2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Review Draft

United Water
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

April 2026

United Water Conservation District's
2025
Urban Water Management Plan

Public Review Draft

April 29, 2026

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Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
AC	Acre
Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	Acre Feet
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AWPF	Oxnard's Advanced Water Purification Facility
AWS	alternative water supplies
Calleguas	Calleguas Municipal Water District
Camrosa	Camrosa Water District
Casitas	Casitas Municipal Water District
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
CIBCSD	Channel Islands Beach Community Services District
CII	Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC or Water Code	California Water Code
CY	Calendar Year
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Delta	San Joaquin River Delta
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DWR	Department of Water Resources
eARDWP	Electronic Annual Report Drinking Water Program
EBB	Extraction Barrier and Brackish Water Treatment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ET	Evapotranspiration
Eto	Evapotranspiration from a Standardized Grass Surface
FAT	Full Advanced Treatment
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
Gpcd	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IPR	Indirect Potable Reuse
LAS	Lower Aquifer System
MAF	Million Acre Feet

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Limit
Metropolitan or MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
Mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
MWC	Mutual Water Company / Companies
NBVC	Navy Base Ventura County
OH	Oxnard-Hueneme
OPV	Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley
OWTP	Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PHWA	Port Hueneme Water Agency
ppb	parts per billion
PTP	Pumping Trough Pipeline
PV	Pleasant Valley
PVCWD	Pleasant Valley County Water District
PWS	Public Water System
RO	reverse osmosis
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SB	California Senate Bill
SCV Water	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
Supplier	Urban Water Supplier
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAF	Thousand Acre Feet
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UAS	Upper Aquifer System
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VCFCD	Ventura County Flood Control District
VCWPD	Ventura County Watershed Protection District
Ventura Water	City of Ventura
VLAFCo	Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission
UWCD, United or District	United Water Conservation District
WSRA	Water Service Reliability Assessment
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Chapter 1: UWMP Introduction and Lay Description

1.1 Background and Purpose

United Water Conservation District (United, District, or UWCD) located in Ventura County, California, is a public agency established in 1950 with the mission to manage, protect, conserve and enhance the water resources of the District and produces a reliable and sustainable supply of groundwater for the reasonable, beneficial use of all users. United's service area and key facilities are illustrated in Figure 1-1. As part of its mission, United operates the Oxnard-Hueneme (OH) System, a supplemental potable water supply system providing water for municipal purposes to customers on the Oxnard Plain. Through the OH System, United provides water from a local water source to mostly urban customers, allowing the region to be less dependent on groundwater pumping near the coast as well as water from the State Water Project (SWP). The OH System is the only urban water supply system managed by United.

The purpose of this 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is to provide United, its stakeholders, and the public with an updated status and long-term plan for the OH System including:

- Water deliveries and uses
- Water supply sources
- Efficient water use
- Demand management measures
- Water shortage contingency planning

This UWMP was prepared in compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill X7-7 (SB X7-7).

United actively participates in regional planning efforts related to groundwater sustainability by serving on the Board of Directors of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) within the District, providing technical support to GSAs, and participating in stakeholder meetings with GSAs. United also hosts an annual Water Sustainability Summit, as a regional forum for water projects and sustainability, and participates in meetings of local organizations (e.g. the Santa Clara River Watershed Committee, AWA Ventura County).

Notification letters sent to agencies are provided in Appendix A.

Public notice for the 2025 UWMP public hearing is provided in Appendix B.

The Adoption Resolution passed by the United Board of Directors on June 10, 2026 is provided in Appendix C, along with the agenda for the meeting [to be updated in final version following public hearing and adoption hearing].

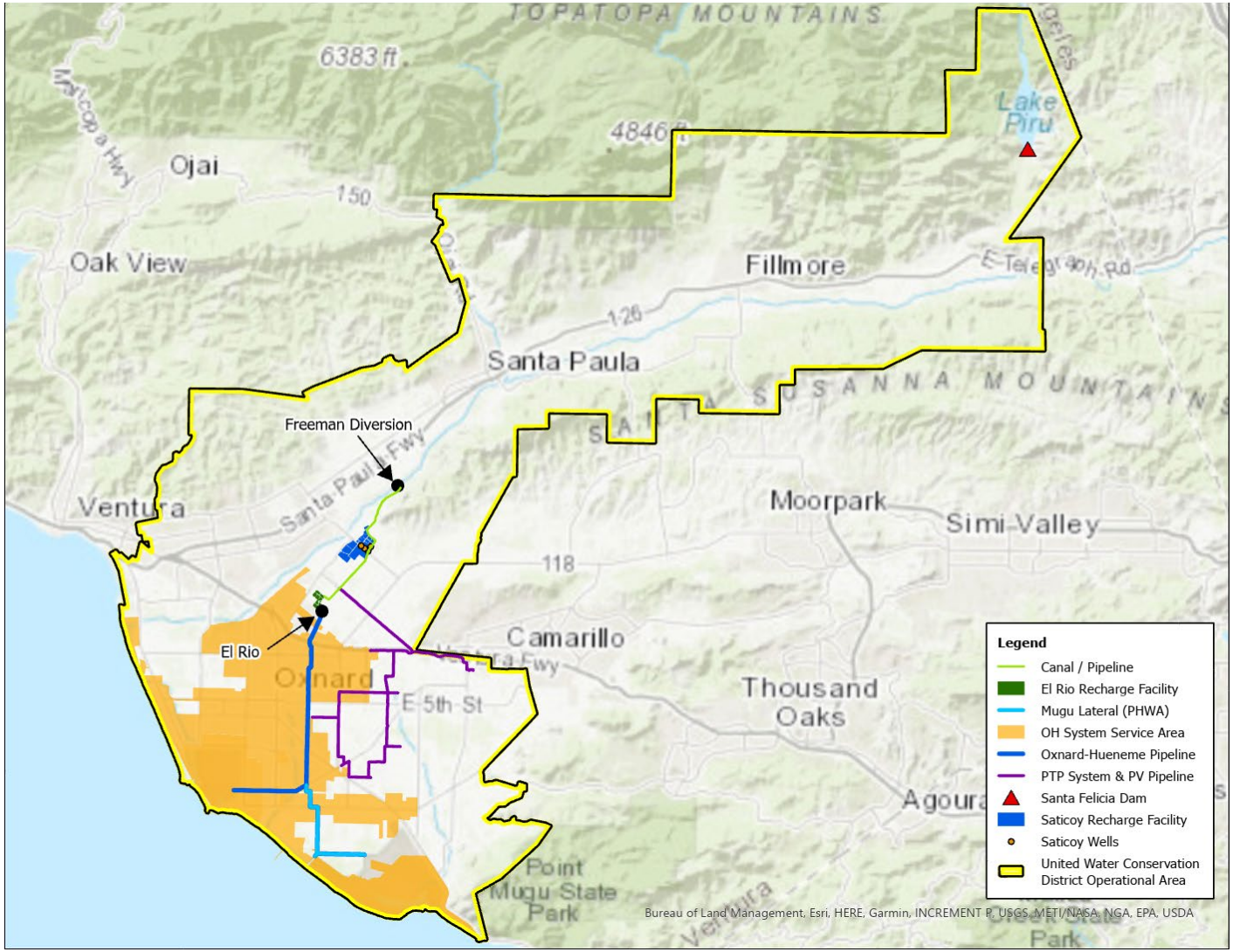

Figure 1-1: *United Service Area Boundary, OH System Service Area and Major Facilities*

1.2 UWMP Update and The California Water Code

This report has been prepared in compliance with California Water Code (CWC or Water Code) Sections 10610 through 10656 and Section 10608 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), which were added by Statute 1983, Chapter 1009, and became effective on January 1, 1984. This Act requires that "every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan" (Water Code § 10620(a)). An "urban water supplier" is defined as a supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually (Water Code § 10617).

These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years. The 2025 plans must be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026. The focus of UWMPs include:

- Examining in detail current and future water use
- Analyzing potable and non-potable water supplies
- Analyzing water supply reliability
- Preparing a Drought Risk Assessment
- Developing a Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Discuss the use and planned use of recycled water

1.2.1 Changes in the Act Since 2020

Since 2020, there have been no requirement changes in the Act; only definitions have been added or updated.

1.3 Lay Description

United's 2025 UWMP has been prepared in compliance with the CWC as noted previously. Per CWC Section 10630.5, the UWMP must include a lay description to include the fundamental determination of the UWMP. This plan provides a detailed look at United's OH System current and future water use, water sources, demand management measures for wholesalers, evaluation of multiple consecutive drought years, as part of the Drought Risk Assessment, and the preparation of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). This UWMP also describes United's current water supply infrastructure and projects outside of the OH System service area, which are essential for replenishing the Oxnard Subbasin that supplies the OH System water. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) classifies the Oxnard Subbasin as a critically overdrafted basin and approved the 2019 Oxnard Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (FCGMA, 2019b). This UWMP includes future water supply and sustainability projects by United that will increase the sustainable yield for the Subbasin and will help support the water supply for the region so that future pumping reductions can be avoided, including for the OH System.

1.3.1 United's Water System, Supply, and Demand

The water source for the OH System is the Oxnard groundwater Subbasin (referred to as "Oxnard Subbasin" for the remainder of this document; DWR Basin 4-004.02 of the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin 4-004)), which is managed by the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA). FCGMA is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Oxnard Subbasin, responsible for developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in compliance with the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). California Water Code, Section 10720 et seq. requires GSAs to develop and implement GSPs to avoid undesirable results and mitigate overdraft by the year 2040 (FCGMA, 2019b). The Oxnard Subbasin is a coastal alluvial groundwater basin with five (5) primary aquifers that are grouped into the Upper Aquifer System (UAS) and the Lower Aquifer System (LAS). A substantial portion of annual recharge for the Oxnard Subbasin is derived from United's groundwater recharge activities using surface water diverted of the Santa Clara River. The OH System extracts groundwater from both the UAS and the LAS and delivers water to users through a pressurized pipeline, allowing users to receive volumes as needed. Additionally, United completed construction of an Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant in 2024 to ensure water deliveries meet drinking water quality standards related to nitrate, iron, and manganese during drought conditions. United, FCGMA, and various regional partners have been working to implement projects to ensure long-term sustainability within the Subbasin. See Chapters 3-6 for more details.

1.3.2 Water Service Reliability

The OH System is physically robust to climate/drought through the dependency and reliability of the Oxnard groundwater Subbasin. As described in Section 6.2.2.2, *An Ordinance to Establish an Allocation System for the Oxnard and Pleasant Valley Groundwater Basins* ("OPV Allocation Ordinance") was adopted in 2019 to facilitate adoption and implementation of the GSPs and to ensure that the Oxnard and Pleasant Valley Basins are operated within their sustainable yields (FCGMA, 2019a). The allocations for all extraction facilities, including the OH System, were set as the average historical pumping during the "Base Period" of 2005-2014. The current allocations for the OH System are 14,337 AFY and are sufficient to meet the demands for the OH System. This UWMP projects that OH System allocations and therefore OH System supply is expected to remain constant through 2050, based on the evaluations presented in the Oxnard Subbasin First Periodic Evaluation (FCGMA, 2024), and explained in more detail in Section 8.1. Availability of the current allocation is also presented in Chapter 7 (Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment) which compares the total projected water demand with the supply available for the following conditions: (1) normal/average water year, (2) single-dry water year, and (3) five-consecutive-year drought.

1.3.3 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

As part of its UWMP, Water Code Section 10632 requires Suppliers to prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP draws upon lessons learned from the 2012-2016 drought, California's driest period on record as well as the wet and dry years that followed from 2017-2025. Chapter 8 provides the WSCP in its entirety. The WSCP is also included as a standalone document in Appendix E.

1.3.4 Demand Management Measures

Chapter 9 describes United's demand management measures: 1) metering, 2) public education and outreach, and 3) water conservation program coordination and staffing support. United provides support to OH System Purveyor's (User's) efforts for water conservation through education and outreach.

Chapter 2: Plan Preparation

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

Urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water per year (AFY) are required to prepare an UWMP every five years in compliance with the Water Code 10617. Though the OH System has fewer than 3,000 service connections, it exceeds the 3,000 AFY volume threshold requirement to prepare an UWMP.

2.1.1 Primarily Wholesale Supplier

Through the OH System, United acts primarily as a Wholesale Urban Water Supplier. Most of the water distributed by the OH System is provided to other water agencies such as the City of Oxnard, Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA), and several mutual water companies. A small portion of the water supplied by the System is distributed directly to retail customers.

2.1.2 Public Water Systems

The OH System is a Public Water System (PWS) as it supplies drinking water for human consumption. Annual Reports for the OH System are filed with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through the Drinking Water Program (eARDWP). Data included in this UWMP is consistent with the data filed in the 2025 Annual Report to the SWRCB.

Table 2-1 from the DWR Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers (Guidebook) applies to Retail suppliers and is not applicable to United's OH System.

2.2 Individual or Regional Plans

United's 2025 UWMP has been prepared as an individual reporting plan that focusses on the service area of the OH System. This document was prepared as an Individual UWMP and addresses all the requirements of the CWC. Coordination of this UWMP with other agencies and constituents is described in Section 2.4 of this document. United is not a member of a Regional UWMP, nor is it a member of a Regional Alliance. See Table 2-2 for Plan Identification.

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

This section delineates the year in which all data is set, as well as the units of measure to be carried through the entirety of the plan.

2.3.1 Fiscal or Calendar Year

The 2025 UWMP for the OH System is prepared on a calendar year basis.

2.3.2 Units of Measure

Volumes reported in this UWMP are in acre-feet (AF) and are consistent throughout the plan. Table 2-3 shows the parameters under which the 2025 UWMP for the OH System was prepared.

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

This section summarizes coordination and outreach efforts related to the development of this UWMP. Table 2-4 summarizes organizations contacted in the development of this UWMP and their associated level of participation.

2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

As a water wholesale agency for its OH System, United coordinates water supply and demand projections with their urban water suppliers, including the City of Oxnard, PHWA including Naval Base Ventura County, and several mutual water companies. The preparation of Chapters 4 and 6 has considered the data received from these agencies. United has provided these agencies with the water supplies projected to be available in increments of five years, from 2025 through 2050, for normal, single-dry, and five-consecutive dry years. Copies of outreach correspondence can be found in Appendix A [Blank in Public Review Draft]. See Table 2-4 for Water Supplier Information Exchange.

2.4.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

In addition to the water suppliers listed in Table 2-4, a written notice of this update to the UWMP for the United OH System was provided to the following agencies:

- Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (CIBCSD)
- Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas)
- Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission (VLAFCo)
- Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas)
- Cloverdale Mutual
- Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water)
- Fillmore and Piru Basins Groundwater Sustainability Agency

- Mound Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Camrosa Water District (Camrosa)
- US Naval Base Ventura County
- Rio Manor Mutual
- Pleasant Valley County Water District

2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

In addition to the water suppliers listed in Table 2-4, a written notice of this update to the UWMP for the United OH System was provided to the following cities and counties:

- City of Port Hueneme – Public Works
- Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency/County of Ventura
- County of Ventura - Resource Management Agency
- City of Ventura (Ventura Water)
- City of Santa Paula
- City of Fillmore
- City of Camarillo

2.5 Submittal Tables

2.5.1 Submittal Table 2-1: PWSs

Submittal Table 2-1 applies to Retail suppliers and is not applicable to United's OH System.

2.5.2 Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Type Identification

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

2.5.3 Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☑	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☐	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

2.5.4 Submittal Table 2-4. Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange

Submittal Table 2-4 Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)	
☐	Check the box if the Supplier has informed more than 10 other water suppliers of water supplies available. **Completion of the table below is optional. If not completed, include a list of the water suppliers that were informed.**
	Provide page number for location of the list.
☑	Check the box if the Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available. **Complete the table below.**
Water Supplier Name	
Add additional rows as needed	
City of Oxnard	
Port Hueneme Water Agency	
California American Water	
Cypress Mutual Water	
Dempsey Rd Mutual Water Co.	
E & H Land Company LLC.	
Mutual Water Co. of Vineyard Ave. Estates	
Rio School District	
Saviers Road Mutual Water	
Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC)	
NOTES:	

Chapter 3: Service Area Description

3.1 General Description

United was formed in 1950 to conserve and enhance the water resources of the Santa Clara River while protecting the river's natural features. United is funded primarily through groundwater pumping charges, property taxes, and water delivery charges. The Board of Directors consists of seven members elected by division who govern District direction and policy regarding water resource management and environmental compliance.

Groundwater production from United's OH System wells falls under the jurisdiction of the FCGMA, an agency created in 1982 to manage and protect the Oxnard, Pleasant Valley and Las Posas Valley groundwater Subbasins in southern Ventura County.

A system's diagram of United's facilities is provided in Figure 3-1. A graphical illustration of the OH System service area is provided in Section 3.2. A map with all of United's major facilities was presented in Section 1.1. United's facilities include:

- Lake Piru and Santa Felicia Dam: Santa Felicia Dam was the first dam built solely for the purpose of recharging groundwater and was constructed in 1955. The dam also provides hydroelectric power generation. The 2023 Bathymetric survey indicates Lake Piru currently has the capacity to store 80,524 AF of water. Lake Piru provides recreational opportunities for swimming, camping, boating, and fishing. During most years, United stores runoff from winter storms in Lake Piru, and releases the stored water later in the year, during the dry season, to replenish the Piru, Fillmore and Santa Paula groundwater basins, and increase diversions at Freeman Diversion. United is also able to receive State Water Project (SWP) water from Pyramid Lake into Lake Piru. United is currently undertaking the Santa Felicia Dam Safety Improvement Project which consists of two components: the Outlet Works Improvement Project and the Spillway Improvement Project. The Outlet Works Improvement Project is currently in the bid document preparation phase while the Spillway Improvement Project will enter the 100% design phase in 2027 (see Section 6.2.10).
- Freeman Diversion: The Freeman Diversion, built in 1991, diverts water from the Santa Clara River and provides approximately 60,000 AFY (average between 1991-2025) to the Oxnard, Pleasant Valley and Mound basins. A fish passage facility allows for the upstream and downstream migration of O. mykiss. The Freeman Diversion replaced temporary diversion structures operated by United and its predecessor agency in this vicinity since 1927. Improvements to the Freeman Diversion to increase water diversion capacity and improve the fish passage facility are currently in the design phase (see Section 6.2.10).
- Groundwater recharge facilities: United's Saticoy and El Rio groundwater recharge facilities include recharge basins that percolate surface water diverted from the Santa Clara River to replenish the aquifers underlying the Oxnard Plain.

- OH System: The OH System currently includes 12 groundwater extraction wells, the El Rio Water Treatment Plant, the Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant, and a transmission pipeline to serve the City of Oxnard, PHWA including Naval Base Ventura County, and several mutual water companies. Retail customers include two schools in the Rio School District and E&H Land Company. These agencies supplement their other sources of supply, which may include groundwater or imported water, with water from the OH System. The OH System infrastructure includes approximately eight (8) miles of transmission line with an additional four (4) miles added by the Mugu Lateral. The OH System serves an area of approximately 43 square miles. A detailed description of the wellfield and groundwater basin supplying the OH System is included in Section 6.2.

- Pumping Trough Pipeline (PTP) and Reservoir: This system provides non-potable surface water from the Santa Clara River directly to agricultural users in the Oxnard Subbasin to reduce pumping closer to the coast (predominantly in the UAS), which causes seawater intrusion. If surface water is not available, United operates five (5) wells that pump water from the LAS and supply water to the PTP pipeline and reservoir. In 2025, United completed construction of the Laguna Road Pipeline Project that has the capability to deliver high-quality recycled water from the City of Oxnard's Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) through the Hueneme Road Recycled Water Pipeline and the Pleasant Valley County Water District's (PVCWD) System.

- Pleasant Valley (PV) Pipeline and Reservoir: This system provides non-potable surface water from the Santa Clara River directly to the Pleasant Valley Reservoir, operated by the PVCWD, and delivered to their retail agricultural users in the Oxnard and Pleasant Valley Subbasins.

