these scenarios is also presented.

7.8.1.1.1 Levee Breach near Banks Pumping Plant

The California Bay Delta plays an essential role in the SWP operation. Water from the delta is diverted to the SWP’s main pumping facility, the Banks Pumping Plant located in the southern delta, into the California Aqueduct. If a major levee breach were to occur near this facility, the fresh water in the delta may become displaced with salt water rushing in from the San Francisco Bay. Pumping

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from the Delta would cease until the water quality was restored. Depending on the time of the breach, the necessary freshwater inflows required to restore the Delta may not be available.

Historically, levee breaks—such as the Jones Tract break—may take several months to completely restore. Assuming that the Banks Pumping Plant was down for 6 months, DWR could use water stored in the San Luis Reservoir to continue delivery of some SWP water to Southern California. However, availability of supply will vary depending on the time of the breach. An occurrence in late summer or early fall would result in minimal delivery because of the typically low levels in San Luis Reservoir during this period. In addition to supply from San Luis Reservoir, the water purveyors could use storage from their facilities and maximize groundwater until the California Bay Delta is restored. The water purveyors could also use any water previously stored in groundwater banks.

7.8.1.1.2 Complete Disruption of the California Aqueduct in the San Joaquin Valley

As demonstrated by the past flood event at Arroyo Pasajero, which resulted in the temporary loss of the Edmund G. "Pat" Brown portion of the California Aqueduct, the SWP facilities are vulnerable to flood. If a similar incident were to occur because of a flood or earthquake, loss of deliveries from the San Luis Reservoir could result. DWR anticipates an outage of up to 4 months should a loss in this portion of the California Aqueduct occur. If delivery were prevented from the San Luis Reservoir, the water purveyors could receive water through the Domestic-Agricultural Water Network (DAWN) Project facilities and maximize groundwater until the supply is restored. The bulk of the water imported by AVEK is treated and distributed to customers throughout its service area through DAWN Project facilities. Additionally, the water purveyors could use any water previously banked.

7.8.1.1.3 Complete Disruption of the East Branch of the California Aqueduct

The East Branch of the California Aqueduct begins at a bifurcation of the aqueduct south of the Edmonston Pumping Plant. The East Branch conveys water through the Alamo Power Plant to the Pearblossom Pumping Plant, which pumps the water 540 feet uphill. The water is then conveyed in an open channel into the Mojave Siphon Power Plant and into Lake Silverwood. When needed, water is discharged to the Devil's Canyon Power Plant and its two afterbays. The Santa Ana Pipeline then conveys the water 28 miles underground to the California Aqueduct's terminus at Lake Perris.

If a portion of the East Branch were damaged because of a major earthquake, deliveries to the water purveyors could be interrupted depending on the location of the break. It is assumed that a single-location break occurred north of the Pearblossom Pumping Plant and prevented delivery of water stored in the DAWN Project facilities. The water purveyors could maximize groundwater and use water stored in groundwater banks until SWP delivery resumed.

Of the three scenarios, the disruption of the East Branch of the California Aqueduct would result in the worst-case scenario for the water purveyors of the Antelope Valley because it would prevent any delivery of SWP water. In this case, the water purveyors would rely on local groundwater and water stored in groundwater banks. Water supplies are assumed to be one half of the volume available in a single-dry year with the exception of recycled water. This would result in the District implementing Phase 8 of the PWCP.

7.8.1.1.4 Breach of the East Branch of the California Aqueduct in October 2015

In October 2015, flash flooding caused mud and debris flow to breach the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. This caused the SWP water to be isolated and inoperable for approximately 3 weeks until sediment-removal operations were complete and repairs could be made to the aqueduct itself. During the event, water treatment of imported supplies was interrupted at AVEK water treatment plant (WTP) facilities.

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Potable water demand at this time was near 30 mgd for District customers. This demand was completely met with existing local supplies. A portion of these local supplies consisted of groundwater from existing District wells. In addition to District wells, AVEK has water-banking operations that extract stored water from recharge fields known as the AVEK Water Bank (a.k.a., WSSP2). The bank uses previously stored SWP supplies.

In the case that the breach occurred in a high-demand time such as summer, local water supplies and stored AVEK groundwater would not have been able to meet water demands during the 3-week outage. This event occurred during the mandated water conservation order issued by the governor and reflects Phase VII shortage conditions.

7.8.2 Power Outages

In the event of a power outage, the water purveyors would follow their established ERPs. ERPs for a power outage include ensuring backup power supply for all water supply facilities to continue supplying water to customers, communicating with the power company, activating emergency connections with adjacent water systems, continuing water quality monitoring, and issuing boil water advisories as necessary.

7.8.3 Contamination

Contamination of water supply can result from a number of different events including a reduction in water supply, water main break, cross-connection condition, water source pollution, or covert action. Water supplies for the service area are generally of good quality and no foreseeable permanent contamination issues are anticipated. In the event of a toxic spill or major contamination, the water purveyors would follow their ERPs to isolate the problem and reduce the impact to the water supply. Once the problem has been isolated, the contamination would be cleaned up using the outlined chlorination or other necessary procedures and the water supply returned to service as soon as possible. In the meantime, emergency storage or alternative supply would be used to meet demand. Implementation of additional DMMs could also be used if the outage is anticipated to be of longer consequence.

7.9 3-Year Minimum Water Supply

An estimate of the minimum water supply for 2016, 2017, and 2018 is based on the combined availability of all water sources available during the District's historical multiple-dry year sequence and is reflected in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4. Retail: Three-Year Minimum Water Supply, ac-ft/yr (DWR Table 8-4)

Parameter	2016	2017	2018
Available water supply	58,800	58,800	60,200

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Section 8

Demand Management Measures

The District conducts an ongoing water conservation program. The District is committed to implementing water conservation measures for all customer sectors. This section provides narrative descriptions addressing the nature and extent of each DMM implemented during the past 5 years, from 2010–15, as well as the District's planned implementation of each conservation measure. The District is a signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) MOU. The District is in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU and is on track with all best management practices (BMPs) implementation. The District's most recent conservation reports to CUWCC for 2013–14 implementation are provided in Appendix I.

8.1 Water Waste Prohibition

The District's Rules and Regulations, Part 5, is the Phased WSCP. Under normal water supply conditions, a Water Waste Ordinance is in effect unless the board of directors modifies or adds to these restrictions. The Water Waste Ordinance is part of the Los Angeles County Water Conservation Ordinance 2008-0052U. The City of Lancaster's Water Waste Ordinance is part of its Municipal Code, Title 8, Chapter 8.48. These documents are located in Appendix H.

The District has set up an online form and phone number to report water waste. Enforcement of water waste is conducted in the manner of two site visits to the documented location and then a referral to the Department of Public Health or the cities of jurisdiction for enforcement. A flow-restricting device may be installed for customers repeatedly receiving notices of violation.

Planned Implementation. The implementation of this DMM is ongoing. The District will continue to enforce this regulation.

Method to Estimate Expected Water Savings. Water savings from this program cannot be directly quantified. Water waste complaints and violations are received and investigated by District staff and addressed via door hangers and/or a letter to the billing address as well as fines.

8.2 Metering

The District is fully metered. The District has conducted a feasibility study to assess the merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use or commercial accounts to dedicated landscape meters. As discussed in Section 3 above, most of the accounts are residential uses.

Planned Implementation. This DMM is on track.

8.3 Conservation Pricing

The District currently implements conservation pricing for all its metered customers. An increasing block seasonal charge is charged for single-family residential customers. A uniform charge is used for all other customer types. Both commodity charges and fixed charges are used. This DMM is on track for 2015 given the use of BMP 1.4 Option 3 Matrix Score Calculator for CUWCC reporting. This method was adopted June 22, 2015.

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Planned Implementation. The implementation of this DMM is ongoing. The District plans to continue implementing its increasing block seasonal charge for all customer types.

8.4 Public Education and Outreach

The current annual budget for the District's public information programs is $75,000. The District has contracted with O'Rorke Inc. to intensify water conservation outreach efforts. The public information program includes print and Web-based publications, monthly bill inserts, and public outreach events. Television, radio, and newspaper contacts are routinely made to encourage water conservation. Details about the number and types of programs can be found in the CUWCC BMP coverage reports.

In addition to local public education and outreach programs, the District also participates in a regional public education and outreach program through AVEK.

Planned Implementation. The District's public information and school education program is an ongoing, annual program. The District will continue to provide water conservation materials as part of its community and school outreach programs, as well as continue to work cooperatively with AVEK to develop and distribute water conservation information.

Methods to Estimate Expected Water Savings. The District has no method to quantify water conservation savings directly as a result of this DMM.

8.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The District's progress to assess and manage the system's real losses consists of ongoing leak detection and repair within the system, focused on the high-probability leak areas.

The District conducts water audits and leak detection and repair on an ongoing basis. The District conducted a water loss audit for 2015 as described in Section 3.2, provided in Appendix E. The District maintains records on all leaks repaired on its treated water system. The information is reviewed each year to determine which pipelines should be considered for replacement as part of the annual budgeted project list.

Planned Implementation. The District is in compliance with this DMM. This DMM is currently being implemented and will continue to be implemented as part of the District's ongoing operations and maintenance program.

Methods to Estimate Expected Water Savings. The total amount of water conserved over the 5-year period by implementing this DMM is directly related to the percentage of system water losses.

8.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The District has the equivalent of one full-time water conservation coordinator, who establishes an annual program budget based on available funding and resources. Program accomplishments are highlighted and corresponding goals are established for the upcoming year. The District also hires part-time staff as needed to aid in water conservation program implementation activities.

The contact information for the water conservation coordinator is:

- Phone number: 626.458.5100
  Email: info@dpw.lacounty.gov

Planned Implementation. The implementation of this DMM is ongoing.

Methods to Estimate Expected Water Savings. Water savings from this DMM cannot be directly quantified. Effectiveness of this DMM will be evaluated by the success of the District's water conservation program.

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8.7 Other Demand Management Measures

The District implements other residential and non-residential DMMs, as described in this section.

8.7.1 Water Audits for all Customers

The District provides water audits, or surveys, for customers who request it and for customers who have received a notice of violation. As part of the audits, indoor and outdoor water efficiency checks will be made for fixtures and an efficient, custom irrigation watering schedule will be created.

8.7.2 Rebates

The District has historically provided and plans to continue to provide a menu of rebate options based on available funding. Menu options include rebates for replacement of toilets, clothes washers, turf grass, irrigation controllers, weather-based irrigation controllers, and rain sensors.

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Section 9

References

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Appendix A: Documentation of City/County Notification

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Kirk Allen

From: Kirk Allen
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2016 10:50 AM
To: 'cworkman@cityoflancasterca.org'; 'athompson@cityoflancasterca.org'; 'moyler@cityofpalmdale.org'; Matthew Knudson; 'Tom Barnes (tbarnes@avek.org)'; Chad Reed; Patricia Hachiya; 'AHeil@lacsd.org'; Bensch, Erika
Cc: Skutecki, Lisa
Subject: Notice of Preparation of Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Tracking:

Recipient	Delivery	Read
'cworkman@cityoflancasterca.org'		
'athompson@cityoflancasterca.org'		
'moyler@cityofpalmdale.org'		
Matthew Knudson		
'Tom Barnes (tbarnes@avek.org)'		
Chad Reed		
Patricia Hachiya	Delivered: 4/28/2016 10:50 AM	Read: 4/28/2016 11:05 AM
'AHeil@lacsd.org'		
Bensch, Erika		
Skutecki, Lisa		
Gordon Phair - City of Palmdale (GPhair@cityofpalmdale.org)		
Carolina Hernandez		
Tim Chen	Delivered: 4/28/2016 10:50 AM	
CHERNANDEZ@dpw.lacounty.gov	Delivered: 4/28/2016 10:50 AM	

To: City of Lancaster, Attn. Carlyle Workman
To: City of Lancaster, Attn. Allen Thompson
To: City of Palmdale, Attn. Mark Oyler
To: Palmdale Water District, Attn. Matthew Knudson
To: Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, Attn. Tom Barnes
To: Quartz Hill Water District, Attn. Chad Reed
To: Regional Planning – Impact Analysis Section, Attn. Patricia Hachiya
To: Los Angeles County San. District Nos. 14 & 20, Attn. Ann Heil
To: Los Angeles County San. District Nos. 14 & 20, Attn. Erika Bensch

Notice of Preparation of
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley's
2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley is in the process of preparing the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) update. UWMPs are prepared by California urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections is required to prepare an UWMP every five years.

