

6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

6.1 WATER SOURCES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) utilizes both potable and recycled water. The District obtains its potable water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and purchased a total of 2,174 acre-feet (AF) of potable water for a population of approximately 13,167 in 2020. In addition to distributing potable water, the District also has an extensive recycled water system and delivered 1,281 AF of recycled water in 2020 for landscape and golf course irrigation. Due to the District's potable water service area, which only includes the unincorporated community of Oak Park, being completely built out (resulting in no anticipated population growth) imported water needs are expected to remain stable from 2020 to 2040. The total current and projected potable and recycled water supplies available to the District are shown in Tables 6.1.1 and 6.1.2. The projected values are based on the estimated demands outlined in Table 4.1.6 for the next 20 years.

**Table 6.1.1
Water Supplies — Actual**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
Purchased or Imported Water	Purchased from CMWD (State Water Project / Colorado River Aqueduct)	2,174	Drinking Water
Recycled Water	TWSD/LVMWD	1,321	Recycled Water
Total		3,495	

NOTES:

Corresponds with WUE Table 6-8 R.

Units are in acre-feet per year. Recycled Water total represents the purchased amount.

Table 6.1.2 Water Supplies — Projected									
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply <i>Report To the Extent Practicable</i>							
		2025		2030		2035		2040	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Purchased or Imported Water	From CMWD via MWD	2,191		2,208		2,226		2,244	
Recycled Water	From LVMWD	778		784		790		797	
Total		2,969		2,992		3,016		3,041	

Note: Volume in Acre Feet (AF)
 Note: Corresponds to WUE Table 6-9R.

Wholesale Water Supply

Water for use in the District is purchased through the CMWD. According to its annual Water Quality Report, 2019, Calleguas’ primary drinking water supply is obtained from the Feather River Watershed, located in the northern Sierras, and conveyed through the State Water Project (SWP). Colorado River water serves as a secondary supply source for the District during water supply deficiencies and is transported through the Metropolitan Water District’s (MWD) Colorado River Aqueduct.

The majority of water supplied to CMWD is from MWD as part of the SWP. The SWP is a series of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping facilities that convey water from Northern to Southern California. The water for use within the District is collected and delivered to MWD via the SWP and is filtered and disinfected at MWD’s Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills.

The Colorado River Aqueduct, which was built and is operated by MWD, consists of a 242-mile aqueduct delivering water from the Colorado River at Lake Havasu, where it is filtered and disinfected at Metropolitan’s F.E. Weymouth Treatment Plant, located in the City of La Verne. In 2020, MWD delivered 89,630 AF of water to CMWD, of which 2,174 AF was sold to the District for distribution. The quality of the imported water is shown in Table 6.1.3. For more information on the quality of SWP and Colorado River Aqueduct sources, refer to the MWD 2020 UWMP Update.

Table 6.1.3 Quality of Imported Water		
Constituent	Colorado River Water ¹ (mg/L)	State Water Project Water ² (mg/L)
Chloride	91	55
Sulfate	218	53
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	265	112
Total Dissolved Solids	579	252

NOTES:

1. At Lake Mathews - from 2020 MWD Annual Water Quality Report, Table 4-3
2. At Castaic Lake - from 2020 MWD Annual Water Quality Report, Table 4-3

The District has provided the following estimates for water supplies in order to meet demands. The findings from the MWD 2020 UWMP Update have confirmed that projected supplies under the single dry-year and multiple dry-year conditions would be sufficient to meet expected demands from member agencies from 2020 through 2040.

**Table 6.1.4
Wholesale Supplies – Existing and Planned Sources of Water**

Wholesale Sources	Contracted Volume	2025	2030	2035	2040
CMWD	No	3,553	3,480	3,410	3,342

Note: Units are in acre-feet per year

Note: CMWD does not contract with its retail purveyors to limit or guarantee imported water availability. The volume entered is a reasonable, normal year estimate of imported water available from MWD through CMWD, but not a contractual supply.

Recycled Water Supply

The District provides recycled water for landscape and golf course irrigation throughout its service area. The District’s recycled water system is discussed in further detail in Section 6.5.

6.2 GROUNDWATER

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (b)(1) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned course of water available to the supplier provide...a copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

10631 (b)(2) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned course of water available to the supplier provide...a description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.