- Saticoy Wells: Four (4) wells surround the Saticoy recharge basins that are part of the Saticoy Recharge Facility and are used to provide additional water deliveries to the PTP and PV pipelines when surface water is not available, and mounded groundwater exists below ground surface in the Saticoy basins due to recent recharge activities.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

The OH System service area and Users is presented in Figure 3-2.

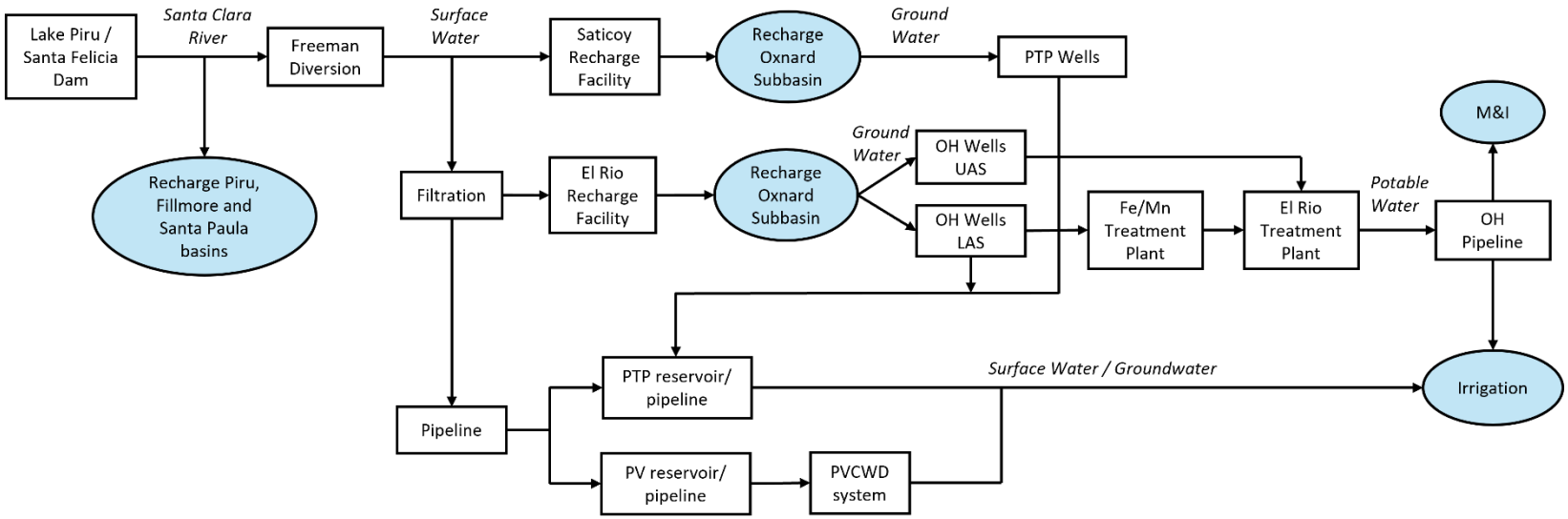

***Figure 3-1**: United System Diagram*

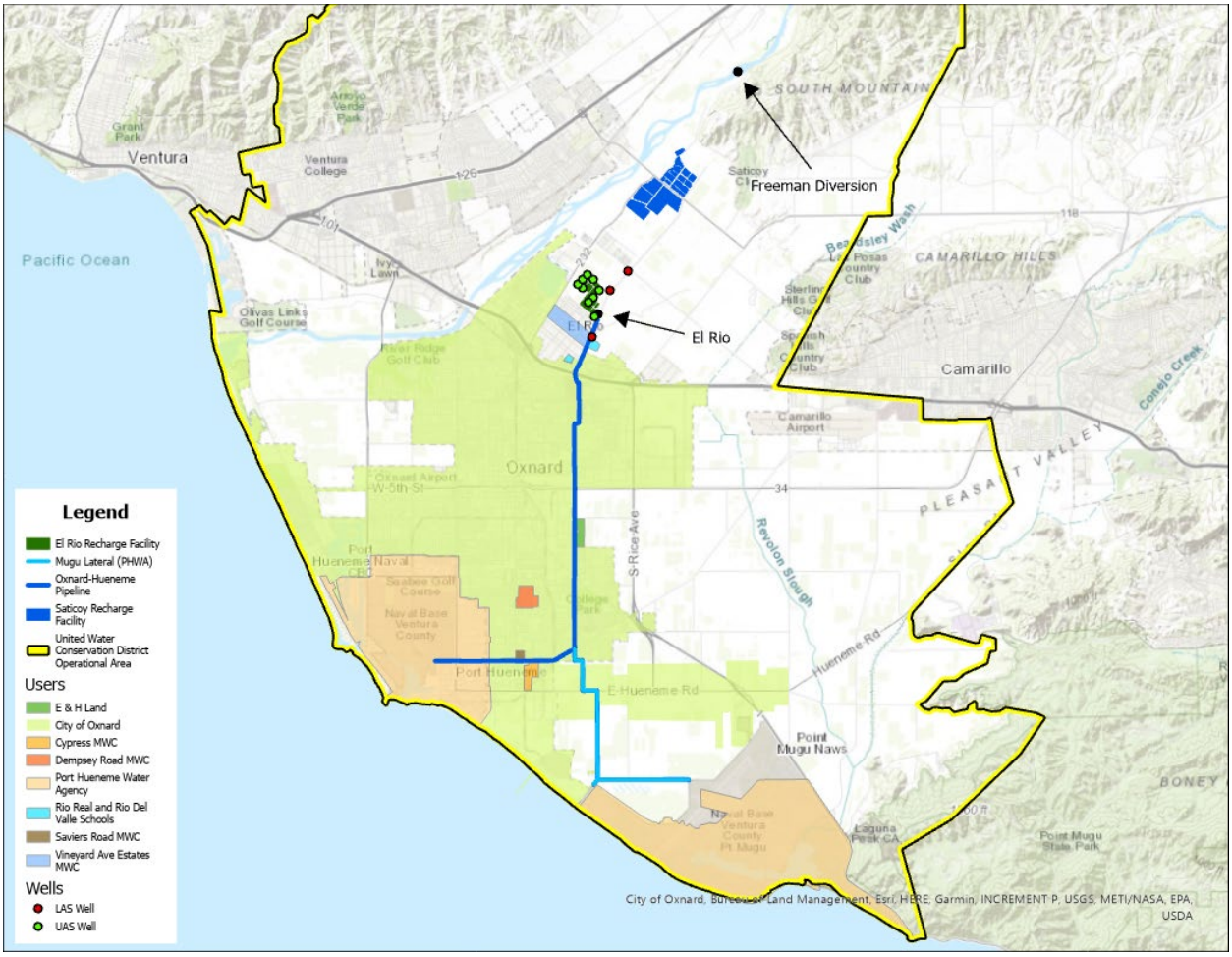

***Figure 3-2**: United OH System Service Area and Users*

3.3 Service Area Climate

The service area is in a Mediterranean climate that is moderated year-round by the Pacific Ocean and characterized by cool/dry summers and mild/wet winters (Western Regional Climate Center, 2019). Average monthly and annual climate statistics for precipitation, temperature, and reference evapotranspiration (ETo) metrics are shown in Table 3-0, based on available data (spanning years 2000 through 2025) from the nearest active California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather station 152 in Camarillo.

Table 3-0. Climate Data Summary

Month	Average Precipitation (inches)	Average Air Temperature (°F)	Average ETo (inches)
January	1.93	55.6	2.49
February	2.00	54.7	2.72
March	1.58	56.1	3.85
April	0.69	57.9	4.62
May	0.27	60.2	5.18
June	0.09	63.5	5.33
July	0.16	66.6	5.99
August	0.29	66.9	5.59
September	0.19	65.9	4.37
October	0.66	63.0	3.53
November	0.96	58.4	2.67
December	2.18	54.4	2.15
Annual Average	**11.0**	**60.3**	**48.5**

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.4.1 Service Area Population

Current and projected population data from 2025-2050 is shown in Table 3-1. Projected population for the City of Oxnard was based on population data provided in the City of Oxnard's 2025 Urban Water

Management Plan (City of Oxnard, 2026). Similarly, PHWA projected population was based on the population data provided in Port Hueneme Water Agency 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (PHWA, 2021).

3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

The OH System has an annual allocation of groundwater that can be drawn from wells which is determined by the FCGMA. Population and other demographic features do not directly affect the water management and planning of United's OH System. The groundwater allocation by the FCGMA will be further discussed in Chapter 6.

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

The region served by the OH System is primarily developed land within the City of Oxnard, including residential, commercial, and industrial land use. The communities served by PHWA include the City of Port Hueneme, Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (CIBCSD), and Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC). The City of Port Hueneme and CIBCSD have little undeveloped land in their jurisdiction. The mutual water companies consist of residential customers in developed neighborhoods which are considered fully developed. It is anticipated that land use will not change significantly within the service area. Further information on land use of the retail users United serves can be found in their individual UWMPs. A map of the land use within the OH service area, based on the County of Ventura General Plan, is shown in Figure 3-3.

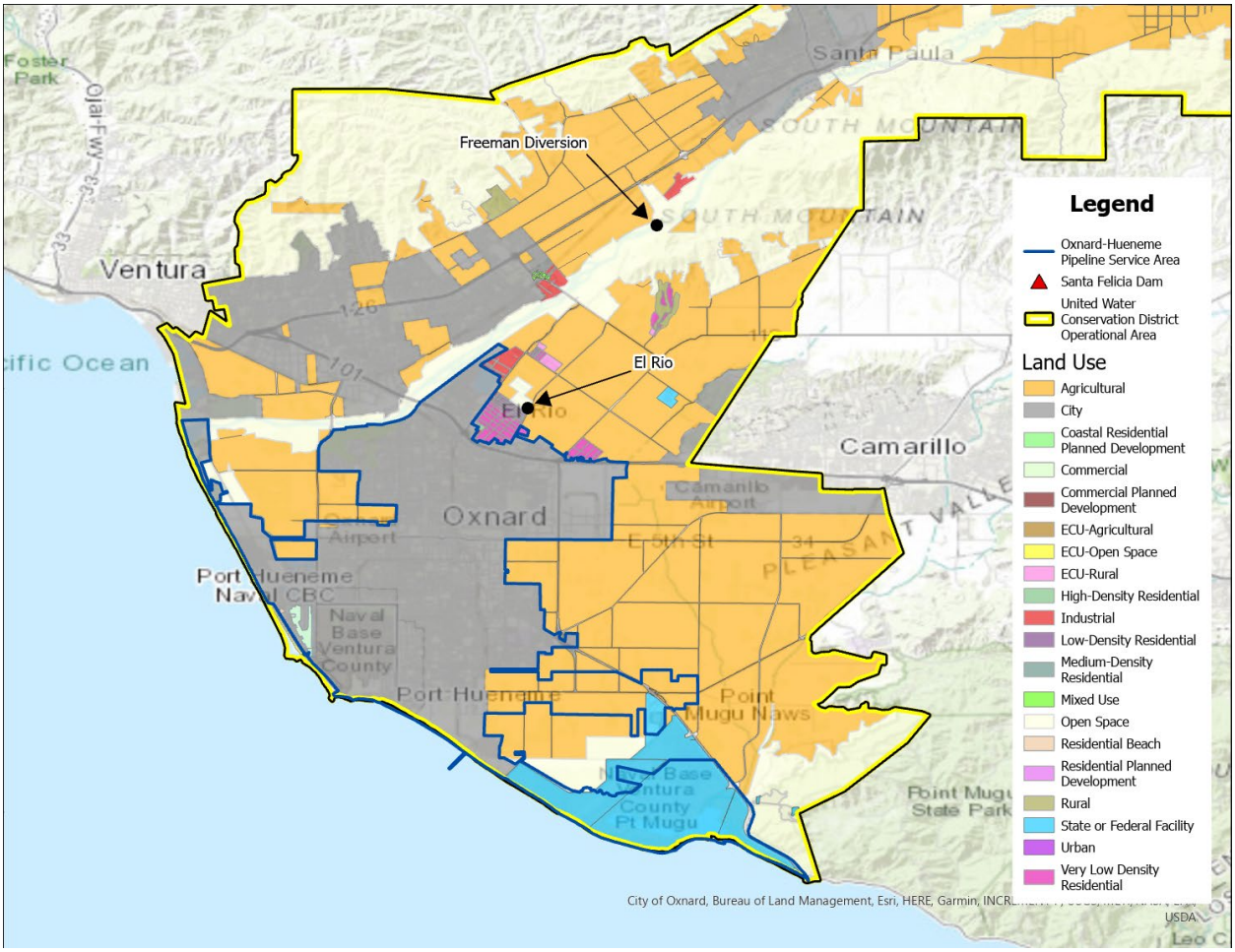

***Figure 3-3**: Land Use within OH System Service Area.*

3.6 Submittal Tables

3.6.1 Submittal Table 3-1: Population- Current and Projected

Submittal Table 3-1 Wholesale: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
1 Oxnard	208,000	213,500	218,800	223,900	229,000	231,800
2 PHWA	44,690	46,401	47,590	48,907	50,204	51,807
3 Mutual Water	2,782	2,782	2,782	2,782	2,782	2,782
Total	255,472	262,683	269,172	275,589	281,986	286,389

NOTES:

1 Oxnard growth values obtained from the City of Oxnard 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, 2026 (Water Systems Consulting, Inc.).

2 PHWA growth values obtained from the Port Hueneme Water Agency 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, July 2021 (MKN & Associates, Inc.). Population projection was assumed to be linear in 2050.

3 The Mutual Water Companies' population was determined by the Safe Drinking Water Information System using the California Public Water Supply System search for Dempsey Road Mutual Water CO, Cypress Mutual Water CO Inc., Saviers Road Mutual Water CO, and Vineyard Avenue Acres MWC at: https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/index.jsp

KEY:

PHWA = Port Hueneme Water Agency

Chapter 4: Water Use Characterization

This chapter describes and quantifies United's past, current, and future use projections for the OH System through 2050 (to the extent that records are available), as summarized in Table 4-3. Characterizing and analyzing records available provides a realistic prediction of future water use based upon United's past and current water use, combined with considerations of anticipated growth, new regulations, changing climate conditions, and trends in user water use behaviors. Examining each water use sector for a variety of factors, then aggregating the information into a comprehensive projection of system user water use, becomes the foundation for integration with United's water supplies (Chapter 6) to assess long-term water service reliability (Chapter 7).

4.1 Non-potable Verses Potable Water Use

United's OH System does not currently have a recycled water demand related to its OH System distribution; recycled water is not directly treated or distributed by the Supplier. Therefore, all water discussed for water use characterization will be potable.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

Current system demands are summarized, by sector, in Table 4-1 and projected demands are summarized by sector in Table 4-2.

4.2.1 Water-Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

To characterize the OH System's water use, the following sections define the water sectors listed in the CWC 10631(d). The order of the sectors follows the order found in the Water Code. Additional sectors or subdivisions of these sectors shall be included in Section 4.2.2 to allow the analysis of unique conditions that may apply to certain sectors or subsectors not listed in the Water Code.

4.2.1.1 Single-Family Residential

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.1.2 Multi-Family

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.1.3 Commercial

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.1.4 Industrial

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.1.5 Institutional (and Governmental)

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.1.6 Landscape

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.1.7 Sales to Other Agencies (Including Exchanges and Transfers)

United acts primarily as a wholesale Urban Water Supplier through the OH System. Most of the water distributed by the OH System is sold to other water agencies such as the City of Oxnard, PHWA, and several mutual water companies. A small portion of the water supplied by the System is distributed directly to retail customers.

4.2.1.8 Conjunctive Use, Groundwater Recharge, Saline Intrusion Barriers

4.2.1.8.1 Conjunctive Use

United's conjunctive use program does not provide potable water to the OH System. As described in Section 3.1, United operates the Freeman Diversion to divert water from the Santa Clara River, with some of that diverted water being provided to the Pumping Trough Pipeline and Pleasant Valley Pipeline for agricultural use outside of the OH System service area. By providing surface water supplies directly to the agricultural systems, groundwater pumping is reduced within the Oxnard Subbasin which supplies water to the OH System.

4.2.1.8.2 Groundwater Recharge

The OH System greatly benefits from surface water recharge activities to the Oxnard Subbasin. As described in Section 3.1, United operates the Freeman Diversion to divert approximately 60,000 AFY of water from the Santa Clara River. Most of the diverted water is delivered to recharge basins for groundwater recharge, including to El Rio Recharge Facility where the OH System wells are located.

4.2.1.8.3 Saline Intrusion Barriers

The OH System does not provide water for any saline intrusion barriers. There is no saline intrusion barriers present within coastal aquifers of Ventura County. However, as described in more detail within Section 6.2.6, United is working to construct an extraction barrier in the southern portion of the Oxnard Subbasin to extract and treat brackish groundwater that has intruded into the Oxnard Subbasin. The Phase 1 project will be located near the Mugu submarine canyon and will extract brackish groundwater that is the result of historical episodes of seawater intrusion and will further prevent the advancement of seawater intrusion. The Phase 2 project will expand the extraction barrier and treat the extracted water to provide a high-quality water source for agricultural, urban, and groundwater recharge uses.

4.2.1.9 Agricultural

The OH System does not directly provide water to agricultural uses. The City of Oxnard provides potable water from the OH System to agricultural users along their Oceanview lateral, located in the southern portion of the Oxnard Subbasin.

4.2.1.10 Distribution System Losses

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.2 Water Use Sectors in Addition to Those Listed in Water Code

For United's purposes, the additional water use sector is categorized as retail demand for use by suppliers that are primarily wholesalers with a small volume of retail sales. The suppliers using this additional sector are Rio Real and Rio Del Valle School, as well as the E&H Land Company.

4.2.3 Past Water Use

Wholesale suppliers are not required to quantify past water use. However, past water use is valuable in further calculations and will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 7.

4.2.4 Current Water Use

Current system demands are summarized by sector, in Table 4-1. Sales to other agencies account for approximately 92 percent of all demands, followed by losses due to flushing and other meter errors at approximately 8 percent, and retail demand use by other suppliers is minor. Meter errors were above average in 2025 and have since been addressed (see note in Table 4-2).

4.2.5 Projected Water Use

Projected demands are provided in Table 4-2. For the projected water use starting in 2025, the estimates are based on the OPV Allocation Ordinance (see Section 6.2.2.2). The ordinance sets the OH System Allocation at 14,337 AFY. This UWMP projects that the allocation will remain constant through 2050 and beyond, as explained in Section 8.1, and that the use will remain at the full allocation.

The projected water use presented here is based on continued delivery of the full OH allocation, which is higher than what the largest wholesale customers, City of Oxnard and PHWA, projected in their UWMPs. The suballocations for the City of Oxnard and PHWA are 9,807 AFY and 4,072 AFY, respectively, or approximately 97% of the total OH System allocation. The City of Oxnard projects a reduction in OH water supply from 9,807 AFY in 2030 to 7,567 AFY in 2050. The PHWA projects full use of its allocation. If the water use by current OH customers is reduced in the future, there may be surplus supply, or United may look to expand deliveries to other existing or new users.

4.2.5.1 Modification from 2020 UWMP Projected Water Use

The 2020 UWMP assumed reduced allocations for the OH System in the future, based on the information that was available in the 2019 Oxnard Subbasin GSP (FCGMA, 2019b). The Oxnard Subbasin GSP First Periodic Evaluation that was published in 2024 included a management scenario with United's EBB water project and additional water supply projects that can increase the Subbasin Sustainable Yield to (at least) the current demand (see also Section 8.1) (FCGMA, 2024). Therefore, the 2025 UWMP was updated to not include allocation reductions for the OH System.