As an urban water supplier, the Waterworks District is required, pursuant to Section 10620(d)(2) of the UWMP Act, to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies and other water suppliers on the preparation of the UWMPs. The Waterworks Districts invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of the 2015 UWMP. We anticipate that the draft UWMP will be available for review in late May. Copies of the plan will be made available in all Public Libraries in the District's service areas and on the District website prior to the public hearing which is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, June 28, 2016 at 9:30 A.M. at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles California 90012. Subsequent to the Public Hearing, the Board of Supervisors will consider adoption of the UWMP.

If you have questions regarding this notification or about the Waterworks District's 2015 UWMP, please contact Kirk Allen, Associate Civil Engineer, at (626) 300-3389 or via email kallen@dpw.lacounty.gov

Thank you for your assistance in this process.

Regards,

Kirk Allen, P.E.
County of Los Angeles - Department of Public Works
Waterworks Division - Water Resources Unit
1000 South Fremont Avenue
Suite A-9 East, 4th Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803
(t) 626-300-3389
(f) 626-300-3385
kallen@dpw.lacounty.gov
www.lacwaterworks.org

Appendix B: Notice of Public Hearing

(To be added in final document)

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Appendix C: Adoption Resolution

(To be added in final document)

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Appendix D: DWR UWMP Checklist

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Checklist Arranged by Water Code Section

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location *(Optional Column for Agency Use)*
10608.20(b)	Retail suppliers shall adopt a 2020 water use target using one of four methods.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7 and App E	**Section 4.5.2 and App F**
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and App E	**Section 4 and App F**
10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7.2	**Section 4.5.2 and App F**
10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their interim target by December 31, 2015.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	**Section 4.5.2 and App F**
10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8.2	**Not applicable**
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3	**Section 1.4**
10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.1	**Not applicable**
10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	**Section 4.5.3 and App F**
10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1	**Section 1.1**
10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	**Section 1.3**

	agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.			
10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.4	**Section 6.4**
10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	**Section 1.4**
10621(d)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	**Section 1.4**
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	**Section 2.1**
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	**Section 2.2**
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	**Section 2.3**
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Description	Section 3.4	**Section 2.3**
10631(a)	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	**Section 2.3**
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Supplies	Chapter 6	**Section 5**
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	**Section 5.2**
10631(b)(1)	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	**Section 5.2.3.1**
10631(b)(2)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1	**Section 5.2.1**
10631(b)(2)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	**Appendix G**
10631(b)(2)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as overdrafted, or projected to become overdrafted. Describe efforts by the supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	**Not applicable**

	condition.			
10631(b)(3)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	**Section 5.2.4**
10631(b)(4)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Sections 6.2 and 6.9	**Sections 5.2 and 5.8**
10631(c)(1)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**Section 6.2**
10631(c)(1)	Provide data for an average water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2	**Section 6.2**
10631(c)(2)	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, describe plans to supplement or replace that source.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**Section 6.1**
10631(d)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	**Section 5.6**
10631(e)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	**Section 3.1**
10631(e)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month period available.	System Water Use	Section 4.3	**Section 3.2**
10631(f)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	**Sections 8.1 to 8.7**
10631(f)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	**Not applicable**
10631(g)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8	**Sections 5.7 and 5.8**
10631(h)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	**Section 5.5**
10631(i)	CUWCC members may submit their 2013-2014 CUWCC BMP annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMM implementation in their UWMPs. This option is only allowable if the supplier has been found to be in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU.	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.5	**Section 8.1, Appendix I**

10631(j)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) – if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	**Table 5-10 and 5-11**
10631(j)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	**Not applicable**
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	**Section 3.4**
10632(a) and 10632(a)(1)	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.1	**Section 7.1**
10632(a)(2)	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	**Section 7.9**
10632(a)(3)	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in case of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	**Section 7.8**
10632(a)(4)	Identify mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	**Section 7.2**
10632(a)(5)	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	**Section 7.4**
10632(a)(6)	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	**Section 7.3**
10632(a)(7)	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions in the water shortage contingency analysis on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6	**Section 7.6**
10632(a)(8)	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	**Section 7.7, Appendix H**
10632(a)(9)	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the water shortage contingency analysis.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	**Section 7.5**
10633	For wastewater and recycled water, coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.1	**Section 5.4.1**

10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area. Include quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2	**Section 5.4.2**
10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2.2	**Section 5.4.2 and Table 5-5**
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and 6.5.4	**Sections 5.4.3 and 5.4.4**
10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	**Section 5.4.4**
10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	**Section 5.4.4**
10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	**Section 5.4.5**
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	**Section 5.4.5**
10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**Section 6.1**
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	**Section 6.3**
10635(b)	Provide supporting documentation that Urban Water Management Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	**Section 1.4**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	**Section 1.4**

10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	**Section 1.4**
10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.1	**Section 1.4**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	**Section 1.4, Appendix C**
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3	**Section 1.4, Appendix C**
10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	**Section 1.4**
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	**Section 1.4**
10645	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	**Section 1.4**

Appendix E: Distribution System Water Loss Audit

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AWWA WLCC Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

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WAS v4.1

Back to Instructions

? Click to access definition

Water Audit Report for: Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40
Reporting Year: 2015 | 1/2015 - 12/2015

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the

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

WATER SUPPLIED

<< Enter grading in column 'E'

Volume from own sources:	?	9	18,048.600	acre-ft/yr
Master meter error adjustment (enter positive value):	?			acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	?	9	20,364.290	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	?	n/a		acre-ft/yr
WATER SUPPLIED:			38,412.890	acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

					Pcnt:		Value:
Billed metered:	?	10	35,937.420	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	?			acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	?			acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	?	3	48.012	acre-ft/yr		○ ◉	48.012
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:	?		35,985.432	acre-ft/yr			

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

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

2,427.458 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

					Pcnt:		Value:
Unauthorized consumption:	?		96.032	acre-ft/yr	0.25%	◉ ○	

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

Customer metering inaccuracies:	?	6	2,012.496	acre-ft/yr		○ ◉	2,012.496
Systematic data handling errors:	?	5		acre-ft/yr			

Systematic data handling errors are likely, please enter a non-zero value; otherwise grade = 5

Apparent Losses:	?	2,108.528	

Choose this option to enter a percentage of billed metered consumption. This is NOT a default value ?

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:	?	318.930	acre-ft/yr
WATER LOSSES:		2,427.458	acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER:	?	2,475.470	acre-ft/yr

= Total Water Loss + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	?	9	1,050.7	miles	
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	?	10	56,817		
Connection density:			54	conn./mile main	
Average length of customer service line:	?	8	15.0	ft	(pipe length between curbstop and customer meter or property boundary)
Average operating pressure:	?	3	77.5	psi	

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	?	9	$43,369,283	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	?	10	$2.00	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	?	5	$280.19	$/acre-ft/yr

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Financial Indicators

Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:	6.4%
Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:	4.5%
Annual cost of Apparent Losses:	$1,834,194
Annual cost of Real Losses:	$89,362

Operational Efficiency Indicators

Apparent Losses per service connection per day:	33.13	gallons/connection/day
Real Losses per service connection per day*:	5.01	gallons/connection/day
Real Losses per length of main per day*:	N/A	
Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:	0.06	gallons/connection/day/psi
? Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL):	436.12	million gallons/year
From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):	318.93	million gallons/year
? Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:	0.24	

* only the most applicable of these two indicators will be calculated

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 80 out of 100 *****

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

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

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

1: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)
2: Customer metering inaccuracies
3: Water imported

For more information, click here to see the Grading Matrix worksheet

AWWA WLCC Free Water Audit Software: Water Balance

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WAS v4.1

Water Audit Report For:	Report Yr:
District No. 40	2015

Own Sources (Adjusted for known errors) 18,048.600	Water Exported 0.000	Billed Water Exported			
	Water Supplied 38,412.890	Authorized Consumption 35,985.432	Billed Authorized Consumption 35,937.420	Billed Metered Consumption (inc. water exported) 35,937.420	Revenue Water 35,937.420
				Billed Unmetered Consumption 0.000	
			Unbilled Authorized Consumption 48.012	Unbilled Metered Consumption 0.000	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) 2,475.470
				Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 48.012	
		Water Losses 2,427.458	Apparent Losses 2,108.528	Unauthorized Consumption 96.032	
				Customer Metering Inaccuracies 2,012.496	
				Systematic Data Handling Errors 0.000	
Water Imported 20,364.290			Real Losses 318.930	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Not broken down	
				Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Not broken down	
				Leakage on Service Connections Not broken down	

AWWA WLCC Free Water Audit Software: Grading Matrix

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WASv 4.1

Back to Instructions

In the Reporting Worksheet, grades were assigned to each component of the audit to describe the confidence and accuracy of the input data. The grading assigned to each audit component and the corresponding recommended improvements and actions are highlighted in yellow. Audit accuracy is likely to be improved by prioritizing those items shown in red

Grading

	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Volume from own sources:	Select this grading only if the water utility purchases/imports all of its water resources (i.e. has no sources of its own)	Less than 25% of water production sources are metered, remaining sources are estimated. No regular meter accuracy testing.	25% - 50% of treated water production sources are metered; other sources estimated. No regular meter accuracy testing.	Conditions between 2 and 4	50% - 75% of treated water production sources are metered, other sources estimated. Occasional meter accuracy testing	Conditions between 4 and 6	At least 75% of treated water production sources are metered, or at least 90% of the source flow is derived from metered sources. Meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted annually. Less than 25% of tested meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy.	Conditions between 6 and 8	100% of treated water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration conducted annually, less than 10% of meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy	Conditions between 8 and 10	100% of treated water production sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and electronic calibration conducted semi-annually, with less than 10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Volume from own Sources" component:		to qualify for 2: Organize efforts to begin to collect data for determining volume from own sources	to qualify for 4: Locate all water production sources on maps and in field, launch meter accuracy testing for existing meters, begin to install meters on unmetered water production sources and replace any obsolete/defective meters		to qualify for 6: Formalize annual meter accuracy testing for all source meters. Complete installation of meters on unmetered water production sources and complete replacement of all obsolete/defective meters.		to qualify for 8: Conduct annual meter accuracy testing on all meters. Complete project to install new, or replace defective existing, meters so that entire production meter population is metered. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 6% accuracy.		to qualify for 10: Maintain annual meter accuracy testing for all meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 6% accuracy. Investigate new meter technology; pilot one or more replacements with innovative meters in attempt to improve meter accuracy.		to maintain 10: Standardize meter accuracy test frequency to semi-annual, or more frequent, for all meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 3% accuracy. Continually investigate/pilot improving metering technology.
Master meter error adjustment:	Select n/a only if the water utility fails to have meters on its sources of supply, either its own source, and/or imported (purchased) water sources	Inventory information on meters and paper records of measured volumes in crude condition; data error cannot be determined	No automatic datalogging of production volumes; daily readings are scribed on paper records. Tank/storage elevation changes are not employed in calculating "Volume from own sources" component. Data is adjusted only when grossly evident data error occurs.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Production meter data is logged automatically in electronic format and reviewed at least on a monthly basis. "Volume from own sources" tabulations include estimate of daily changes in tanks/storage facilities. Meter data is adjusted when gross data errors occur, or occasional meter testing deems this necessary.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Hourly production meter data logged automatically & reviewed on at least a weekly basis. Data adjusted to correct gross error from equipment malfunction and error confirmed by meter accuracy testing. Tank/storage facility elevation changes are automatically used in calculating a balanced "Volume from own sources" component.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Continuous production meter data logged automatically & reviewed daily. Data adjusted to correct gross error from equipment malfunction & results of meter accuracy testing. Tank/storage facility elevation changes are automatically used in "Volume from own sources" tabulations.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Computerized system (SCADA or similar) automatically balances flows from all sources and storages; results reviewed daily. Mass balance technique compares production meter data to raw (untreated) water and treatment volumes to detect anomalies. Regular calibrations between SCADA and sources meters ensures minimal data transfer error.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Master meter error adjustment" component:		to qualify for 2: Develop plan to restructure recordkeeping system to capture all flow data; set procedure to review data daily to detect input errors	to qualify for 4: Install automatic datalogging equipment on production meters. Identify tanks/storage facilities and include estimated daily volume of water added to, or subtracted from, "Water Supplied" volume based upon changes in storage		to qualify for 6: Review hourly production meter data for gross error on, at least, a weekly basis. Begin to install instrumentation on tanks/storage facilities to record elevation changes. Use daily net storage change to balance flows in calculating "Water Supplied" volume.		to qualify for 8: Complete installation of elevation instrumentation on all tanks/storage facilities. Continue to use daily net storage change in calculating balanced "Volume from own sources" component. Adjust production meter data for gross error and inaccuracy confirmed by testing.		to qualify for 10: Link all production and tank/storage facility elevation change data to a Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) System, or similar computerized monitoring/control system, and establish automatic flow balancing algorithm and regularly calibrate between SCADA and source meters.		to maintain 10: Monitor meter innovations for development of more accurate and less expensive flowmeters. Continue to replace or repair meters as they perform outside of desired accuracy limits.
Water Imported:	Select n/a if the water utility's supply is exclusively from its own water resources (no bulk purchased/ imported water)	Less than 25% of imported water sources are metered, remaining sources are estimated. No regular meter accuracy testing.	25% - 50% of imported water sources are metered; other sources estimated. No regular meter accuracy testing.	Conditions between 2 and 4	50% - 75% of imported water sources are metered, other sources estimated. Occasional meter accuracy testing	Conditions between 4 and 6	At least 75% of imported water sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted annually. Less than 25% of tested meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy.	Conditions between 6 and 8	100% of imported water sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted annually, less than 10% of meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy	Conditions between 8 and 10	100% of imported water sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted semi-annually, with less than 10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Water Imported Volume" component:		to qualify for 2: Review bulk water purchase agreements with partner suppliers; confirm requirements for use and maintenance of accurate metering. Identify needs for new or replacement meters with goal to meter all imported water sources.	To qualify for 4: Locate all imported water sources on maps and in field, launch meter accuracy testing for existing meters, begin to install meters on unmetered imported water interconnections and replace obsolete/defective meters		to qualify for 6: Formalize annual meter accuracy testing for all imported water meters. Continue installation of meters on unmetered exported water interconnections and replacement of obsolete/defective meters.		to qualify for 8: Complete project to install new, or replace defective, meters on all imported water interconnections. Maintain annual meter accuracy testing for all imported water meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 6% accuracy.		to qualify for 10: Maintain annual meter accuracy testing for all meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 6% accuracy. Investigate new meter technology; pilot one or more replacements with innovative meters in attempt to improve meter accuracy.		to maintain 10: Standardize meter accuracy test frequency to semi-annual, or more frequent, for all meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 3% accuracy. Continually investigate/pilot improving metering technology.