10631 (b)(2) For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, provide a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

10631 (b)(2) For basins that have not been adjudicated, (provide) information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

10631 (b)(3) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including,

but not limited to, historic use records.

10631 (b)(4) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Groundwater is not a source of potable water to the District, and therefore this section of the UWMP is not applicable. Corresponding WUE Tables are left blank, accordingly.

6.3 TRANSFER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

There are no short-term or long-term transfer opportunities available to the District.

6.4 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

The District is not currently exploring the possibility of using desalinated water as a water source. However, CMWD is investigating desalinated water as part of its emergency supplies portfolio. The CMWD Board of Directors has adopted an update to its strategic plan in January 2016 that includes a focus on closely monitoring the permitting and implementation of ocean desalination projects being developed in California, with the consideration that such a project may be part of CMWD's supply portfolio in the future. For more information, refer to the CMWD 2020 UWMP Update.

6.5 RECYCLED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 Provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.

The District is committed to potable water conservation through the treatment and distribution of recycled water for non-potable uses. This decreases the amount of potable irrigation water utilized as landscape irrigation, and is a significant part in the statewide effort to conserve and manage potable water resources.

The District entered into a Joint Powers Authority with Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) in 1964 to treat wastewater at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia WRF), and recycling from the facility began in 1972. Since then, CMWD has joined the recycled water effort with LVMWD and the District by subsidizing the expense of pipe infrastructure for the District Service area to allow the area to utilize recycled water. Together, the three Districts are committed to maximizing the use of recycled water to conserve potable water resources through the treatment of wastewater and subsequent distribution as recycled water. Since 1972, the recycled water system of the Joint Powers Authority has evolved to distribute on average 6,200 acre feet per year (AFY) of water for non-potable use.

The current infrastructure consists of 4 tanks, 4 pumping stations, 3 reservoirs, and over 55 miles of pipeline. Each pumping station has between two and four pumps, with an individual pump capacity anywhere between 180 and 6,200 gallons per minute (GPM). Due to the constant fluctuation in daily demand, reservoirs storing approximately 15 million gallons are filled with recycled water to help meet peak flows when the quantity from the Tapia WRF is not sufficient over the entire Las Virgenes and Triunfo use area. In the event that these reservoirs run dry, the system can also be supplemented with potable water to ensure the irrigation demands are met.

Recycled water, used for irrigation purposes, is treated (as described below) and then distributed or disposed of as necessary. The recycled water system is designed to serve irrigation water for customers including golf courses, homeowner's association grounds, and public landscapes such as parks, schools, and highway medians.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (a) (Describe) the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

Wastewater from the District is collected by the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (TWSD) sewer system. Wastewater is sent to Tapia WRF where it is treated. Tapia WRF was constructed as part of the two district Joint Powers Authority described above, and treats wastewater for multiple service areas. The Tapia WRF was designed for a capacity of 16 million gallons per day (MGD). However, Tapia WRF has undergone modifications which have reduced its total capacity to around 12 MGD. These modifications, completed in 2010, improved the water treatment process to meet new regulations on the content of ammonia (set at 2.3 mg/L) and nitrate plus nitrite (set at 8 mg/L) in recycled water. When wastewater enters Tapia WRF, macroscopic materials are removed first. Large materials (e.g., rags and paper) are removed by passing the waste stream through a vertical slatted screen bar. Finer materials (e.g., eggshells and coffee grounds) are removed in a grit chamber. The flow is then slowed down and air is injected to keep small, organic particles suspended while allowing heavier, inert materials to fall to the bottom. These materials are removed from the wastewater and sent to landfill. At this point, the wastewater is 99% water and 1% solids. Following the initial treatment, the wastewater goes through primary treatment, which takes place in the primary sedimentation tanks. Most of the solids that remain suspended in the wastewater are allowed to settle to the bottom of the tank. At the same time, oil and grease float to the surface and are removed by skimming the surface. Waste collected from this portion of the process is sent to the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility.