4.2.5.2 Water-Use Projections by Sector

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies

4.2.5.3 Standards, Codes, Ordinances, and Plans

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.5.4 Retail Only

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.5.5 Lower-Income Households

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.2.5.6 Climate Change Considerations

Climate change has been considered by applying the 2070 central tendency climate change factors (provided by DWR for SGMA purposes (DWR, 2018)) to the precipitation, evapotranspiration and streamflow inputs used in the groundwater flow model to quantify the projected water budget of the Oxnard Subbasin in the 2020 GSP and 2025 Periodic Evaluation. In general, climate change has exhibited, and is expected to continue to result in, warmer air temperatures and increased evapotranspiration (e.g., landscape irrigation) demands, along with greater variability in precipitation and stream flows (e.g., longer and more intense dry periods and shorter yet more intense wet periods). While inter-annual changes in temperature have increased on average by 0.4 degrees Fahrenheit per decade in Ventura County, no significant long-term trends in average annual precipitation have been observed nor predicted in climate change simulations for the region (Swain, 2026). These climate change considerations are not expected to impact OH System supply reliability and demands, given the robust sustainable groundwater management program implemented under the GSP and trends in increased water use efficiency.

4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

System water losses occur because of leaks and ruptures in the existing distribution network, system flushing and cleaning, incidental releases from pressure relief valves, and draining for scheduled maintenance. Well flushing discharges for the OH System wells are diverted to the El Rio recharge basins

for groundwater replenishment. Although the reporting of water loss is only required for retail suppliers, this UWMP considers water losses for planning purposes. Total 2025 flushing and system losses (including metering errors) are shown in Table 4-1. Flushing discharges were 114 AF; distribution system variance was 11 AF and extraction facility variance was 992 AF. As noted in the Table 4-1 Notes, extraction facility variance was higher than normal in 2025 due to well metering errors.

4.3.1 Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses

Wholesale Suppliers are not required to perform water loss audits and are not subject to the UWMP distribution system water loss reporting.

4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

The reporting requirement of this section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

4.4 Submittal Tables

Continue to next page.

4.4.1 Submittal Table 4-1: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water- Actual

Optional **Submittal Table 4-1 Wholesale: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)**			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Sales to other agencies	City of Oxnard, Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA), Cypress Mutual, Dempsey Road MWC, Saviers Road MWC, Vineyard Estates	Potable	12,028
Incidental Retail Use	Rio Real and Rio Del Valle School, E&H Land Company	Potable	6
Other (optional)	1 Well Field Flush-To-Spreading	Potable	114
Other (optional)	2 Distribution System Variance (losses + metering error)	Potable	11
Other (optional)	3 Extraction Facility Variance (losses + metering error)	Potable	992
		Subtotal Potable	13,151
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	13,151
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES: 1 Wells are flushed for 3-8 minutes, depending on recent well activity, prior to deliveries to the OH Pipeline. The flushing flows go back into the groundwater recharge basin and are tracked separately. 2 Distribution System Variance is the difference between the OH Pipeline Mainline Meter and Customer Meters. 3 Extraction Facility Variance is calculated as the difference between well field production totals and the OH Pipeline Mainline Meter, adjusted for Well Field Flush-to-Spreading. The extraction facility variance of 992 AF in 2025 was exceptionally high, compared to variances ranging from 126 – 386 AF between 2021-2024. The high variances have been largely attributed to individual well metering errors, prompting replacement of outdated meters.			

4.4.2 Submittal Table 4-2: Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water-Projected

Optional **Submittal Table 4-2 Wholesale: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Projected** **Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)**							
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	**Projected Water Use** (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool.		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed							
Sales to other agencies		Potable	14,044	14,044	14,044	14,044	14,044
Incidental Retail Use	Rio Real and Rio Del Valle School, E&H Land Company	Potable	6	6	6	6	6
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	72	72	72	72	72
Other (optional)	Wellfield Flushing	Potable	143	143	143	143	143
Other (optional)	Wellfield Water Loss	Potable	72	72	72	72	72
		Subtotal Potable	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							

NOTES: Projected water use shown is estimated to be equal to the current OH System allocation provided by the FCGMA OPV Allocation Ordinance. The OH System allocation of 14,337 AF was based on historical pumping from 2005 – 2014. Retail demand allocation was estimated as 6 AFY based on 2025. Distribution system losses were estimated as 72 AFY based on 0.5% metering accuracy. Wellfield Flushing was estimated as 143 AFY based on 2025 data. Wellfield Water Loss was estimated as 72 AFY based on 0.5% metering accuracy. The remaining allocation of 14,044 AFY is available as supply to the other agencies. Actual available supply to customers may vary slightly based on variations in measured or assumed system losses.

4.4.3 Submittal Table 4-3: Inclusion in Water Use

There is no Submittal Table 4-3 for Wholesale Suppliers

4.4.4 Optional Submittal Table 4-4: Passive Water Savings Projection

There is no Submittal Table 4-4 for Wholesale Suppliers

4.4.5 Submittal Table 4-5: Water Loss Audit Reporting

Submittal Table 4-5 is not required for Wholesale Suppliers.

4.4.6 Submittal Table 4-6: Progress Toward 2028 Water Loss Standard

There is no Submittal Table for Wholesale Suppliers as there is no associated Water Loss Performance Standard.

Chapter 5: SBX7-7 Baseline, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting

This chapter is used by retail agencies to establish and track daily per capita water use targets in accordance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7. United operates its OH System primarily as a wholesale agency. Wholesale agencies are not required to establish or meet baseline and targets for daily per capita water use as wholesale agencies supply other water agencies and not a specific population. Though wholesale agencies do not set per capita water use targets, wholesale agencies do play a role in water conservation and support retail agencies in achieving their demand targets.

5.1 Reporting Requirements for Wholesale Suppliers

Wholesale agencies are guided by the California Water Code, *CWC 10608.36*, to document the programs and means by which they support retail agencies and the State in meeting water use reduction targets.

United assists its retail users and local communities in meeting their demand reduction goals through a robust public outreach and education program, supported by a dedicated External Affairs team and a comprehensive Communications Plan. These efforts include: United assists its retail users and local communities in meeting their demand reduction goals through a robust public outreach and education program, supported by a dedicated External Affairs team and a comprehensive Communications Plan. These efforts include:

- Hosting quarterly public tours of United facilities
- Presentations to local, state, and national organizations
- School educational programs at elementary school, middle school, and college levels
- Future distribution of a conservation outreach toolkit containing water conservation materials, project and initiative handouts, and informational resources tailored to the needs of retail agencies and the communities they serve
- Targeted outreach through digital and print media buys to reach specific audiences with relevant messaging
- Active engagement across multiple social media platforms, including Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, NextDoor, and LinkedIn
- Participation in an annual water symposium and community meetings to foster direct stakeholder engagement

5.2 Reporting Requirements for Retail Suppliers

This section is not applicable to wholesale agencies.

5.3 Submittal Tables

There is no SB X7-7 table for Wholesale Suppliers.

Chapter 6: Water Supply Characterization

This chapter focuses on characterizing each water source available to United's OH system in order to provide the information needed for reliability and risk assessments to supply.

6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

United's source of water supply for the OH System includes groundwater production from twelve (12) groundwater wells within the Oxnard Subbasin. Not all wells are used in any given year due to the implementation of a well rehabilitation/replacement program. For example, ten to eleven (10-11) wells were actively used for OH System production in 2025. This is the only source for potable water for the OH System. Figure 6-1 shows the relationship and location of these wells within the Oxnard Subbasin.

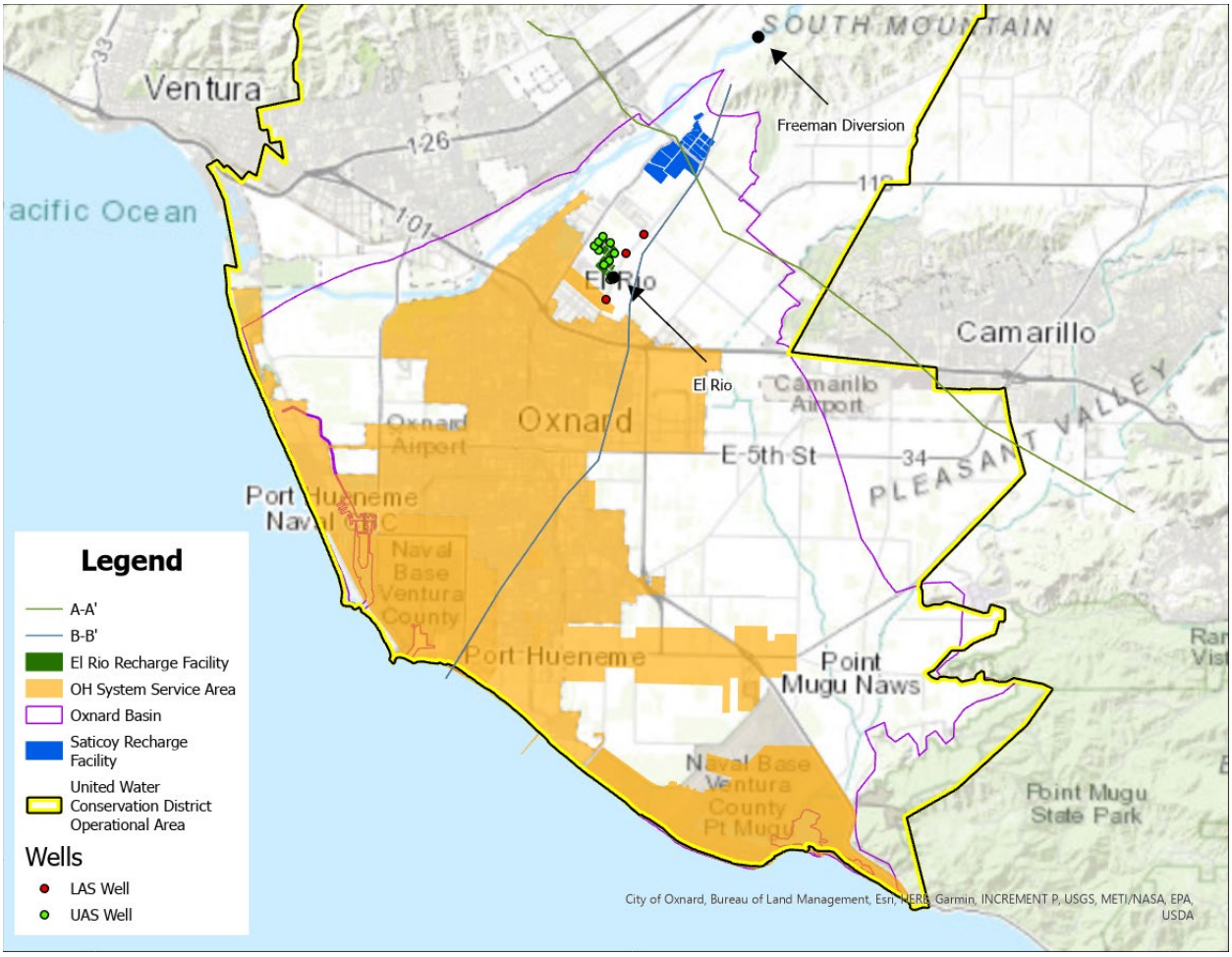

***Figure 6-1**: UWCD OH System and Recharge Facilities in the Oxnard Subbasin*

6.1.1 Specific Analysis Applicable to all Water Supply Sources

6.1.1.1 Existing sources of water

The existing supply for the OH System is groundwater production within the Oxnard Subbasin. Currently 10 wells are operational to supply water to the OH System. Sources of water and extraction and treatment facilities are described in more detail in Section 6.2.

Other District sources are discussed below, but do not directly supply water to the OH System.

Groundwater production for the OH System is sustained by the managed aquifer recharge activities at United's El Rio and Saticoy Recharge Facilities. Historically, groundwater recharged has far exceeded pumped groundwater from the El Rio well field. A small portion of the diverted and recharged water consists of SWP water imported by United and delivered via conservation releases from Santa Felicia Dam. A portion of the released SWP water reaches the Freeman Diversion where it can be applied to recharge. United's access to SWP water is further discussed in Section 6.2.1.

6.1.1.2 Planned sources of water

United plans to continue its managed aquifer recharge operations and groundwater production in the Oxnard Subbasin for supply to the OH System, and to continue its importation of SWP water. At this moment, there are no local project plans finalized to include as planned new water sources for OH System.

For agricultural users within its service area, United will continue supplementing groundwater by diverting Santa Clara River surface water and delivery via the Pumping Trough Pipeline (PTP) and Pleasant Valley Pipeline Systems. The District is preparing to receive recycled water indirectly from Oxnard's AWPF and distribute it to agricultural users with connections to the PTP system. The project was conditionally approved in October 2017 pending the system and areas where it will be used to comply with Title 22 requirements. In 2025, United completed construction of an interconnection pipeline to bring AWPF water to the PTP System. United is currently coordinating with the City of Oxnard and the Pleasant Valley County Water District (PVCWD) to finalize State permitting requirements before operational testing, after which recycled water from the AWPF will is expected to enter the PTP System for agricultural application.

OH System supply availability under normal, single dry, 5-year drought is discussed in section 7.2.2. The single dry year is the highest pumping level since 2010, and the multiple consecutive dry years also represent the highest pumping levels. These values assume no future allocation reductions.

6.1.2 Special Considerations

The maximum OH System supply is determined by the wellfield, conveyance and distribution system physical limitations. The OH pipeline peak capacity specified in the OH Water Supply Agreement is 53 cfs (OH Water Supply Agreement, 2002). The 2019 FCGMA OPV Allocation Ordinance sets the OH System allocation at 14,337 AFY (FCGMA, 2019a). Surcharges are assessed for extractions above the allocation. Project planning and implementation is currently underway to meet SGMA requirements in the Oxnard Subbasin, as detailed in Section 8.1, which will eliminate the need for future allocation reductions.

Descriptions of ongoing projects are provided in Section 6.2.10, below. Supporting background information for projected water supply and water use is further detailed in Sections 6.2.2.3 and 6.2.11, below.

6.1.2.1 Climate Change Effects

See Section 4.2.5.6. for a summary of how climate change effects have been considered.

6.1.2.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Extractions by the OH System wellfield are subject to basin regulations by the FCGMA. Section 8.1 describes the regulatory environment and the planning and evaluations that supported development of the Oxnard Subbasin GSP and the Oxnard Subbasin GSP First Periodic Evaluation. FCGMA has the authority to mandate pumping reductions in the future if deemed necessary for achieving the sustainability goals in the Subbasin GSP. However, United and other agencies are implementing water supply and sustainability projects to avoid future pumping reductions.

The OH System complies with all water quality regulations and drinking water standards. Of particular concern for the OH System are nitrates, total dissolved solids (TDS), iron, manganese, and more recently, per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). United provides an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the OH System on its website (https://www.unitedwater.org/key-documents/#water-quality). For 2024, all drinking water standards were met, except for exceedances of the secondary Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL) for TDS. Secondary drinking water standards relate to the taste of the water, and water exceeding the associated MCL is generally safe for consumption. The TDS exceedances are caused by naturally occurring minerals in the water. Users receiving the OH water generally remove salts through treatment and/or blend with other sources so that the water quality is acceptable to their customers. Sampling for PFAS was initiated in 2019 due to California PFAS regulations which includes “Notification Levels” and “Response Levels” but is not currently regulated by MCLs. Results to date show low-level detections of PFAS in a limited number of samples and have not triggered Notification Levels.

6.1.2.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

There are currently no other locally applicable criteria considered. The regulatory conditions described in Section 6.1.2.2 above are the criteria considered for the OH System’s water supply.

6.1.2.4 Wholesale and Retail Suppliers Coordination

As described in Section 2.4.1, United coordinates water supply and demand projections with their urban water suppliers, including the City of Oxnard, PHWA, and the mutual water companies. For water supply projections, United estimates that OH System users may use up to the full allocated amount. In years that OH Users do not require the System’s full allocated amount, surplus conditions would occur, and groundwater would remain in the aquifer for future use.

6.2 Water Supply Characterization

6.2.1 Purchase or Imported Water

United does not purchase or import water for the OH System for its direct supply to users. However, United does purchase imported SWP water most years to recharge the groundwater basins (including the Oxnard Subbasin) beyond what water is naturally available within the Santa Clara River watershed.

In 1963, the Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD) contracted with the State of California for 20,000 AFY of water from the SWP on behalf of three participating agencies: United, the City of Ventura and Casitas MWD. In 1971, the VCFCD assigned the administration of the Water Supply Contract to Casitas MWD for the three agencies. United's contractual share is 5,000 AFY with 3,150 AFY available based on an agreement to lease 1,850 AFY to PHWA. United can access SWP through Lake Piru or Castaic Lake, and releases stored SWP for recharge to downstream groundwater basins. United's SWP imports, paid through a voter-approved property tax special assessment, benefit all groundwater basins District-wide. United also purchases surplus State Water, known as Article 21 water, when it is available and able to provide a benefit to the District. Additionally, United imports supplemental State Water through transfer agreements with Casitas MWD and other State Water Contractors. Between 2021 and 2025, United imported a total of 32,469 AF of State Water, including Table A, Article 21 and transfer water.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license for DWR's South SWP Facilities (FERC Project No. 2426) limits SWP deliveries to United via the Pyramid Reach to 3,150 AF between November 1 and the end of February of each water year. United is currently working with DWR to remove the maximum release limitation in their FERC license, in order to facilitate importation of supplemental SWP water in addition to United's maximum contract amount of 3,150 AFY. In January of 2026, DWR received a 2-yr variance on their FERC license, increasing the maximum release limitation to 25,000 AFY. United is continuing to work with DWR to apply for another variance before the current variance expires. Additionally, United and DWR are working towards an Amendment to increase the maximum release limitation of DWR's new FERC license, expected to be issued in the next few years.

6.2.2 Groundwater

United supplies the OH System via 12 wells that draw from the Forebay area within the Oxnard Subbasin. The product water is a blend of UAS and LAS water supplies, with a higher proportion of LAS water when groundwater elevations in the UAS are low. Water extracted from the LAS is treated at the Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant before blending with UAS water. The blended water is chlorinated before delivery to customers with the OH pipeline.

6.2.2.1 Basin Description

Groundwater for the United OH System is drawn from the Oxnard Subbasin, a Subbasin of the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Groundwater Basin Number 4-004.02). The Oxnard Subbasin is a coastal alluvial subbasin of the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin (4-004). It is bounded to the east by the Las Posas Valley Basin (4-008), the Camarillo Hills, and the Pleasant Valley

Basin (4-006); to the southeast by the Santa Monica Mountains; to the west and southwest by the Pacific Ocean; and to the north by the Mound (4-004.03) and Santa Paula (4-004.04) Subbasins of the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin (FCGMA, 2019b). The Oxnard Groundwater Subbasin contains a collection of interconnected aquifers separated by low-permeability clay beds. Figure 6-1 shows the boundary of the Oxnard Subbasin, Figures 6-2 and Figure 6-3 provides conceptual cross section profiles of the Oxnard Subbasin. The primary aquifers of the Oxnard Subbasin are commonly characterized as belonging to either the UAS or the LAS. The OH wellfield and United's recharge facilities are located in the Forebay area of the Subbasin, an area of approximately 10 square miles in the northeastern portion of the Subbasin where confining clays between the aquifers are generally absent or discontinuous.

