

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2025 Update



TRIUNFO
WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction & Plan Preparation	1 – 1
1.1 Introduction	1 – 1
1.2 History and Background	1 – 2
1.3 Plan Organization	1 – 4
1.4 Water Service Reliability	1 – 6
1.5 Water Shortage Contingency Planning.....	1 – 6
Chapter 2: Plan Preparation.....	2 – 1
2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan.....	2 – 1
2.2 Regional Planning.....	2 – 3
2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure	2 – 4
2.4 Coordination and Outreach	2 - 5
Chapter 3: System Description.....	3 – 1
3.1 Service Area Physical Description.....	3 – 1
3.2 Service Area Climate	3 – 5
3.3 Service Area Population.....	3 – 7
3.4 Other Demographic Factors	3 – 9
Chapter 4: System Water Use.....	4 – 1
4.1 Water Use.....	4 – 1
4.2 Water Demand Projections	4 – 5
4.3 Water Loss Audit Reporting	4 – 11
Chapter 5: SB X7-7 Baselines and Targets.....	5 – 1
5.1 Water Conservation Bill of 2009 - Baselines and Targets.....	5 – 1
Chapter 6: System Supplies.....	6 – 1
6.1 Water Sources	6 – 1
6.2 Imported Sources.....	6 – 2
6.2 Groundwater	6 – 5
6.3 Transfer Opportunities	6 – 6
6.4 Desalinated Water Opportunities.....	6 – 7
6.5 Recycled Water Opportunities.....	6 – 8

6.6 Future Water Projects	6 – 18
6.7 Water Supply Summary	6 – 19
6.8 Energy Intensity	6 – 20
Chapter 7: Water Supply Reliability	7 – 1
7.1 Constraints of Water Sources	7 – 1
7.2 Reliability by Type of Year.....	7 – 4
7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment	7 – 6
7.4 Regional Supply Reliability	7 – 9
Chapter 8: Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8 – 1
8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis	8 – 1
8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures	8 – 2
8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages.....	8 – 3
8.4 Shortage Response Actions.....	8 – 4
8.5 Communication Protocols	8 – 12
8.6 Compliance and Enforcement	8 – 13
8.7 Legal Authority	8 – 14
8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation	8 – 14
8.9 Monitoring and Reporting.....	8 – 15
8.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures	8 – 16
8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction	8 – 16
8.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability	8 – 16
Chapter 9: Demand Management Measure	9 – 1
9.1 Introduction	9 – 1
9.2 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances	9 – 3
9.3 Metering.....	9 – 4
9.4 Conservation Pricing.....	9 – 5
9.5 Public education and Outreach	9 – 5
9.6 Programs to Assess & Manage Distribution System Real Loss.....	9 – 6
9.7 Water Conservation Program Coordination & Staffing Support	9 – 6
9.8 Other Demand Management measures	9 – 7
Chapter 10: Plan Adoption, Submittal & Implementation	10 – 1
10.1 Coordination.....	10 – 1
10.2 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10 – 3



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Notification Letters

Appendix B: UWMP Adoption Resolution

1 INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The California State Legislature passed AB 797, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) in 1983, which became effective January 1, 1984. The Act requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The act also requires urban water suppliers to update the UWMP in years ending in five and zero using a 20 to 25 year planning horizon. The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) fits this criteria and has prepared this UWMP addressing all the requirements set forth in the State of California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10657.

Since its passage, many amendments have been added to the Act. These changes are intended to encourage increased regional planning and the cooperative management of California's most precious commodity - water. As a result, UWMPs have evolved to become:

- Foundation documents and sources of information for Water Supply Assessments and written verification of water supply
- Long range planning documents for water supply
- Source data for the development of regional water plans
- Source documents for cities and counties preparing their general plans
- Key components of Integrated Regional Water Management Plans

For the District, the benefits of updating the UWMP extend beyond legislative compliance. This document is a reference document intended to complement other UWMPs by analyzing conservation issues and the water supply available to the unincorporated community of Oak Park. An effective UWMP aimed at developing a greater level of water conservation, awareness, and reliability requires the coordinated efforts on key tasks by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), and The County of Ventura, along with Oak Park residents. This document also summarizes the current and proposed water management activities performed by the District to provide dependable, adequate and safe water. The UWMP further identifies proposed projects with a description of resulting water costs, benefits, and implementation schedule.

Specifically, the goals of this plan are to:

- Provide a local perspective on current and proposed water conservation programs
- Review current conservation programs and efforts
- Evaluate potential conservation methods and identify improvements, as appropriate to the District programs
- Provide a general framework for the development of mechanisms for coping with both short-term and long-term deficiencies in regional and/or local water supplies
- Serve as a flexible plan that can be updated periodically to reflect changes in regional and local trends, conditions and conservation policies (at least once every five years in accordance with Section 10621 and 10644 of AB 797)

The District has prepared this UWMP in compliance with the State mandate and accordance with the best practices of water management.

1.2 HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The District was established on November 12, 1963, and is a public entity that provides wastewater collection and treatment, retails recycled water, and supplies potable water to the southeastern portion of Ventura County. The District is governed by a board of five directors who are elected by voters within the District's boundaries, and serves approximately 30,000 people, and, as a whole, covers approximately 50 square miles. However, potable water service is provided by the District in only 4.1 square miles of the overall service area. The portion of the District's service area where it retails potable water is Oak Park, which is an unincorporated community within Ventura County. The District serves over 12,200 Oak Park residents with potable water. The Ventura County Waterworks Districts and the California Water Service Company serve the potable water needs within the Lake Sherwood, Bell Canyon, and Thousand Oaks portions of the District's service area. The District's service area is illustrated by the overlaying of service area maps in Figure 3.1.1. Figure 3.1.2 provides a closer view of the Oak Park service area.

Potable water service is currently supplied solely by water that is purchased from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The overwhelming majority of water that is served within Oak Park originates from the State Water Project. Tertiary treated recycled water is produced at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility operated by the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA)— a partnership between the District and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

(LVMWD). The District receives recycled water from the JPA and retails it to customers in Oak Park and Lake Sherwood, and wholesales this same water to California Water Service Company within the District’s Thousand Oaks service areas.

The District operates 120 miles of pipelines for wastewater collection and manages 10,803 sewer service connections within its service area. The wastewater from these pipelines is fed via five pump stations to the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility. The Tapia Water Reclamation Facility treats 10 million gallons per day of wastewater, and produces the tertiary treated recycled water that is used to irrigate public and commercial landscaping such as golf courses, school grounds, highway medians and parks within the District and LVMWD’s service areas.

The District owns and maintains four potable water storage tanks with a combined capacity of 6.66 million-gallons, operates 41 miles of potable water pipeline, and delivers up to 70 million gallons of potable water each month. Table 1.2.1 summarizes the District’s potable water facilities. The District’s network of water storage tanks allows some in-system transfers between reservoirs in the event of water outages. Tank levels in each of the reservoirs are maintained for Ventura County Fire Department specifications, optimum water quality, and distribution system efficiencies. In addition, the District upgraded all of its metered services in 2015 to AMI technology. Usage data from these meters is available on an hourly basis to all potable customers within the Oak Park region of the District’s service area. The total potable water storage volume is approximately a two day supply.

Table 1.2.1: Potable Water Storage Tanks

STORAGE TANK NAME	YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CAPACITY (GALLONS)
Oak Canyon	2013	Concrete	2,100,000
Deerhill	1998	Concrete	2,100,000
Savoy	1990	Steel	1,600,000
Kilburn	1986	Steel	860,000

1.3 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The chapters in this UWMP correspond to the outline of the California DWRs’ “2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers”. The sequence used to present the information may be slightly different from that shown in the Act in order to present the material in a manner reflecting the unique conditions within the District’s service area. This UWMP is organized according to the following chapters:

- 1 INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW**
Chapter 1 describes the organization of the UWMP as well as a discussion of the importance and extent of the District’s water management planning efforts.
- 2 PLAN PREPARATION**
Chapter 2 describes the District’s process of developing the UWMP, including stakeholder involvement and coordination with key stakeholders.
- 3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION**
Chapter 3 describes the District’s service area, which includes the climate and demographics within the area as well as an overview of the area’s water system facilities.
- 4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION**
Chapter 4 documents historical and projected water use, including use by sector, within the District’s service area.
- 5 SBX7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS, AND 2025 REPORTING**
Chapter 5 outlines the baseline and target per capita water use reduction values, demand projection calculations and the method used to develop these projections. This chapter also demonstrates that the District achieved the 2020 interim water use target, and the 2025 water use targets.
- 6 NORMAL-YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION**
Chapter 6 outlines the sources of water within the District’s service area, including precipitation, wholesale imported water, groundwater, recycled water, desalination water, and transfer and exchange opportunities.

7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Chapter 7 outlines the reliability of the District's water supply and projects reliability for the next 20 years. This includes documentation of dry year scenarios.

8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chapter 8 outlines the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, mandatory prohibitions, penalties or charges for excessive use, revenue and expenditure impacts, and mechanisms to determine reductions in water use.

9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Chapter 9 describes the water conservation programs implemented by the District in an effort to encourage efficient water use in the Oak Park service area.

10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 10 briefly outlines the steps taken to adopt, submit and make the UWMP publicly available and the District's plan to implement the UWMP.

1.4 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY

This document describes water reliability under conditions associated with a normal water year, single dry-year, and drought lasting at least five consecutive water years, with projected information in five-year increments for 20 years. Consistent with the Calleguas and MWD UWMPs, the required reliability assessments are based on the following hydrologic conditions.

- Normal Year – The average of historic years 2024 to 2025 most closely represents water supply conditions available during a normal water year.
- Single Dry Year – The conditions for the year 2022 represent the lowest total water supply
- Five-Consecutive-Year Drought – The five consecutive years of 2018 to 2022 represent the driest five consecutive year historical sequence for water supply from the State Water Project, the District’s sole source of water supply. This five-year sequence is used to complete the water service reliability and drought risk assessments.

Between 2018 and the end of 2022, the State Water Project experienced its most restricted deliveries on record. Following calls for 20% reductions statewide in water use, outdoor water use was restricted by MWD to once per week beginning in June 2022 to conserve water supplies for the State Water Project dependent regions of MWD’s service area. Although for many years, Calleguas and MWD have promised water supplies that are sufficient to meet the projected demands under the hydrologic conditions during single dry and multiple dry years, there was considerable doubt that there would be sufficient water supplies in 2023 to meet minimum health and safety needs until the rains arrived in late December 2022. Calleguas and MWD have committed that they are able to mitigate the challenges posed by hydrologic variability, potential climate change, and regulatory risk through MWD’s supply capabilities and investments in storage and also through Calleguas’ own reasonably available outage supply stored in Lake Bard (7,500 AF) and the Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Wellfield (20,000 AF).

1.5 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Information on the District’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan can be found in Chapter 8.

2 PLAN PREPARATION

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10617 “Urban water supplier” means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems...

CWC 10620(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

CWC 10621(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) is required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) since it supplies water to more than 3,000 customers within its service area.

Public Water Systems

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10644(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

CWC 10608.52(a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

(b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24...

The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

California Health and Safety Code 116275

(h) "Public Water System" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

The District's 2025 UWMP utilized the Department of Water Resources (DWR) standardized forms, tables, or displays.

The District is classified as a public water system and is required to complete the UWMP as well as provide the plan to the DWR. Table 2.1.1 shows the District's Public Water System (PWS) information. The District will be submitting required information through the Water Use Efficiency Online Tool, as required for the 2025 UWMP.

Table 2-1: Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025 ¹	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 ¹
CA5610043	Triunfo Water & Sanitation District	4,606	2,174
TOTAL		4,606	2,174

¹Volume shown is in Acre-Feet/Year. Totals refer to the 'Consumption by Utility Class Codes Calendar Year 2025'. Total value represents wholesaler invoiced purchases during CY 2025.

Agencies Serving Multiple Service Areas/Public Water Systems

The District provided potable water to the unincorporated community of Oak Park. The District only provides water within its service area and therefore this subsection is not applicable.



2.2 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

The District will not be participating in a RUWMP for 2025; The goal of this UWMP is to address all the requirements of the California Water Code (CWC). As part of this effort, the District notified and coordinated with the County of Ventura, Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) and the general public.

Table 2-2: Plan Identification (DWR Submittal Table 2-2)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP
	Choose One:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional UWMP (RUWMP)

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
CWC 10608.20 (a) (1) Urban retail water suppliers... may determine targets on a full fiscal year or calendar year basis.

Fiscal or Calendar Year

The District uses Calendar Years for reporting data. Information regarding agency type, year basis and unit of measure used is presented on Table 2.4.1 below.