The water is then sent to secondary treatment. This process cleans the water through a biological process, utilizing beneficial microorganisms. These microorganisms remove contaminants as they feed, grow, and multiply. The process is accelerated by holding the water in an environment optimized for the microorganisms to thrive. This is done monitoring oxygen and feed contents in the water through the organic content of the water and injecting air into the tanks. The microorganisms are then allowed to settle out and are returned to the secondary treatment aeration tanks, while the treated water moves to its final, tertiary treatment stage. Chemicals are added to the water to allow small particles to coagulate so they can be removed by filters. The water is disinfected with chlorine. After four hours, the chlorine is neutralized, and the final product is safe and ready to be distributed as recycled water for non-potable use.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (b) (Describe) the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

Currently, 100% of the wastewater collected by the District and sent to Tapia WRF is treated to recycled water standards, and available for use if necessary. However, the water that is not needed for recycled water use is either stored within the reservoirs or disposed. The total wastewater volume collected from the entire LVMWD service area for 2020 was 4,779 AF, as reported in the [2020 LVMWD UWMP](#). Based on historical flow rates provided in the [LVMWD, TWSD, CMWD Recycled Water Master Plan 2014 Update](#), TWSD accounts for 28.9% of the total contribution on average, or an estimated 1,190 AF in 2015. The estimated wastewater collected for 2020 is provided in Table 6.5.1.

**Table 6.5.1
Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020**

There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.						
100	Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system <i>(optional)</i>					
100	Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system <i>(optional)</i>					
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? <i>Drop Down List</i>	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020 *	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? <i>Drop Down List</i>	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? <i>(optional)</i> <i>Drop Down List</i>
JPA (LVMWD, TWSD)	Estimated	4,779	JPA (LVMWD, TWSD)	Tapia W.R.F.	No	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:		4,779				
* Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.						

Notes:

- Units are in Acre Feet.
- The value is the total amount collected from the entire Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) service area - as stated in the LVMWD UWMP 2020 (<https://www.lvmwd.com/home/showpublisheddocument/13459/637616788962730000>).
- Corresponds to WUE Table 6-2R.

**Table 6.5.2
Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020**

☒	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.									
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number (optional)	Method of Disposal	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level	2020 volumes			
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>										
Total							0	0	0	0

Note: Coordinates with WUE Table 6-3R

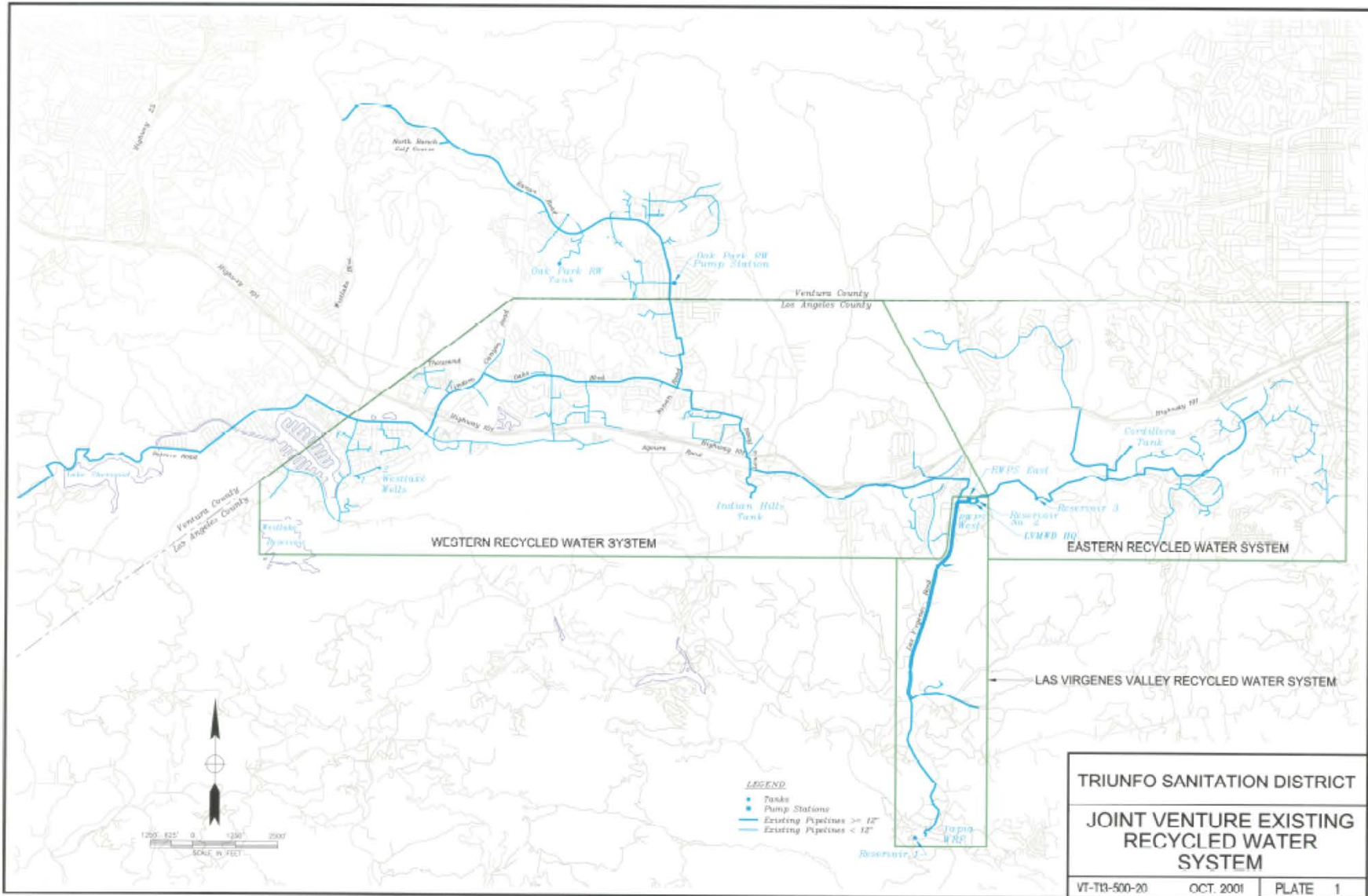
Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (c) (Describe) the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use