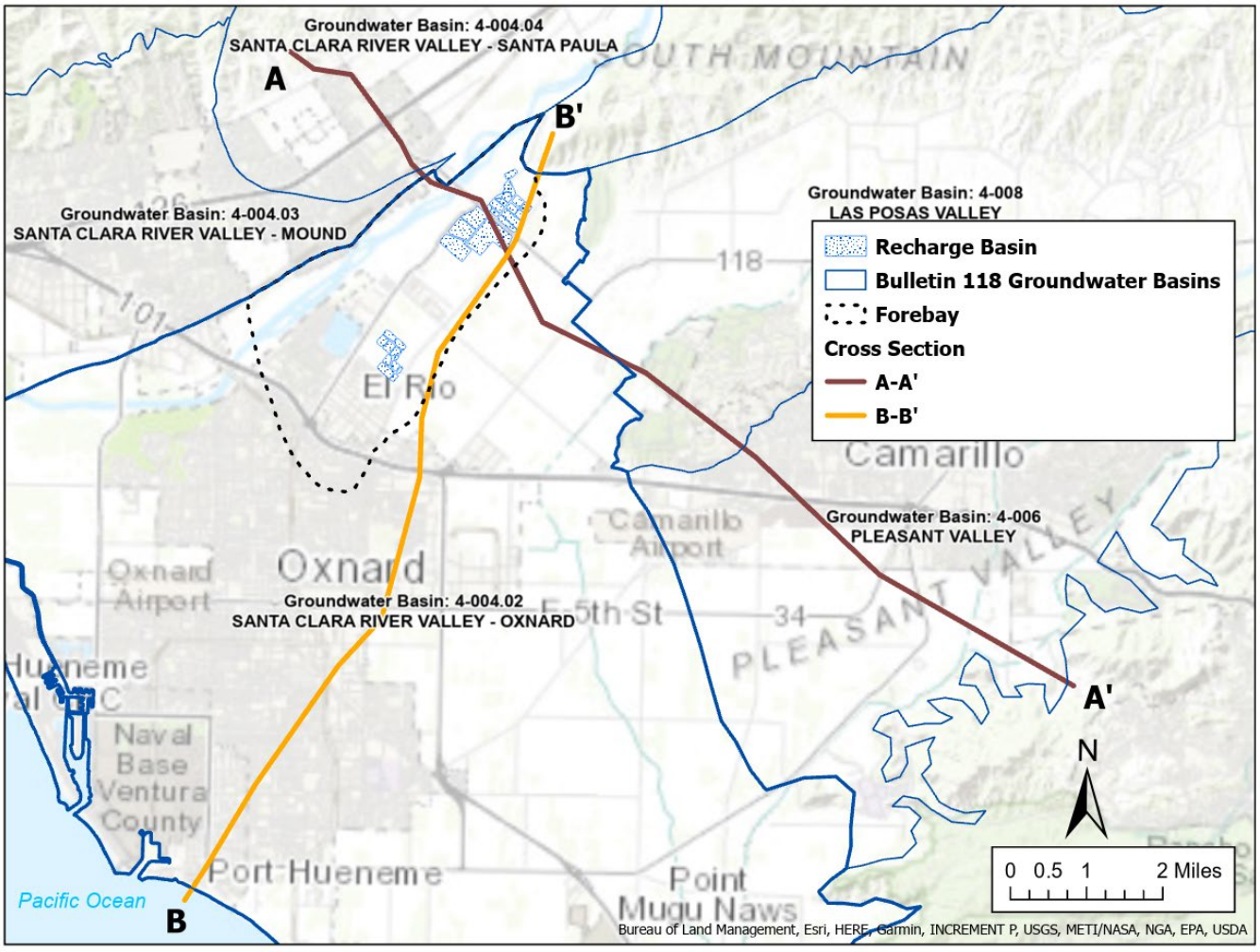

***Figure 6-2**: Oxnard Subbasin Aquifer Profile Plan View (UWCD, 2018)*

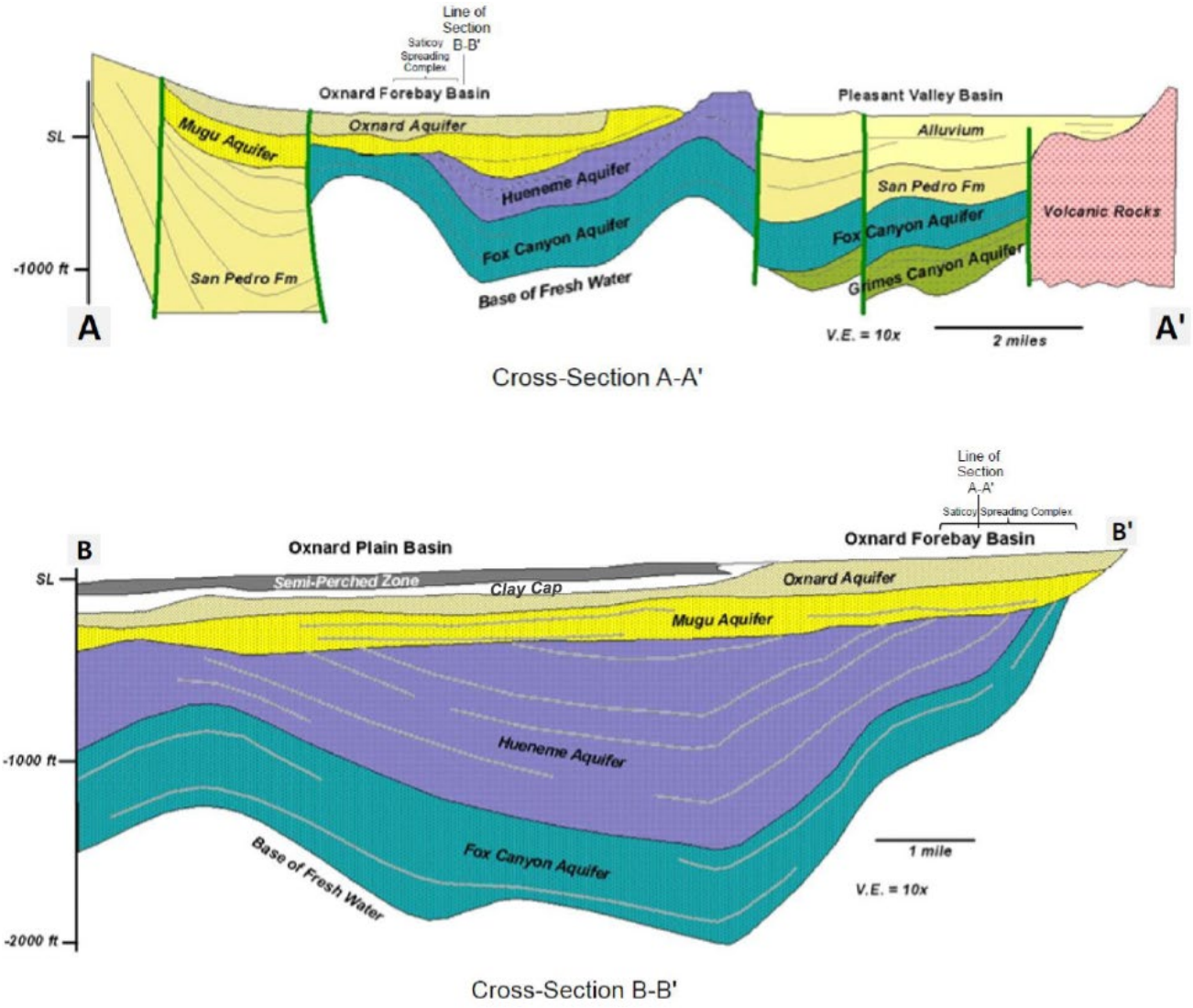

***Figure 6-3**: Oxnard Subbasin Aquifer Profile (UWCD, 2018)*

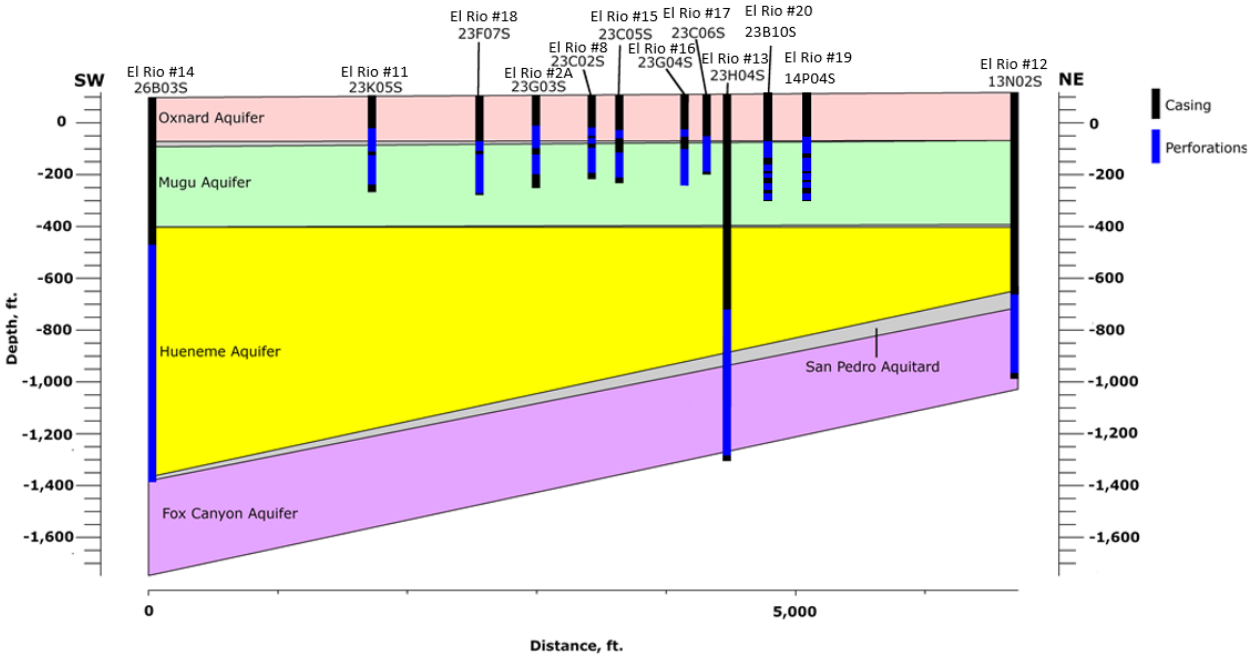

***Figure 6-4**: El Rio Wellfield Cross Section*

The Oxnard Forebay is the unconfined portion of the Oxnard Subbasin and is generally located along the Santa Clara River northeast of the intersection of Pacific Coast Highway and U.S. Highway 101 in the City of Oxnard. The Oxnard Forebay is where the majority of the groundwater recharges to the principal aquifers used for water supply in the Oxnard Subbasin. The Oxnard Forebay is recharged by infiltration from the riverbed of the Santa Clara River and United's Saticoy and El Rio Recharge Facilities. The Oxnard Forebay is located in the up-gradient portion of the Oxnard Subbasin. Surface water applied to the recharge facilities seeps down to the regional water table and serves to recharge the aquifers of the Upper Aquifer System (UAS) and the Lower Aquifer System (LAS). The UAS and LAS are hydraulically connected to the Pacific Ocean, allowing seawater intrusion in the Oxnard Subbasin when groundwater elevations are below sea level.

Per the 2020 Saline Intrusion Update, the Upper Aquifer System consists of the Oxnard and Mugu aquifers. These aquifers are characterized by relatively young alluvium (Oxnard aquifer) of Holocene age and older alluvium (Mugu aquifer) of late Pleistocene age (UWCD, 2021). Both these aquifers are relatively flat-lying, and the Oxnard aquifer rests on the Mugu aquifer. A clay layer commonly occurs between the two aquifers, but in some areas, there is no aquitard separating these two aquifer units. The confined Oxnard aquifer is overlain by a shallow perched aquifer, commonly called the Semi-perched aquifer.

The Lower Aquifer System consists of the Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon which occur within the Saugus, San Pedro, and Santa Barbara Formations of Pliocene to Pleistocene age (Mukae and Turner, 1975). These aquifers may be isolated from each other vertically by low-permeability units and horizontally by regional fault systems. The LAS is folded and tilted in many areas and has been eroded

along its upper contact with the UAS. In many areas an aquitard exists between the Mugu and Hueneme aquifers, which constrains vertical flow between the UAS and the LAS (UWCD, 2021).

Shallow UAS wells (Nos. 2A, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20) are located in the areas surrounding the recharge basins at El Rio. Wells 19 and 20 replaced Wells 5 and 6 under the District's current well replacement program. The UAS wells are under the direct influence of surface water (i.e., less than 150 feet, horizontally, from incoming surface water), with the exception of UAS Well No. 11, and are therefore subject to the Surface Water Treatment Rule and require an additional step of disinfection. The deep LAS wells (Nos. 12, 13 and 14) are not physically located within the boundaries of the El Rio Spreading Grounds. Figure 6-3 shows another cross section of the 12 groundwater extraction wells used by the OH System.

During periods when diversions from the Santa Clara River are high, recharge to the Oxnard Subbasin is high and the water quality of the groundwater is similar to the water quality of the Santa Clara River, which is generally less mineralized than that of the ambient groundwater. After recharge operations significantly diminish or cease, water quality changes in the produced well water is often observed. Without dilution from recharge operations, nitrate concentrations in UAS wells gradually increase. During this time, the deep LAS wells, which have low nitrate concentrations, are operated to supplement and blend with water from the UAS wells. The water from the LAS contains higher concentrations of iron and manganese which, when blended with the UAS wells, generally remains below secondary MCLs. Higher iron and manganese concentrations are known to affect taste and color and can affect reverse osmosis water treatment operations. Groundwater extracted from the LAS wells is treated by United's Iron and Manganese (Fe/Mn) Treatment Plant before blending with groundwater from UAS wells. The Phase 1 Fe/Mn Treatment Plant has a current treatment capacity of up to 3,500 gpm (5,650 AFY) of groundwater and can be expanded in the future. Current operations require a minimum production and treatment of approximately 1,000 AFY of groundwater from LAS wells in order to maintain the operational readiness of the treatment plant. During drought conditions, the production by LAS wells can be increased up to the plant capacity to meet nitrate MCLs in the blended water. Since the plant started operating in 2024, iron and manganese concentration in the treated LAS water has been below the constituents' detection limits and the plant has delivered over 2,800 AF of treated water as of April 2026.

6.2.2.2 Basin Management Information

Groundwater Management

The FCGMA was established in Ventura County by State Assembly Bill (AB) No. 2995 of the State Legislature in 1982 to control groundwater overdraft and minimize the threat of seawater intrusion in the Upper and Lower Aquifer Systems of the Oxnard Plain. After completing the FCGMA Planning Study that analyzed the condition of the LAS and UAS, the FCGMA adopted a plan of management of the LAS and UAS within the FCGMA boundaries in 1985. The objective of that plan and other policies adopted by the FCGMA is to eliminate overdraft in its service area, which also includes the Las Posas Valley Basin, and bring these basins to a "safe yield" condition by 2010. A "safe yield" condition is achieved when groundwater extractions from a basin are approximately equal to annual replenishments of water into the groundwater basin. Historically, the safe yield estimate for the FCGMA area has been approximately 120,000 AFY.

The 2007 Groundwater Management Plan established the need for the annual pumping from the Oxnard Subbasin to be no more than 100,000 AFY. The average extraction between 2003 and 2012 was 124,586 AFY. Following the onset of drought conditions in 2012 the FCGMA adopted Emergency Ordinance E in 2014 to force additional reduction in groundwater extractions.

Groundwater Sustainability

With the passage of California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014, prudent management of all of the state's groundwater basins is now a primary water resource concern and mandated by state law. SGMA requires adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) by January 31, 2020 for all basins defined by the state as either a high or medium priority and subject to critical overdraft, and by January 31, 2022 for all other high or medium priority basins. The Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley basin are designated high-priority basins and subject to critical overdraft, and the FCGMA submitted GSPs for these basins in January 2020. For more information on SGMA, see http://www.water.ca.gov/cagroundwater/index.cfm. The Oxnard Subbasin remains in a state of overdraft.

Per the GSP, historical over pumping of the aquifer systems has led to seawater intrusion into the Oxnard Subbasin. Between 2015 and 2017, average rate of groundwater production from the Oxnard Subbasin UAS and LAS was approximately 40,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) and 29,000 AFY, respectively. Groundwater simulations indicated that seawater intrusion would continue at these pumping rates. The sustainable yield of the UAS was calculated to be approximately 32,000 AFY, with an uncertainty of ± 4,100 to 6,000 AFY. The sustainable yield of the LAS was calculated to be approximately 7,000 AFY, with an uncertainty of ± 2,300 to 3,600 AFY (FCGMA, 2019b).

The First Periodic Evaluation of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Oxnard Subbasin (FCGMA, 2024) provided an assessment of whether GSP implementation is on track to achieve the sustainability goal of the Subbasin by 2040. The evaluation re-evaluated the sustainable yield through new groundwater flow modeling scenarios. The updated sustainable yield for current conditions is 32,900 AFY for the UAS and 10,600 AFY for the LAS. The increase in sustainable yield reflects improvements in the groundwater model and availability of new water supplies since 2019. The evaluation also included updated estimates for future sustainable yield for different scenarios, including "Projects", "Basin Optimization", "Future Baseline with EBB", and "Future Projects with EBB", with estimated sustainable yields ranging from 34,000 to 40,000 AFY for the UAS and 13,300 to 28,200 AFY for the LAS. Only the simulated scenarios including United's Extraction Barrier and Brackish Water Treatment (EBB) project (see Section 6.2.10) limited landward migration of saline water in the UAS and LAS aquifers and demonstrated that projected pumping was equal to or less than sustainable yield, and therefore no pumping reductions would be required. The "Future Projects with EBB" scenario includes United's planned project to expand diversions from the Santa Clara River in addition to EBB. United's future supply estimates for the OH System are based on the scenarios that include EBB, which will not require allocation reductions.

The FCGMA adopted *An Ordinance to Establish an Allocation System for The Oxnard And Pleasant Valley Groundwater Basins, October 23, 2019.* This ordinance set an initial groundwater allocation of 14,337 AFY for United OH System. Based on the "Future Baseline with EBB" scenario from the First

Periodic Evaluation of the Oxnard Subbasin GSP, United anticipates that the full initial allocation for the OH System can be maintained in the future.

Basin Adjudication

On June 15, 2021, the OPV Coalition initiated a comprehensive groundwater adjudication for the Oxnard and Pleasant Valley Basin. An adjudication is a type of lawsuit in which the court determines groundwater rights and oversees groundwater management. The OPV Coalition is an association of growers that own land overlying the Oxnard and Pleasant Valley groundwater basins. United voluntarily joined the adjudication lawsuit as an intervenor to protect its claimed ownership of rights to extract and use groundwater from the basins. The outcome of the adjudication lawsuit is uncertain but may change extraction allocations and basin management in the future.

6.2.2.3 Other Considerations

Overdraft Conditions and Seawater Intrusion

Evidence of groundwater overdraft in the Oxnard Subbasin was first recognized in the 1930s (FCGMA, 2019b) when water levels were recorded below sea level and elevated chloride was observed in Oxnard aquifer wells along the coast near Port Hueneme. By the late 1950s, groundwater levels in the LAS also had dropped below sea level. Saline intrusion primarily occurs at the Hueneme Submarine Canyon and Mugu Submarine Canyon. In 2010, United conducted a geophysical survey to delineate areas of saline intrusion into the Oxnard Subbasin. Another report detailing coastal conditions and saline intrusion was published by United in 2021, showing broad areas of the Oxnard Subbasin with UAS groundwater levels more than 20 feet below sea level, as measured in fall of 2020 (UWCD, 2021).

Groundwater levels below sea level allow the intrusion of saline water by various mechanisms. Seawater intrusion in the aquifers of the LAS near Port Hueneme appears to impact a limited area, but chloride concentrations in one Hueneme aquifer well (part of the LAS) near Hueneme Canyon is at nearly 10,000 mg/l. Saline impacts in the LAS are more extensive and severe in the area surrounding Mugu Lagoon, with much of the saline water is interpreted to source from brines rather than seawater, as noted in the most recent Saline Intrusion Report (UWCD, 2021). The OH System was constructed in the early 1950s to move groundwater pumping away from coastal areas to minimize seawater intrusion.

See Figure 6-4 for a map showing saline intrusion in the Oxnard Basin within different aquifers for estimated 100 mg/L isoconcentration contours in 2020.