Table 2-3: Agency Identification (DWR Submittal Table 2-3)

Type of Agency (select one or both)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency is a wholesaler
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Day that the Fiscal Year Begins	
<i>Day</i>	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Acre Feet (AF)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Million Gallons (MG)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hundred Cubic Feet (CCF)

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier’s plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

Wholesale and Retail Coordination

The District was 100% dependent on imported water purchased through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California via Calleguas for its potable water supply from 2020-2025.

Table 2-4: Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Submittal Table 2-4)

The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.

Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Calleguas Municipal Water District ¹

Note: CMWD is the sole source of potable water supply.

Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10620(d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

The District ensured the preparation of the 2025 UWMP was coordinated with the appropriate water and public agencies. Calleguas, , LVMWD, California Water Service Company, and the County of Ventura were consulted and provided with drafts of the UWMP during Plan

development.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10642 Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code..

The District appreciates the importance different social, cultural, and economic elements within its service area can have on the quality and success of its plan and water conservation efforts. The District encouraged all members of the public to attend the public hearing, and the District solicited written input from the public.

Notice to Cities and Counties

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10621(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

The District sent notification letters to the following agencies approximately 60 days prior to the public hearing:

- County of Ventura
- Calleguas
- LVMWD

A copy of the letter is available in Appendix A, as well as the distribution addresses.

3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1 SERVICE AREA PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

*Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
CWC 10631(a) Describe the service area of the supplier.*

General Location Overview

Ventura County covers 1.2 million acres of land and is located northwest of Los Angeles County, south of Kern County, and southeast of Santa Barbara County. The western side of Ventura County, which spans 42 miles, borders the Pacific Ocean. The county's land mass north of Highway 126 is mostly mountainous and uninhabited due to the presence of the Los Padres National Forest; this accounts for 46% of the County's area.

The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) wastewater service area consists of Oak Park, Lake Sherwood, Bell Canyon, and the Westlake and North Ranch portions of the City of Thousand Oaks in southeastern Ventura County. The District provides potable water service only to the community of Oak Pak. Figure 3.1.1 illustrates the District's service area within southeast Ventura County.

Water System Overview

The District was established on November 12, 1963, as a public entity and supplies potable water, provides wastewater collection, and sells recycled water to the southeastern portion of Ventura County. The District is governed by a board of five directors who are elected by voters within its boundaries, serves approximately 30,000 people and, as a whole, covers approximately 50 square miles. However, only 4.1 square miles and 13,900 people make up the unincorporated Ventura County community of Oak Park where the District serves potable water.. The California Water Service Company and the Ventura County Waterworks Districts serve the potable water needs of Lake Sherwood, Bell Canyon, and the Westlake and North Ranch area residents of Thousand Oaks. The District's service area is illustrated by the overlaying of service area maps in Figure 3.1.1. Figure 3.1.2 provides a closer view of the potable water service area in Oak Park.

The District supplies potable and recycled water to its end users. The potable water supply is solely water imported by the State Water Project and purchased from Calleguas, a member agency of MWD. Tertiary treated recycled water is supplied from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia) made available through the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority. The District retails potable water in Oak Park area and retails recycled water within both the Oak Park and Lake Sherwood areas.

The District operates 120 miles of wastewater collection pipelines fed from 10,803 sewer service connections within its service area. The wastewater from these pipelines is fed via five pump stations to Tapia. Tapia treats 10 million gallons per day of wastewater, and provides recycled water that is used to irrigate public and commercial landscaping such as golf courses, school grounds, highway medians and parks throughout the JPA service area.

The District owns and manages four potable water storage tanks, with a combined capacity of 6.66 million-gallons, and operates 41 miles of pipeline which deliver over 70 million gallons of potable water each month. Table 3.1.1 provides a description of the water storage tanks. These tanks allow some in-system transfers between pressure zones in the event of water outages. Levels in each of the tanks are maintained for Ventura County Fire Department specifications, optimum water quality, and distribution system efficiencies. Presently the total storage volume is equivalent to approximately two days' worth of supply. In addition, the District upgraded all of its metered services in 2015 to AMI technology. Usage data from these meters are available on an hourly basis.

Table 3.1.1: TWSD Potable Water Storage Tanks

STORAGE TANK NAME	YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CAPACITY (GALLONS)
Oak Canyon	2013	Concrete	2,100,000
Deerhill	1998	Concrete	2,100,000
Savoy	1990	Steel	1,600,000
Kilburn	1986	Steel	860,000

Figure 3.1.1 – TWSD Service Area Map

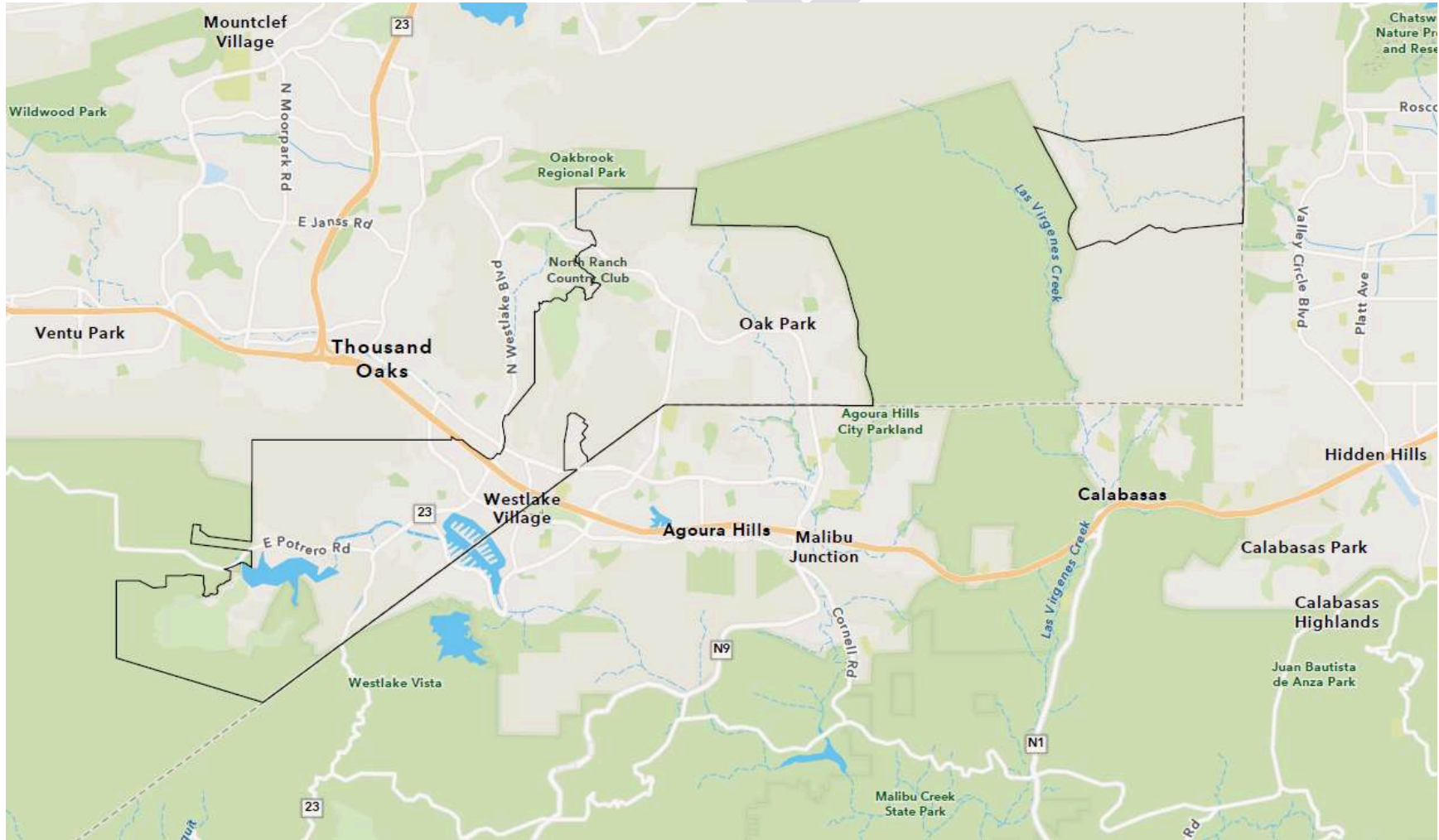
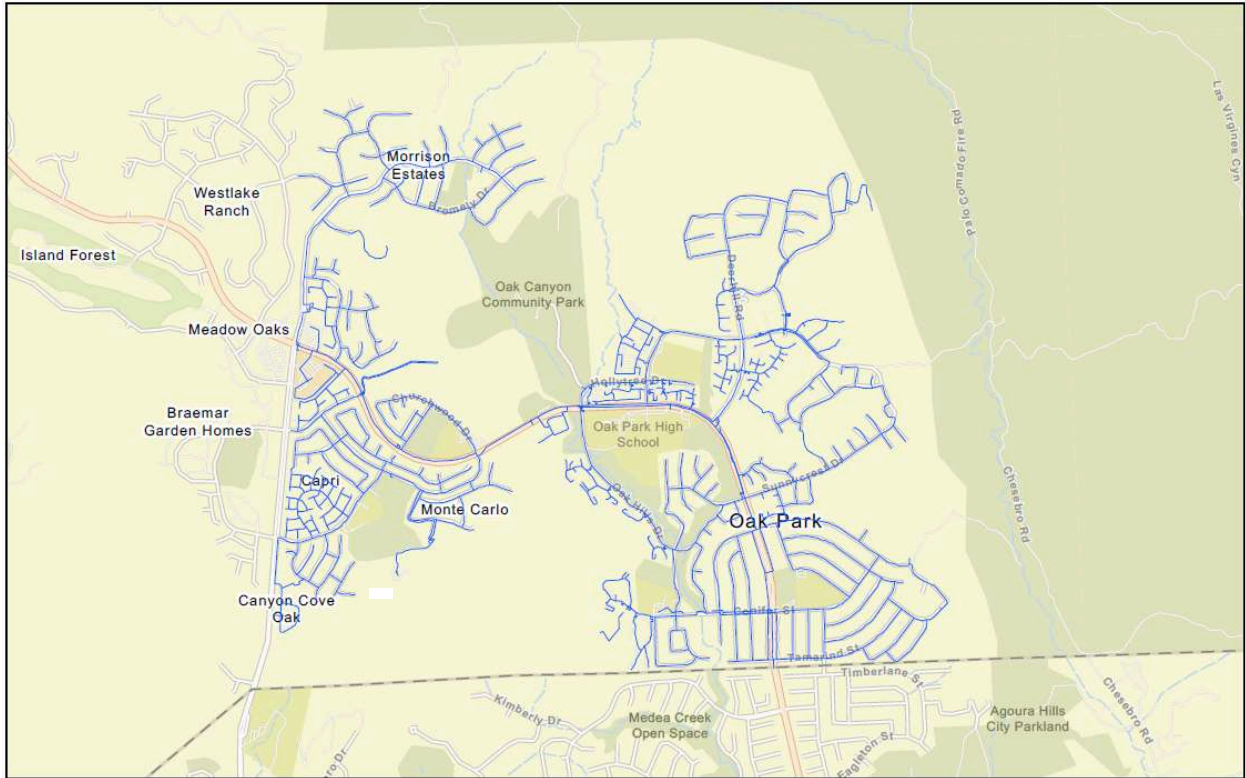


Figure 3.1.2 – TWSD Potable Water Service Area Map



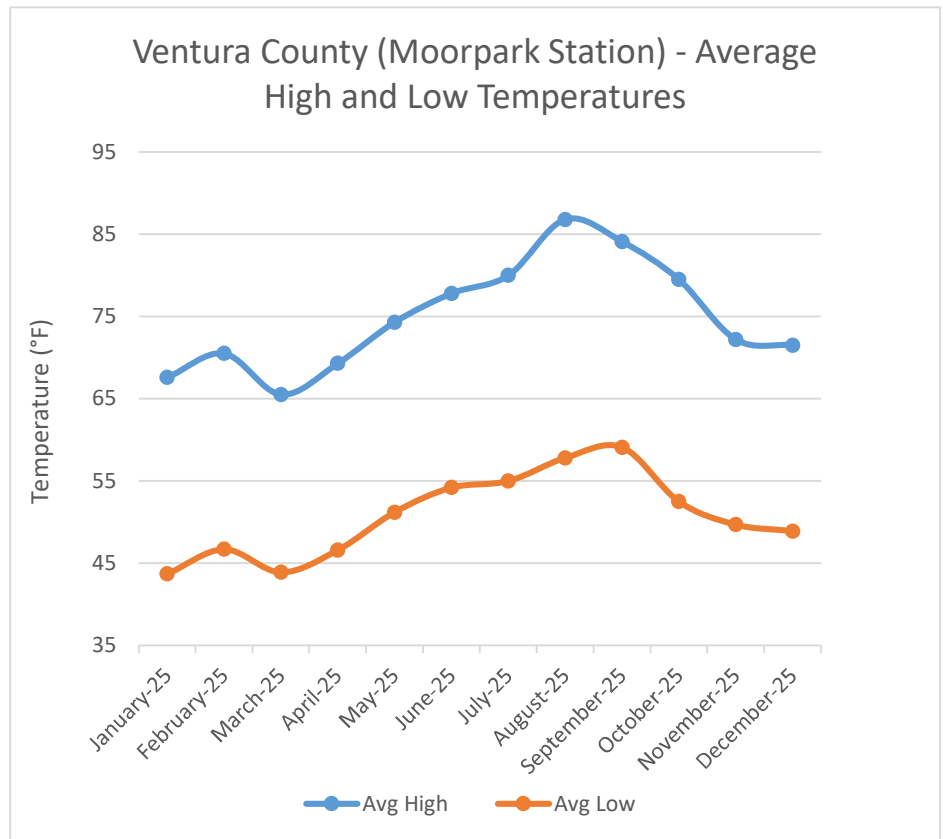
3.2 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

*Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
CWC 10631(a) Describe the service area – climate.*

Temperature

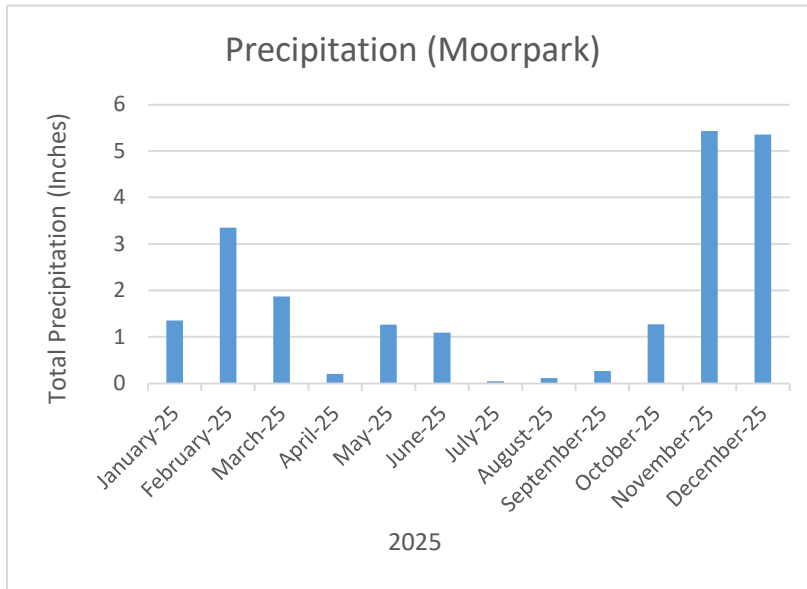
Southeastern Ventura County’s mediterranean semi-arid climate is temperate year-round, with warm and dry weather lasting from late spring through early fall. The temperature range is generally moderate as depicted in Figure 3.2.1; the average high temperature is 73°F and the average minimum annual temperature is 50 °F.

Figure 3.2.1 – Average Temperatures



Precipitation

Figure 3.2.2 – Precipitation



The area’s total amount of precipitation is approximately 10 inches annually with the majority of this rainfall occurring during the winter season. The monthly precipitation for 2025 is presented in Figure 3.2.2.

Note - California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) :<http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/> Moorpark, Ventura County Station #217

Additionally, seasonal variation in temperature, rainfall, and evapotranspiration rate are illustrated in Table 3.2.1.

Table 3.2.1: 2025 Climate Data and Evapotranspiration Rate (ETo) Data)

	AVG. HIGH TEMP (°F)	AVG. LOW TEMP (°F)	TOTAL PRECIPITATION (In.)	TOTAL ETo (In.)
January	67.6	43.7	1.35	3.37
February	70.5	46.7	3.35	3.04
March	65.5	43.9	1.87	3.53
April	69.3	46.6	0.2	4.62
May	74.3	51.2	1.26	5.5
June	77.8	54.2	1.09	6.22
July	80	55	0.04	6.76
August	86.8	57.8	0.11	6.7
September	84.1	59.1	0.26	4.75
October	79.5	52.5	1.27	4.15
November	72.2	49.7	5.43	2.28
December	71.5	48.9	5.35	2.65
Annual	74.9	50.8	21.6	53.57

Note - California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) :<http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/> Camarillo, Ventura County Station #152

3.3 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631(a) Describe the service area – current and projected population ... The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier ... (population projections) shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

There are approximately 13,900 people and 4,500 households that comprise most of the District's potable water service area, which is the unincorporated community of Oak Park. The California Department of Finance projects an overall population decrease for Ventura County based on the 2020 United States Census. County estimates show that the community of Oak Park was designated as at 'build out' in the 1990's. For planning purposes, this Urban Water Management Plan projects no changes in the current population for TWSD's potable service area. This is illustrated in Table 3.3.1 and Figure 3.3.1 by the negligible projected growth rate of the population.

Figure 3.3.1 – Projected Population Growth

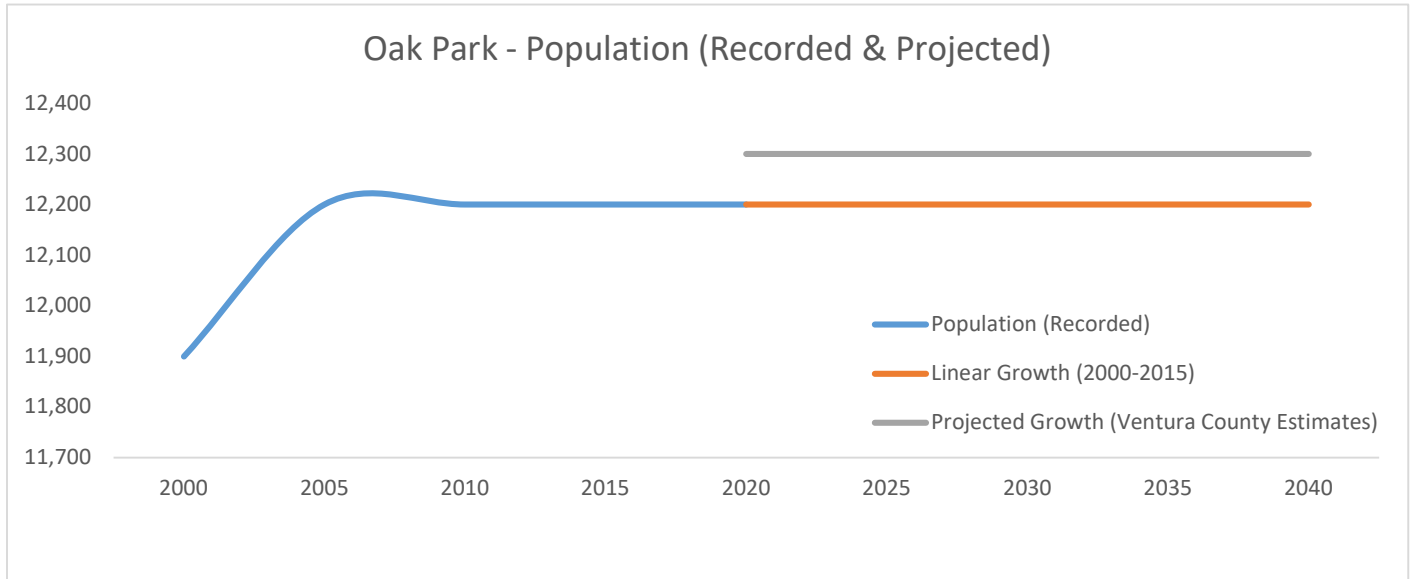


Table 3.3.1: Population — Current and Projected Oak Park Population¹ (DWR Submittal Table 3-1)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	DATA SOURCE
Population Served ¹	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	Ventura County Population/Dwelling Unit Data for Growth/Non-Growth Areas (01/26/2011) and 2020 Decennial Census

¹The area was designated as at 'build out' in the 1990's..

3.4 OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631(a) Describe the service area – other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning

As stated above, the District serves the unincorporated community of Oak Park. In 2025, the District supplied **4,600** customers, including residential, commercial, institutional, and landscape users with over **1,785 acre**-feet of potable water.

The District's service area primarily includes residential customers. However, the District also serves commercial and institutional customers. With most residents employed in other areas, there are no industrial potable water customers within the District's service area. Because population growth is similarly expected to be flat over the next 20 years, water use is projected to remain at the current levels over the next 20 years.

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

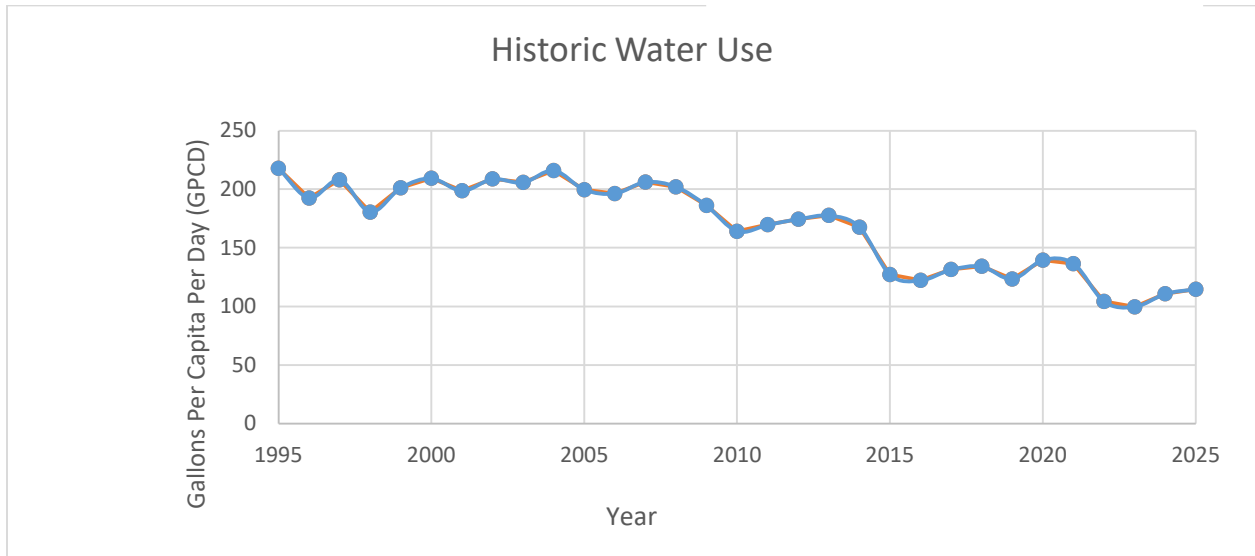
4.1 WATER USE

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(d) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, and projected water use (over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a)), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses: (A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape; (G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; (I) Agricultural.

Historic Water Use

Figure 4.1.1 – Historic Water Use



The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) currently serves approximately 13,900 people within its potable water service area. With the District designated as built-out, growth or increase in water demands are not anticipated in future years.

Key factors that affect water demands are: population growth, redevelopment, industrial growth, customer conservation, and changes in annual rainfall. For the District, customer conservation

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District - 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

and rainfall exhibit the greatest influence. Over the last 25 years, use of potable water per capita per day has reduced from a high of 218 gallons to a low of 100 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). Use has steadily declined since 2007 as shown in Figure 4.1.1 & Table 4.1.1, with 2023 having the lowest per capita water use in the past 25 years. On July 1, 2022, under mandate from the State of California, the District implemented a one-day-per week restriction for all outdoor irrigation with potable water. This was the primary reason for the minimum level that was observed during fiscal year 2023 (July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023).