All reclaimed water use in the District's service area is subject to supply agreements through the District (TWSD purchased the system from Calleguas in 2017) and the Joint Powers Authority. Specifically, the District and LVMWD supply the reclaimed water from the Tapia WRF for distribution by the District. Tapia WRF is the single source of reclaimed water for the District's recycled water service system. The District offers discounting for using recycled water when compared to its Tier 1 potable water charges to encourage recycled water use when possible.

Under the Joint Powers Authority agreement, the District conveys reclaimed water at tertiary treatment quality levels. Current data suggests that the District uses about 0.69 MGD (772 AFY) in its service area each day (the remainder is supplemented with potable water). Reclaimed water is largely applied as landscape irrigation. A map showing the recycled water distribution system for the District is shown in Figure. 6.5.1 on the following page. Water purchased has historically been used to irrigate golf courses, school grounds, highway medians, parks and homeowner association grounds. The use of reclaimed water for irrigation reduces the need for potable water in the District.

Figure 6.5.1: TWSD Joint Powers Authority Recycled Water System



**Table 6.5.3
Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.								
Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:			JPA: LVMWD & TWSD						
Name of Agency Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:			JPA: LVMWD & TWSD						
Supplemental Water Added in 2020			0						
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water			N/A						
Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2020 Uses		Level of Treatment	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Agricultural irrigation									
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)									
Golf course irrigation									
Commercial use									
Industrial use									
Geothermal and other energy production									
Seawater intrusion barrier									
Recreational impoundment									
Wetlands or wildlife habitat									
Groundwater recharge (IPR)									
Surface water augmentation (IPR)									
Direct potable reuse									
Other	Type of Use	Landscape irrigation	Tertiary	772	778	784	790	797	-
			Total:	772	778	784	790	797	-

Notes:

- Units in AF
- [Source unknown.]

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (d) (Describe and quantify) the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

The District is no longer discussing proposed extensions of the recycled water pipelines to serve common irrigation areas maintained by homeowners’ associations and multi-family apartment complexes.

**Table 6.5.4
Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
6-14	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use *
N/A			
Total			0
*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. Note: Corresponds with WUE Table 6-6			

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (e) (Describe) the projected use of recycled water within the supplier’s service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

Table 6.5.5 compares the 2020 projected recycled water use from the 2015 UWMP to the actual 2020 use. Table 6.5.3 shows the current and projected recycled water uses within the District’s service area. The actual use for 2020 surpassed the projected use; however, this can be due to several factors including more people working from home throughout the majority of 2020.