Grading											
	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Water Exported:	Select n/a if the water utility sells no bulk water to neighboring water utilities (no exported water sales)	Less than 25% of exported water sources are metered, remaining sources are estimated. No regular meter accuracy testing.	25% - 50% of exported water sources are metered; other sources estimated. No regular meter accuracy testing.	Conditions between 2 and 4	50% - 75% of exported water sources are metered, other sources estimated. Occasional meter accuracy testing	Conditions between 4 and 6	At least 75% of exported water sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted annually. Less than 25% of tested meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy.	Conditions between 6 and 8	100% of exported water sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted annually, less than 10% of meters are found outside of +/- 6% accuracy	Conditions between 8 and 10	100% of exported water sources are metered, meter accuracy testing and/or electronic calibration conducted semi-annually, with less than 10% found outside of +/- 3% accuracy.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Water Exported Volume" component:		to qualify for 2: Review bulk water sales agreements with partner suppliers; confirm requirements for use & upkeep of accurate metering. Identify needs to install new, or replace defective meters as needed.	To qualify for 4: Locate all exported water sources on maps and in field, launch meter accuracy testing for existing meters, begin to install meters on unmetered exported water interconnections and replace obsolete/defective meters		to qualify for 6: Formalize annual meter accuracy testing for all exported water meters. Continue installation of meters on unmetered exported water interconnections and replacement of obsolete/defective meters.		to qualify for 8: Complete project to install new, or replace defective, meters on all exported water interconnections. Maintain annual meter accuracy testing for all imported water meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 6% accuracy.		to qualify for 10: Maintain annual meter accuracy testing for all meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 6% accuracy. Investigate new meter technology; pilot one or more replacements with innovative meters in attempt to improve meter accuracy.		to maintain 10: Standardize meter accuracy test frequency to semi-annual, or more frequent, for all meters. Repair or replace meters outside of +/- 3% accuracy. Continually investigate/pilot improving metering technology.
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION											
Billed metered:	n/a (not applicable). Select n/a only if the entire customer population is not metered and is billed for water service on a flat or fixed rate basis. In such a case the volume entered must be zero.	Less than 50% of customers with volume-based billings from meter readings; flat or fixed rate billed for the majority of the customer population	At least 50% of customers with volume-based billing from meter reads; flat rate billed for others. Manual meter reading, under 50% read success rate, remainder estimated. Limited meter records, no regular meter testing or replacement. Billing data maintained on paper records, with no auditing.	Conditions between 2 and 4	At least 75% of customers with volume-based billing from meter reads; flat or fixed rate billed for remainder. Manual meter reading used, at least 50% meter read success rate, failed reads are estimated. Purchase records verify age of customer meters; only very limited meter accuracy testing is conducted. Customer meters replaced only upon complete failure. Computerized billing records, but only periodic internal auditing conducted.	Conditions between 4 and 6	At least 90% of customers with volume-based billing from meter reads; remaining accounts are estimated. Manual customer meter reading gives at least 80% customer meter reading success rate, failed reads are estimated. Good customer meter records, limited meter accuracy testing, regular replacement of oldest meters. Computerized billing records with routine auditing of global statistics.	Conditions between 6 and 8	At least 97% of customers with volume-based billing from meter reads. At least 90% customer meter read success rate; or minimum 80% read success rate with planning and budgeting for trials of Automatic Metering Reading (AMR) in one or more pilot areas. Good customer meter records. Regular meter accuracy testing guides replacement of statistically significant number of meters each year. Routine auditing of computerized billing records for global and detailed statistics; verified periodically by third party.	Conditions between 8 and 10	At least 99% of customers with volume-based billing from meter reads. At least 95% customer meter reading success rate; or minimum 80% meter reading success rate, with Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) trials underway. Statistically significant customer meter testing and replacement program in place. Computerized billing with routine, detailed auditing, including field investigation of representative sample of accounts. Annual audit verification by third party.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Billed Metered Consumption" component:	If n/a is selected because the customer meter population is unmetered, consider establishing a new policy to meter the customer population and employ water rates based upon metered volumes.	to qualify for 2: Conduct investigations or trials of customer meters to select appropriate meter models. Budget funding for meter installations. Investigate volume based water rate structures.	to qualify for 4: Purchase and install meters on unmetered accounts. Implement policies to improve meter reading success. Catalog meter information during meter read visits to identify age/model of existing meters. Test a minimal number of meters for accuracy. Install computerized billing system.		to qualify for 6: Purchase and install meters on unmetered accounts. Eliminate flat fee billing and establish appropriate water rate structure based upon measured consumption. Continue to achieve verifiable success in removing manual meter reading barriers. Expand meter accuracy testing. Launch regular meter replacement program. Conduct routine audit of global statistics.		to qualify for 8: Purchase and install meters on unmetered accounts. Assess cost-effectiveness of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) system for portion or entire system; or achieve ongoing improvements in manual meter reading success rate. Refine meter accuracy testing program. Set meter replacement goals based upon accuracy test results. Refine routine auditing procedures based upon third party guidance.		to qualify for 10: Purchase and install meters on unmetered accounts. Launch Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) system trials if manual meter reading success rate of at least 95% is not achieved within a five-year program. Continue meter accuracy testing program. Conduct planning and budgeting for large scale meter replacement based upon meter life cycle analysis using cumulative flow target. Continue routine auditing and require annual third party review.		to maintain 10: Regular internal and third party auditing, and meter accuracy testing ensures that accurate customer meter readings are obtained and entered as the basis for volume based billing. Stay abreast of improvements in Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and information management. Plan and budget for justified upgrades in metering, meter reading and billing data management.
Billed unmetered:	Select n/a if it is the policy of the water utility to meter all customer connections and it has been confirmed by detailed auditing that all customers do indeed have a water meter; i.e. no unmetered accounts exist	Water utility policy does not require customer metering; flat or fixed fee billed. No data collected on customer consumption. Only estimates available are derived from data estimation methods using average fixture count multiplied by number of connections, or similar approach.	Water utility policy does not require customer metering; flat or fixed fee billed. Some metered accounts exist in parts of the system (pilot areas or District Metered Areas) with consumption recorded on portable dataloggers. Data from these sample meters are used to infer consumption for the total customer population. Site specific estimation methods are used for unusual buildings/water uses.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Water utility policy does require metering and volume based billing but lacks written procedures and employs casual oversight, resulting in up to 20% of billed accounts believed to be unmetered. A rough estimate of the annual consumption for all unmetered accounts is included in the annual water audit, with no inspection of individual unmetered accounts.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Water utility policy does require metering and volume based billing but exemption exist for a portion of accounts such as municipal buildings. As many as 15% of billed accounts are unmetered due to this exemption or meter installation difficulties. Only a group estimate of annual consumption for all unmetered accounts is included in the annual water audit, with no inspection of individual unmetered accounts.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Water utility policy requires metering and volume based billing for all customer accounts. However, less than 5% of billed accounts remain unmetered because because installation is hindered by unusual circumstances. The goal is to minimize the number of unmetered accounts. Reliable estimates of consumption are obtained for unmetered accounts via site specific estimation methods.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Water utility policy requires metering and volume based billing for all customer accounts. Less than 2% of billed accounts are unmetered and exist because meter installation is hindered by unusual circumstances. The goal exists to minimize the number of unmetered accounts to the extent that is economical. Reliable estimates of consumption are obtained at these accounts via site specific estimation methods.