Table 4.1.1: Historic Water Use

Fiscal Year	Gross Water Use (MGY)	Population	Usage Per Capita Day (GPCD)
2000	1,062	13,900	209
2001	1,008	13,900	199
2002	1,059	13,900	209
2003	1,044	13,900	206
2004	1,096	13,900	216
2005	1,013	13,900	200
2006	996	13,900	196
2007	1,046	13,900	206
2008	1,025	13,900	202
2009	944	13,900	186
2010	833	13,900	164
2011	861	13,900	170
2012	885	13,900	174
2013	901	13,900	178
2014	851	13,900	168
2015	645	13,900	127
2016	620	13,900	122
2017	667	13,900	131
2018	681	13,900	134
2019	626	13,900	123
2020	708	13,900	140
2021	693	13,900	137
2022	529	13,900	104
2023	506	13,900	100
2024	562	13,900	111
2025	582	13,900	115

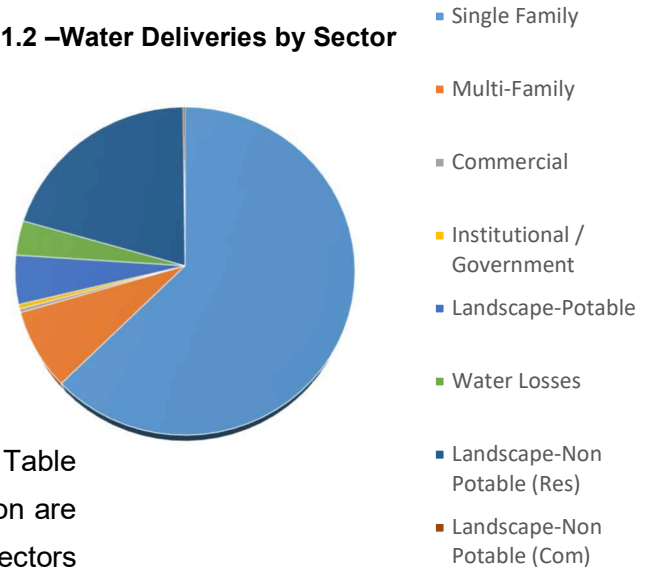
Note: Million Gallons per Year (MGY)

Current and Projected Water Use by Sector

In 2025, a total of 1,785 acre-feet of potable water were supplied within the District, as measured by metered sales and estimated distribution system losses. Average water deliveries, shown in Figure 4.1.2, are broken down into the following sectors:

- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Commercial
- Institutional/government
- Landscape Irrigation
- Other (pool and recreation)
- Distribution System Losses

Figure 4.1.2 –Water Deliveries by Sector



Retail water deliveries for 2025 are shown by sector in Table 4.1.2. The projections of water use in the following section are estimated based on water use averages in these same sectors over the past 5 years (2020 – 2025).

Residential Sector

Due to the lack of available developable land within the District’s potable water service area, significant new residential development is not anticipated. Residential customers are metered in a variety of ways within the District’s service area. All single family residences are served by individual meters. Multi-family residential complexes are served by a combination of meters. Some buildings have master meters that provide water to a group of units. Other complexes have individual water meters for each unit.

Commercial/Institutional/Government Sectors

Commercial users include markets, restaurants, stores, offices, and small businesses. The Oak Park service area does not have any industrial users. Institutional/government users include the fire station, all local K-12 public schools, the library, and restroom and drinking fountain use at public parks.

Landscape Sector

The District uses both potable and recycled water for the landscape irrigation sector. Landscape use has the largest fluctuation of all uses in the District related to fluctuations in temperature, precipitation, and evapotranspiration.

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District - 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Agricultural Sector

The District does not provide potable water for agricultural uses.

Distribution System Losses

The District's distribution system losses are calculated monthly and reported each year to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) using the Water Use Efficiency Portal and the American Water Works Association's Water Loss Audit Reports. See Table 4.3.1 for a summary of the status of water loss reporting for the past 5 years to DWR...

Table 4.1.4: 2025 Actual Water Use (DWR Submittal Table 4-1R)

Water Use Sectors	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume
Single Family		Potable Water	1,407
Multi-Family		Potable Water	176
Commercial		Potable Water	8
Institutional/Governmental		Potable Water	10
Landscape		Potable Water	108
Losses		Potable Water	77
Landscape	Residential	Tertiary, Non-Potable	458
Landscape	Commercial	Tertiary, Non-Potable	4
Potable Subtotal			1,785
Non-Potable Subtotal			462
TOTAL			2,247

Note: Units in acre-feet per year

4.2 WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

The District has historically relied on wholesale water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) as its sole source of potable water. The District also collects and treats the wastewater produced from its service area to tertiary levels. The treatment is done in collaboration with the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District through the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility. The District then retails and wholesales the recycled water produced at Tapia throughout its entire service area. Table 4.2.1 indicates the projected demands for both potable and recycled water within Triunfo's potable service area under average year conditions.

Table 4.2.1: Demands for Water – Projected (DWR Submittal Table 4-2R)

Water Use Sectors	Additional Description	Projected Water Use				
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	Potable	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Multi-Family	Potable	150	150	150	150	150
Commercial	Potable	10	10	10	10	10
Institutional/Governmental	Potable	10	10	10	10	10
Landscape	Potable	120	120	120	120	120
System Water Losses	Potable	50	50	50	50	50
Landscape - Residential	Non-Potable	460	460	460	460	460
Landscape - Commercial	Non Potable	10	10	10	10	10
Subtotal – POTABLE		1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
Subtotal – NON-POTABLE		470	470	470	470	470
TOTAL		2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210

Note: Units in acre-feet per year

Sales to Outside Agencies

The District historically identified the most cost-effective ways to utilize recycled water for irrigation within its service area to serve the dual purposes of disposal of treated sewage and offset of potable water use. The primary customers driving these decisions were the large private golf courses and public parks within the District’s service area. The District also sells and transfers recycled water it is allocated from Tapia Water Reclamation Facility to other agencies and wholesale customers. The existing and projected sales per customer are summarized in Table 4.2.2 for the areas outside of the District’s potable service area.

Table 4.2.2: Current and Projected Sales (DWR Submittal Tables 4-1W and 4-2W)

Water Distributed		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
California Water Service Co. (Westlake area)	Non-Potable	46	30	30	30	30
California Water Service Co (North Ranch area)	Non-Potable	300	270	270	270	270
Hidden Valley Mutual	Non-Potable	32	30	30	30	30
Lake Sherwood Development Co	Non-Potable	37	40	40	40	40
Las Virgenes MWD	Non-Potable	90	100	100	100	100
Total		505	470	470	470	470

Note: Units in acre-feet per year

The District has an excess of available non-potable recycled water because its sewer service area is much larger than its potable service area. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board has historically required all wastewater processed at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia) to be treated to tertiary levels prior to being discharged to the Malibu Creek. As an alternative disposal method, the District has constructed infrastructure to distribute this recycled water outside of its potable service area but within its sewer service area. The District has also participated in funding infrastructure within Las Virgenes Municipal Water District’s service area to distribute the excess recycled water it has available. However, beginning in 2030, the discharge requirements that will be placed on Tapia will require wastewater to be treated to levels cleaner than drinking water standards. Since the District’s sewer service area is significantly larger than its potable service area, the District expects to be able to offset a significant percentage of its potable water demands with this advanced treated and locally sustainable water source through indirect potable reuse.

Total Water Demands

The total past, current, and future water demands for the District are summarized in Table 4.2.3. There are no further planned expansions to the recycled water system because indirect potable reuse is expected to allow all excess recycled water to be used for potable purposes..

Table 4.2.3: Total Water Demands (DWR Submittal Table 4-3)

Water Type	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable <i>From Tables 4.2.1</i>	1,785	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
Recycled Water Demand <i>From Tables 4.1.4, 4.2.1, and 4.2.2</i>	967	940	940	940	940
Total Water Demand	2,752	2,680	2,680	2,680	2,680

Note: Units in acre-feet per year

Water Use for Lower Income Households

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
10631(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

The Housing Element of the Ventura County General Plan and the Oak Park Area Plan were used to determine the lower income housing projected water demands within the District’s service area. Due to the area being completely built out, no new lower income dwelling units were identified for construction within the planning horizon. Table 4.2.4 is provided to show that no lower income housing has been planned for construction in the community of Oak Park.

Table 4.2.4: Low-Income Projected Water Demands

Low Income Water Demands	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single-family residential	0	0	0	0
Multi-family residential	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Note: Units in acre-feet per year

Estimating Future Water Savings

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (d)(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area. (B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The District used water use trends that have been impacted by adopted codes, standards, ordinances and land use plans of the County of Ventura when projecting future water use. This info is reflected below in Table 4.2.5. The Oak Park Area Plan specifically requires the following actions that impact both potable and recycled water use within the District’s potable service area.

- OP-27.1 - The County shall require all development within the Oak Park Community to be connected to the sewer system. A will-serve commitment shall be obtained from the sanitation district prior to project approval.
- OP-75.1 - The County (of Ventura) shall require all discretionary development to include provisions for water conservation techniques and the use of drought resistant native plants wherever possible.
- OP-75.2 - The County (of Ventura) shall require developers of discretionary projects to submit a water conservation plan which should include consideration of low water usage landscape plants and irrigation systems, low or ultra-low water usage plumbing fixtures and other measures designed to reduce water usage.
- OP-76.1 - The County (of Ventura) shall require landscaping within discretionary development to utilize reclaimed water from the Triunfo Sanitation District where

economically and physically feasible

- OP-76.2 - The County shall require each residential tract to include at least one model home which shall utilize a water conserving landscape design (Xeriscape) consistent with the Ventura County Guide to Landscape Plans

Table 4.2.5: Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Submittal Table 4-3R)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of DWR Guidebook)	Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?
Yes	Yes
Sections/page numbers of plans that were utilized	Sections/Page numbers where accounting is found
Oak Park Area Plan Goals and Policies OP-27.1, OP-75.1, OP-75.2, OP-76.1, OP-76.2	All residential water demands are accounted for in Table 4.2.1. There are no lower income residential areas in the District's service area.

4.3 WATER LOSS AUDIT REPORTING

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631(d)(3)(A) Distribution system water loss

The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update in accordance with a rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

Distribution system water losses are quantified and reported each year to the Department of Water Resources on the Water Use Efficiency Portal. In FY 2024-2025, distribution system losses were 3.6% of total retail water deliveries. Table 4.3.1 provides verification that a water loss audit was submitted in each of preceding 5 years to the State. Current year system losses were summarized in Table 4.1.4, and projected system losses were included in Table 4.2.1.

Table 4.3.1: Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Submittal Table 4.5R)

Water System ID	Reporting Period	Report Submitted to DWR
CA5610043	FY 2021	Yes
	FY 2022	Yes
	FY 2023	Yes
	FY 2024	Yes
	FY 2025	Yes

Progress towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:
CWC 10631(d)(3)(C) Data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34 1

Table 4.3.2 below summarizes the District’s progress towards meeting the distribution loss standards enacted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Table 4.3.2: Progress towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR Submittal Table 4.6R

Public Water System ID #		CA5610043
Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System (Y/N)		Yes
Real Water Loss	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	0
	Units for Real Water Loss	GPSCD
	Number of Units (Connections)	4606
	Volume of Total Real Loss (AF)	59
	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	11.4
Apparent Water Loss	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	1.6
	Units for Apparent Water Loss	GPSCD
	Number of Connections	4606
	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (AF)	9
	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit Per Day	1.7

5

SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS, AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

5.1 WATER CONSERVATION BILL OF 2009 - BASELINES AND TARGETS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10608.40 Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department of their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631.

In order to improve the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, in 2008 Governor Schwarzenegger directed State water agencies to develop a plan to achieve a twenty percent per capita water use reduction by the year 2020. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7), passed in November 2009, provided the legislative framework to implement the conservation goals, and required retail water suppliers to detail their strategy for achieving the reduction requirement in their 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Updates.

Explicit methodologies were developed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to assist retail water suppliers in complying with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and they are detailed in the technical document, *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*, DWR, February 2016.

For the 2025 UWMP Update, DWR simply requires reporting on progress to meet urban water use targets. Table 5.1.1 provides a summary of the targets and Table 5.1.2 confirms the District continues to meet those targets.

Table 5-1: 2025 Compliance with SB X7-7 Targets

Was supplier part of a merger since 2020	Regional or Individual Target	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020	Actual 2025 GPCD	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual	183	140	Yes	115	Yes

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).

As described in Chapter 3, the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) receives an average of 10 inches of rainfall each year. The District's service area is 4.1 square miles. This means that, on average, a combined volume of 2,100 acre feet falls as rain over the District's service area each year. While this amount of precipitation is sufficient to support the native vegetation in the surrounding open areas, the wildlife and plant species along the Lindero and Medea Creeks, and to supplement the evapotranspiration losses of much of the plants and trees that have been introduced over time to the area, additional water supplies had to be brought into the region to support the original development of the area necessitated by population growth.

The District has access to both potable imported and non-potable recycled water supplies. The District obtains imported potable water via the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) originating primarily from the State Water Project, but also from the Colorado River. Calleguas is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The District purchased a total of 1,785 acre-feet (AF) of potable water for a population of approximately 13,900 in 2025. All of the indoor use of this imported water (697 AF in 2025) is collected by the District's wastewater system and treated at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia). The District also provides wastewater collection service outside of its potable service area. The total volume of wastewater collected by the District in 2025 throughout its entire service area was 2,356 AF, and all of this wastewater was treated to tertiary levels at Tapia. 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 4.2.1 for the next 20 years. Each of these supply sources is discussed in more detail in the following sections.

Table 6.1.1: Water Supplies – Actual (DWR Submittal Table 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Imported Water	Purchased from CMWD (State Water Project / Colorado River Aqueduct)	1,785	Potable Water
Recycled water	Provided by the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority	2,356	Tertiary Treated
Total		4,141	

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

Table 6.1.2: Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Submittal Table 6-9)

Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable	Projected Water Supply * Report To the Extent Practicable				
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Recycled Water	Non-Potable	2,300	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Recycled Water	Potable		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total		4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400

NOTES: Volume in Acre Feet (AF)

6.2 IMPORTED SOURCES

All potable water available to the District has historically been purchased through Calleguas. Calleguas’s primary drinking water supply is runoff and snowmelt from the Feather River Watershed, located in the northern Sierras. This water is conveyed through the State Water Project (SWP) to Southern California where MWD has the right to divert it from the SWP.