Table 6.5.5			
2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020		
Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020	2020 Actual Use	
Agricultural irrigation	-	-	
Landscape irrigation (Includes golf courses)	720	763	
Golf course irrigation	400	-	
Commercial use	-	9	
Industrial use	-	-	
Geothermal and other energy production	-	-	
Seawater intrusion barrier	-	-	
Recreational impoundment	-	-	
Wetlands or wildlife habitat	-	-	
Groundwater recharge (IPR)	-	-	
Surface water augmentation (IPR)	-	-	
Direct potable reuse	-	-	
Other - Wholesale	<i>Net RW Use</i>	-	509
Total		1,120	1,281

NOTES: Corresponds to WUE Table 6-5 R.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
10633 (f) (Describe the) actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

TWSD, LVMWD, and CMWD all encourage recycled water use among their customers through financial incentives and assisting with the installation and adoption of recycled water for landscape users. For TWSD, recycled water is available at a discount to customers who use water, allowing financial savings while encouraging water conservation. In addition, the District provides technical support to landscape users interested in switching to recycled water. This encourages users to retrofit previous potable water systems with recycled water systems while educating them regarding the requirements and regulations of proper recycled water use and maintenance. Quantification of the results of the potential impact of the incentives is estimated below in Table 6.5.6.

**Table 6.5.6
Methods to Encourage Recycled Water Use**

Actions	Projected Results			
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Financial Incentives	324	324	324	324
Total	324	324	324	324

Note: Units are in acre-feet per year

In addition to the District’s incentives, MWD also has an extensive incentive program for encouraging the use of recycled water among its member agencies. Please refer to the MWD 2020 UWMP update for more information.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10633 (g) (Provide a) plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier’s service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

The TWSD/LVMWD recycled water system was implemented in 1972. Since then, the system has become sophisticated and efficient in terms of the treatment, delivery, and disposal of recycled water. The District includes in its annual budget funds specifically for maintaining, repairing, and expanding the recycled water system. Funds for this are provided solely through the revenue generated by recycled water sales.

6.6 FUTURE WATER PROJECTS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (h) (Describe) all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635.

Due to the fact that the District’s potable water service area is built out and the population is not expected to increase over the planning horizon, there are no capital projects in progress or planned to increase the quantity of water supply to the area.

Table 6.6.1 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.				
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.				
Pg. 6-18	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP				
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?	Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency

Notes: Corresponds to WUE Table 6-7R.

Notes: Triunfo Water & Sanitation District – Potable water distribution area is built out

6.7 ENERGY INTENSITY

New to the 2020 UWMP, urban water suppliers must include information that could be used to calculate the energy intensity of their water service. Required information is limited to that which is readily obtainable by the supplier for the listed operations. Appendix O of DWR’s 2020 UWMP Guidebook includes guidance on estimating the energy usage by each operation as well as submittal table templates to calculate the energy intensity of a supplier’s water operations. The

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table templates were labeled Tables O-1 (a, b, and c, depending on available data) and O-2 in the Guidebook. Only Table O-1C is relevant to the data readily available for the District.

Table 6.6.2 Energy Reporting – Multiple Water Delivery Products										
Urban Water Supplier:		Triunfo Water & Sanitation District								
Table O-1C: Recommended Energy Reporting - Multiple Water Delivery Products										
Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2020	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control								
End Date	12/31/2020	Water Management Process							Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is upstream embedded in								
Water Volume Units	Total Volume of Water Entering Process (volume)	Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Conveyance	Treatment	Distribution	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility	
AF		0	0	0	0	3415	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Retail Potable Deliveries (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%		0%		
	Retail Non-Potable Deliveries (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%		0%		
	Wholesale Potable Deliveries (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		
	Wholesale Non-Potable Deliveries (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%		0%		
	Agricultural Deliveries (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		
	Environmental Deliveries (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		
	Other (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%		
	Total Percentage [must equal 100%]	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	N/A	0%	N/A	
	Energy Consumed (kWh)	0	0	0	0	81,866	81866	0	81866	
	Energy Intensity (kWh/volume units)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	
Water Delivery Type		Production Volume (Acre Feet)	Total Utility (kWh/volu)	Net Utility (kWh/volume)						
	Retail Potable Deliveries	2134	23.8	23.8						
	Retail Non-Potable Deliveries	772	23.3	23.3						
	Wholesale Potable Deliveries	0	0.0	0.0						
	Wholesale Non-Potable Deliveries	509	23.5	23.5						
	Agricultural Deliveries	0	0.0	0.0						
	Environmental Deliveries	0	0.0	0.0						
	Other	0	0.0	0.0						
	All Water Delivery Types	3415	23.6	23.6						
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy										
N/A kWh										
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)										
Combination of Estimates and Metered Data										
Note: Corresponds to WUE Table O-1C										