Grading											
	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Billed Unmetered Consumption" component:		to qualify for 2: Investigate a new water utility policy to require metering of the customer population, and a reduction of unmetered accounts. Conduct pilot metering project by installing water meters in small sample of customer accounts and datalogging the water consumption.	to qualify for 4: Implement a new water utility policy requiring customer metering. Expand pilot metering study to include several different meter types, which will provide data for economic assessment of full scale metering options. Assess sites with access difficulties to devise means to obtain water consumption volumes.		to qualify for 6: Budget for staff resources to review billing records to identify unmetered properties. Specify metering needs and funding requirements to install sufficient meters to significant reduce the number of unmetered accounts		to qualify for 8: Install customer meters on a full scale basis. Refine metering policy and procedures to ensure that all accounts, including municipal properties, are designated for meters. Implement procedures to obtain reliable consumption estimate for unmetered accounts awaiting meter installation.		to qualify for 10: Continue customer meter installation throughout the service area, with a goal to minimize unmetered accounts. Sustain the effort to investigate accounts with access difficulties to devise means to install water meters or otherwise measure water consumption.		to maintain 10: Continue to refine estimation methods for unmetered consumption and explore means to establish metering, for as many billed unmetered accounts as is economically feasible.
Unbilled metered:	select n/a if all billing-exempt consumption is unmetered.	Billing practices exempt certain accounts, such as municipal buildings, but written policies do not exist; and a reliable count of unbilled metered accounts is unavailable. Meter upkeep and meter reading on these accounts is rare and not considered a priority. Due to poor recordkeeping and lack of auditing, water consumption for all such accounts is purely guesstimated.	Billing practices exempt certain accounts, such as municipal buildings, but only scattered, dated written directives exist to justify this practice. A reliable count of unbilled metered accounts is unavailable. Sporadic meter replacement and meter reading occurs on an as-needed basis. The total annual water consumption for all unbilled, metered accounts is estimated based upon approximating the number of accounts and assigning consumption from actively billed accounts of same meter size.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Dated written procedures permit billing exemption for specific accounts, such as municipal properties, but are unclear regarding certain other types of accounts. Meter reading is given low priority and is sporadic. Consumption is quantified from meter readings where available. The total number of unbilled, unmetered accounts must be estimated along with consumption volumes.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Written policies regarding billing exemptions exist but adherence in practice is questionable. Metering and meter reading for municipal buildings is reliable but sporadic for other unbilled metered accounts. Periodic auditing of such accounts is conducted. Water consumption is quantified directly from meter readings where available, but the majority of the consumption is estimated.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Written policy identifies the types of accounts granted a billing exemption. Customer meter management and meter reading are considered secondary priorities, but meter reading is conducted at least annually to obtain consumption volumes for the annual water audit. High level auditing of billing records ensures that a reliable census of such accounts exists.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Clearly written policy identifies the types of accounts given a billing exemption, with emphasis on keeping such accounts to a minimum. Customer meter management and meter reading for these accounts is given proper priority and is reliably conducted. Regular auditing confirms this. Total water consumption for these accounts is taken from reliable readings from accurate meters.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Unbilled metered Consumption" component:		to qualify for 2: Reassess the water utility's policy allowing certain accounts to be granted a billing exemption. Draft an outline of a new written policy for billing exemptions, with clear justification as to why any accounts should be exempt from billing, and with the intention to keep the number of such accounts to a minimum.	to qualify for 4: Review historic written directives and policy documents allowing certain accounts to be billing-exempt. Draft an outline of a written policy for billing exemptions, identify criteria that grants an exemption, with a goal of keeping this number of accounts to a minimum.		to qualify for 6: Draft a new written policy regarding billing exemptions based upon consensus criteria allowing this occurrence. Assign resources to audit meter records and billing records to obtain census of unbilled metered accounts.		to qualify for 8: Communicate billing exemption policy throughout the organization and implement procedures that ensure proper account management. Conduct inspections of accounts confirmed in unbilled metered status and verify that accurate meters exist and are scheduled for routine meter readings.		to qualify for 10: Ensure that meter management (meter accuracy testing, meter replacement) and meter reading activities are accorded the same priority as billed accounts. Establish ongoing annual auditing process to ensure that water consumption is reliably collected and provided to the annual water audit process.		to maintain 10: Reassess philosophy in allowing any water uses to go "unbilled". It is possible to meter and bill all accounts, even if the fee charged for water consumption is discounted or waived. Metering and billing all accounts ensures that water consumption is tracked and water waste from plumbing leaks is detected and minimized.
Unbilled unmetered:		Extent of unbilled, unmetered consumption is unknown due to unclear policies and poor recordkeeping. Total consumption is quantified based upon a purely subjective estimate.	Clear extent of unbilled, unmetered consumption is unknown, but a number of events are randomly documented each year, confirming existence of such consumption, but without sufficient documentation to quantify an accurate estimate of the annual volume consumed.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Extent of unbilled, unmetered consumption is partially known, and procedures exist to document certain events such as miscellaneous fire hydrant uses. Formulae is used to quantify the consumption from such events (time running x typical flowrate x number of events).	Default value of 1.25% of system input volume is employed	Coherent policies exist for some forms of unbilled, unmetered consumption but others await closer evaluation. Reasonable recordkeeping for the managed uses exists and allows for annual volumes to be quantified by inference, but unsupervised uses are guesstimated.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Clear policies and good recordkeeping exist for some uses (ex: unmetered fire connections registering consumption), but other uses (ex: miscellaneous uses of fire hydrants) have limited oversight. Total consumption is a mix of well quantified use such as from formulae (time x typical flow) or temporary meters, and relatively subjective estimates of less regulated use.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Clear policies exist to identify permitted use of water in unbilled, unmetered fashion, with the intention of minimizing this type of consumption. Good records document each occurrence and consumption is quantified via formulae (time x typical flow) or use of temporary meters.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Unbilled Unmetered Consumption" component:		to qualify for 5: Utilize accepted default value of 1.25% of system input volume as an expedient means to gain a reasonable quantification of this use. to qualify for 2: Establish a policy regarding what water uses should be allowed as unbilled and unmetered. Consider tracking a small sample of one such use (ex: fire hydrant flushings).	to qualify for 5: Utilize accepted default value of 1.25% of system input volume as an expedient means to gain a reasonable quantification of this use. to qualify for 4: Evaluate the documentation of events that have been observed. Meet with user groups (ex: for fire hydrants - fire departments, contractors to ascertain their need for water from fire hydrants).		to qualify for 5: Utilize accepted default value of 1.25% of system input volume as expedient means to gain a reasonable quantification of all such use. This is particularly appropriate for water utilities who are in the early stages of the water auditing process.	to qualify for 6 or greater: Finalize policy and do field checks. Proceed if top-down audit exists and/or a great volume of such use is suspected.	to qualify for 8: Assess water utility policy and procedures to ensure that fire hydrant permits are issued for use by persons outside of the utility. Create written procedures for use and documentation of fire hydrants by water utility personnel.		to qualify for 10: Refine written procedures to ensure that all uses of unbilled, unmetered water are overseen by a structured permitting process managed by water utility personnel. Reassess policy to determine if some of these uses have value in being converted to billed and/or metered status.		to maintain 10: Continue to refine policy and procedures with intention of reducing the number of allowable uses of water in unbilled and unmetered fashion. Any uses that can feasibly become billed and metered should be converted eventually.
APPARENT LOSSES											

Grading											
	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Unauthorized consumption:		Extent of unauthorized consumption is unknown due to unclear policies and poor recordkeeping. Total unauthorized consumption is guesstimated.	Unauthorized consumption is a known occurrence, but its extent is a mystery. There are no requirements to document observed events, but periodic field reports capture some of these occurrences. Total unauthorized consumption is approximated from this limited data.	conditions between 2 and 4	Procedures exist to document some unauthorized consumption such as observed unauthorized fire hydrant openings. Use formulae to quantify this consumption (time running x typical flowrate x number of events).	Default value of 0.25% of system input volume is employed	Coherent policies exist for some forms of unauthorized consumption but others await closer evaluation. Reasonable surveillance and recordkeeping exist for occurrences that fall under the policy. Volumes quantified by inference from these records. Unsupervised uses are guesstimated.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Clear policies and good recordkeeping exist for certain events (ex: tampering with water meters); other occurrences have limited oversight. Total consumption is a combination of volumes from formulae (time x typical flow) and subjective estimates of unconfirmed consumption.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Clear policies exist to identify all known unauthorized uses of water. Staff and procedures exist to provide enforcement of policies and detect violations. Each occurrence is quantified via formulae (time x typical flow) or similar methods.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Unauthorized Consumption" component:		to qualify for 5: Use accepted default of 0.25% of system input volume. to qualify for 2: Review utility policy regarding what water uses are considered unauthorized, and consider tracking a small sample of one such occurrence (ex: unauthorized fire hydrant openings)	to qualify for 5: Use accepted default of 0.25% of system input volume to qualify for 4: Review utility policy regarding what water uses are considered unauthorized, and consider tracking a small sample of one such occurrence (ex: unauthorized fire hydrant openings)		to qualify for 5: Utilize accepted default value of 0.25% of system input volume as expedient means to gain a reasonable quantification of all such use. This is particularly appropriate for water utilities who are in the early stages of the water auditing process.	to qualify for 6 or greater: Finalize policy and do field checks. Proceed if top-down audit exists and/or a great volume of such use is suspected.	to quality for 8: Assess water utility policies to ensure that all known occurrences of unauthorized consumption are outlawed, and that appropriate penalties are prescribed. Create written procedures for use and documentation of various occurrences of unauthorized consumption as they are uncovered.		to qualify for 10: Refine written procedures and assign staff to seek out likely occurrences of unauthorized consumption. Explore new locking devices, monitors and other technologies designed to detect and thwart unauthorized consumption.		to maintain 10: Continue to refine policy and procedures to eliminate any loopholes that allow or tacitly encourage unauthorized consumption. Continue to be vigilant in documentation and enforcement efforts.
Customer metering inaccuracies:	select n/a only if the entire customer population is unmetered. In such a case the volume entered must be zero.	Customer meters exist, but with unorganized paper records on meters; no meter accuracy testing or meter replacement program. Workflow is driven chaotically by customer complaints with no proactive management. Loss volume due to aggregate meter inaccuracy is guesstimated.	Poor recordkeeping and meter oversight is recognized by water utility management who has allotted staff and funding resources to organize improved recordkeeping and start meter accuracy testing. Existing paper records gathered and organized to provide cursory disposition of meter population.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Reliable recordkeeping exists; meter information is improving as meters are replaced. Meter accuracy testing is conducted annually for a small number of meters. Limited number of oldest meters replaced each year. Inaccuracy volume is largely an estimate, but refined based upon limited testing data.	Conditions between 4 and 6	A reliable electronic recordkeeping system for meters exists. Population includes a mix of new high performing meters and dated meters with suspect accuracy. Routine, but limited, meter accuracy testing and meter replacement occur. Inaccuracy volume is quantified using a mix of reliable and less certain data.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Ongoing meter replacement and accuracy testing result in highly accurate customer meter population. Testing is conducted on samples of meters at varying lifespans to determine optimum replacement time for various types of meters.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Good records of number, type and size of customer meters; ongoing meter replacement occurs. Regular meter accuracy testing gives reliable measure of composite inaccuracy volume for the system. New metering technology is embraced to keep overall accuracy improving.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Customer meter inaccuracy volume" component:	If n/a is selected because the customer meter population is unmetered, consider establishing a new policy to meter the customer population and employ water rates based upon metered volumes.	to qualify for 2: Gather available meter purchase records. Conduct testing on a small number of meters believed to be the most inaccurate. Review staffing needs of metering group and budget for necessary resources to better organize meter management.	to qualify for 4: Implement a reliable record keeping system for customer meter histories, preferably using electronic methods typically linked to, or part of, the Customer Billing System or Customer Information System. Expand meter accuracy testing to a larger group of meters.		to qualify for 6: Standardize procedures for meter recordkeeping with the electronic information system. Accelerate meter accuracy testing and meter replacements guided by testing results.		to qualify for 8: Expand annual meter accuracy testing to evaluate a statistically significant number of meter makes/models. Expand meter replacement program to replace statistically significant number of poor performing meters each year.		to qualify for 10: Continue efforts to manage meter population with reliable recordkeeping, meter testing and replacement. Evaluate new meter types and install one or more types in 5-10 customer accounts each year in order to pilot improving metering technology.		to maintain 10: Increase the number of meters tested and replaced as justified by meter accuracy test data. Continually monitor development of new technology in Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) to grasp opportunities for greater accuracy in metering and customer consumption data.
Systematic Data Handling Error:	Note: all water utilities incur some amount of this error. Even in water utilities with unmetered customer populations and fixed rate billing, errors occur in annual billing tabulations. Enter a positive value for the volume and select a grading.	Vague policy for permitting (creating new customer accounts) and billing. Billing data maintained on paper records which are in disarray. No audits conducted to confirm billing data handling efficiency. Unknown number of customers escape routine billing due to lack of billing process oversight.	Policy for permitting and billing exists but needs refinement. Billing data maintained on paper records or insufficiently capable electronic database. Only periodic unstructured auditing work conducted to confirm billing data handling efficiency. Volume of unbilled water due to billing lapses is a guess.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Policy and procedures for permitting and billing exist but needs refinement. Computerized billing system exists, but is dated or lacks needed functionality. Periodic, limited internal audits conducted and confirm with approximate accuracy the consumption volumes lost to billing lapses.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Policy for permitting and billing is adequate and reviewed periodically. Computerized billing system in use with basic reporting available. Any effect of billing adjustments on measured consumption volumes is well understood. Internal checks of billing data error conducted annually. Reasonably accurate quantification of consumption volume lost to billing lapses is obtained.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Permitting and billing policy reviewed at least biannually. Computerized billing system includes an array of reports to confirm billing data and system functionality. Annual internal checks conducted with periodic third party audit. Accountability checks flag billing lapses. Consumption lost to billing lapses is well quantified and reducing year-by-year.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Sound policy exists for permitting of all customer billing accounts. Robust computerized billing system gives high functionality and reporting capabilities. Assessment of policy and data handling errors conducted internally and audited by third party annually, ensuring consumption lost to billing lapses is minimized and detected as it occurs.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Systematic Data Handling Error volume" component:		to qualify for 2: Draft written policy for permitting and billing. Investigate and budget for computerized customer billing system. Conduct initial audit of billing records by flow-charting the basic business processes of the customer account/billing function.	to qualify for 4: Finalize written policy for permitting and billing. Implement a computerized customer billing system. Conduct initial audit of billing records as part of this process.		to qualify for 6: Refine permitting and billing procedures and ensure consistency with the utility policy regarding billing, and minimize opportunity for missed billings. Upgrade or replace customer billing system for needed functionality - ensure that billing adjustments don't corrupt the value of consumption volumes. Procedurize internal annual audit process.		to qualify for 8: Formalize regular review of permitting and billing practices. Enhance reporting capability of computerized billing system. Formalize regular auditing process to reveal scope of data handling error.		to qualify for 10: Close policy/procedure loopholes that allow some customer accounts to go unbilled, or data handling errors to exist. Ensure that internal and third party audits are conducted annually.		to maintain 10: Stay abreast of customer information management developments and innovations. Monitor developments of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and integrate technology to ensure that customer endpoint information is well-monitored and errors/lapses are at an economic minimum.