Colorado River water serves as a secondary supply source for Calleguas during water supply deficiencies and is transported to Southern California through MWD’s Colorado River Aqueduct.

The SWP is a series of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping facilities that distribute water from where it originates to contractors throughout all of California. The water delivered to the District is delivered by the SWP to MWD, filtered and disinfected at MWD’s Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills, and then delivered through MWD’s distribution system to Calleguas.

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 to MWD, where it is filtered and disinfected at MWD’s Weymouth Treatment Plant, located in the City of La Verne. In 2024, MWD delivered 72,740 AF of water to Calleguas, of which 1,785 AF was sold to the District for distribution. The quality of the imported water is shown in Table 6.1.3.

Table 6.1.3: Quality of Imported Water

Constituent	Colorado River Water (mg/L)	State Water Project Water (mg/L)
Chloride	106	40
Sulfate	225	90
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	272	148
Total Dissolved Solids	632	306

During the previous 5-year planning cycle, deliveries from the SWP were curtailed more severely than ever before over the 60+ years of operation of the system. The State provided 20%, 5%, and 5% of the contract amounts for water to all SWP Contractors in 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively. By spring of 2022, these curtailments on SWP deliveries became so severe that MWD mandated water restrictions for the “State Water Project Dependent” areas of its service area (including all of Calleguas’ service area) beginning in July 2022 by limiting outdoor watering to one day per week. Then in the first four months of 2023, California was inundated with rain and snow so much that all reservoirs on the SWP were filled to capacity. By April of 2023, the State committed to meet 100% of contract amounts for all SWP Contractors for the year, and MWD lifted all water use restrictions. In 2024 and 2025, precipitation levels were not as plentiful, but still sufficient to allow MWD to meet all customer requests for water without restrictions and also continue to refill its long term storage facilities.

During the planning horizon of this UWMP, imported water will continue to be the primary water

supply source for the region as the local groundwater basins are limited both in capacity and quality to meet existing demands for water. In addition, the regulatory and environmental climate within California significantly precludes the region from pursuing any construction of storage facilities to capture and use precipitation and runoff within the local region. As such, the District, in collaboration with its partners, has pursued alternative potable water sources that are discussed in more detail in the subsequent sections.

The District provided the following estimates for imported water requirements to Calleguas to meet demands over the planning horizon. MWD has confirmed to Calleguas that it will have sufficient supplies during all normal, single dry, and multiple dry year events during the planning horizon to not only meet, but exceed the projected demands it has for imported water..

Table 6.1.4: Wholesale Supplies — Requested Imported Water

Wholesale Sources	Contracted Volume	2030	2035	2040	2045
CMWD	No	2,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

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.

6.2 GROUNDWATER

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned course of water provide...

(b)(1) ...a copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 or any other specific authorization.

10631 (b)(2)...a description of the groundwater basin or basins

10631 (b)(2)...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

10631 (b)(2)...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, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

10631 (b)(3)...a description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years.

10631 (b)(4)...a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier.

There are no groundwater aquifers located within the District’s service area capable of providing measurable supply for municipal purposes. Table 6.2.1 is provided to comply with reporting requirements, but it is intentionally left blank as groundwater is not pumped by the District.

Table 6.2.1: Groundwater Volume Pumped – (DWR Submittal Table 6-1)

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not pump groundwater.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.					
Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0

6.3 TRANSFER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

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

The District is not pursuing any long-term transfer opportunities to supplement its available water supplies. On an emergency basis, the District does have interconnections with the adjacent water retailers (California Water Service Company and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District) that can provide imported potable water on a short-term basis during emergencies or disruptions to supply. The District currently serves recycled water outside of its UWMP service area but within its sewer service area. These can be viewed as transfers of water supplies to other agencies. This is done in three different ways.

Transfers to Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

If either LVMWD or the District have customer demands for recycled water that exceed their respective allocated supply, and there is excess recycled water available to the other member of the JPA, the excess recycled water is made available for transfer through the JPA. This arrangement is part of the operating agreement for the JPA and reduces the need to supplement the JPA recycled water system with potable water during high demand periods.

In addition, the District has participated in funding the majority of the JPA's recycled water infrastructure within LVMWD's service area because of the need for alternative means of disposal other than discharge to the Malibu Creek.

Recycled water service within the Ventura County Waterworks Districts' service area

Originally, portions of the recycled water system supplied by wastewater produced from Tapia were constructed by Calleguas to serve other retail agencies within their wholesale water service area. These extensions of the recycled water system historically focused on providing water to the large golf courses. However, in 2017, the District purchased these recycled water systems from Calleguas because they were located within the District's wastewater collection service area. In the Lake Sherwood area, potable water service is provided by the Ventura County Waterworks Districts. Between the championship caliber golf courses and common landscaped areas within this private gated community, a significant portion of the overall water demand is irrigation. The District continues to provide recycled water for these irrigation needs to reduce both the demand for potable water in these areas and the volume of treated wastewater that would otherwise be

discharged to Malibu Creek.

Recycled water service within California Water Service Company's service area

The California Water Service Company (Cal Water) provides potable water service in a significant portion of the City of Thousand Oaks where the District provides wastewater collection service. In the past, Calleguas similarly extended recycled water infrastructure to serve the North Ranch Country Club golf courses, and then in 2017, the District purchased this systems from Calleguas. The infrastructure also provides recycled water to the municipal landscaped medians, roadway shoulders, and parks located along the alignment to golf courses. By providing recycled water service to customers within the Cal Water service areas, the District has reduced the demand for potable water to irrigate these landscaped areas.

6.4 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 (g) A description of 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. See next section for a discussion on the planned use of indirect potable reuse as a more financially viable alternative for the District than desalination.

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 has been committed to potable water conservation through the treatment and distribution of recycled water for non-potable uses since its inception. This commitment has significantly decreased the amount of potable water needed within the District and has allowed for the service area to maintain vibrant landscaped areas at parks, schools, common areas, golf courses and roadway medians and shoulders..

The District entered into a Joint Powers Authority with Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) in 1964 to jointly treat wastewater from their respective service areas at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia). Reuse of this treated wastewater for landscape irrigation began in 1972. Together, both 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 between 5,000 and 6,000 AF of water per year for non-potable use.

The District's current recycled water infrastructure within its service area consists of one tank and one pumping station. The JPA system supplying the water to the District consists of 3 reservoirs, and over 55 miles of pipeline. These reservoirs store up to 15 million gallons of water to help meet the diurnal demand for the recycled water when the instantaneous flow available from the Tapia is not sufficient over the entire Las Virgenes and Triunfo use area. The recycled water system can also be supplemented with potable water to ensure irrigation demands are met.

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.

Tapia was designed for a capacity of 16 million gallons per day (MGD). However, the projected development levels for the service area of the JPA did not fully materialize and 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, 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 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. 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 these tanks. 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 and then are 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 is treated to recycled water standards, and available for use if necessary. However, the water that is not recycled is either stored within reservoirs or disposed. The total wastewater volume collected from the entire JPA service area in 2025 was 7,720 AF.. The wastewater collected within the District’s service area and treated in 2025 is provided in Table 6.5.1.

Table 6.5.1: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 (DWR Submittal table 6-2)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater		
Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025	Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Triunfo Water & Sanitation District	Metered	697	Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority	Tapia WRF, Place ID 266940	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2025:		697			

Table 6.5.2: Wastewater Treatment Outcomes Within Service Area in 2020 (DWR Submittal Table 6-3)

<input type="checkbox"/>	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.								
				2025 volumes of tertiary treated water					
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Does this plant treat wastewater generated outside of the UWMP Service area	2025 Volume of Wastewater received from UWMP Service Area (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Wastewater Treated (AF)	Water recycled within UWMP service area (AF)	Water recycled in District but outside of UWMP service area (AF)	Effluent Discharge that is not a permitted recycled water use (AF)	Required Discharge for Instream Flow (AF)	System losses and onsite use at Tapia (AF)	Transferred to Las Virgenes MWD (AF)
Tapia WRF, Place ID 266940	Yes	697	2,356	462	448	1,177	0	182	89

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

As discussed above, the District's wastewater collection area extends beyond the limits of its potable water service area. Historically, in an effort to dispose of treated wastewater and avoid discharging it to the Malibu Creek, the JPA identified an extensive network of potential recycled water customers and extended the system to serve these customers. As shown in Table 6.5.2, the District provides more recycled water for use than the volume of wastewater generated in its potable water service area. This is done by retailing and wholesaling recycled water in its wastewater service area outside of its potable service area.

All reclaimed water use in the District's service area is subject to the supply agreement with the JPA. The District offers recycled water at a discounted rate compared to the cost it charges for potable water in an effort to encourage recycled water use.

Under the JPA agreement, the recycled water is treated to tertiary quality levels. The recycled water is largely applied as landscape irrigation. A map showing the recycled water distribution system for the JPA is shown in Figure. 6.5.1 on the following page. The water is used to irrigate golf courses, school grounds, highway medians, parks and homeowner association grounds. The use of recycled water for irrigation reduces the need for potable water in the District.

Figure 6.5.1: Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority Recycled Water System

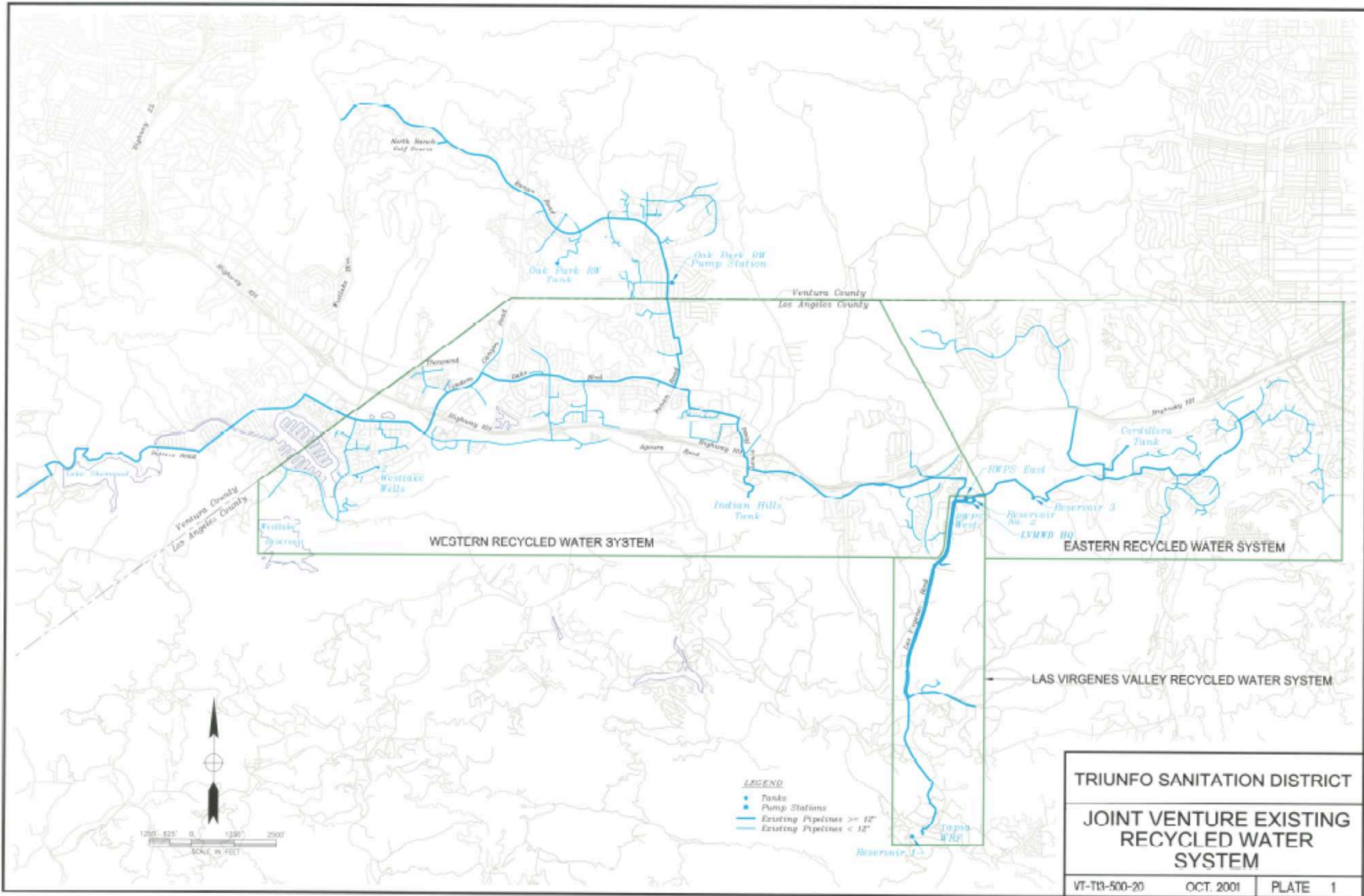


Table 6.5.4: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses within Service Area (DWR Submittal Table 6-4)

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633 (c)(e)								
<input type="checkbox"/>		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) :				Tapia Water Reclamation Facility / Advanced Water Purification Facility				
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :				Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority				
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume) Include units (OPTIONAL) :				0				
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :								
Use Type Drop down list	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	Volume
Landscape irrigation (excluding golf courses)	Non-Potable	462	500	500	500	500	500	
Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reservoir water augmentation (IPR)	Potable	0	1000	1000	1500	1500	1500	
Total		462	1500	1500	2000	2000	2000	0

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 has no plans to extend the recycled water system any further to serve additional customers. Effective November 2030, the California State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board have required treatment processes on the discharges from Tapia to the Malibu Creek that will produce water exceeding drinking water standards. As such, the JPA is undertaking an indirect potable reuse project to meet these treatment requirements through the addition of reverse osmosis, microfiltration, and advanced oxidation treatment processes. After this treatment, the water will be stored in the Las Virgenes Reservoir providing an environmental buffer until it is further treated through conventional surface water treatment and served to customers in the potable distribution system. This project accomplishes the State requirement for wastewater treatment and provides a new sustainable and drought resilient supply of drinking water to both Las Virgenes and the District.