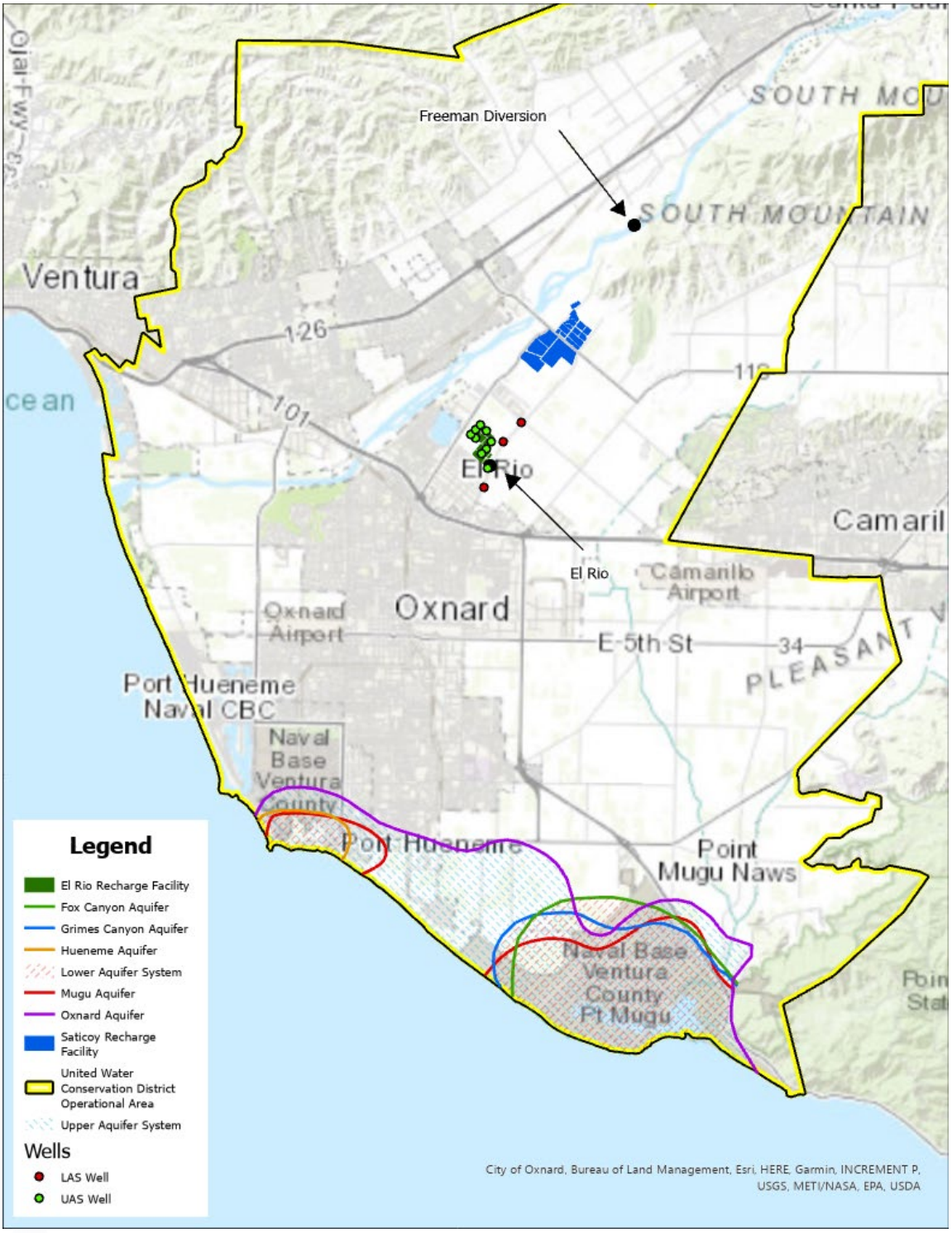

***Figure 6-5**: Saline Intrusion in the Oxnard Basin*

6.2.2.4 Past Five Years Groundwater Pumping

Over the past five years (2021 – 2025), the OH wells have produced an average of 12,549 AFY of groundwater for distribution to the OH System (see Table 6-1). The OH wells extracted a total of 13,151 AF from the Oxnard Subbasin in 2025.The maximum extractions were in 2021, a dry year, at 14,259 AF. The minimum was in 2023, a wet year, at 11,316 AF.

6.2.3 Surface Water

Surface water is not directly used for supply in the OH System but is used for groundwater replenishment at the El Rio Recharge Facility, where the OH wells are located. Additional water diverted from the Santa Clara River is used for recharge at the Saticoy Facility or distributed to the Pumping Trough Pipeline (PTP) and Pleasant Valley (PV) irrigation systems.

6.2.4 Stormwater

Stormwater collection systems do not currently contribute to water supply for the OH System.

6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

United does not own or operate wastewater or recycled water treatment facilities. Wastewater generated within the OH System service area is treated at the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant (OWTP) owned and operated by the City of Oxnard (Oxnard), which provides secondary treated effluent. A significant portion of the secondary effluent from the OWTP is treated at the City's Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF). The AWPF was completed in 2009 and can currently produce up to approximately 6.25 MGD of high-quality recycled water that can be used for agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, groundwater recharge and industrial uses. The City of Oxnard has also outlined future projects to expand the AWPF and create a reliable recycled water supply for indirect potable reuse (IPR), which must first be demonstrated to the applicable water regulatory authorities.

6.2.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

Recycled water is not used in the OH System and there is no proposal to do so. United is one of the signatories to the Full Advanced Treatment (FAT) Recycled Water Management and Use Agreement between Oxnard and several other agricultural entities in the Oxnard Plain. The Agreement provides for the delivery of recycled water from Oxnard's AWPF when it is available, with Oxnard uses having the highest priority. The FAT Recycled Water Management and Use Agreement would make use of United's PTP to deliver advanced treated recycled water from Oxnard's AWPF to agricultural users in the Oxnard Plain.

6.2.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal

This Section is not applicable to this UWMP.

6.2.5.3 Recycled Water System Description

Recycled water is not used in the OH System and there is no proposal to do so.

6.2.5.4 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

Recycled water is not used in the OH System and there is no proposal to do so. United and Oxnard have discussed utilizing recycled water in United's service area outside the OH System, to recharge groundwater in the Oxnard Forebay or for deliveries to agricultural users on the PTP System.

The distribution of recycled water from the City of Oxnard's AWPF to agricultural users on the PTP was conditionally approved in October 2017 pending the system and areas where it will be used in compliance with Title 22 requirements. United is currently working with the City of Oxnard and the PVCWD related to final permitting with the State before operational testing will occur and AWPF will enter the PTP System for agricultural application. Plans to implement recycled water recharge at United's Recharge Facilities have not advanced in recent years.

In the OH System service area, the City of Oxnard uses recycled water for landscape and agricultural irrigation. In recent years, Oxnard has also embarked on a pilot program for groundwater recharge with recycled water using an aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) groundwater well. The first ASR well project is currently being planned for construction. More information about these projects is available in the City of Oxnard's 2025 UWMP.

With the exception of the City of Oxnard, there are no other agencies within the OH System with plans to implement a recycled water system. Table 6-4 details the projected use of recycled water by the City of Oxnard based on its 2025 UWMP.

6.2.5.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

This Section is not applicable to this UWMP.

6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

United does not currently supply desalinated water to the OH System but is working to construct an extraction barrier and brackish water treatment facility to control seawater intrusion in the coastal area and supply high-quality water to the Subbasin.

Seawater intrusion in the southern Oxnard Plain has long been a problem due to agricultural, industrial, and residential land uses that rely on groundwater. When pumping exceeds recharge, water levels in the groundwater basin can fall below sea level, drawing seawater into the aquifers and impacting water quality. Unlike coastal Los Angeles and Orange County, Ventura County does not have a seawater intrusion barrier in place. Saline intrusion impairs groundwater quality for agricultural or municipal uses and is a key problem to resolve to meet the sustainability goal in the Subbasin to prevent long-term net landward migration of the area currently impacted by seawater intrusion and prevent net seawater intrusion in the UAS and LAS.

United's Extraction Barrier and Brackish Water Treatment (EBB) project is designed to control seawater intrusion near the coast and is described in more detail in section 6.2.10.3.

6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

A small portion of the surface water supplies that recharge the Oxnard Subbasin and supply water for the OH System is imported under United's State Water Contract. These supplies, including exchanges and transfers, are detailed in Section 6.2.1.

6.2.8 Supply From Storage

Water for the OH System was both placed into storage and retrieved from storage in the same reporting year and should not be reported as "Supply from Storage".

6.2.9 Other

There are no other sources considered for characterization of the OH System's water supply.

6.2.10 Future Water Projects

As of 2025, United does not have any future projects that would directly benefit or increase water supply for the OH System, separately from its OH well field rehabilitation and well replacement program.

However, due to the groundwater sustainability requirements in SGMA, future extraction allocations for the OH System will depend on the sustainable yield that can be achieved for the Oxnard Subbasin. The future projects listed below will contribute to increasing the sustainable yield of the Subbasin, and many are included in the Oxnard Subbasin GSP and the First Periodic Evaluation (FCGMA, 2019b and 2024). Successful implementation of these projects will support future extractions by the OH System at current or even increased production.

6.2.10.1 Santa Felicia Dam Safety Improvement Project

The Santa Felicia Dam Safety Improvement Project (SFD SIP) consists of constructing a new water conveyance system to deliver water from the reservoir downstream, including a small hydropower facility. This new water conveyance system for the dam is referred to as the Outlet Works. The new Outlet Works will be designed to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake, estimated to be a magnitude 7.2 earthquake. Additionally, the project includes raising the dam crest by 6½ feet and modifications to the existing spillway, resulting in an increased hydraulic capacity of the spillway in order to safely pass extreme flood events and prevent overtopping the spillway walls and dam. The SFD SIP would safeguard the numerous benefits that Santa Felicia Dam provides to the region for future generations. These benefits include the ability to conduct water conservation releases for beneficial use downstream, which include recharge to the Oxnard Subbasin supplying the OH System, as described in Section 3.2.1.

6.2.10.2 Pumping Trough Pipeline

The District is preparing to distribute recycled water from the City of Oxnard's AWPF via the PTP to agricultural users on the system as mentioned in Section 6.2.5. Currently the schedule has not been determined and will depend on when the City of Oxnard can make the recycled water available.

6.2.10.3 Extraction Barrier and Brackish Water Treatment (EBB) Project

United's EBB Project is a critical component of the Oxnard Subbasin GSP (FCGMA, 2024) for addressing seawater intrusion occurring in the southern area of the basin near Point Mugu. The goal of the project is to enable a sufficient sustainable yield that meets the current and future demands of the Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin by creating a trough in groundwater levels that intercepts encroaching seawater intrusion from the coast and remediates brackish water remaining inland of the barrier. The project is structured in two (2) phases. Phase 1 is envisioned to extract 3,500 AFY from seven (7) extraction wells completed in a combination of the Oxnard and Mugu aquifers and become operational in 2029. Phase 2 of the EBB project is envisioned to extract and treat up to 10,000 AFY of brackish water from an expanded wellfield to provide a supplemental supply of water for the region and become operational in 2035.

6.2.10.4 Freeman Diversion Improvement Project

The Freeman Diversion Improvement Project would enhance fish passage by improving the existing passage facility and expanding the District's ability to divert water at higher river flows. The District is also working on improvements to the downstream conveyance and recharge facilities including a connection to the Ferro Basin, which would provide utility for current and future operations. The project aims to benefit the Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin by expanding and extending water conveyance and recharge capacity. The potential increase in sustainable yield for the Freeman Diversion improvement project is estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 AFY, averaged over the long-term.

6.2.10.5 Expanded SWP Purchases (Article 21 and Table A Transfers)

As noted in sections 6.2.1, the District has increased its imports of SWP water by purchasing Article 21 and transfer water for aquifer recharge and direct delivery to agricultural irrigators in its service area. The District's strategic goal is to import up to 8,000 AFY of State Water on a 5- to 10-year rolling average, and the District continues to pursue one-time transfer agreements as well as long-term transfer agreements with other State Water Contractors.

6.2.10.6 State Water Interconnection Project

The City of Ventura has a 10,000 acre-foot per year allocation from the California SWP. To date, the City has not constructed the improvements necessary to receive direct delivery of its allocation. The State Water Interconnection Project will enable delivery of SWP water by wheeling through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Calleguas Municipal Water District to the City. The connection will also facilitate direct delivery of SWP water to United and direct or in-lieu delivery of SWP water to Casitas Municipal Water District. In addition, the interconnection will allow the City to deliver water to Calleguas

Municipal Water District during an outage of its imported water supplies. Project design was finalized and construction is anticipated to begin fall 2026.

The turnouts for United can be used to supply modest quantities of water from Calleguas Municipal Water District, as described in Section 6.2.7.3. The water may serve as emergency M&I supply for customers served by United within Metropolitan-annexed areas, if available and under certain circumstances.

6.2.10.7 Other Projects Currently in Planning or Under Evaluation with FCGMA and Regional Stakeholders

No other projects.

6.3 Energy Use

Per Water Code 10631.2. (a) an UWMP shall include, to the extent possible, an estimate of energy used to extract, divert, convey, treat, and distribute water supplies. Estimated energy consumption for Groundwater extraction and pumping for the OH System for the calendar year 2025 is shown in Table 6-A. This information was made available by Southern California Edison from metered facilities that supply the OH System.

Table 6-A: OH System 2025 Estimated Energy Intensity		
Annual Energy Consumption		
Meter	**kWh**	**Facility Description**
OH Booster Plant	2,819,087	OH Booster Plant for treatment and pressure to supply the pipeline
OH Well Field	2,167,806	Upper Aquifer Wells
Well #12	412,982	Lower Aquifer Well
Well #13	288,586	Lower Aquifer Well
Well #14	3,538	Lower Aquifer Well
Total	**5,691,999**	
Energy Intensity		
OH System Energy Consumption (kWh)	5,691,999	
OH System Water Volume (AF)	14,337	
Estimated System Energy Intensity (kWh / AF)	**398**	

6.4 Submittal Tables

6.4.1 Submittal Table 6-1: Groundwater Volume Pumped

Submittal Table 6-1 Wholesale: Groundwater Volume Pumped							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Oxnard Basin, Oxnard Forebay Area	14,259	11,709	11,316	12,310	13,151
		Total	14,259	11,709	11,316	12,310	13,151
DWR NOTES:							
NOTES:							

6.4.2 Submittal Table 6-2: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area

There is no Submittal Table 6-2 for Wholesale Suppliers.

6.4.3 Submittal Table 6-3: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area

Submittal Table 6-3 Wholesale: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633(b)														
☑	Check the box if the Wholesale Supplier neither distributes nor provides supplemental treatment to recycled water. Proceed to the next table.													
				2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	**Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed.														
Total		0	0		0		0		0		0		0	
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **IPR:** Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down. **Additional Guidance:** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.														
NOTES:														

6.4.4 Submittal Table 6-4: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area

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

	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
City of Oxnard		See Table 6-4 Note Below	125	400	800	1200	1200	1200	6000	Expected Increase; See Table 6-4 Note Below
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	125.41	400	800	1200	1200	1200	6000	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES:
Readers of this UWMP are referred to the City of Oxnard's Urban Water Management Plan to specific values presented related to their Recycled Water Uses (DWR Tables 6-4R and 6-6R). Values provided in this Public Review Draft are from a Draft document provided by the City of Oxnard, and those values are under development and are subject to change as they work to prepare and finalize their reports. For this Public Review Draft, UWCD has extended the provided 2045 value for 2050. The City of Oxnard's Advanced Water Purification Facility could potentially expand in the future related to, but not limited to, deliveries of non-potable recycled water for agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, and potential aquifer storage recovery programs. Values presented here will be updated once more finalized values are presented by the City of Oxanrd in their 20205 UWMP.

6.4.5 Submittal Table 6-5: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual

Submittal Table 6-5 Wholesale: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual **Water Code Section 10633(e)**		
☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used or distributed by the supplier in 2025, nor projected for use or distribution in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance:** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.		
NOTES:		

6.4.6 Submittal Table 6-6: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use

There is no Submittal Table 6-6 for Wholesale Suppliers.

6.4.7 Submittal Table 6-7: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Submittal Table 6-7 Wholesale: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs **Water Code Section 10631(f)**							
☑	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down list**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES: Future water supply projects planned by United do not directly increase the OH system water supply, but are geared towards increasing the Oxnard basin sustainable yield, so that current OH system pumping levels can be maintained or even increased. These future projects are included in the Oxnard Basin GSP and the 5-year periodic evaluation.							

6.4.8 Submittal Table 6-8: Water Supplies – Actual

Submittal Table 6-8 Wholesale: Water Supplies — Actual Water Code Section 10631(b)				
Water Supply		2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	13,151	
		Subtotal Potable	13,151	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	13,151	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Total Entitlement**: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.				
NOTES:				

6.4.9 Optional Submittal Table 6-8DS: Source Desalination by Supplier

Optional Table 6-8DS: Source Water Desalination by Urban Water Supplier											
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not reduce salinity in either groundwater or surface water prior to distribution.										
Desalination Facility **Drop Down list**	Plant Capacity	Intake Type **Drop down list**	Source Water Type **Drop down list**	Influent TDS	Brine Discharge **Drop down list**	Volume of Water Desalinated					Name(s) of Agencies that Receive this Water
						2021 (AF)	**2022 (AF)**	**2023 (AF)**	**2024 (AF)**	**2025 (AF)**	
Add additional rows as needed											
					Total	0	0	0	0	0	
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.											
NOTES:											

6.4.10 Submittal Table 6-9: Water Supplies – Projected

Submittal Table 6-9 Wholesale: Water Supplies — Projected Water Code Section 10631 (b)												
Water Supply			**Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)**									
			2030		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
		Subtotal Potable	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in a Submittal Table 2-3. **Total Entitlement:** e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.												
NOTES: The available volume is assumed to be equal to the current extraction allocation set by the FCGMA for the OH System wells. United and other agencies are planning water supply projects that will increase the Oxnard Subbasin sustainable yield to meet current extraction needs. These projects are described in the Oxnard Subbasin GSP and the 5-year Periodic Evaluation.												

Chapter 7: Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

The UMWP requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability and compare total projected water use with the expected water supply over the 20-year planning horizon in five-year increments. The UWMP also requires an assessment for a single dry year and five consecutive dry years. This chapter presents the reliability assessment for United's OH System service area.

It is United's and their retail water users' goal to deliver a reliable and high-quality water supply for their customers, even during dry periods. Based on conservative water supply and demand assumptions over the next 25 years, in combination with conservation of non-essential demand during certain dry years, the UWMP successfully achieves this goal as presented further in this chapter.

7.1 Constraints on Water Source Considerations

The Oxnard Subbasin currently provides a reliable source of water for the OH System. There are three primary potential constraints related to the OH System: 1) groundwater management regulations requiring potential future reductions in extraction allocations, 2) current groundwater adjudication causes uncertainty regarding future groundwater rights, allocations and basin management and 3) water quality issues that typically arise during the most severe drought conditions.

7.1.1 Groundwater Management Regulations

As described in section 6.2.2.2, the OPV Allocation Ordinance established an allocation of 14,337 AFY for United's OH System. The OH System allocation is anticipated to remain constant (reliable) over the SGMA planning and implementation horizon (i.e., through 2070) as result of the portfolio of groundwater supply augmentation (e.g., recharge) and seawater intrusion barrier projects (e.g., see Section 6.2.10 of this UWMP) and management actions specified in the FCGMA's First Periodic Evaluation for the Oxnard Subbasin GSP (FCGMA, 2024). These projects and management actions are expected to bolster the sustainable yield of the Subbasin and negate groundwater pumping allocation reductions. Furthermore, drinking water supplies (e.g., the OH System) are protected under the State of California's Human Right to Water (AB 685).