Grading											
	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SYSTEM DATA											
Length of mains:		Poorly assembled and maintained paper as-built records of existing water main installations makes accurate determination of system pipe length impossible. Length of mains is guesstimated.	Paper records in poor condition (no annual tracking of installations & abandonments). Poor procedures to ensure that new water mains installed by developers are accurately documented.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Sound policy and procedures for permitting and documenting new water main installations, but gaps in management result in a uncertain degree of error in tabulation of mains length.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Sound policy and procedures exist for permitting and commissioning new water mains. Highly accurate paper records with regular field validation; or electronic records and asset management system in good condition. Includes system backup.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Sound policy and procedures exist for permitting and commissioning new water mains. Electronic recordkeeping and asset management system are used to store and manage data.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Sound policy exists for managing water mains extensions and replacements. Geographic Information System (GIS) data and asset management database agree and random field validation proves truth of databases.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Length of Water Mains" component:		to qualify for 2: Assign personnel to inventory current as-built records and compare with customer billing system records and highway plans. Assemble policy documents regarding permitting and documentation of water main installations by the utility and building developers; identify gaps in procedure that result in poor documentation.	to qualify for 4: Complete inventory of paper records of water main installations & abandonments for a number of years prior to audit year. Review policy and procedures for commissioning and documenting new water main installation and abandonments.		to qualify for 6: Finalize updates/improvements to policy and procedures for permitting/commissioning new main installations. Confirm inventory of records for five years prior to audit year; correct any errors or omissions.		to qualify for 8: Launch random field checks of limited number of locations. Convert to electronic databases with backup as justified.		to qualify for 10: Link Geographic Information System (GIS) and asset management databases, conduct field verification of data.		to maintain 10: Continue with standardization and random field validation to improve knowledge of system.
Number of active AND inactive service connections:		Vague permitting (of new service connections) policy and poor paper recordkeeping of customer connections/billings result in suspect determination of the number of service connections, which may be 10-15% in error from actual count.	General permitting policy exists but paper records, procedural gaps, and weak oversight result in questionable total for number of connections, which may vary 5-10% of actual count.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Permitting policy and procedures exist, but with some gaps in performance and oversight. Computerized information management system is being brought online to replace dated paper recordkeeping system. Reasonably accurate tracking of service connection installations & abandonments; but count can be up to 5% in error from actual total.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Permitting policy and procedures are adequate and reviewed periodically. Computerized information management system is in use with annual installations & abandonments totaled. Very limited field verifications and audits. Error in count of number of service connections is believed to be no more that 3%.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Permitting policy and procedures reviewed at least biannually. Well-managed computerized information management system and routine, periodic field checks and internal system audits allows counts of connections that is no more than 2% in error.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Sound permitting policy and well managed and audited procedures ensure reliable management of service connection population. Computerized information management system and Geographic Information System (GIS) information agree; field validation proves truth of databases. Count of connections believed to be in error by less than 1%.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Number of Active and Inactive customer service connections" component:		to qualify for 2: Draft new policy and procedures for permitting and billing. Research and collect paper records of installations & abandonments for several years prior to audit year.	to qualify for 4: Refine policy and procedures for permitting and billing. Research computerized recordkeeping system (Customer Information System or Customer Billing System) to improve documentation format for service connections.		to qualify for 6: Refine procedures to ensure consistency with permitting policy to establish new service connections or decommission existing connections. Improve process to include all totals for at least five years prior to audit year.		to qualify for 8: Formalize regular review of permitting policy and procedures. Launch random field checks of limited number of locations. Develop reports and auditing mechanisms for computerized information management system.		to qualify for 10: Close any procedural loopholes that allow installations to go undocumented. Link computerized information management system with Geographic Information System (GIS) and formalize field inspection and information system auditing processes. Documentation of new or decommissioned service connections encounters several levels of checks and balances.		to maintain 10: Continue with standardization and random field validation to improve knowledge of system.
Average length of customer service line:	Note: if customer water meters are located outside of the customer building next to the curbstop or boundary separating utility/customer responsibility, follow the grading description for 10(a). Also see the Service Connection Diagram worksheet.	Gradings 1-9 apply if customer properties are **unmetered**, if customer meters exist and are located **inside the customer building premises, or if the water utility owns and is responsible for the entire service connection piping from the water main to the customer building**. In any of these cases the average distance between the curbstop or boundary separating utility/customer responsibility for service connection piping, and the typical first point of use (ex: faucet) or the customer meter must be quantified. Gradings of 1-9 are used to grade the validity of the means to quantify this value. (See the "Service Connection Diagram" worksheet)									Either of two conditions can be met to obtain a grading of 10: a) The customer water meter is located outside of the customer building adjacent to the curbstop or boundary separating utility/customer responsibility for the service connection piping. In this case enter a value of zero in the Reporting Worksheet with a grading of 10. b). Customer water meters are located inside customer buildings, or the properties are unmetered. In either case the distance is highly reliable since data is drawn from a Geographic Information System (GIS) and confirmed by routine field checks.
		Vague policy exists to define the delineation of water utility ownership and customer ownership of the service connection piping. Curbstops are perceived as the breakpoint but these have not been well-maintained or documented. Most are buried or obscured. Their location varies widely from site-to-site, and estimating this distance is arbitrary due to the unknown location of many curbstops.	Policy requires that the curbstop serves as the delineation point between water utility ownership and customer ownership of the service connection piping. The piping from the water main to the curbstop is the property of the water utility; and the piping from the curbstop to the customer building is owned by the customer. Curbstop locations are not well documented and the average distance is based upon a limited number of locations measured in the field.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Good policy requires that the curbstop serves as the delineation point between water utility ownership and customer ownership of the service connection piping. Curbstops are generally installed as needed and are reasonably documented. Their location varies widely from site-to-site, and an estimate of this distance is hindered by the availability of paper records.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Clear policy exists to define utility/customer responsibility for service connection piping. Accurate, well-maintained paper or basic electronic recordkeeping system exists. Periodic field checks confirm piping lengths for a sample of customer properties.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Clearly worded policy standardizes the location of curbstops and meters, which are inspected upon installation. Accurate and well maintained electronic records exist with periodic field checks to confirm locations of service lines, curbstops and customer meter pits. An accurate number of customer properties from the customer billing system allows for reliable averaging of this length.	Conditions between 8 and 10	

Grading											
	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Average Length of Customer Service Line" component:		to qualify for 2: Research and collect paper records of service line installations. Inspect several sites in the field using pipe locators to locate curbstops. Obtain the length of this small sample of connections in this manner.	to qualify for 4: Formalize and communicate policy delineating utility/customer responsibilities for service connection piping. Assess accuracy of paper records by field inspection of a small sample of service connections using pipe locators as needed. Research the potential migration to a computerized information management system to store service connection data.		to qualify for 6: Establish coherent procedures to ensure that policy for curbstop, meter installation and documentation is followed. Gain consensus within the water utility for the establishment of a computerized information management system.		to qualify for 8: Implement an electronic means of recordkeeping, typically via a customer information system or customer billing system. Standardize the process to conduct field checks of limited number of locations.		to qualify for 10: Link customer information management system and Geographic Information System (GIS), standardize process for field verification of data.		to maintain 10: Continue with standardization and random field validation to improve knowledge of system.
Average operating pressure:		Available records are poorly assembled and maintained paper records of supply pump characteristics and water distribution system operating conditions. Average pressure is guesstimated based upon this information and ground elevations from crude topographical maps. Widely varying distribution system pressures due to undulating terrain, high system head loss and weak/erratic pressure controls further compromise the validity of the average pressure calculation.	Limited telemetry monitoring of scattered sites provides some static pressure data, which is recorded in handwritten logbooks. Pressure data is gathered at individual sites only when low pressure complaints arise. Average pressure is determined by averaging relatively crude data, and is affected by significant variation in ground elevations, system head loss and gaps in pressure controls in the distribution system.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Effective pressure controls separate different pressure zones; moderate pressure variation across the system, occasional open boundary valves are discovered that breech pressure zones. Basic telemetry monitoring of the distribution system logs pressure data electronically. Pressure data gathered by gauges or dataloggers at fire hydrants or buildings when low pressure complaints arise, and during fire flow tests and system flushing. Reliable topographical data exists. Average pressure is calculated using this mix of data.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Reliable pressure controls separate distinct pressure zones; only very occasional open boundary valves are encountered that breech pressure zones. Well-covered telemetry monitoring of the distribution system logs extensive pressure data electronically. Pressure gathered by gauges/dataloggers at fire hydrants and buildings when low pressure complaints arise, and during fire flow tests and system flushing. Average pressure is determined by using this mix of reliable data.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Well-managed, discrete pressure zones exist with generally predictable pressure fluctuations. A current full-scale SCADA System exists to monitor the water distribution system and collect data, including real time pressure readings at representative sites across the system. The average system pressure is determined from reliable SCADA System data.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Well-managed pressure districts/zones, SCADA System and hydraulic model exist to give very precise pressure data across the water distribution system. Average system pressure is reliably calculated from extensive, reliable, and cross-checked data.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Average Operating Pressure" component:		to qualify for 2: Employ pressure gauging and/or datalogging equipment to obtain pressure measurements from fire hydrants. Locate accurate topographical maps of service area in order to confirm ground elevations. Research pump data sheets to find pump pressure/flow characteristics	to qualify for 4: Formalize a procedure to use pressure gauging/datalogging equipment to gather pressure data during various system events such as low pressure complaints, or operational testing. Gather pump pressure and flow data at different flow regimes. Identify faulty pressure controls (pressure reducing valves, altitude valves, partially open boundary valves) and plan to properly configure pressure zones. Make all pressure data from these efforts available to generate system-wide average pressure.		to qualify for 6: Expand the use of pressure gauging/datalogging equipment to gather scattered pressure data at a representative set of sites, based upon pressure zones or areas. Utilize pump pressure and flow data to determine supply head entering each pressure zone or district. Correct any faulty pressure controls (pressure reducing valves, altitude valves, partially open boundary valves) to ensure properly configured pressure zones. Use expanded pressure dataset from these activities to generate system-wide average pressure.		to qualify for 8: Install a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System to monitor system parameters and control operations. Set regular calibration schedule for instrumentation to insure data accuracy. Obtain accurate topographical data and utilize pressure data gathered from field surveys to provide extensive, reliable data for pressure averaging.		to qualify for 10: Obtain average pressure data from hydraulic model of the distribution system that has been calibrated via field measurements in the water distribution system and confirmed in comparisons with SCADA System data.		to maintain 10: Continue to refine the hydraulic model of the distribution system and consider linking it with SCADA System for real-time pressure data calibration, and averaging.