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 2025 projected recycled water use from the 2020 UWMP to the actual 2025 use. Table 6.5.4 shows the current and projected recycled water uses within the District's service area. The actual use for 2025 was less than the projected use. This is due to three key factors:

- There have been lingering significant decreases in overall water use following the one-day-per-week irrigation restrictions implemented in 2022
- The State has instituted a new requirement prohibiting irrigation of non-functional turf areas. Although irrigation with recycled water is the most effective disposal method for wastewater, customers have elected to remove non-functional turf areas thereby reducing their recycled water use.
- The service area of the District received 21 inches of rainfall in 2025, more than double

the yearly average. Because recycled water customers are often those with large landscaped areas, their irrigation systems are managed by irrigation professionals that are acutely focused on efficient water use and adjust use frequently based on weather patterns.

Table 6.5.5: 2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual (DWR Submittal Table 6-5)

<input type="checkbox"/> Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020		2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
Use Type			
Agricultural irrigation		-	-
Landscape irrigation (Includes golf courses)		1,453	646
Golf course irrigation			300
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 - Wholesale	<i>Net RW Use</i>	-	
Total		1,453	946

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

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 District has historically encouraged recycled water use among its customers through assisting with the installation of recycled water infrastructure for landscape users, waiving connection fees, and providing recycled water at a discounted rate compared to potable water. However, with the decision to construct the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo, the District is no longer extending or expanding its tertiary treated recycled water service. Table 6.5.6 provides the anticipated increase in recycled water use as a result of the construction of the Pure Water Project.

Table 6.5.6: Methods to Encourage Recycled Water Use (DWR Submittal Table 6-6)

Actions	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Completion of the Pure Water Project	The Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo will be completed in 2030 allowing for IPR4	2030	1,500
		Total	1,500

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 2025 UWMP update for more information.

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, the only capital project in progress or planned to increase the quantity of water supply to the area is the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. This nearly half billion dollar project is a generation defining project to meet the dual goals of meeting the discharge requirements for Malibu Creek and improving the region’s water supply portfolio and reliability.

Table 6.6.1: Expected Future Water Supply Projects (DWR Submittal Table 6-7)

<input 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.					
		Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?		Description (if needed)	Water Type	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency (AF)
	Yes or No?	If Yes, Agency Name					
Pure Water Project-	Yes	-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District		Potable	2030	All Year Types-	1,500

6.7 WATER SUPPLY SUMMARY

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631 A plan shall...(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practical, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information.

Table 6.7.1 below compares the actual volumes of water used in 2025 to the total amount the District was entitled to in 2025. The volumes of water available during the planning horizon of this UWMP are shown above in Table 6.1.2,

Table 6.7.1 Water Supplies (DWR Submittal Table 6-8)

Water Supply	2025		
	Water Type (after treatment)	Actual Volume	Total Entitlement
		(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable	1,785	1,785
Recycled Water	Non-Potable	946	2,356
	Subtotal Potable	1,785	1,785
	Subtotal Non-Potable	946	2,356
	Total	2,731	4,141

6.8 ENERGY INTENSITY

Section 10631.2 of the Water Code provides the option for an UWMP to include information on the energy used to supply, extract, convey, treat, distribute, and store water that is supplied to customers. While the District does keep records of the energy costs it pays directly to the local power utility (Southern California Edison) for operating both its potable and non-potable water systems, the energy costs paid directly do not provide a meaningful representation of the total energy costs required to provide water from its source to customers. A significant portion of the true energy costs are built into rates from Calleguas (that pass along costs from MWD and DWR), the District's wastewater collection system, and the JPA that recover much more than strictly energy costs.

7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

7.1 Constraints of Water Sources

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631(c)(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practical

CWC 10634 The plan shall include information, to the extent practical, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Currently, the only source of potable water that the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) utilizes is wholesale distributed water through Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). Additional water supplies are obtained by treating wastewater at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia) and using it as recycled water for irrigation purposes only.

Table 7.1.1: Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Water Supply

Water Supply Sources	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic	Additional Information
Wholesale Imported Water	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
Recycled Water			✓		NA

Wholesale Imported Water

Calleguas identified in its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update that its water supply to the District is considered reliable and sufficient to meet demands. In addition, Calleguas works to ensure the distributed supply meets all State and Federal water quality standards. However, the reliability of the supply is dependent on several key factors

- Water quality of the State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River supplies that are delivered to the Municipal Water District of Southern California (MWD).

- Annual precipitation in the watersheds of both the SWP and Colorado River systems.
- The balance of water MWD has in long-term storage facilities and its capacity to deliver that water to where it is needed when it is needed.

Recycled Water

Recycled Water is treated as described in Chapter 6. This water supply is subject to seasonal variability, but routinely available. Water quality is the primary factor impacting the availability of this supply. The District must meet water quality standards established by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The District is impacted by these regulatory standards through the received wastewater at Tapia, pretreatment program controls, and potential emerging pollutants of concern. Tapia operates under a recycled water use permit which directs:

- pretreatment requirements for wastewater dischargers, and
- treatment processes at Tapia

to ensure that the delivered water is safe for supplemental irrigation use and complies with all water quality standards..

Potable Water Quality

The District only distributes potable water. All treatment of its potable water sources is performed by Calleguas and MWD. The District adjusts only operational aspects of the distribution system to control bacteriological growth, disinfection byproducts, and corrosivity of water. The MWD 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (covering the reporting period of January through December 2025) did not identify any contaminant detected above permitted Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). MWD has considered the risks to the quality of water supplied through the Colorado River and the SWP. MWD reports that increased salinity and chemicals (e.g., total dissolved solids, chromium VI, etc.), as a theoretical water quality event, will cause at most a 15% reduction in supply. However, MWD also noted if concentrations of these contaminants exceed the drinking water standards, blending strategies such as utilizing only small amounts of the affected water and blending it with potable, processed water would reduce the concentration to treatable and/or below limit levels. MWD has stated that it “anticipates no significant reductions in water supply availability as a result of water quality.”

Salinity

To prevent a reduction in supply, MWD has established a Salinity Management Policy, which sets the goal of delivering water with less than 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of total dissolved solids (TDS). Generally, this issue only impacts the Colorado River supply as the SWP has historically been observed to have significantly lower salinity levels (250 to 300 mg/L). In

comparison, the TDS concentration in groundwater sources is generally greater than 1000 mg/L.

In addition to affecting the potable water supply, high levels of salinity also reduce the quality of treated wastewater, which could potentially affect the recycled water supply. As recycled water is used for irrigation purposes within the District’s service area, high salinity levels can contribute to accumulation and may impact landscapes.

Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)

Chromium VI contributes to the measurement of Total Chromium, and total chromium levels are maintained at or below the MCL of 50 micrograms per liter [µg/L]. In a draft released by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) on December 31, 2010, a public health goal (PHG) for Chromium VI was proposed at 0.02 µg/L. A PHG is not an enforceable regulatory standard. However, state law requires the CDPH to use the PHG as guidance in developing an MCL. Meanwhile, many local water agencies are collaborating on research to determine effective treatment options for Chromium VI in the State’s drinking water sources. MWD tests chromium levels for its compliance with the current standard utilizing a test method below the proposed maximum contaminant level.

Table 7.1.2: Water Quality - Current and Projected Water Supply Impacts

Water Source	Description of Condition	2025	2030	2035	2040
CMWD Potable Water	No water quality issues expected	0	0	0	0
Recycled Water	No water quality issues expected	0	0	0	0

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631(c)(1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

- (A) An average water year,*
- (B) A single dry water year,*
- (C) Multiple dry water years.*

The District's current potable water supplies are imported to the region.. The reliability of this supply from Calleguas is related to supply by the MWD and deliveries via the SWP. Since the supply is not directly obtained by the District, the determination of reliability is largely determined by Calleguas and MWD. Although the District does not obtain its water directly from a natural source (e.g. groundwater or surface water), the District is committed (as is the case throughout California) to reducing water demands during times of drought in order to conserve water and improve reliability and sufficiency of future water supplies.

For the purpose of this Plan, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) defines average, single-dry, and multiple dry years as follows.

Average Year: A year, or an averaged range of years, that most closely represents the median water supply available to the agency.

Single-Dry Year: The year that represents the lowest water supply available to the agency.

Multiple Dry Years: The period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to the agency for a consecutive multiple year period (three years or more).

This planning cycle is unique just as each cycle has been since the Urban Water Planning Act was adopted. In 2021 and 2022, for the first time since the SWP was constructed, DWR issued final allocations of the SWP of only 5% of contracted Table A amounts for two consecutive years. Previously, an allocation of 5% was projected by DWR to only occur once during a 20-year planning cycle. In addition, the period of 2018-2022 saw the lowest 5-year average allocation by DWR of SWP supplies than at any other period since the SWP was put into operation. Then in 2023, California received such a deluge of precipitation that all reservoirs on the SWP were refilled and there was surplus water available. 2024 was then a very average year in terms of water supply availability. Table 7.2.1, therefore, reflects that the base years for

normal, single dry, and multiple dry water year periods for this planning cycle all occurred in the last 5 years.

Table 7.2.1: Bases of Water Year Data

Year Type	Base Year	Available imported supplies if year type repeats	
		Volume Available	% of Avg Supply
Average Year	2010-2020	2,100	100%
Single-Dry Year	2022	1,620	78%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2018	2,090	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2019	1,920	91%
Multiple-Dry Year - 3 rd Year	2020	2,170	103%
Multiple Dry Year – 4 th Year	2021	2,120	101%
Multiple Dry Year – 5 th Year	2022	1,620	78%

Notes: Units are in acre-feet per year (AFY)

In dry years, customer demand typically increases to offset evaporative losses in landscaping and increased temperatures. MWD has committed to Calleguas that they have sufficient water reserves to provide a reliable source of water to meet anticipated demands.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10635 Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

The following tables, 7.3.1 through 7.3.3, compare the total supply and demand identified in Chapters 5 and 6 for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. It can be seen that the supply available to the District, through Calleguas, is above the total demand for average and single-dry years, and multiple dry years particularly as a result of the District implementing the Pure Water Project.

MWD has committed to Calleguas to make available each year a volume of imported potable water (95,000-105,000 AF) under all hydrologic conditions that exceeds the volume of water it has purchased from MWD in any of the previous 5 years (75,000 AF). As such, the District has made the assumption that its projected available water supplies will be identical during normal, single and multiple dry years. In addition, by constructing the Pure Water Project, the District expects to have a surplus of potable water available in all years.

Table 7.3.1: Supply and Demand Comparison — Normal Year (DWR Submittal Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Demand Totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
Difference	2,190	2,190	2,190	2,190	2,190

Notes: Units are in acre-feet per year

Table 7.3.2: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Submittal Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals	3,920	3,920	3,920	3,920	3,920
Demand Totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
Difference	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,710

Notes: Units are in acre-feet per year

For reporting purposes, Tables 7-3 and 7-4 are provided to show the projected supply and demands during single and multiple dry years. The District is committed to water conservation efforts that are necessary to preserve water supplies during dry years. In the unlikely event of a water shortage that will not be mitigated by the Pure Water Project, measures outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan could also be implemented.