7.1.2 Groundwater Adjudication

The ongoing groundwater adjudication for Oxnard and Pleasant Valley Subbasins introduces significant uncertainty regarding future groundwater management (see also Section 6.2.2.2). United is involved in the adjudication proceedings.

7.1.3 Water Quality

This section provides a general description of the water quality of the supplies delivered by United, aquifer protection, and a discussion of potential water quality impacts on the reliability of these supplies. United is committed to providing its users with high quality water that meets all federal and state primary drinking water standards. Some contaminants are naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, the

presence of animals or human activity can contribute to the constituents in the source waters. The following subsections address constituents reported in the Santa Clara River Watershed Sanitary Survey Updates impacting water quality. The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was made available in April 2025. Water quality reports are available on United's website at https://www.unitedwater.org/key-documents/#water-quality.

Nitrate. Nitrate levels in the Oxnard Subbasin may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Studies by United indicate nitrate is contributed to groundwater by land uses within the Oxnard Plain Forebay and the likely sources are local septic systems and the application of nitrogen fertilizers. The greatest water quality concern in the UAS wells is nitrate concentrations which have historically increased during times of drought. Nitrates are tested weekly for the shallow OH System wells. The MCL for nitrate as nitrogen is 10 mg/L. United is currently addressing nitrate issues at Well 15 by increasing the depth of the pump bowls. Well 4 was replaced in 2016 by a new, deeper Well 18. Well 18 has been commissioned and placed online. United's Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant that started operating in 2024 allows for blending with up to 3,500 gpm of high-quality water extracted from the LAS, which fully addresses the potential for high nitrates in the OH System water in the future.

Pathogens. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Previously, the OH System was determined to be groundwater under the direct influence of surface water by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW), and United implemented an enhanced disinfection system to maintain the water quality delivered to its users. Water is tested regularly for total coliform bacteria and fecal coliform. No total or fecal coliform were detected in the OH System in 2019. The bacteriological tests met federal and state requirements.

Radon. Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas that is tasteless, odorless, and invisible, and is ubiquitous in the United States. It is found in indoor and outdoor air and in drinking water, although drinking water is generally a small contributor to radon exposure. Radon is a known human carcinogen; however, there is currently no Federal or State MCL for radon. In 2019, radon was detected in the OH System at average levels of 685.75 picocuries per liter.

Iron and Manganese. Iron and manganese are usually natural-occurring contaminants that enter the groundwater from leaching of natural mineral deposits. Iron and manganese have secondary MCLs which are established to regulate the aesthetic quality of water. Iron and manganese can also affect the efficiency of membrane treatment which is increasingly being used by the users of the OH System. The greatest water quality concern in LAS wells is iron and manganese concentrations (UWCD, 2016). United's Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant, constructed in 2024 (Section 6.2.2.1) reduces iron and manganese considerably and allows for a reliable source of groundwater from the LAS to blend with UAS water during periods of drought when the UAS pumped water has historically encountered nitrate concentration issues.

Groundwater Contamination

Potential risks to United's groundwater supplies include groundwater contamination caused by spillage of agricultural chemicals, runoff from industrial sites, spillage from tanker trucks carrying hazardous

chemicals, or other accidents. Generally, United develops a response plan on a case-by-case basis depending on the severity of the risk. In a previous methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) contamination event, United was closely involved in oversight of the cleanup and increased the frequency of contaminant monitoring at its wells. However, if a severe groundwater contamination event were to occur, water supplies for the OH System could be adversely affected.

Aquifer Protection

As described in Chapter 6, groundwater extractions from the Oxnard Subbasin are managed by FCGMA. As the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency, FCGMA has the primary responsibility for aquifer protection and has prepared a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). United supports the FCGMA aquifer protection efforts through the preparation of an annual Groundwater Conditions Report, which analyzes the water balance in the Oxnard Subbasin, as well as the other basins within United's service area. United also prepares a biennial Groundwater and Surface Water Conditions Report, which summarizes hydrogeology, hydrologic conditions, water levels, surface water flows, groundwater extractions, and water quality of groundwater basins and surface waters within United's service area. It also discusses the key issues facing these hydrologic features.

Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

The primary factors affecting the availability of groundwater are sufficient source capacity (wells and pumps), sustainability of the groundwater resource to meet pumping demand on a renewable basis, and protection of groundwater sources (wells) from natural or anthropogenic contamination, or provisions for treatment in the event of contamination. The development of sufficient source water capacity is an ongoing effort for United, which is implemented through the well rehab and replacement program. Aquifer protection is discussed in the previous section.

7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

7.2.1 WSRA Year Type Characterization

To determine the water supply reliability of United's OH System, a Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA) was developed that includes a comparison of the total projected water demand with the supply available for the following conditions: (1) normal/average water year, (2) single-dry water year, and (3) five-consecutive-year drought. The basis of the water supply and demand assessment is summarized in Table 7-1. The results for the assessment for each of these three conditions are described in the following sections. The precipitation data was based on reported data from the precipitation station located at the El Rio facility (Site ID: 239, Station Name: El Rio-UWCD Spreading Grounds), published by Ventura County Watershed Protection District (https://hydrology.venturacounty.gov/hydrodata/get-station/?siteid=239). The groundwater pumping data is from United records of total groundwater pumping for the OH System.

7.2.2 WSRA Supply and Demand Comparison

7.2.2.1 Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

Current and future water demands for the OH System are discussed in Chapter 4 and current and future water supplies are described in Chapter 6. The baseline period of 2004-2015 was used for the average/normal year assessment in Table 7-1. FCGMA's allocation for the OH System was used in Tables 7-2 through 7-4 as this is considered the normal supply for all types of water year. During a normal/average water year, United anticipates that the allocation prescribed from the FCGMA ordinance will remain constant through 2050 and beyond. The normal year value for available supply (full allocation of 14,337 AF) is closest to the reported 2012 supply utilized (13,976 AF), which corresponds to a below average year related to precipitation. The normal year is representative of expected long-term average available supply and maximum demand.

7.2.2.2 Water Service Reliability – Single Dry Year

United anticipates that the OH allocation will remain constant through 2050 and beyond, and use will be up to the full allocated amount. For this analysis, the difference between the projected supply and demand values shown in Tables 7-1 and 7-3 is the difference between the full allocated amount and the demand during 2012. 2012 was selected as the representative single dry year in the modern historical records (2010 – 2025) having the largest reported demand that is also within the five consecutive dry years on record (2012 – 2016) (see 7.2.2.3 below). Based on precipitation alone, 2013 was a drier year than 2012 but had lower total demands (12,353 AF) on the OH System compared to 2012 (13,976 AF). 2012 was therefore utilized for this single dry year water service reliability assessment as it would be a more representative near-maximum stress test for the system. In future multiple-dry years, United is anticipated to have full OH System allocations available. The single-dry year assessment resulted in full available supply for OH System users.

7.2.2.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

United anticipates that the OH allocation will remain constant through 2050 and beyond, and use will be up to the full allocated amount. For this analysis, the difference between supply and demand totals is shown as the difference between the full allocated amount and the demand during the driest five consecutive years, 2012-2016. This period was determined through calculation of a five-year moving average of reported precipitation at Station 239. This analysis determined that 2016 was the year in which the minimum five-year moving average was located, and therefore the driest five-year consecutive period was determined to be 2012-2016. As described in Section 6, following the onset of drought conditions in 2012 the FCGMA adopted Emergency Ordinance E in 2014 to force additional reduction in groundwater extractions (FCGMA, 2014). This regulatory action impacted the reported demands beginning in July of 2014. Therefore, demands may have been tempered for the years 2014 – 2016, but 2012 still captures near maximum allocation allowable and therefore is still representative for this assessment. In future multiple-dry years, United is anticipated to have full OH System allocations available. As indicated in Table 7-4, the multiple-dry year assessment resulted in full available supply for the OH System users.

As stated in the 2025 UWMP DWR Guidebook (DWR, 2026) regarding the WSRA, there are no specifications for characterizing the WSRA five-consecutive-year drought in the Water Code. The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA; see Section 7.3), however, "requires an analysis based on the driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier (Water Code Section 10612)." Therefore, the District has decided to use the same historical five-year sequence, 2012-2016, for both the WSRA and the DRA.

7.2.3 WSRA Description of Management Tools and Options

The FCGMA OPV Allocation Ordinance determines the water supply that is available to the OH System. United and other agencies are in the process of constructing water supply and sustainability projects that will provide the necessary sustainable yield for the basin so that future pumping reductions can be avoided. These projects are summarized in Section 6.2.10.

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

The UMWP requires the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to be based on the five driest consecutive years on record. The UWMP requires consideration be given to the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes in projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

7.3.1 DRA Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

For United, the five-consecutive years of 2012-2016 represent the driest five-consecutive years as shown in Figure 7-1 and discussed in Section 7.2.2.3.

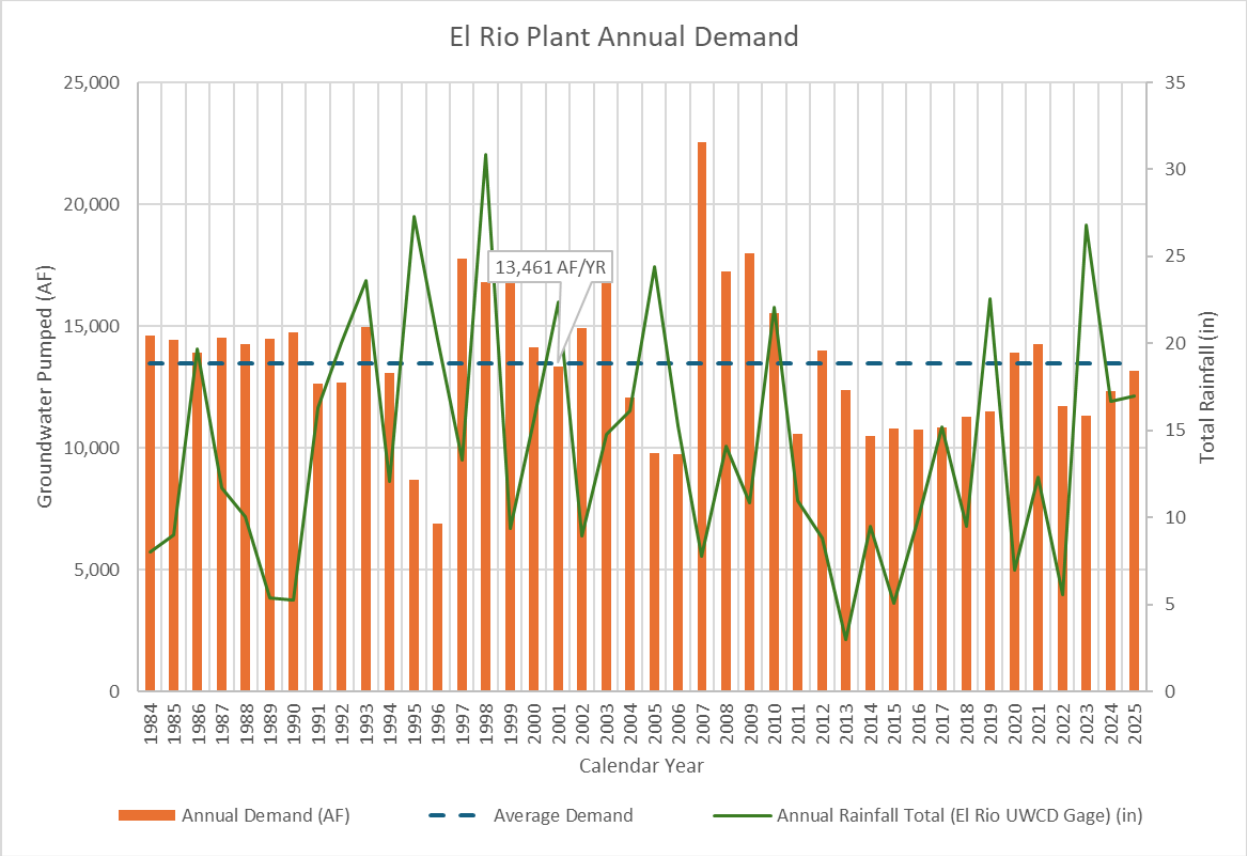

Figure 7-1 *United's El Rio Plant Annual Demand (2024 and 2025 rainfall data shown is preliminary)*

7.3.2 DRA Individual Water Source Reliability

7.3.2.1 Groundwater

The OPV Allocation Ordinance assigns a constant allocation to the OH System. In future multiple-dry years, United anticipates full available allocation for its OH System accordingly.

7.3.2.2 Imported Water

The largest users relying on the OH System also receive water from Calleguas MWD, which is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The OH System users purchase imported surface water from Calleguas, which in turn purchases SWP water from MWD. MWD and Calleguas have implemented a Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) which limits the quantity of water its users can receive without significant financial penalties. Both MWD and Calleguas are implementing a variety of programs to increase the reliability of imported water deliveries. Refer to the City of Oxnard's 2025 UWMP for an assessment of the reliability of imported water deliveries.

As discussed previously in Section 6.2, United does not purchase or import water for the OH System for its direct supply to users. United does purchase SWP water on an annual basis to recharge the groundwater basins to supplement the water that is naturally available within the Santa Clara River watershed. United has limited ability to purchase SWP water during drought periods when the SWP allocations are low. During the 2012-2016 drought, total SWP purchases by United were 7,912 AF, equivalent to 1,582 AFY. United's SWP strategy is to maximize imports of SWP water when the cost is relatively affordable, which means purchasing Article 21 water and transfer water during wetter years.

7.3.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

In accordance with Water Code Section 10612, the DRA evaluation is based on the five driest consecutive years on record which is 2012-2016 for United's OH System. The code requires considerations for plausible changes in climate, regulations, and other locally applicable criteria. As noted previously, the OPV Allocation Ordinances sets the allowed extractions for the OH System. Table 7-5 provides an assessment of water use over next five years versus water supply, which assumes the full OH System allocation will be available during the drought period.

7.4 Submittal Tables

7.4.1 Optional Submittal Table 7-1: Basis of Water-Year Data (WSRA)

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Wholesale: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2004-2015	14,337	100%
Single-Dry Year	2012	13,976	99%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	13,976	99%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	12,353	86%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	10,500	73%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	10,807	75%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	10,744	75%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG**) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Average year is the current allocation value, the single dry year represents the highest pumping level year (demand) within the five consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]), and the five consecutive dry years also represent the driest five

consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]) years.

7.4.2 Submittal Table 7-2: Normal-Year Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-2 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W)	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
Use totals (see OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-2 W)	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: The average (Normal) year is the current allocation value.					

7.4.3 Submittal Table 7-3: Single-Dry-Year and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-3 Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
Use totals	13,976	13,976	13,976	13,976	13,976
Surplus/(shortfall)	361	361	361	361	361
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: The single dry year represents the highest pumping level year (demand) within the five consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]), which was 2012.					

7.4.4 Submittal Table 7-4: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-4 Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
	Use totals	13,976	13,976	13,976	13,976	13,976
	Surplus/(shortfall)	361	361	361	361	361
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
	Use totals	12,353	12,353	12,353	12,353	12,353
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,984	1,984	1,984	1,984	1,984
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
	Use totals	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
	Surplus/(shortfall)	3,837	3,837	3,837	3,837	3,837
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
	Use totals	10,807	10,807	10,807	10,807	10,807
	Surplus/(shortfall)	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337	14,337
	Use totals	10,744	10,744	10,744	10,744	10,744
	Surplus/(shortfall)	3,593	3,593	3,593	3,593	3,593
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					

	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

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

NOTES: The single dry year represents the highest pumping level year (use) within the five consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]), and the five consecutive dry years also represent the driest five consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]) years.

7.4.5 Submittal Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Submittal Table 7-5 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	13,976
Total Supplies (AF)	14,337
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	361
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	12,353
Total Supplies (AF)	14,337
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	1,984
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	10,500
Total Supplies (AF)	14,337
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,837

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	10,807
Total Supplies (AF)	14,337
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,530
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	10,744
Total Supplies (AF)	14,337
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,593
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES: The single dry year represents the highest pumping level year (use) within the five consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]), and the five consecutive dry years also represent the driest five consecutive dry years on record (following Drought Risk Assessment methodology requirement [see Sections 7.2.2.3 and 7.3]) years.	

Chapter 8: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

8.1 Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) complies with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632, which requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Section 10632.2 provides that, "An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan...or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1."

The WSCP is the Supplier's operations plan for water shortages and is best developed in a manner that is suited for a Supplier's specific conditions, constraints, and opportunities. Understanding water supply reliability, factors that could contribute to water supply constraints, availability of alternative supplies, and what effect these have on meeting customer demands provides the Supplier with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage.

The Standalone WSCP document, containing identical content as provided in this Section 8 of this UWMP is provided as Appendix E.

8.2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

The primary source of water for United's OH System is the Oxnard basin, which provides a reliable source of water for the OH System. The OH System produces blended water extracted from the Upper and Lower Aquifer Systems. During drought conditions, when nitrate concentrations in some Upper Aquifer System (UAS) wells may be elevated, operators extract more water from Lower Aquifer System (LAS) wells to manage water quality in the blended water and meet all Maximum Contamination Limits (MCLs). United's Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant removes naturally occurring iron and manganese from the LAS water, so that LAS water can be used as needed to comply with nitrate MCLs and meet all OH System demands during drought conditions.

Groundwater overdraft for the Oxnard Subbasin and the resulting seawater intrusion has an impact on United's water supply. The groundwater basin is managed by the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA, or Agency) who serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), adopts a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) and sets allocations for extraction facilities in the basin. Groundwater sustainability evaluations are described in section 6.2.2.2 of United's 2025 UWMP. The FCGMA's First Periodic Evaluation of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Oxnard Subbasin (FCGMA, 2024a) provided an assessment of whether GSP implementation is on track to achieve the sustainability goal of the Subbasin by 2040. The sustainable yield for current conditions is 32,900 AFY for the UAS and 10,600 AFY for the LAS. The evaluation also included updated estimates for future sustainable yield for different scenarios, including "Projects", "Basin Optimization", "Future Baseline with EBB", and "Future Projects with EBB", with estimated sustainable yields ranging from 34,000 to 40,000 AFY for the UAS and 13,300 to 28,200 AFY for the LAS. Only the simulated scenarios including United's

Extraction Barrier and Brackish Water Treatment (EBB) project (see United's 2025 UWMP Section 6.2.10) limited landward migration of saline water in the UAS and LAS aquifers and demonstrated that projected pumping was equal to or less than sustainable yield, and therefore no pumping reductions would be required. The "Future Projects with EBB" scenario includes United's planned project to expand diversions from the Santa Clara River in addition to EBB. United's future supply estimates for the OH System are based on the scenarios that include EBB, which will not require allocation reductions.

The FCGMA adopted An Ordinance to Establish an Allocation System for The Oxnard And Pleasant Valley Groundwater Basins, October 23, 2019 (OPV Allocation Ordinance). This ordinance set an initial groundwater allocation of 14,337 AFY for United's OH System. Based on the "Future Baseline with EBB" scenario from the First Periodic Evaluation of the Oxnard Subbasin GSP, United anticipates that the full initial allocation for the OH System can be maintained in the future.

United also has a contractual right to State Water Project (SWP) water that can be imported via either Pyramid Lake or Castaic Lake, and benefit District groundwater basins via reservoir releases to the Santa Clara River and diversions of a portion of the released water at the Freeman Diversion. This supplemental source benefits the District, including the Oxnard Subbasin and the OH System relying on the basin.

United is committed to providing its OH System Users with high quality water that meets all federal and state primary drinking water standards. Some contaminants are naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, the presence of animals or human activity can contribute to the constituents in the source waters. More detail is provided in Chapter 7 of United's 2025 UWMP which address constituents reported in the Santa Clara River Watershed Sanitary Survey Updates impacting water quality.