Grading											
	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COST DATA											
Total annual cost of operating water system:		Incomplete paper records and lack of documentation on many operating functions making calculation of water system operating costs a pure guesstimate	Reasonably maintained, but incomplete, paper or electronic accounting provides data to estimate the major portion of water system operating costs.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place. Gaps in data known to exist, periodic internal reviews conducted but not a structured audit.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Reliable electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place, with all pertinent water system operating costs tracked. Data audited periodically by utility personnel, not a Certified Public Accountant (CPA).	Conditions between 6 and 8	Reliable electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place, with all pertinent water system operating costs tracked. Data audited at least annually by utility personnel, and periodically by third-party CPA.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Reliable electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place, with all pertinent water system operating costs tracked. Data audited annually by utility personnel and by third-party CPA.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Total Annual Cost of Operating the Water System" component:		to qualify for 2: Gather available records, institute new procedures to regularly collect and audit basic cost data of most important operations functions.	to qualify for 4: Implement an electronic cost accounting system, structured according to accounting standards for water utilities		to qualify for 6: Establish process for periodic internal audit of water system operating costs; identify cost data gaps and institute procedures for tracking these outstanding costs.		to qualify for 8: Standardize the process to conduct routine financial audit on an annual basis.		to qualify for 10: Standardize the process to conduct a third-party financial audit by a CPA on an annual basis.		to maintain 10: Maintain program, stay abreast of expenses subject to erratic cost changes and budget/track costs proactively
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):		Antiquated, cumbersome water rate structure is use, with periodic historic amendments that were poorly documented and implemented; resulting in classes of customers being billed inconsistent charges. The actual composite billing rate likely differs significantly from the published water rate structure, but a lack of auditing leaves the degree of error indeterminate.	Dated, cumbersome water rate structure, not always employed consistently in actual billing operations. The actual composite billing rate is known to differ from the published water rate structure, and a reasonably accurate estimate of the degree of error is determined, allowing a composite billing rate to be quantified.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Straight-forward water rate structure in use, but not updated in several years. Billing operations reliably employ the rate structure. The composite billing rate is derived from a single customer class such as residential customer accounts, neglecting the effect of different rates from varying customer classes.	Customer population unmetered. Fixed fee charged; single composite number derived from multiple customer classes.	Clearly written, up-to-date water rate structure is in force and is applied reliably in billing operations. Composite customer rate is determined using a weighted average residential rate using volumes of water in each rate block.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Effective water rate structure is in force and is applied reliably in billing operations. Composite customer rate is determined using a weighted average composite consumption rate, including residential, commercial, industrial and any other customer classes within the water rate structure.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Third party reviewed weighted average composite consumption rate (includes residential, commercial, industrial, etc.)
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Customer Retail Unit Cost" component:		to qualify for 2: Formalize the process to implement water rates, including a secure documentation procedure. Create a current, formal water rate document and gain approval from all stakeholders.	to qualify for 4: Review the water rate structure and update/formalize as needed. Assess billing operations to ensure that actual billing operations incorporate the established water rate structure.		to qualify for 6: Evaluate volume of water used in each usage block by residential users. Multiply volumes by full rate structure.	Meter customers and charge rates based upon water volumes	to qualify for 8: Evaluate volume of water used in each usage block by all classifications of users. Multiply volumes by full rate structure.		to qualify for 10: Conduct a periodic third-party audit of water used in each usage block by all classifications of users. Multiply volumes by full rate structure.		to maintain 10: Keep water rate structure current in addressing the water utility's revenue needs. Update the calculation of the customer unit rate as new rate components, customer classes, or other components are modified.
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	Note: if the water utility purchases/imports its entire water supply, then enter the unit purchase cost of the bulk water supply in the Reporting Worksheet with a grading of 10	Incomplete paper records and lack of documentation on primary operating functions (electric power and treatment costs most importantly) makes calculation of variable production costs a pure guesstimate	Reasonably maintained, but incomplete, paper or electronic accounting provides data to roughly estimate the basic operations costs (pumping power costs and treatment costs) and calculate a unit variable production cost.	Conditions between 2 and 4	Electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place. Electric power and treatment costs are reliably tracked and allow accurate calculation of unit variable production costs based on these two inputs only. All costs are audited internally on a periodic basis.	Conditions between 4 and 6	Reliable electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place, with all pertinent water system operating costs tracked. Pertinent additional costs beyond power and treatment (ex: liability, residuals management, etc.) are included in the unit variable production cost. Data audited at least annually by utility personnel.	Conditions between 6 and 8	Reliable electronic, industry-standard cost accounting system in place, with all pertinent variable production costs tracked. Data audited at least annually by utility personnel, and periodically by third-party.	Conditions between 8 and 10	Either of two conditions can be met to obtain a grading of 10: 1) Third party CPA audit of all primary and secondary cost components on an annual basis. or: 2) Water supply is entirely purchased as bulk imported water, and unit purchase cost serves as the variable production cost.
Improvements to attain higher data grading for "Variable Production Cost" component:		to qualify for 2: Gather available records, institute new procedures to regularly collect and audit basic cost data and most important operations functions.	to qualify for 4: Implement an electronic cost accounting system, structured according to accounting standards for water utilities		to qualify for 6: Formalize process for regular internal audits of production costs. Assess whether additional costs (liability, residuals management, etc.) should be included to calculate a more accurate variable production cost.		to qualify for 8: Formalize the accounting process to include primary cost components (power, treatment) as well as secondary components (liability, residuals management, etc.) Conduct periodic third-party audits.		to qualify for 10: Standardize the process to conduct a third-party financial audit by a CPA on an annual basis.		to maintain 10: Maintain program, stay abreast of expenses subject to erratic cost changes and budget/track costs proactively

Appendix F: SB X7-7 gpcd Verification Form

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LAC WW- D40AV 2015 UWMP Final.docx

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent with Table 2-3*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	**Parameter**	**Value**	**Units**
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	54,102	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water		Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.00%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period[1]	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1996	
	Year ending baseline period range[2]	2005	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range[3]	2007	

[1] If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.

[2] The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.

[3] The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
☐	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available
☐	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☑	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1996	148,355
Year 2	1997	149,479
Year 3	1998	151,048
Year 4	1999	154,915
Year 5	2000	159,788
Year 6	2001	163,117
Year 7	2002	167,182
Year 8	2003	171,991
Year 9	2004	177,259
Year 10	2005	185,374
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	163,117
Year 2	2002	167,182
Year 3	2003	171,991
Year 4	2004	177,259
Year 5	2005	185,374
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		208,068
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
			Deductions					
	Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	**Volume Into Distribution System** *Fm SB X7-7 Table(s) 4-A*	Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4-B*	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water *Fm SB X7-7 Table(s) 4-D*	**Annual Gross Water Use**
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	1996	46416.64			0		0	46,417
Year 2	1997	47732.99			0		0	47,733
Year 3	1998	42264.82			0		0	42,265
Year 4	1999	49233.9			0		0	49,234
Year 5	2000	52073.9			0		0	52,074
Year 6	2001	52701.19			0		0	52,701
Year 7	2002	54636.22			0		0	54,636
Year 8	2003	54278.95			0		0	54,279
Year 9	2004	57579.37			0		0	57,579
Year 10	2005	55490.36			0		0	55,490
Year 11	0	0			0		0	0
Year 12	0	0			0		0	0
Year 13	0	0			0		0	0
Year 14	0	0			0		0	0
Year 15	0	0			0		0	0
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								**34,161**
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2003	52,701			0		0	52,701
Year 2	2002	54,636			0		0	54,636
Year 3	2003	54,279			0		0	54,279
Year 4	2004	57,579			0		0	57,579
Year 5	2005	55,490			0		0	55,490
5 year baseline average gross water use								**54,937**
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		38,410			0		0	38,410

* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Complete one table for each source.				
Name of Source	Source 1			
This water source is:				
☐	The supplier's own water source			
☑	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1996	46416.64		46,417
Year 2	1997	47732.99		47,733
Year 3	1998	42264.82		42,265
Year 4	1999	49233.9		49,234
Year 5	2000	52073.9		52,074
Year 6	2001	52701.19		52,701
Year 7	2002	54636.22		54,636
Year 8	2003	54278.95		54,279
Year 9	2004	57579.37		57,579
Year 10	2005	55490.36		55,490
Year 11	0			0
Year 12	0			0
Year 13	0			0
Year 14	0			0
Year 15	0			0
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	52701.19		52,701
Year 2	2002	54636.22		54,636
Year 3	2003	54278.95		54,279
Year 4	2004	57579.37		57,579
Year 5	2005	55490.36		55,490
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		38409.89		38,410
** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*				
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution				
Name of Source	Source 2			
This water source is:				
☐	The supplier's own water source			
☐	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1996			0
Year 2	1997			0
Year 3	1998			0
Year 4	1999			0
Year 5	2000			0
Year 6	2001			0
Year 7	2002			0
Year 8	2003			0
Year 9	2004			0
Year 10	2005			0
Year 11	0			0

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Annual Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1996	148,355	46,417	279
Year 2	1997	149,479	47,733	285
Year 3	1998	151,048	42,265	250
Year 4	1999	154,915	49,234	284
Year 5	2000	159,788	52,074	291
Year 6	2001	163,117	52,701	288
Year 7	2002	167,182	54,636	292
Year 8	2003	171,991	54,279	282
Year 9	2004	177,259	57,579	290
Year 10	2005	185,374	55,490	267
Year 11	0	0	0	
Year 12	0	0	0	
Year 13	0	0	0	
Year 14	0	0	0	
Year 15	0	0	0	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**281**
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	163,117	52,701	288
Year 2	2002	167,182	54,636	292
Year 3	2003	171,991	54,279	282
Year 4	2004	177,259	57,579	290
Year 5	2005	185,374	55,490	267
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**284**
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		208,068	38,410	165
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day *Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	281
5 Year Baseline GPCD	284
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	165
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method *Select Only One*		
Target Method		Supporting Documentation
☑	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
☐	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D *Contact DWR for these tables*
☐	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
☐	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
281	225
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target			
5 Year Baseline GPCD *From SB X7-7 Table 5*	Maximum 2020 Target*	Calculated 2020 Target *Fm Appropriate Target Table*	Confirmed 2020 Target
284	270	225	225
** Maximum 2020 Target is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD*			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 8: 2015 Interim Target GPCD		
Confirmed 2020 Target *Fm SB X7-7 Table 7-F*	10-15 year Baseline GPCD *Fm SB X7-7 Table 5*	2015 Interim Target GPCD
225	281	253
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2015 Compliance								
Actual 2015 GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Optional Adjustments *(in GPCD)*					2015 GPCD *(Adjusted if applicable)*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015?
		Extraordinary Events	Weather Normalization	Economic Adjustment	TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 GPCD		
165	253	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	*From Methodology 8 (Optional)*	0	164.8025641	164.8025641	YES
NOTES:								

Appendix G: Groundwater Basin Judgment/Adjudication

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1-05-CV-049053: Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases (JCCP 4408)

Document #11021:

Type:	Notice: Entry of Judgment with Proof of Service *(Click here to view document)*
Title:	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT
Author:	Dunn, Jeffrey
Filing date:	12/28/15
Parties:	Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40

- File a response to this document.
- On-line documents.
- Case home page.

Attached exhibits:

1. Exhibit 1 - Judgment
2. Exhibit A to Judgment
3. Exhibit B to Judgment
4. Exhibit C to Judgment
5. Exhibit D to Judgment
6. Proof of Electronic Service
7. Electronic service message

EXHIBIT 1

TO NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

CONFORMED COPY
ORIGINAL FILED
Superior Court Of California
County Of Los Angeles

DEC 28 2015

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk
By: Kristina Vargas, Deputy

Received
DEC 28 2015
Filing Window

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES – CENTRAL DISTRICT

ANTELOPE VALLEY GROUNDWATER CASES Included Actions: Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co., Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC 325201; Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40 v. Diamond Farming Co., Superior Court of California, County of Kern, Case No. S-1500-CV-254-348; Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. v. City of Lancaster, Diamond Farming Co. v. City of Lancaster, Diamond Farming Co. v. Palmdale Water Dist., Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, Case Nos. RIC 353 840, RIC 344 436, RIC 344 668 RICHARD WOOD, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated v. A.V. Materials, Inc., et al., Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC509546	Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. 4408 CLASS ACTION Santa Clara Case No. 1-05-CV-049053 Assigned to the Honorable Jack Komar ~~(PROPOSED)~~ JUDGMENT

The matter came on for trial in multiple phases. A large number of parties representing the majority of groundwater production in the Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication ("Basin") entered into a written stipulation to resolve their claims and requested that the Court enter their [Proposed] Judgment and Physical Solution as part of the final judgment. As to all remaining parties, including those who failed to answer or otherwise appear, the Court heard the testimony of witnesses, considered the evidence, and heard the arguments of counsel. Good cause appearing, the Court finds and orders judgment as follows:

1. The Second Amended Stipulation For Entry of Judgment and Physical Solution among the stated stipulating parties is accepted and approved by the Court.

2. Consistent with the December 23 2015 Statement of Decision ("Decision"), the Court adopts the Proposed Judgment and Physical Solution attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference, as the Court's own physical solution ("Physical Solution"). The Physical Solution is binding upon all parties.

3. In addition to the terms and provisions of the Physical Solution the Court finds as follows:

   a. Each of the Stipulating Parties to the Physical Solution has the right to pump groundwater from the Antelope Valley Adjudication Area as stated in the Decision and Physical Solution.

   b. The following entities are awarded prescriptive rights from the native safe yield against the Tapia Parties, defaulted parties identified in Exhibit 1 to the Physical Solution, and parties who did not appear at trial identified in Exhibit B attached hereto, in the following amounts:

Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40	17,659.07 AFY
Palmdale Water District	8,297.91 AFY
Littlerock Creek Irrigation District	1,760 AFY
Quartz Hill Water District	1,413 AFY
Rosamond Community Services District	1,461.7 AFY
Palm Ranch Irrigation District	960 AFY

Desert Lake Community Services District		318 AFY
California Water Service Company		655 AFY
North Edwards Water District		111.67 AFY

No other parties are subject to these prescriptive rights.

c. Each of the parties referred to in the Decision as Supporting Landowner Parties has the right to pump groundwater from the Antelope Valley Adjudication Area as stated in the Decision and in Paragraph 5.1.10 of the Physical Solution in the following amounts:

i.	Desert Breeze MHP, LLC	18.1 AFY
ii.	Milana VII, LLC dba Rosamond Mobile Home Park	21.7 AFY
iii.	Reesdale Mutual Water Company	23 AFY
iv.	Juanita Eyherabide, Eyherabide Land Co., LLC and Eyherabide Sheep Company, collectively	12 AFY
v.	Clan Keith Real Estate Investments, LLC., dba Leisure Lake Mobile Estates	64 AFY
vi.	White Fence Farms Mutual Water Co. No. 3	4 AFY
vii.	LV Ritter Ranch LLC	0 AFY
viii.	Rotar Enterprises, Inc., Hi-Grade Materials Co., and CJR, a General Partnership	200 AFY

d. Each member of the Small Pumper Class can exercise an overlying right pursuant to the Physical Solution. The Judgment Approving Small Pumper Class Action Settlements is attached as Exhibit C ("Small Pumper Class Judgment") and is incorporated herein by reference.

e. Cross-defendant Charles Tapia, as an individual and as Trustee of Nellie Tapia Family Trust (collectively, "The Tapia Parties") has no right to pump groundwater from the Antelope Valley Adjudication Area except under the terms of the Physical Solution.

f. Phelan Piñon Hills Community Services District ("Phelan") has no right to pump groundwater from the Antelope Valley Adjudication Area except under the terms of the Physical Solution.

g. The Willis Class members have an overlying right that is to be exercised in accordance with the Physical Solution.

h. All defendants or cross-defendants who failed to appear in any of these coordinated and consolidated cases are bound by the Physical Solution and their overlying rights, if any, are subject to the prescriptive rights of the Public Water Suppliers. A list of the parties who failed to appear is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

i. ~~Robar Enterprises, Inc., Hi-Grade Materials Co., and CJR, a general partnership (collectively, "Robar") are~~

_____

_____

_____

_____.

4. Each party shall designate the name, address and email address, to be used for all subsequent notices and service of process by a designation to be filed within thirty days after entry of this Judgment. The list attached as Exhibit A to the Small Pumper Class Judgment shall be used for notice purposes initially, until updated by the Class members and/or Watermaster. The designation may be changed from time to time by filing a written notice with the Court. Any party desiring to be relieved of receiving notice may file a waiver of notice to be approved by the Court. The Court will maintain a list of parties and their respective addresses to whom notice or service of process is to be sent. If no designation is made as required herein, a party's designee shall be deemed to be the attorney of record or, in the absence of an attorney of record, the party at its specified address.