Table 7.3.3: Mult-Dry Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Submittal Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Potable Supply	2,090	3,590	3,590	3,590	3,590
	Non-Potable Supply	2,300	800	800	800	800
	Demand totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
	Difference	2,180	2,180	2,180	2,180	2,180
Second year	Potable Supply	2,220	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420
	Non-Potable Supply	2,000	800	800	800	800
	Demand totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
	Difference	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010
Third year	Potable Supply	2,870	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670
	Non-Potable Supply	1,600	800	800	800	800
	Demand totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
	Difference	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260
Fourth year	Potable Supply	3,120	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620
	Non-Potable Supply	1,300	800	800	800	800
	Demand totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
	Difference	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
Fifth year	Potable Supply	2,920	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,120
	Non-Potable Supply	1,000	800	800	800	800
	Demand totals	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
	Difference	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,710

7.4 Regional Supply Reliability

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10620(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

The District's water supply reliability is entirely dependent on the availability of the water purchased through Calleguas and the distribution and storage facilities that make up the District's water system. Calleguas has indicated that the supply they provide should be considered a reliable source for the next five years. There are currently no opportunities being pursued by the District to discontinue receiving wholesale imported water.

Table 7.4.1: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2026	Total
Total Water Use	2,210
Total Supplies	4,390
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,180
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	440
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,620
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	20%

2027	Total
Total Water Use	2,210
Total Supplies	4,390
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,180
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	440
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,620
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	20%

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District - 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

2028	Total
Total Water Use	2,210
Total Supplies	4,390
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,180
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	440
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,6200
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	20%

2029	Total
Total Water Use	2,210
Total Supplies	4,390
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,180
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	440
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,6200
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	20%

2030	Total
Total Water Use	2,210
Total Supplies	4,390
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,180
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	440
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,6200
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	20%

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Currently, the only source of potable water that the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) utilizes is wholesale imported water delivered by Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). Additional water supplies are obtained by treating wastewater at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (TWRP) and distributing it as recycled water for irrigation purposes only.

As shown in Chapter 7 of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) the District's potable water supply is considered to be reliable over the next twenty years in normal, dry, and multiple-dry year scenarios. Other factors besides changes in climate can affect the reliability of the District's supplies are discussed below. TO mitigate the potential impacts of water shortages, the District has developed this Water Supply Contingency Plan (WSCP).

Catastrophic Supply Interruptions

Catastrophic failures that put the water supply at risk include fires and earthquakes that could damage the infrastructure of the water distribution system. In the event of a catastrophic event that prevents the District from obtaining water for distribution, Calleguas implements actions and methods to continue supplying water to customers of its member agencies. Water reserves are available in Lake Bard, and it is estimated that Calleguas could provide at least 75% of its annual demand for all of its service areas for three to six months following a catastrophic event that disrupts the supply of water from MWD. In addition, methods to ensure that water is continually supplied to customers include stockpiling emergency pipeline repair materials and coordinating with the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the event of a catastrophic disruption of supply.

Any effect seen by Calleguas during a catastrophic event would impact the water supply to the District. As a result, the District is subject to the actions and rationing of MWD/Calleguas and the adaptive language to stages of rationing.

Regional Power Outage

The District has identified the possibility of a regional power outage and its effect on the water supply. In the event of a regional power outage, supply would continue through the service area by employing the use of emergency generators. The District has stationary generators located at both the Deerhill and Lindero Pump Stations. These two pump stations are the only stations that are required to supply water to all areas of the distribution system. Some areas of the system may experience a drop in water pressure from what they are accustomed to, but system pressure would be sufficient in all areas.

Earthquake

All District water tanks meet 2008 seismic safety standards. If some facilities are damaged during a catastrophic earthquake, the District can supply water from any tank to any distribution zone through zone interconnections and looped distribution pipelines to allow potentially damaged portions of the service area to be quickly isolated and repaired.

Currently, the District's total storage capacity is approximately 48 hours of average water use. In the event of a major earthquake that would disrupt the supply of water from Calleguas, the District would be required to implement mandatory water rationing consistent with this chapter.

With population growth, energy shortages, earthquakes, and the threat of terrorism experienced by California; maintaining the gentle balance between water supply and demand is a complicated task that requires planning and forethought. If a water shortage occurs, measures can be implemented to conserve the water supply at a public level. Below, stages are discussed during which various conservation measures will be imposed by the District.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

The District prepares an Annual Assessment of its available water supplies and anticipated demands each year. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to the shortage stage response actions in the WSCP during the current calendar year. This determination is based on known circumstances and information available to the District at the time of the analysis. The Annual Assessment is submitted to the State Department of Water Resources by July 1 of every year, as required by CWC Section 10632.1.

Each Annual Assessment is primarily based on the District's ongoing supply and demand tracking process performed monthly by operations personnel. These monthly analyses provide key information for Metropolitan, via Calleguas, to manage resources to meet a range of estimated demands and adjust to changing conditions throughout the year.

Decision Making Process

By June each year, District personnel determine the potential for a shortage in supply. If the potential exists for implementing this WSCP, a presentation of a completed Annual Assessment is made to the Board of Directors for approval of Annual Assessment determinations. This presentation will include a request that the approval of the Annual Assessment determination also appropriately trigger any recommended specific shortage response actions resulting from the assessment. Upon approval, District staff then formally submit the Annual Assessment to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1 each year.

Assessment Methodology

Because shortages are based on the difference between expected supplies and demand under assumed current year and dry year conditions, the evaluation criteria to be used in the Annual Assessment for determining a shortage include the following:

- Characterization of the current year and dry year scenarios based on best-available data,
- Estimation of available core supplies, and
- Estimate of projected demands

Together, these three criteria provide the necessary information to calculate shortage percentages by dividing the difference between total core supplies and unconstrained demand by total unconstrained demand, under current year and dry year scenarios.

8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

Population growth, energy shortages, natural disasters, climate fluctuations, and potential emergencies can affect the balance between water supply and demand and require planning and forethought. In the event that a water shortage occurs, standard measures can be implemented to conserve the water supply at a public level. The District uses a six-level rationing plan whenever the District experiences a shortage in the water supply. According to the plan, the General Manager, or a designated representative, is given the authority to declare a stage of action and implement reduction measures. Table 8.3.1 below provides an outline of each phase and the associated percentage of water supply reduction. These stages primarily impact the potable water supply and potable water demands.

Table 8.3.1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Planning

WSCP Stage Level	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition
Stage 1	Up to 10%	Applies at all times to prevent water waste and unnecessary water use
Stage 2	11-20%	Applies during periods when the possibility exists that the District will not be able to meet all customer water demands
Stage 3	21-30%	Applies during periods when the probability exists that the District will not be able to meet all customer water demands
Stage 4	31-40%	Applies during periods when the District will not be able to meet all customer water demands
Stage 5	41%-50%	Applies when a major failure of any supply or distribution facility, whether temporary or permanent, occurs in the water distribution system of the SWP, MWD, or Calleguas.
Stage 6	+50%	Applies when a catastrophic failure of any supply or distribution facility, whether temporary or permanent, occurs in the water distribution system of the SWP, MWD, or Calleguas, or District facilities.

8.4 Shortage Response Actions

The six stages of actions to take during a water shortage include policies to minimize the impacts of the water shortage, prepare for an increase in shortage, and attempt to conserve water to prevent further shortage. Table 8.4.1 provides an overview of the mandatory prohibitions and the consumption reduction methods the District implements to compensate for a water shortage of up to 50%.

Table 8.4.1: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
1	Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	up to 10%	No
	Limit landscape irrigation to specific times		No
	Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		No
	Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation		No
	Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		No
	Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		No
	Require automatic shut off nozzles on all hoses		No
	Restaurants may only serve water upon request		No
2	Other landscape restrictions or prohibitions	up to 20%	Yes
	Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		Yes
	Use of recycled water for construction site dust control, consolidation of backfill.		No

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District - 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

3	Additional landscape restrictions or prohibitions	up to 30%	Yes
	Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		Yes
	Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		No
	Requirement to use water recycling car washes		Yes
	Water feature or swimming pool restriction		Yes
	Other landscape restrictions or prohibition		Yes
	Water feature or swimming pool restrictions		Yes
	Board directed		Yes
4	Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	up to 40%	Yes
	Water allocations		Yes
5	Board directed	up to 50%	Yes
	Water allocations		Yes
6	Additional water uses reduction measures as stipulated by the Board	More than 50%	Yes

Stage 1 (0-10% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times in the District, as codified in [Ordinance TWSD-301](#). These actions contribute to a water savings up to fifteen percent.

- **Watering Hours:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- **Watering Duration:** Limit irrigation system watering to no more than 15 minutes per day per station. This does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour and weather-based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standard.
- **Rain Events:** Application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one-fourth of one inch of rain is prohibited.
- **Run-Off:** Application of water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes more than incidental runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.
- **Driveways and Sidewalks:** Application of potable water directly to driveways and sidewalks is prohibited
- **Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be repaired within five (5) days of observation and notification by the District.
- **Ornamental Fountains and Decorative Water Features:** Use of potable water in an ornamental fountain or other decorative water feature is prohibited, except where the water is part of a recirculating system, or the fountain is registered to the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Washing Vehicles:** Use of a hose that dispenses water to wash a motor vehicle is prohibited, except where a hose is fitted with a shut off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

- **Eating/Drinking Establishments:** Serving of drinking water other than upon request in an eating or drinking establishment is prohibited during a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency based on drought conditions. Establishments include restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served or purchased.

Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage (11% - 20% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water for water waste, apply during such time that the Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage is in effect:

- **Limits on Watering Days:** Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to 3 days per week. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than 2 days per week. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour. This provision does not apply to use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, or for very short periods for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Other Prohibited Uses:**
 - Use only recycled water for construction site dust control, consolidation of backfill.
 - The Board of Directors may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by the District after notice to customers.

Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage (21% - 30% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water and Stage 1 & 2 actions, apply during such time that the Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage is in effect:

- **Limits on Watering:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is restricted in accordance with the allotments in the latest version of the WSCP. Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to 2 days per week. During the months of November through March,

watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to no more than 1 day per week. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour. This provision does not apply to use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, or for very short periods for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be remedied within forty-eight (48) hours of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Other Prohibited Uses:**
 - No filling, cleaning and/or refilling of decorative fountains, ornamental lakes, or ponds except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of this supply shortage stage.
 - Residential car washing prohibited. Use car washes available with water recycling systems.
 - The filling or topping off of any new or existing residential pools or outdoor spas is prohibited.
 - Planting of new turf grass is prohibited.
 - Outdoor evaporative mist coolers are prohibited.
 - Main line flushing is allowed for emergency purposes only.
 - The District may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by the Board of Directors, after notice to Customers.

Stage 4 & 5 Water Supply Shortage (31% - 50% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water under Stages 1, 2, and 3, apply during such time that the Stage 4 and 5 Water Supply Shortages are in effect:

- **Limited Watering or Irrigating:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is restricted to allotments based upon lot size for

residential customers. This restriction does not apply to the use of recycled water or to the following categories of use:

- Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;
- Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;
- Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species;
- Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, daycare centers, golf course greens, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed 2 days per week;
- Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

Irrigation of all decorative landscaping in commercial centers is prohibited unless the area is irrigated with recycled water.

- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be remedied within twenty-four (24) hours of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Other Prohibited Uses:** The District may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by the Board of Directors, after notifying customers.

Table 8.4.2 provides the per-connection water allotments based on land use type and number of occupants under Stages 4 and 5. The allocations were developed and adopted by the District Board in 2014 based on each group's average water use from 2013 and allocations were set so that collectively the District would achieve the necessary level of water reduction.

Table 8.4.2: Water Allocations under Stage 4 and Stage 5 Declared Shortages

Group	Stage	Units (HCF/month)
Single Family Residential	4	19
	5	15
Multi-Family Residential	4	7
	5	6
Commercial (1 employee)	4	5
	5	4
Commercial (up to 4 employees)	4	19
	5	15
Commercial (greater than 4 employees)	4	65% of 2013 use
	5	50% of 2013 use

The District does not have specific prohibitions set in place to limit water use for pools, spas, or the like. However, the District Board will consider limiting this type of water use in future as necessary.

Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage (+51% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

At this highest stage of water shortage, District personnel will work with the Board to determine what further measures can be implemented. All water reduction measures from previous stages will remain in effect until water supplies return to normal. It is anticipated the region will have declared a state of emergency and the District will be looking to Calleguas, MWD, Ventura County, Cal OES and FEMA for allocations, relief guidance, and support.

Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Efficacy of demand reduction efforts is difficult to estimate or predict, but water savings are a function of the extent to which public information campaigns reach water users and the degree of consumer response to those messages. Consistent with the Communications Plan in the following

section, anticipated shortages will involve an appropriately sized outreach campaign to address the targeted demand reduction, which depends on the combined effectiveness of other shortage response actions.