Potential risks to United's groundwater supplies include groundwater contamination caused by spillage of agricultural chemicals, runoff from industrial sites, spillage from tanker trucks carrying hazardous chemicals, or other accidents. Generally, United develops a response plan on a case-by-case basis depending on the severity of the risk. However, if a severe groundwater contamination event were to occur, water supplies for the OH System could be adversely affected. In the event of severe groundwater contamination, United would implement the appropriate WSCP action and response as described in more detail in the following sections.

The OPV Allocation Ordinance has several provisions that allow flexible operation of extraction facilities, which may help sustain water supply for certain emergencies. First, the OPV Allocation Ordinance allows carryover of unused extraction allocation up to a maximum of 50% of an extraction allocation, for use in a subsequent water year. Unused carryover extraction allocation does not expire until after five years. Second, allocation transfers are allowed if the FCGMA finds that it does not impede achievement of the sustainability goals of the GSP. Third, extractions in excess of pumping allocations are not expressly forbidden, but FCGMA imposes tiered surcharge rates on groundwater extractions that exceed a well's annual extraction allocation. Tiered surcharge rates effective January 1, 2024 range from $1,200 to $1,929 per acre-foot. Finally, the OPV Allocation Ordinance includes a provision that in the event of a local, State, or Federal declaration of emergency with the potential to affect water supplies within the Agency, the FCGMA Board will consider whether to allow an operator to request an adjustment of the extraction allocation as a result of the emergency. All of the above provisions may help United or other

agencies by enabling increased pumping at certain facilities to mitigate local service disruptions, or to increase local water supply if water imports are disrupted. For example, if an emergency reduces supply from the OH System, the City of Oxnard could potentially increase pumping from their extraction facility to make up for the lower supply.

To determine the water supply reliability of United's OH System, an assessment was developed that includes a comparison of the total projected water demand with the supply available for the following conditions: (1) normal/average water year, (2) single-dry water year, and (3) five-consecutive-year drought. The basis of the water supply and demand assessment is summarized in Chapter 7 of United's 2025 UWMP. FCGMA allocations have been used in the assessment as this is considered the new normal supply for all types of water year. United anticipates full available allocation for its OH System accordingly for all year types. The OH System is physically robust to climate/drought, yet limitations from GSP related regulatory requirement potentially reduce the robustness. The OH System can physically pump and deliver more than allocated in order to meet demand, but the additional pumping will need to be coordinated with FCGMA and OH Users may be charged surcharges in certain cases.

8.3 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Pursuant to CWC Section 10632(a)(2), United has included the procedures proposed for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment). The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to WSCP response actions. This determination is based on information available to United at the time of the analysis. The Annual Assessment is due on or before July 1 of each year.

8.3.1 Decision Process

United staff will draft and prepare the Annual Assessment per DWR guidelines. The Annual Assessment will use key data inputs from FCGMA and OH Users to determine available water supply and demand for the reporting period. The Annual Assessment will be presented to the District Board annually, as needed, determined by management, and the final Annual Assessment will be submitted to DWR by the reporting deadline of July 1. The District will determine if a supply shortage exists and may declare the appropriate shortage, as described in the Section titled "Six Standard Water Shortage Stages." Figure 8-1 shows an Annual Assessment Sample Timeline.

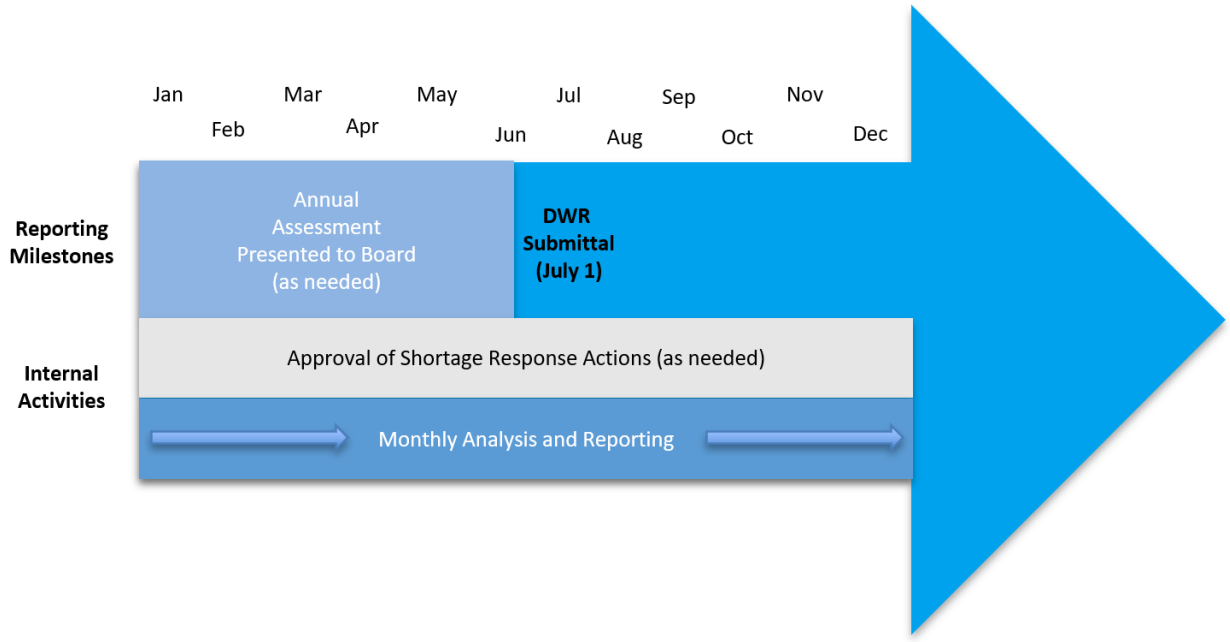

Figure 8-1 *Annual Assessment Sample Timeline*

8.3.2 Data and Methodologies

8.3.2.1 Evaluation Criteria

United applies a defined and consistently used set of evaluation criteria for each Annual Assessment, including FCGMA pumping allocations, projected OH System demand, regulatory constraints, and infrastructure operability. If allocation changes are implemented or stages of water shortage are declared by FCGMA, the District will inform OH customers of those changes for implementation or notice and the District will continue to monitor water demand levels. The District will monitor emerging supply and demand conditions throughout the year and take appropriate actions consistent with the flexibility and adaptability inherent to the WSCP.

8.3.2.2 Current Year Water Supply

United's source of water supply for the OH System includes groundwater production from twelve (12) wells within the Oxnard Subbasin. This is the only source of potable water for the OH System. Key data inputs for water supply will include projected water supply that is based on the allocation for the OH System that is determined by FCGMA and infrastructure operability. In preparing the Annual Assessment, the District will rely on allocation information that is available from FCGMA during the Annual Assessment preparation process.

8.3.2.3 Current Year Unconstrained Customer Demand

The District will need to evaluate expected water needs for the coming year or "unconstrained demand" per the Water Code Section 10632. Key data for water demand will include projected water demand that

will be developed and evaluated based on previous year(s) delivery records as well as information gathered through coordination with the OH System's largest customers, the City of Oxnard and Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA), in order provide an informed projection for the OH System water demand.

8.3.2.4 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

The District will evaluate anticipated supplies for the coming year, while anticipating that the following year will be dry. Key data for water supply considering the current year and one dry year will include projected water supply that is based on the allocation for the OH System that is imposed by FCGMA and infrastructure operability. The District will continue to review available allocation information from FCGMA and projections related to available groundwater for making decisions involving water shortage responses.

8.3.2.5 Infrastructure Consideration

Throughout each year, the District regularly carries out preventive and corrective maintenance of facilities, including regular replacement of anodes, a valve exercise program, and meter change-outs. The District has a well replacement program as part of ongoing CIP projects and frequent and scheduled maintenance in place for the El Rio facilities and OH Pipeline. The District plans and performs shutdowns to inspect and repair pipelines and facilities and support capital improvement projects. These shutdowns involve a high level of planning and coordination with OH customers, as well as other affected organizations, and the community.

8.4 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

Water Code Section 10632 (a)(3)(B) authorizes Suppliers to continue using their own water shortage levels that may have been included in past WSCPs. United follows, and is dependent upon, the actions taken by the FCGMA. Table 8-1 presents the six standard stages. United's six water shortage levels are implemented in direct coordination with, and in response to, FCGMA groundwater allocation actions and emergency determinations.

8.5 Shortage Response Actions

The following section specifies the types of shortage response actions that may be undertaken before and during a shortage declaration. The actions will align with FCGMA allocation ordinances and emergency agreements and the WSCPs prepared by United's retail suppliers, the City of Oxnard and Port Hueneme Water Agency. Tables 8-2 and 8-3 provide a summary of Supply Augmentation, Demand Reduction, and other actions United may take.

8.5.1 Supply Augmentation

The OH System does not have guaranteed alternate water sources in the event of an emergency. The OH Users Agreement states that the water supply is interruptible and that contractors agree to use reasonable efforts to maintain their existing alternate sources of supply. United does not purchase or import water on a regular basis specifically for OH Users; however, several OH Users have augmented their supply through several one-year emergency contracts with surrounding cities in times of water shortage.

United is participating in the State Water Interconnection Project with the City of Ventura, which will provide United with an opportunity for emergency supply when available and based on a final agreement with the partner agencies. Construction of this project is planned to start in Fall 2026.

8.5.2 Demand Reduction

As a water wholesaler, United does not have the authority or the ability to implement many of the demand measures available to water retailers. However, United's largest Users, the City of Oxnard and PHWA, have demand reduction measures in place, including water use prohibitions. United would coordinate with and provide resources to their Users to promote the success of these demand measures.

As indicated in United's Users WSCP, water demand measure reductions can prohibit using potable water for street washing, filling of decorative fountains, car washing or filling or refilling pools. These prohibitions are available at all shortage stages but increase in severity in accordance with the water shortage level. Refer to the PHWA and City of Oxnard's WSCP 2025 UWMP for more information.

Significant surcharges are levied on United's OH Users by the FCGMA if they take delivery of water in excess of their allocations. To date, the threat of these surcharges has effectively discouraged the overuse of local groundwater within the boundaries of the FCGMA. Surcharges at the highest tier are set at the approximate cost to buy State Project Water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (MWD). FCGMA does not prohibit pumping above allocation but will apply surcharges for this action. In accordance with the OH Users Agreement and United's Board Policy for the OH System, United will coordinate with FCGMA and the OH Users in case FCGMA imposes any allocation reductions in the future.

While many of the demand reduction measures are unavailable to United, United does have a public education and outreach campaign. United actively participates in regional public education and outreach programs, including an annual water symposium, tours of regional water facilities, and presentations to interested stakeholders. United has also developed a comprehensive Communications Plan and facilitates public quarterly tours of its facilities. Additionally, United has established an internal External Affairs team to further support and expand its public education and outreach efforts. The budget for each fiscal year will include specific line items for public outreach, and United intends to continue enhancing its efforts in this area.

Previously, United's General Manager had the ability to request additional water conservation measures as determined necessary and appropriate for the protection of public health and safety, and the conservation of groundwater aquifers and supplies (Resolution No. 2014-01). However, these requests are non-binding and do not have any enforcement mechanism.

8.5.3 Operational Changes

The General Manager, or designee, is authorized to identify additional operational actions which United could undertake as determined necessary and appropriate for the protection of public health and safety, and the conservation of groundwater aquifers and supplies.

8.5.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

California Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(D) calls for "additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions" to be included among the WSCP's shortage response actions. However, this item is not applicable to United. As a wholesaler, United does not dictate or control the end uses of water by retail consumers served by the OH System.

8.5.5 Emergency Response Plan

In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption, United will implement their Water System Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The ERP serves as United's response mechanism for catastrophic supply interruptions consistent with Water Code Section 10632(a)(3). Because of the sensitive nature of the information contained in the ERP, the ERP is not publicly available. The plan was last updated on April 20, 2026, and provides United with a standardized response and recovery protocol to prevent, minimize, and mitigate injury and damage resulting from emergencies or disasters of man-caused, natural, or dependency/proximity origin. The ERP also describes how United will respond to potential threats or actual scenarios identified in the vulnerability assessment (VA), as well as additional emergency response situations. The ERP includes specific action plans (APs) that will be used to respond to events and incidents.

The goals of United's ERP are:

- Rapidly restore water service after an emergency.
- Ensure adequate water supply for fire suppression.
- Minimize water system damage.
- Minimize impact and loss to customers.
- Minimize negative impacts on public health and employee safety.
- Provide emergency public information concerning customer service.

Specific APs have been developed to address each of the high-risk threat scenarios identified in United's VA, including natural disasters and man-caused threats.

Earthquakes pose a significant threat to United's infrastructure. Should an earthquake occur in the region, staff will first inspect the El Rio Treatment Plant, the disinfection facilities, which hold chlorine and ammonia in storage for chloramine disinfection. This is to ensure that there is no immediate danger of fire or release of hazardous chemicals and that water meets the primary drinking water standards. Once the treatment plant is secure, the remaining facilities will be inspected for damage. If a rupture on the OH Pipeline occurs, the operators will take the necessary steps to isolate the leak as soon as practical and proceed with pipeline repairs.

Power outages also pose a threat to United's ability to provide water supplies. Back-up generators are in place for the El Rio Treatment Plant, chlorine disinfection facility and for priming pumps for gas booster pumps. United's OH Wellfield emergency generator provides back-up power for the well field UAS wells, and natural gas booster pumps are available as back-up for the VFD pumps supplying the OH pipeline.

Additional potential supply interruptions include groundwater contamination, sewage spills from wastewater treatment plants located upstream along the Santa Clara River, and petroleum spills from oil pipelines or overturned trucks near or at the plant. In these cases, United communicates with emergency personnel to shut down/isolate the OH System and notify Users of the interruption in service.

8.5.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation plan discussed in this WSCP is pertinent to United's OH System only. The OH System covering an area of approximately 43 square miles serves the City of Oxnard, PHWA, and several mutual water companies. The OH System's critical facilities include 12 groundwater wells, the El Rio Treatment Plant, located in the Oxnard Forebay, and a transmission pipeline that consists of an approximately eight-mile transmission main and a four-mile long lateral known as the Mugu Lateral. General seismic hazards regarding facilities that do not directly supply the OH System but are within United's operating area, such as Freeman Diversion structure on the Santa Clara River and Santa Felicia Dam and Lake Piru are not included in this plan but are referred to in the Ventura County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (County of Ventura, 2022).

There are various faults located within the vicinity of the OH System facilities. These faults along with probable surface rupture, liquefaction, and landslides hazards to these facilities are discussed below, based on the information provided in the Ventura County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (County of Ventura, 2022).

Faults

The Simi-Santa Rosa fault zone extends from the Santa Susana Mountains westward along the northern margin of the Simi and Tierra Rejada valleys and along the southern slope and crest of the Las Posas Hills to their westerly termination. The likely maximum magnitude along the Simi-Santa Rosa fault zone referenced as 6.7 with a recurring interval of 933 years. The District facilities are within less than a mile of this fault.

The Oak Ridge fault system is a steep (65 degrees) southerly dipping reverse fault that extends from the Santa Susana Mountains westward along the southerly side of the Santa Clara River Valley and into the Oxnard Plain. The system is more than 50 miles long on the mainland and may extend an equal or greater distance offshore. Several recorded earthquake epicenters on land and offshore may have been associated with the Oak Ridge fault system. Portions of the system are zoned by the state as active. The Ridge fault system is located less than five miles from the OH System. The likely Maximum Magnitude earthquake is 6.9 with a recurrence interval of 299 years.

The Ventura-Pitas Point fault system includes the western half known as the Pitas Point fault, and the eastern half known as the Ventura fault. The Pitas Point fault extends offshore into the Pacific Ocean and is roughly 14 miles long. The Ventura fault extends into the communities of Ventura and Sea Cliff and runs roughly parallel to portions of U.S. 101 and State Route 126. The fault is roughly 12 miles long with a likely Maximum Magnitude earthquake of 6.9 with and unknown recurrence interval. The Ventura-Pitas Point fault is a left-reverse fault located within 5 miles of the OH System.

The San Cayetano–Red Mountain–Santa Susana fault system consists of a series of major north-dipping reverse faults that extend over 150 miles from Santa Barbara County into Los Angeles County. Within this system, the San Cayetano fault is considered the greatest hazard to Ventura County. It is a major, north-dipping reverse fault that extends for 25 miles along the northern portion of the Ventura basin. The San Cayetano fault system's Likely Maximum Magnitude is 6.8 with a recurrence interval of 150 years. The

Red Mountain fault system is located over 13 miles from the OH System and has a Likely Maximum Magnitude of 6.7 with a recurrence interval of 507 years.

See Figure 8-2 for the fault zones near the District's boundaries.

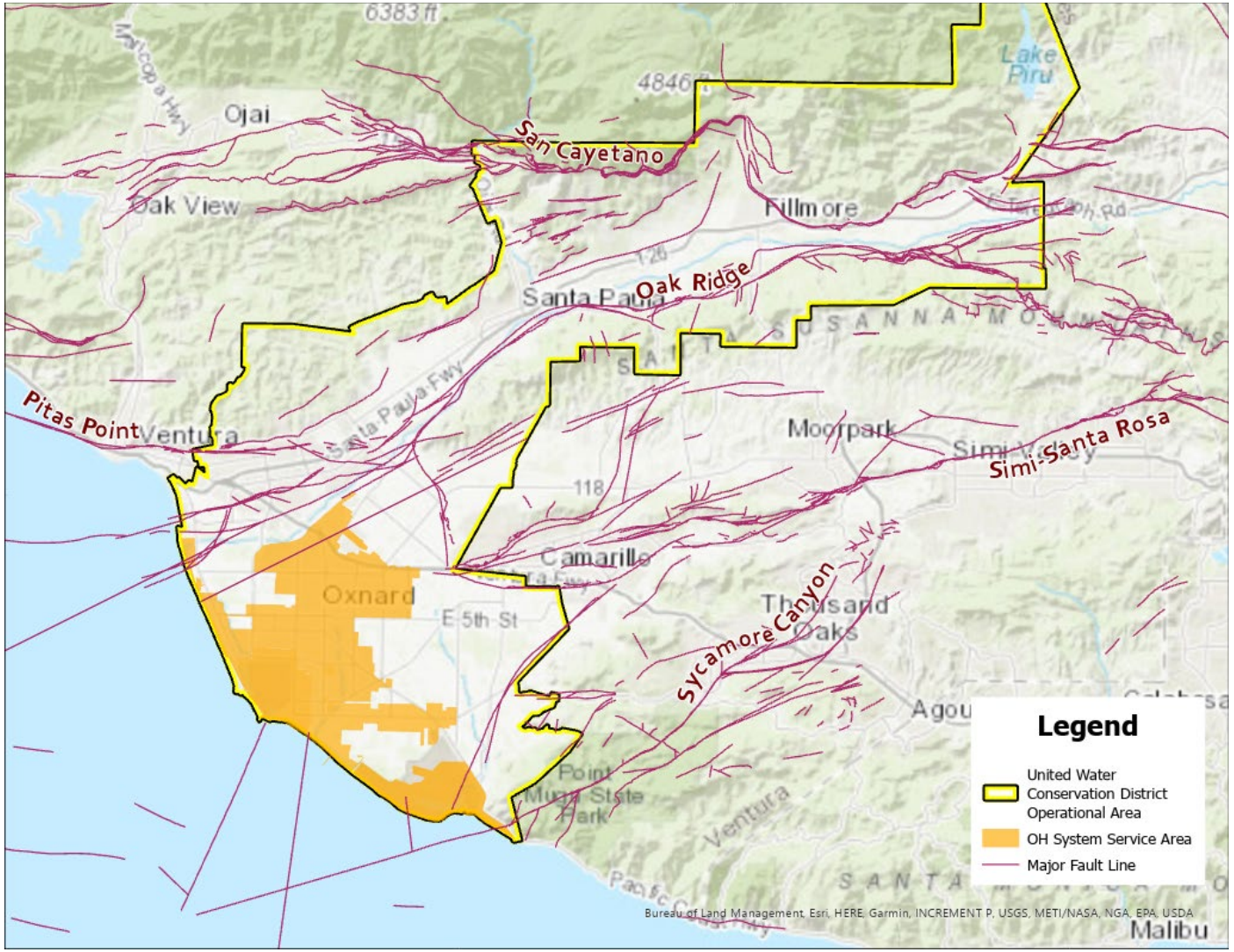

Figure 8-2: *United's District Boundaries Proximity to Fault Zones*

Seismic Risk

The OH System facilities are in close proximity to these faults but based on California Geological Survey Earthquake Hazard Zones maps for landslide, surface faults, and liquefaction as referenced in the Hazard Plan, the OH facilities including the groundwater wells, the treatment plant, and pipelines are only prone to liquefaction. Liquefaction can occur where sandy soils are saturated by the presence of shallow perched water. This could interrupt groundwater production, and damage the treatment plant, and the transmission line, and cause a water shortage to the OH System's Users.