5. All real property owned by the parties within the Basin is subject to this Judgment. It is binding upon all parties, their officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns. Any party, or executor of a deceased party, who transfers real property that is subject to this Judgment shall notify any transferee thereof of this Judgment.

This Judgment shall not bind the parties that cease to own real property within the Basin, and cease to use groundwater, except to the extent required by the terms of an instrument, contract, or other agreement.

The Clerk shall enter this Judgment.

Dated: Dec 23, 2015

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Appendix H: Phased Water Conservation Plan

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PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

SECTION A - STATEMENT OF POLICY DECLARATION OF PURPOSE, AND GENERAL PROHIBITION

5-A-1 STATEMENT OF POLICY AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE:

Because of the water supply conditions prevailing in any or all of the County Waterworks Districts and/or in the area from which any or all of the Districts obtain all or a portion of their supply, the general welfare requires that the water resources available to any or all of the Districts be put to the maximum beneficial use to the extent to which they are capable, and that the unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water be discouraged and that the conservation of such water be practiced with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people of any or all of the Districts and for the public welfare. The purpose of this Phased Water Conservation Plan is to minimize the effect of a shortage of water supplies on the customers of any or all of the Districts during a water shortage emergency.

5-A-2 GENERAL PROHIBITION

5-A-2a No customer of the District or Districts shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water from the District or Districts in a manner contrary to any provision of this ordinance.

5-A-2b In the area of District No. 40, Antelope Valley; Region 34, Desert View Highlands, known as Ritter Ranch, as defined in Agreement No. 66407 as amended between the District and Ritter Park Associates, the water use limitations contained in Agreement No. 66407 as amended shall be implemented in addition to those required by this Part of these rules.

SECTION B – PHASE I SHORTAGE

5-B-1 PHASE I SHORTAGE – DESCRETIONARY RESTRICTIONS BY THE DISTRICT ENGINEER

If the Engineer determines that over consumption of water, loss of pressure in a system, breakdown, drought conditions or any similar occurrence, requires emergency restrictions upon the use of water from any system, he shall order such restrictions, including, but not limited to, any or all of the restrictions contained in Sections 5-B-1a through 5-B-1f.

Part 5 Added 5/23/91 Ordinance No. 91-0075M
Added 5-A-2, 5-A-2a & 5-A-2b 10/14
5-A-1 Rev 7/25/91, 10/14
5-B-1 Rev. 7/25/91, Rev. 10/14

Any such order shall be communicated by the Engineer, either in writing or orally to water consumers served by the affected system. Water supply to any premises where use of water is being made in violation of an order of the Engineer may be shut off.

When the engineer determines that the emergency no longer exists, he shall issue an order relieving the restrictions of prohibitions previously ordered under this Section. Such order shall be communicated to affected water consumers in the same manner in which the order instituting the restrictions or prohibitions was communicated.

5-B-1a The use of water for watering of lawn, landscape or other turf area with water supplied by the District may be limited to specified days or hours of a day or altogether prohibited, except that the use of water for drinking, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The watering of lawn, landscape or other turf area with water supplied by the District shall be limited to not more than every other day and shall be prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

5-B-1b New meters to provide construction water service shall not be issued

5-B-1c Water Service (“Will Serve”) letters will be issued but such letters will be issued with the condition that permanent metered service to any newly created lot will be prohibited until the Board of Directors determines that the provisions of the Phased Water Conservation Plan are no longer in effect or that the severity of the water supply condition may be reduced to a Phase I or Phase II shortage.

5-B-1d Existing meters providing construction water service shall be removed.

5-B-1e No new permanent meters shall be installed.

5-B-1f Any restrictions placed on the District by State of California

5-B-1a	Rev. 10/14
5-B-1b	Rev. 10/14
5-B-1c	Rev. 10/14
5-B-1d	Rev. 10/14
5-B-1e	Rev. 10/14
5-B-1f	Rev. 10/14

PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN (CONTINUED)

SECTION C – AUTHORIZATION TO IMPLEMENT WATER CONSERVATION FOR PHASE II SHORTAGES THROUGH PHASE X SHORTAGES

5-C-1 AUTHORIZATION TO IMPLEMENT WATER CONSERVATION

5-C-1a The Board of Directors of the Waterworks Districts may implement the applicable provisions of this conservation plan, following the public hearing required by Rule 5-C-1b, upon its determination that such implementation is necessary to protect the public welfare and safety.

5-C-1b The Board of Directors of the Waterworks Districts shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of determining whether a shortage exists in any or all of the Districts and which measures provided by this ordinance should be implemented. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing shall be published not less than ten (10) days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected District or Districts.

5-C-1c The Board of Directors shall issue its determination of shortage and corrective measures by resolution published in a daily newspaper of general circulation within the affected District or Districts. Conservation surcharges assessed per Rule 5-O-1 shall become effective on or after the date of such publication.

SECTION D – PHASE III SHORTAGE

5-D-1 PHASE II SHORTAGE:

5-D-1a A Phase II Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a ten percent (10%) shortage in its water supplies.

5-D-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of ninety percent (90%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-D-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be the average of the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the BOARD.

5-C-1 Rev.10/14
5-C-1b Rev.10/14
5-C-1c Rev. 10/14, 6/2/15
5-D-1 Rev. 7/24/91, Rev. 1/09, Rev. 10/14

A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of ninety percent (90%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

SECTION E - PHASE III SHORTAGE

5-E-1 PHASE III SHORTAGE:

5-E-1a A Phase III Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between ten percent (10%) and fifteen percent (15%) in its water supplies.

5-E-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1 1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of eighty-five percent (85%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-E-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be the average of the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the BOARD.

A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of eighty-five percent (85%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN (CONTINUED)

SECTION F – PHASE IV SHORTAGE

5-F-1 PHASE IV SHORTAGE:

5-F-1a A Phase IV Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between fifteen percent (15%) and twenty percent (20%) in its water supplies.

5-F-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of eighty percent (80%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-F-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be the average of the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the BOARD.

A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of eighty percent (80%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

SECTION G - PHASE V SHORTAGE

5-G-1 PHASE V SHORTAGE:

5-G-1a A Phase V Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between twenty percent (20%) and twenty-five percent (25%) in its water supplies

5-G-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of seventy-five percent (75%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-F-1 Rev.10/14
5-F-1c Rev. 7/91, Rev. 1/09
5-F-1d Deleted.10/14
5-F-1e Deleted.10/14
5-G-1 Rev.10/14

SECTION G - PHASE V SHORTAGE (CONTINUED)

5-G-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be the average of the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the BOARD.

A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of seventy-five percent (75%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

5-G-1d The watering of lawn, landscape or other turf area with water supplied by the District shall be limited to not more than every other day and shall be prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

SECTION H - PHASE VI SHORTAGE

5-H-1 PHASE VI SHORTAGE:

5-H-1a A Phase VI Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between twenty-five (25%) and thirty percent (30%) in its water supplies.

5-H-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of seventy percent (70%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Supervisors.

5-H-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be the average of the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the BOARD.

A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of seventy percent (70%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

5-G-1c	Rev. 7/91, Rev. 1/09
5-G-1e	Deleted.10/14
5-G-1f	Deleted.10/14
5-H-1	Rev.10/14
5-H0-1c	Rev. 7/91, Rev. 1/09
5-H-1d	Deleted.10/14
5-H-1e	Deleted.10/14
5-H-1f	Deleted.10/14

PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN (CONTINUED)

SECTION I - PHASE VII SHORTAGE

5-I-1 PHASE VII SHORTAGE:

5-I-1a A Phase VII Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between thirty (30%) and thirty-five percent (35%) in its water supplies.

5-I-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of sixty-five percent (65%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-I-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be the average of the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the BOARD.

A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of sixty-five percent (65%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

SECTION J - PHASE VIII SHORTAGE

5-J-1 PHASE VIII SHORTAGE:

5-J-1a A Phase VIII Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determined that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between thirty-five (35%) and forty percent (40%) in its water supplies.

5-J-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of sixty percent (60%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-I-1 Rev.10/14
5-I-1d Deleted.10/14
5-I-1e Deleted.10/14
5-I-1f Deleted.10/14
5-J-1 Rev.10/14

SECTION J - PHASE VIII SHORTAGE (CONTINUED)

5-J-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be computed by averaging the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors. A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of sixty percent (60%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

SECTION K - PHASE IX SHORTAGE

5-K-1 PHASE IX SHORTAGE

5-K-1a A Phase IX Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between forty percent (40%) and forty-five percent (45%) in its water supplies.

5-K-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of fifty-five percent (55%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-K-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be computed by averaging the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors. A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to fifty-five percent (55%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

5-J-1	Rev.10/14
5-J-1d	Deleted.10/14
5-J-1e	Deleted.10/14
5-J-1f	Deleted.10/14
5-K-1	Rev.10/14
5-K-1d	Deleted.10/14
5-K-1e	Deleted.10/14
5-K-1f	Deleted.10/14
5-K-1g	Deleted.10/14

PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN (CONTINUED)

SECTION L - PHASE X SHORTAGE

5-L-1 PHASE X SHORTAGE

5-L-1a A Phase X Shortage shall be declared whenever the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will suffer a shortage of between forty-five (45%) and fifty percent (50%) in its water supplies.

5-L-1b A customer with a meter size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches or larger shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of fifty percent (50%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1. The base quantity shall be determined by the amount of water used on the customer's premises during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors.

5-L-1c For meter sizes of one (1) inch or less, a base quantity shall be computed by averaging the water usage for all similar sized meters during the corresponding billing period of a base period to be defined by the Board of Directors. A customer with a meter size of one (1) inch or less shall be billed at his or her normal established water rate for all water used up to a target quantity of fifty percent (50%) of the base quantity. All water used in excess of the target quantity shall be subject to a conservation surcharge per Rule 5-O-1.

SECTION M - RELIEF FROM COMPLIANCE

5-M-1 RELIEF FROM COMPLIANCE:

5-M-1a A customer may file an application for relief from any provisions of this ordinance. The Director of Public Works shall develop such procedures as he or she considers necessary to resolve such applications and shall, upon the filling by a customer of an application for relief, take such steps as he or she deems reasonable to resolve the application for relief. The decision of the Director of Public Works shall be final. The Director of Public Works may delegate his or her duties and responsibilities under this Rule as appropriate.

5-M-1b The application for relief may include a request that the customer be relieved, in whole or in part, from the conservation surcharge provisions of Rules 5-D-1b, 5-D-1c, 5-E-1b, 5-E-1c, 5-F-1b, 5-F-1c, 5-G-1b, 5-G-1c, 5-H-1b, 5-H-1c, 5-I-1b, 5-I-1c, 5-J-1b, 5-J-1c, 5-K-1b, 5-K-1c, 5-L-1b, and 5-L-1c.

5-L-1 Rev.10/14
5-L-1d Deleted.10/14
5-L-1e Deleted.10/14
5-L-1f Deleted.10/14
5-L-1g Deleted.10/14

5-M-1c In determining whether to grant relief, and the nature of any relief, the Director of Public Works shall take into consideration all relevant factors including, but not limited to:

1. Whether any additional reduction in water consumption will result in unemployment;

2. Whether additional members have been added to the household;

3. Whether any additional landscaped property has been added to the property since the corresponding billing period of the base year;

4. Changes in vacancy factors in multi-family housing;

5. Increased number of employees in commercial, industrial, and governmental offices;

6. Increased production requiring increased process water;

7. Water uses during new construction;

8. Adjustments to water use caused by emergency health or safety hazards;

9. First filling of a permit-constructed swimming pool; and

10. Water use necessary for reasons related to family illness or health.

11. Whether the basic period for billing should be adjusted due to the unique circumstances of the type of facility, such as a boat, which results in irregular, intermittent periods of consumption.

5-M-1d In order to be considered, an application for relief must be filed with the District within twenty (20) days from the date the provision from which relief is sought becomes applicable to the applicant. No relief shall be granted unless the customer shows that he or she has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption other than in the specific areas in which relief is being sought. No relief shall be granted to any customer who, when requested by the Director of Public Works or designee, fails to provide any information necessary for resolution of the customer's application for relief. The decision shall be issued within twenty (20) days and provided to the customer.

PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN (CONTINUED)

SECTION N - NOTIFICATION OF CUSTOMERS

5-N-1 NOTIFICATION OF CUSTOMERS:

5-N-1a Each customer will be notified on his or her bill as to what the target quantity and the base quantity will be for the applicable billing period.

SECTION O - CONSERVATION SURCHARGES

5-O-1 CONSERVATION SURCHARGES:

5-O-1a Water use up to the target quantities specified in Rules 5-D-1b, 5-D-1c, 5-E-1b, 5-E-1c, 5-F-1b, 5-F-1c, 5-G-1b, 5-G-1c, 5-H-1b, 5-H-1c, 5-I-1b, 5-I-1c, 5-J-1b, 5-J-1c, 5-K-1b, 5-K-1c, 5-L-1b, and 5-L-1c shall be billed at the established QUANTITY CHARGE or NORMAL USE CHARGE. Water use in excess of the aforementioned target quantities shall be subject to the following conservation surcharges in addition to the established QUANTITY CHARGE or NORMAL USE CHARGE

:

1. For all customers within Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts and Marina Del Rey Water System, an additional conservation surcharge of 0.5 times the established QUANTITY CHARGE or NORMAL USE CHARGE will be assessed for water use in excess of the target quantity, up to 115 percent of the target quantity.

2. For all customers within Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts and Marina Del Rey Water System, an additional conservation surcharge of 1.0 times the established QUALITY CHARGE or NORMAL USE CHARGE will be assessed for water use in excess of 115 percent of the target quantity.

3. If cost of purchased water obtained from the water wholesalers that sell water to the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts increases beyond the amounts that can be offset and collected through the rates set in 1 and 2 of this provision, then the District Engineer is hereby authorized to revise the rates set in 1 and 2 of this provision in amounts necessary to offset the cost to purchase the water.

The foregoing amendments to Rule 5-O-1a, as enacted on June 2, 2015, shall expire on June 1, 2016, on which date Rule 5-O-1a shall revert to the provisions of Rule 5-O-1a as enacted on May 22, 1991, by Ordinance No 91-0075M.

5-O-1b Violation by any customer of the water use prohibitions of Rules 5-B-1a, 5-B-1b, 5-B-1c, 5-B-1d, 5-B-1e, and 5-B-1f shall be penalized as follows:

1. First violation. The Director of Public Works or designee shall issue a written notice of the fact of a first violation to the customer.

2. Second violation. For a second violation during any one water shortage emergency, the Director of Public Works or designee shall issue a written notice of the fact of a second violation to the customer.

3. Third and subsequent violations. For a third and each subsequent violation during any one water shortage emergency, the Director of Public Works or designee may install a flow-restricting device or the service of the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for installing and for removing the flow-restricting devices and for restoration of normal service. The charge shall be paid before normal service can be restored.

5-O-1c All monies collected by a District pursuant to this ordinance shall be deposited in that District's General Fund as reimbursement for the District's costs and expenses of administering this conservation plan.

5-O-1d The District shall give notice to customer of water conservation surcharges or of water usage violations as follows:

a. Notice of water conservation surcharges or of first and second violations of the water use prohibitions of Rules 5-B-1a, 5-B-1b, 5-B-1c, 5-B-1d, 5-B-1e, and 5-B-1f shall be given to the customer in person or by regular mail.

b. If the customer is absent from or unavailable at the premises at which the violation occurred, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion at the premises and sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed; or

c. If a person of suitable age or discretion cannot be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the violation occurred and also sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed.

5-O-1e The notice of a violation of the water use prohibitions of Rules 5-B-1a, 5-B-1b, 5-B-1c, 5-B-1d, 5-B-1e, and 5-B-1f shall contain a description of the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation and a statement informing the customer of his right to a hearing on the merits of the violation pursuant to Rule 5-P-1.

5-O-1f Nothing in these regulations shall prohibit any customer from either installing sub-meters or from pro-rating and collecting from the ultimate users any conservation surcharges assessed when the customer's master meter measures consumption of water for multiple tenancy facilities. However, unless the sub-meters are subsequently billed directly by the District, the customer responsible for the master meter shall continue to be responsible directly to the District for all payments including conservation surcharges.

SECTION P - HEARING REGARDING VIOLATIONS

5-P-1 HEARING REGARDING VIOLATIONS:

5-P-1a Any customer receiving notice of a third or subsequent violations of the water use prohibitions of Rules 5-B-1a, 5-B-1b, 5-B-1c, 5-B-1d, 5-B-1e and 5-B-1f shall have a right to a hearing by the Director of Public Works or his designee within fifteen (15) days of a mailing or other delivery of the notice of violation.

5-P-1b The customer's written request for a hearing must be received within ten (10) days of the issuance of the notice of violation. This request shall stay installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's premises and the assessment of any surcharge until the Director of Public Works or designee renders his or her decision. The decision shall be issued within ten (10) days of the hearing, a copy of which shall be provided to the customer.

5-P-1c The decision of the Director of Public Works shall be final except for judicial review.

PART 5 - PHASED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN (CONTINUED)

SECTION Q - ADDITIONAL WATER SHORTAGE MEASURES

5-Q-1 ADDITIONAL WATER SHORTAGE MEASURES:

The Board of Directors may order implementation of water conservation measures in addition to those set forth in Rules 5-B-1, 5-D-1, 5-E-1, 5-F-1, 5-G-1, 5-H-1, 5-I-1, 5-J-1, 5-K-1, and 5-L-1. Such additional water conservation measures shall be implemented in the manner provided in Rule 5-C-1.

SECTION R - PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY NOT TO BE AFFECTED

5-R-1 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY NOT TO BE AFFECTED:

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to require the District to curtail the supply of water to any customer when such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety.

SECTION S - SEVERABILITY

5-S-1 SEVERABILITY:

If any part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder of the ordinance or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. The Board of Directors of the District or Districts declares that it would have adopted this ordinance and all provisions hereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the provisions be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Appendix I: CUWCC Online Reports 2013–14

DRAFT for review purposes only. Use of contents on this sheet is subject to the limitations specified at the end of this document.
LAC WW- D40AV 2015 UWMP Final.docx

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

ON TRACK

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name: Iwen Tseng

Title: Water Conservation Coordinator

Email: itseng@dpw.lacounty.gov

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.	Copy_of_LA_County_Water_Conservation_Ordinance_2008-00052U.pdf	http://file.lacounty.gov/bos/supdocs/41412.pdf	Water Conservation Requirements for the Unincorporated Los Angeles County Area Title 11- Health and Safety of the Los Angeles County Code, Ordinance No. 2008-00052U
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.	CityofLancaster Urgency Ordinance No 905 prohibiting waste of water.pdf	http://www.cityoflancastercca.org/home/showdocument?id=6051	City of Lancaster Municipal Code Title 8 Chapter 8.48 Waste of Water
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.	LACWaterworksRulesAndRegulationsPart5.pdf	http://dpw.lacounty.gov/wwd/web/Documents/part5.pdf	Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts Rules and Regulations Part 5: Phased Water Conservation Plan
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As No

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices **ON TRACK**

Exemption No

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control **ON TRACK**

Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley
5029

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software?	Yes
AWWA File provided to CUWCC?	Yes
District 40 2013.xls	
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	80
Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method	Yes
Complete Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes
Component Analysis?	Yes
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Locate and Repar unreported leaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.	Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
81	220370	2294675		False		

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No

Comments: NOTE: Change cost of repair answer to Yes.
Program bug prohibiting change at this time.

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	0
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	Yes
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	Yes

Date: 1/1/0001

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes

At Least As effective As No

NA

Exemption No

Comments:

NA

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

On Track

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Single-Family	Increasing Block Seasonal	Yes	15108740	12443285
Multi-Family	Uniform	Yes	2888242	1461284
Commercial	Uniform	Yes	4833701	2349877
Industrial	Uniform	Yes	27141	48779
Institutional	Uniform	Yes	1660371	676929
Other	Uniform	Yes	67646	102393
			24585841	**17082547**

Calculate: V / (V + M) **59 %**

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: No

At Least As effective As No

NA

Exemption No

Comments:

Option 3 used

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley Retail

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Website	4
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	6
Landscape water conservation media campaigns	9
General water conservation information	4
Total	**23**

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Number Media Contacts	Number
Television contacts	4
Radio contacts	4
Newspaper contacts	5
Online Advertisings	3
Total	**16**

Did at least one website update take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

Smart Landscape Workshops

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley Retail

Does your agency implement School Education programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

Each assembly covered a wide array of California Science Standards and district-specific curriculum developed by the public relations consultant that included conservation tips and information about local water sources.

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

The 50-minute game show format assemblies included information about water changing phases, proportions of water on the Earth, local drinking water sources, and easy ways to conserve. Each assembly covered a wide array of California Science Standards

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? No (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 44000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name: Kirk Allen

Title: Water Conservation Coordinator

Email: kallen@dpw.lacounty.gov

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.		http://file.lacounty.gov/bos/supdocs/91787.pdf	Water Conservation Requirements for the Unincorporated Los Angeles County Area Title 11- Health and Safety of the Los Angeles County Code, Ordinance No. 2015-0004
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.		http://www.cityoflancastercca.org/home/showdocument?id=6051	City of Lancaster Municipal Code Title 8 Chapter 8.48 Waste of Water
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.		http://dpw.lacounty.gov/wwd/web/Documents/part5.pdf	Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts Rules and Regulations Part 5: Phased Water Conservation Plan
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As No

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices **ON TRACK**

Exemption No

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control **ON TRACK**

Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley
5029

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software?	Yes
AWWA File provided to CUWCC?	Yes
District 40 2014.xls	
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	80
Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method	Yes
Complete Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes
Component Analysis?	Yes
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Locate and Repar unreported leaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.	Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
89	257408	2222938		False		

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No

Comments: NOTE: Change cost of repair answer to Yes.
Program bug prohibiting change at this time.
Agency on-track.

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	0
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	Yes
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	Yes

Date: 1/1/0001

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No

Comments:

ON TRACK

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Single-Family	Increasing Block Seasonal	Yes	14238395	12962614
Multi-Family	Uniform	Yes	2712904	1538477
Commercial	Uniform	Yes	4973363	2465823
Industrial	Uniform	Yes	31545	50502
Institutional	Uniform	Yes	1569639	695165
Other	Uniform	Yes	64750	69442
			23590596	**17782023**

Calculate: V / (V + M) **57 %**

Implementation Option: Use Canadian Water Wastewater Association Rate Design Model

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: No

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No

Comments: Option 3 used

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley Retail

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

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Television contacts	4
Radio contacts	4
Newspaper contacts	5
Online Advertisings	3
Total	**16**

Did at least one website update take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

Smart Landscape Workshops

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs

ON TRACK

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley Retail

Does your agency implement School Education programs? Yes

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Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency

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Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

The 50-minute game show format assemblies included information about water changing phases, proportions of water on the Earth, local drinking water sources, and easy ways to conserve. Each assembly covered a wide array of California Science Standards

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? No (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 44000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

5029 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 - Antelope Valley

Baseline GPCD: 279.52

GPCD in 2014 213.38

GPCD Target for 2018: 229.20

Biennial GPCD Compliance Table

ON TRACK

		Target		Highest Acceptable Bound	
Year	Report	% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD
2010	1	96.4%	**269.50**	100%	**279.50**
2012	2	92.8%	**259.40**	96.4%	**269.50**
2014	3	89.2%	**249.30**	92.8%	**259.40**
2016	4	85.6%	**239.30**	89.2%	**249.30**
2018	5	82.0%	**229.20**	82.0%	**229.20**