In order to minimize the potential effects of liquefaction, United has constructed its El Rio Treatment Plant facility on a large monolithic slab. Mitigation for new foundations and structures at the El Rio Treatment site can be accomplished through adherence to the Seismic Zone 4 soil and foundation support parameters in Chapters 16 and 18 of the California Building Code, the grading requirements in Chapters 18, 33, and the appendix to Chapter 33 of the Code. United's recent chlorine and aqueous ammonia treatment systems 5-year update CalARP seismic assessment report was satisfactory, and no further actions were recommended related to the systems' buildings and equipment (UWCD, 2024).

United's OH facilities are not located near steep hills or sloped land that would be susceptible to landslides. The threat of a landslide at the site is not regarded as a likely event in the event of an earthquake.

Tsunamis are water waves produced by the rapid tectonic displacement of the ocean floor. Based on California Geological Survey Tsunami Hazard Zones maps (Department of Conservation). United's water production facilities are not located close enough to the coastline to be vulnerable to tsunamis but portions of the transmission main and Magu Lateral are within one mile of the Tsunami Hazards Area and could be affected by potential tsunami inundation. The Small Woolsey basin, a previous gravel mining pit, is located less than half a mile from the El Rio Treatment Plant and is typically dry. Under certain circumstances, there is a potential for seiche inundation from this basin that could affect the El Rio wellfield and treatment facility (UWCD, 2024). A seiche is an oscillation of a body of water in an enclosed or semi-enclosed basin induced by earthquake shaking.

Mitigation

In the event of a pipeline break caused by liquefaction, there are no redundant pipelines for the OH System to deliver water to the OH System Users. United does have emergency response measures as described above in case of water shortage.

In the event of damage to the well field and /or El Rio Treatment facilities, United currently has no alternative source of water production. The turnouts on the new pipeline that will be constructed as part of the City of Ventura's State Water Interconnection Projects will provide opportunities for some back-up supply to United's facilities. Construction of the project is anticipated for Fall 2026.

In the event of an earthquake, if there is a disruption to the OH System due to liquefaction or a seiche event, United may not be able to successfully deliver water supplies. If such event were to occur, United will activate their ERP (this document is considered sensitive and is not available to the public). Details on

how United would address a disruption on their water supplies from a natural disaster is described in the emergency response plan.

8.5.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Unforeseen events and conditions can also lead to temporary or long-term water shortages. These could include situations such as wildfires, earthquakes, civil unrest, sudden adverse weather, critical infrastructure failure, and others.

United has limited options to increase the supply to its service area during disruption of the OH System. It is currently unknown how much State Water could be imported via the future State Water Interconnection Project with the City of Ventura, as the project construction has not started and no water delivery agreements are in place.

8.6 Communication Protocols

United has several communication tools and methods in place to inform retail Users, the public, elected officials, and other agencies about water supply conditions. These include written notices to Users, updates on United's website, social media outreach, and collaboration with other agencies. These methods are not limited to any single water shortage level but would be used in varying degrees at all levels.

In the event that a water shortage results in decreased allocations, the General Manger or designee, upon agreement with the Board of Directions, may choose to send out a "Water Supply Availability Notice" to the OH system Users. The notice would provide the availability of supply for each User and an anticipated timeline. Depending on the circumstances, United would ensure to provide a notice in advance of any major allocation reduction. The retail Users are encouraged to contact United with any questions or concerns.

United uses various outreach methods to communicate with Users and the public. Important communication is facilitated primarily by email or telephone, but other communication methods such as e-flyers, social media, and website updates are also employed. United maintains Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, NextDoor, and LinkedIn accounts to provide timely updates about water supply issues, infrastructure issues, and road closures due to construction. United also produces handouts covering its projects, initiatives, drought messaging and services, and conducts targeted outreach through digital and print media buys to reach specific audiences with relevant messaging. In addition, United hosts quarterly public tours of its facilities and participates in meetings with interested stakeholders to foster direct engagement with the community. United provides information on the Home and News and Press Release pages of their website (https://www.unitedwater.org/connect/#news-press). This webpage provides a Media Toolkit with links to United's YouTube channel and an informational fact sheet. It is the responsibility of the General Manager or designee to oversee these communications which would be carried out by United's External Affairs team. United plans to use these methods at all water shortage levels.

In the event of an emergency, the General Manager or designee would inform the Ventura County Association of Water Agencies to initiate the coordination of response and support with those agencies and member agencies. United is a member of the Association of Water Agencies (AWA) Disaster Preparedness Subcommittee (Subcommittee). The AWA Subcommittee is comprised of AWA members selected from geographical areas of the county. Each member represented by an Area Captain is responsible for relaying incident reporting information up the chain of command for emergency response assistance. The AWA Subcommittee serves as a platform for information and resources sharing among the members. United through the AWA Subcommittee and directly has access to the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services (OES). The OES is responsible for countywide disaster planning, mitigation, response, and recovery activities and can activate the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in response to major events and disasters.

The tools and methods outlined above augment and complement the efforts by FCGMA, Calleguas MWD, the County of Ventura, and the retailers served by United. All entities have extensive communication and outreach campaigns as outlined in their WSCPs. To ensure the collaboration and continuity of these outreach efforts, United's staff currently attend regular meetings with FCGMA.

8.7 Legal Authorities

8.7.1 Legal Authorities

United is a public entity formed in 1950 pursuant to the Water Conservation District Law (California Water Code Section 74000, et seq.).

8.7.2 Declaration of Water Shortage

As a water conservation district, United does not have independent authority to directly regulate individual groundwater usage within its boundaries. United can declare a water shortage or adopt an ordinance or resolution that would inform pumpers and other water users within its boundaries about the availability of supply or lack thereof.

8.7.3 Proclamation of Local Emergency

United is required to "coordinate with any city or county which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency" (California Government Code Section 8558) and will adhere to water shortage emergency ordinances adopted by the FCGMA and/or the County of Ventura."

United is a wholesale water provider to the City of Oxnard, PHWA, and several mutual water companies. According to Section 2 of the Water Supply Agreement for Delivery of Water through the Oxnard/Hueneme Pipeline Agreement that went into effect on June 7, 1996, the parties acknowledged that the delivery of water made by United under this agreement is subject to the ongoing regulatory authorities of the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency.

8.8 Financial Consequences of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan

United's current pricing structure for OH System Users includes the following elements:

- Variable rate, based on usage (per AF)
- Marginal rate based on usage (per AF)
- Fixed monthly costs
- Unrecovered Variable rate (per AF)

The inclusion of “fixed” charges in the pricing structure allows United to continue receiving revenue for maintenance of its facilities even when water purchases by OH customers decrease. The rates are based on usage, and a decreased volume can result in an increase per unit. United does not apply a drought rate structure or surcharge to account for lost revenue from sales. However, United may consider the delay of capital improvements and reduction of expenditures to overcome impacts to revenues and expenditures.

Financial policies referenced herein are consistent with United’s adopted Board financial policies and the OH Users Agreement. United operates the OH System as an enterprise fund and maintains financial reserves at levels sufficient to absorb unpredictable revenue shortfalls and to ensure fiscally prudent/desired cash flow levels. The United Board’s Financial Reserve Policy was last revised and adopted on July 1, 2023. The policy states United and the OH System contractors agree to meet and confer about developing a plan, which may include, but not be limited to, temporary rate increases, surcharges, capital contributions, or other reasonable methods that will restore the reserves, in the event the reserves are depleted by more than thirty percent in any fiscal year. In accordance with the Board’s Financial Reserve Policy and the OH Users Agreement, the current (fiscal year 2026-2027) minimum reserve level for the OH fund is $1.3 million.

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Monitoring is also essential to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes, or if improvements or new actions need to be considered. United will monitor and report on implementation of its WSCP.

On a monthly basis, United staff generate a technical report detailing the forebay available storage levels. This data is used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency stage that may be implemented. As stages of water shortage are declared by FCGMA, the District will follow implementation of those stages and continue to monitor water demand levels. United’s Board reserves its right to undertake future actions in support of water conservation as authorized by law, including but not limited to declaration of a water shortage emergency, the filing of judicial actions concerning the ownership or use of water within the service area, and the enactment of ordinances for the operation of OH facilities.

8.10 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Refinement Procedures

United, elected officials, or members of the public may suggest changes to the WSCP as part of the public hearing that considers the adoption of this document. Once a motion has been made, the District will evaluate and respond within 45 days.

The WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that the shortage risk tolerance is adequate, and the shortage response actions are effective and up-to-date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. At a minimum, the WSCP will be revised and updated during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. For example, new supply augmentation actions may be added, and actions that are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. If revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle.

While preparing the Annual Assessment each year, United will routinely consider the functionality of the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for United's Board of Directors if changes are found to be needed. Elected officials or members of the public may also suggest changes to the WSCP during a public meeting. Once a request or comment has been made, the District will evaluate and respond within 45 days. If the District deems that no change is necessary, it will put out a brief statement which will be made available on their website, social medial platforms, and announced at the next board meeting. If the District deems a change is needed, District staff will update the WSCP and post the revisions to their website for a 30-day comment period. Following the comment period, District staff will make any final adjustments and present the latest version to the Board of Directors for approval.

8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

United is a wholesaler and as such does not dictate or control the end uses of water by retail consumers. This applies to limitations placed on special water features as well and thus is not applicable.

8.12 WSCP Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The United WSCP was developed and is included as an appendix in the 2025 UWMP and shall be made available to its Users and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption. Below is a description of how the WSCP will be adopted, submitted, implemented, and amended. The WSCP may be periodically amended independently of the UWMP, as needed.

United provided notice of availability of the draft 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP in accordance with CWC. A public hearing was held prior to the adoption of the United's OH System WSCP. The public hearing provided a platform for cities, counties, and members of the public to comment on the WSCP prior to its adoption. Notice of the public hearing was given to cities and counties within which water is supplied and to the general public.

[Placeholder Text to be updated in Final, Adopted Documents] A public hearing was held at United's Board Room located at 1701 N. Lombard Street, Oxnard CA 93030 on May 13, 2026 to receive public comments. The 2025 WSCP was adopted on June 10, 2026 during a regularly scheduled board meeting. A copy of the meeting agenda and Board Adoption Resolution for the UWMP and WSCP is included in Appendix C of the UWMP.

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the Department of Water Resources (DWR), the urban water supplier and the DWR shall make the plan available for public review during normal business

hours. The adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP for the OH System will be made publicly available on United's website https://www.unitedwater.org/.

8.13 Submittal Tables

8.13.1 Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-Reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

8.13.2 Submittal Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-2 Wholesale: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions **Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)**				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0	No action is applicable
2	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0	No action is applicable
3	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0	No action is applicable
4	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0	No action is applicable
5	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0	No action is applicable
6	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0	No action is applicable
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: As a wholesale provider with an interruptible water source, United does not have independent supply augmentation actions applicable at any shortage level.				

8.13.3 Submittal Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Wholesale: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 20%	
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 20%	
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 20%	
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 20%	
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 20%	
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 20%	
1	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 10%	In accordance with the OH Users agreement and United's Board policy for the OH System, United will coordinate with the FCGMA and the OH Users to reduce allocations imposed by the FCGMA to users.
2	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 20%	Same as Stage 1
3	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 30%	Same as Stage 1
4	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 40%	Same as Stage 1
5	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 50%	Same as Stage 1
6	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to >50%	Same as Stage 1
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: The OH System can physically pump and deliver more than allocated in order to meet demand, but Users may be subject to surcharges for over pumping by FCGMA. The OPV Allocation Ordinance includes provisions to allow flexibility for pumpers to carry over unused allocations, transfer allocations of pumping, and make up for over pumping without incurring surcharges. The FCGMA may also allow increased pumping during emergency conditions.				

Chapter 9: Demand Management Measures

This section describes United's Demand Management Measures.

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

This section is not applicable to wholesale suppliers.

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

As a wholesale agency, United is required to describe four demand management measures: 1) metering, 2) public education and outreach, 3) water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and 4) other demand management measures. As a wholesale supplier, United is also required to discuss their asset management program and supplier assistance programs.

9.2.1 Required Demand Management Measures

9.2.1.1 Metering

United's OH System and groundwater wells are fully metered, as well as the discharge pipeline from the treatment facility. Meters are changed out as they age as part of United's maintenance program. A regular calibration program is in place to ensure meters are operating within acceptable ranges of accuracy for the specific type of meter.

9.2.1.2 Public Education and Outreach

Through its dedicated External Affairs team and comprehensive Communications Plan, United has significantly expanded its outreach capabilities and public engagement efforts. United maintains an active presence across multiple social media platforms, including Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, NextDoor, and LinkedIn, and conducts targeted outreach through digital and print media buys to ensure messaging reaches the broadest possible audience.

United provides structured support to its retail users and local communities through a conservation outreach toolkit that includes water conservation materials, project and initiative handouts, and informational resources tailored to the needs of retail agencies and the communities they serve. United also facilitates quarterly public tours of its facilities and engages directly with stakeholders through community meetings and presentations. The budget for each fiscal year includes specific line items for public outreach, and United remains committed to continuously expanding its education and outreach efforts in partnership with its retail users and the communities it serves.

9.2.1.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

United does not employ a full- or part-time Water Conservation Coordinator. Instead, the duties are shared among several staff members including engineers, hydrologists, hydrogeologists, environmental scientists, operators and a Public Outreach and External Affairs Manager. Tours are regularly provided by District staff. United's largest users employ conservation staff.

United includes a water use efficiency page on their website and provides educational materials to those who request information. Website here: https://www.unitedwater.org/water-use-efficiency/

9.2.1.4 Other Demand Management Measures

There are not any additional demand management measures to report for United.

9.2.2 Wholesale Demand Management Measures

9.2.2.1 Asset Management

United's existing operations and maintenance activities for the OH System include regular replacement of anodes, a valve exercise program, and meter change-outs. United also has a well replacement program for the UAS wells and has replaced seven of the nine UAS Wells. United has also budget for rehabilitating two of three LAS Wells in the next fiscal year.

9.2.2.2 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

United has relied on its retailers to implement their conservation programs and will provide assistance when requested.

Chapter 10: Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

Since 2015, the public process for completing the UWMP has not been revised. However, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a new component of the 2025 UWMP that can be amended separately from the UWMP (see Chapter 8). The WSCP will be adopted with the UWMP, but as a standalone plan.

10.1 Plan Completion Timeline

All reported supply, demand and planning data for the year 2025 is based on a complete set of data records for the 2025 calendar year.

10.2 Notice of Plan Preparation

Water Code Section 10621 requires a notification to any city or county within which the supplier provides water be notified that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Notifications were sent via email and mail on January 12, 2026.

10.3 Notice of Public Hearing

Prior to holding the public hearing for this UWMP and WSCP, two Notices of Public Hearing were published in the local newspaper, with at least five intervening days between each notice. A third Notice of Public Hearing was made within two weeks of the public hearing date. Copies and certification of the public notices are included in Appendix B.

10.4 Public Hearing and Adoption

A public meeting was held at United's Board Room located at 1701 N. Lombard Street, Oxnard CA 93030 on May 13, 2026 to receive public comments.

The 2025 UWMP was adopted on June 10, 2026 during a regularly scheduled board meeting. A copy of the meeting agenda and Board Adoption Resolution for this UWMP and WSCP is included in Appendix C.

Public comments and a general list of changes between the Public Draft and Final Draft can be found in Appendix G.

10.5 Plan Submittal

10.5.1 Submitting a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to DWR

2025 UWMPs must be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2026. Upon completion of the Plan review, DWR will issue a letter to the Supplier with the results of the review.

10.5.2 Electronic Data Submittal

Suppliers must submit the UWMP, including the WSCP, and associated data and other information electronically. For the submittal table and data, DWR developed an online submittal tool (i.e., WUE Data Portal) for data and planning documents for UWMPs. The tool will accept complete UWMPs and tabular data from all the data tables. The WUE data online submittal tool (i.e., WUE Data Portal) is available online at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/

The availability of the WUE Data Portal for 2025 UWMP submittal tables will be announced to the Guidebook Working Group, other DWR Water Use Efficiency Workgroups, DWR's UWMP list serve, the Water Plan eNews, and posted on the DWR Urban Water Management webpage at: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans

10.5.3 Submitting a UWMP, including WSCP, to the California State Library

No later than 30 days after adoption, the Supplier shall submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted 2020 UWMP, including the adopted WSCP, to the California State Library at:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
P.O. Box 942837 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001.

10.5.4 Submitting a UWMP to Cities and Counties

No later than 30 days after adoption, the Supplier shall submit a copy of the adopted 2025 UWMP, including the WSCP, to any city or county to which the Supplier provides water. This copy may be in an electronic format. This will also satisfy Water Code Section 10635(b).

10.6 Public Availability

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours. The adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP for the OH System will be made publicly available on United's website at https://www.unitedwater.org/key-documents/#water-supply.

10.7 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

This section is not applicable to the OH System.

10.8 Plan Implementation

The Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan will be implemented as adopted, as described within this chapter.

10.9 Amending an Adopted Urban Water Management Plan or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water Code Sections 10621 and 10644 require amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3, and copies of amendments or changes to the plans be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

10.9.1 Amending a UWMP or WSCP

If a Supplier amends an adopted UWMP and/or WSCP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal must also be followed for the amended plan.

10.9.2 Submitting Revised Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Suppliers that revise their WSCP after DWR has accepted the 2025 UWMP, must submit to DWR an electronic copy through the WUE Data Portal of its revised WSCP within 30 days of its adoption.

10.10 Submittal Tables

Submittal Tables relevant to notification of public hearing are introduced in this section.

10.10.1 Submittal Table 10-1: Notification to Cities and Counties

Submittal Table 10-1 Wholesale: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
☐	Check the box if the Supplier has notified more than 10 cities or counties. **Completion of the table below is not required. Provide a separate list of the cities and counties that were notified.**	
	Provide the page or location of this list in the UWMP.	
☑	Check the box if the Supplier has notified 10 or fewer cities or counties. **Complete the table below.**	
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
City of Oxnard	Yes	Yes
City of Port Hueneme - Public Works	Yes	Yes
City of Ventura (Ventura Water)	Yes	Yes
City of Santa Paula	Yes	Yes
City of Fillmore	Yes	Yes
City of Camarillo	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Ventura County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

Chapter 11: References

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Appendix A Notification Letters

(Blank in Public Review Draft Document)

Appendix B Public Notification

(Blank in Public Review Draft Document)

Appendix C Adoption Resolution and Meeting Agenda

(Blank in Public Review Draft Document)

Appendix D 2022 Ventura County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2022 Ventura County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan is found on the Ventura County Flood Info website and is available here:

https://ready.venturacounty.gov/county-plans/

Appendix E Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Also available online at the below link:

https://www.unitedwater.org/key-documents/#water-supply

Appendix F DWR UWMP Checklist

(Blank in Public Review Draft Document)

Appendix G Public Comments and List of Changes from Public Draft to Final Draft

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