8.5 Communication Protocols

Effective reduction of water use begins with effective communication; both with the public and heads of District management. Water personnel are responsible for communicating increasing water shortage conditions and educating both the public and District management about the necessity and ways to conserve limited water supplies. In addition, District personnel will collaborate with Calleguas and the Metropolitan Water District to improve water reliably and infrastructure. District personnel will strive to:

- Motivate the public to:
 - Increase conservation.
 - Follow voluntary or mandatory water use guidelines.
 - Participate in water-saving incentive programs.
- Raise awareness about:
 - Water shortage and/or drought conditions
 - Water sources, supplies, and reserves.
 - Local, regional, and state regulations
- Educate the public about:
 - Water supply reliability
 - Water infrastructure and delivery
 - Water quality
- Prepare District Management for:
 - Varying water supply conditions
 - Escalating supply shortage levels

Standard communication

Conservation as a way of life remains central to messaging during normal supply conditions. Regional rebate programs, indoor and outdoor water use efficiency, investments to maintain infrastructure, emergency preparedness, local supply programs, water quality, and regional supply reliability are among some of the themes that make up normal supply period's communications mix to encourage ongoing conservation actions. If the Water Shortage

Contingency Plan is activated at any stage, the District will use the following means to inform customers and other stakeholders:

- Daily interactions with customers by District operations staff in the field
- Daily interactions with customers by administrative staff via phone and email
- Social Media posts
- Regular updates to the District website
- Water bill inserts focused on conservation
- Direct mailers to customers with inefficient use
- Email notifications to all customers signed up for email notifications
- Community Events
- Direct contact with school administration staff
- Direct contact with property management companies for multi-family and business complexes

8.6 Compliance and Enforcement

In the event of a water supply shortage, violations of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Table 8.6.1 describes the penalties associated with single and recurring violations, as outlined in Ordinance TWSD-350. This includes a first warning, and subsequent fines increasing from \$100, and, on the fourth violation, a notice of intent to install a flow restrictor.

Table 8.6.1: Penalties & Charges

Violation	Phase When Penalty Takes Effect	Penalty or Charge
First Violation	All Stages	Written Warning
Second Violation within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	Written Warning and \$100
Third Violation within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	\$150
Fourth Violation within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	\$200
Fifth and Subsequent Violations within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	\$250 and subject to a water flow restrictor device of approximately 1 gpm

Note- Penalties increase for Stages 2 and 3; refer to Ordinance TSD-301, Section 10.

8.7 Legal Authorities

California Water Code Section 350 et seq. authorizes any public entity to declare a water shortage emergency and, upon declaration of that emergency, adopt regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water in order to conserve water resources during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution by the suppliers has been replenished or augmented. For the District, the Board of Directors, along with the General Manager, have the ability to declare a state of water shortage and enforce response actions appropriate to the scenario in accordance with Chapter 3 of Division 1 of the California Water Code. District Ordinances TWSD-300 and TWSD-350 provide additional clarification for implementing reduction measures depending on the severity of the shortage. This plan seeks to build off the existing ordinance, adding the additional measures to meet Water Code 10635. The District will also coordinate with the City of Thousand Oaks, the County of Ventura, and Calleguas whenever there is the potential for proclaiming a local water supply emergency.

8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation

Recognizing that a time of severe water shortage will have fiscal and social impacts to the Oak Park community, the Board of Directors for the District have established measures to alleviate these impacts to the District’s potable water customers.

To address the potential fiscal impact locally, the District has adopted a mechanism designed to increase revenues from customers as the supply drops and water costs to the District from its supplier begin to rise. This has the dual effect of 1) mitigating the fiscal impact to the District of a water shortage and 2) serving as an incentive to customers to work at conservation efforts. This is accomplished by assessing penalties for customers that exceed their allocations under Stages 4 and 5. The penalties are implemented in three-tiers based upon the amount of water customers use beyond what they are allocated. Table 8.8.1 documents how these penalties are applied. The water rate increases are based on estimated limited supply conditions to help meet the revenue in case of a water shortage.

Table 8.8.1: Penalties for Excessive Consumption

	Excess Water Charge 1	Excess Water Charge 2	Excess Water Charge 3
Use above allocation	0-6 HCF	7-11 HCF	12+ HCF
Penalty Rate	1x Tier 2 rate	2x Tier 2 rate	3x Tier 2 rate

Variation in the amount of revenue is already part of the District's financial planning. Revenues vary according to weather patterns and the availability of water supplies. In dry years, local demands increase, and the District may receive higher than anticipated revenues due to increased sales volumes. In contrast, in wet years, demands decrease, and revenues drop due to lower sales volumes. Such revenue surpluses and shortages could cause instability in water annual budgeting. To mitigate this risk, the District maintains financial reserves, with a minimum and target balance, to stabilize water revenues during times of reduced water sales. The reserves hold revenues collected during times of higher water sales and are used to offset the need for revenues during times of low sales. The District's practice of using reserves to buffer unexpected increases or decreases in budgeted revenue also applies to unexpected expenditure increases or decreases resulting from shortage responses.

There is also a cost to the District associated with the mere action of implementing the WSCP. During times of drought, the District absorbs these operational costs by deferring, on a short-term basis, maintenance of infrastructure, in order to focus energies on assisting customers in reducing their water use and maximizing the efficient use of limited supplies.

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

District staff track, log, and produce reports internally on water supply and demand volumes every month during all times. This is done to conduct a routine audit and assist in discovering leaks or water losses on a routine basis. The District has the ability, through its AMI program, to monitor and analyze the water use of all customers on an hour-by-hour basis. During a declared water shortage, these meters have proven extremely useful in helping to identify customers in need of assistance in meeting the restrictions put in place. Over the last two drought cycles, restrictions have focused on outdoor water use. Since outdoor use is typically controlled by customer irrigation systems that irrigate on preset schedules and consistent volumes, it is very straightforward to assist customers in determining when, exactly, their water use patterns are causing them to exceed their allocations or not follow the water use restrictions that have been implemented.

District staff prioritize customer assistance based on both the typical volume of water customer use and the amount that individual customers are exceeding their allocations. District staff minimize the amount of reporting of these findings as it has proven most helpful to go directly to customers in kindness to provide help rather than to report violations to regulatory bodies or watchdog entities. For the most part, customers tend to be unaware of their water use and

generally make adjustments in their use once they understand the importance and the cause for their violations.

8.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is re-evaluated on the same cycle as the Urban Water Management Plan is updated to ensure that shortage risk tolerance is adequate, and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. In the course of preparing the Annual Assessment each year, District staff consider the functionality of the overall WSCP and propose recommendations for the Board of Directors if changes are found to be needed.

8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

No special water features have been identified in the District that use potable water. The ponds and water features at all parks and golf courses within the District's service area utilize recycled water.

8.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

This WSCP is made available during update years to the public and neighboring agencies. Drafts are posted on the District website and distributed by email to interested stakeholders. In June of the year of adoption, the District holds a public hearing to answer questions regarding the WSCP and for the Board of Directors to approve the WSCP prior to submission to the Department of Water Resources.

9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10631 (f)(A)...The narrative shall describe the water demand management measure that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures: (i) Water waste prevention ordinances. (ii) Metering. (iii) Conservation pricing. (iv) Public education and outreach. (v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss. (vi) Water Conservation program coordination and staffing support. (vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) regularly reports on water conservation techniques to reduce the total demand of water throughout the District. The District has committed itself to the gallons per capita-day (GPCD) compliance targets (since SBx7-7) and to advance progress on the “Foundational” best management practices (BMPs). Good faith efforts continue with the “Programmatic” activities under the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) programs. The District was an early signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding Urban Water Conservation in California. The CUWCC represents a diverse group of water supply agencies dedicated to establishing guidelines toward implementing conservation measures and managing supply demands that were first established by the Urban Water Management Plan Act.

The District became a signatory to the CUWCC MOU established by the base year of 1997 (MOU was signed on November 28, 1994) due to the elevated concern stemming from the 1990 drought year and related to the problematic water supply for the region. Now urban water suppliers are broadening their scope of water supply portfolios with water conservation and water reuse

representing significant opportunity to reduce short and long-term imported water demand. The CUWCC has currently structured implementation of Demand Management Measures (DMM) compliance three ways: the 7 specific DMMs; choice of measures that can achieve greater savings (aka Flex Track); and savings goals via GPCD.

The District has chosen GPCD as its population is nearly all residential (higher degree of proximate accuracy) and there is less demand on internal staffing resources. Table 9.1.1 details only the elements required for the GPCD compliance track. It associates the BMPs listed in the CUWCC requirements to the UWMP DMMs required for reporting and tracking purposes.

Table 9.1.1: CUWCC BMP Organization and Names and UWMP DMMs

Category	BMP #	BMP Name	DMM #	DMM Name
BMP 1: Utility Operations	1.1	Operations Practices (Foundational)	1	Water Waste Prevention Ordinances
	1.2	Water Loss Control (Foundational)	5	Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss
	1.3	Metering with Commodity Rates (Foundational)	2	Metering
	1.4	Retail Conservation Pricing (Foundational)	3	Conservation Pricing
BMP 2: Public Education and School Education	2	Public Education and School Education (Programmatic)	4	Public Education and Outreach
			6	Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support
BMP 3: Residential Programs	3	Residential Programs (Programmatic)	3	Conservation Pricing
			4	Public Education and Outreach
			6	Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support
BMP 4: Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	4	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (Programmatic)	3	Conservation Pricing
			4	Public Education and Outreach
			6	Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support
BMP 5: Landscape	5	Landscape (Programmatic)	3	Conservation Pricing
			6	Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

9.2 WATER WASTE PREVENTION ORDINANCES

The District adopted ordinance [TWSD-301](#) (available on the District's website) on November 26, 2018 to address basic, permanent, community-wide water conservation and water waste reduction measures. In addition, the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, addresses efficiency for landscaping and facilitates additional conservation in a high demand area (outdoor irrigation). The MWELO ordinance is applied by the County of Ventura throughout the District's service area. This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) provides a framework for staged water reduction targets. See Chapter 8 for more information about the WSCP.

9.3 METERING

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 526 (a) ...Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, received water from the Federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract...shall do both of the following: (1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings...located within its service area.

CWC 527 (a) ...An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both the following: (1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

The DMMs require metering of existing connections. The use of meters for every service connection within the District since its formation is revenue driven. All known services are metered. Multi-family areas that have separate irrigation systems for greenbelt irrigation are identified and fitted with meters under homeowners' associations. Residential usage accounted for 94% of the GPCD in 2025.

Installation standards, within Oak Park, are code regulated through the Ventura County Building Code of 2022 (Ordinance 4655) and adopts the standards of installation of the California Plumbing Code.

In 2015, the District implemented an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) program to replace all of its existing meters. These meters have been in place since. The District provides a customer portal for customers to review their hourly water use and to set text and email alarms when the meter for their home or business registers continual flow or exceeds thresholds they set. The meters also provide alerts to District staff when they register reverse flow, low battery, or communication problems.

9.4 CONSERVATION PRICING

The District uses a tiered water rate structure to incentivize customers to use water efficiently that has been reviewed by legal counsel and Board adopted. The table below shows the current rate structure.

Table 9.4.1: Current Residential Rate Structure

User Class	Tier 1 (0-7 HCF)	Tier 2 (>7 HCF)
Current Rates	\$9.49/Unit	\$10.49/Unit

Note: Rates are current as of July 2025

9.5 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The District promotes water conservation and resource efficiency through the following programs.

Public Education and Outreach

The District maintains a public facing website and social media presence that provides information on the importance of conservation and rebate opportunities for water saving devices. Inserts are included with customer bills each month that regularly highlight season specific conservation actions customers can take to keep their water use efficient. In addition, the District’s wholesale supplier, Calleguas promotes conservation, education, and public awareness programs through its website, social media sites, tours and speaking engagements on behalf of the larger Calleguas service area. The District also offers free classes for customers in coordination with its neighboring water agencies on conservation topics – drought tolerant landscaping, drip irrigation, turf replacement, garden design, and fire-safe landscaping.

School Education Programs

The District’s service area includes one high school, one junior high school, and three elementary schools that are all part of the Oak Park Unified School District (OPUSD). Once per year, OPUSD invites District staff to make a presentation either to a particular grade or at a general assembly on water. The themes of these presentations include topics such as where water comes from, the importance of conservation, the Pure Water Project, and what the District does to provide water to homes and businesses.

Additionally, the District participates with the Metropolitan Water District in an annual art contest for students that results in a calendar for the following year highlighting the importance of conservation.

9.6 PROGRAMS TO ASSESS AND MANAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REAL LOSS

The District conducts both monthly and annual audits of its water supply and demand to determine if leaks or losses in the supply and distribution system exist and identify methods to address or repair significant findings. Monthly meter reads and supply volumes reported on bills from Calleguas are compared to the combined water use documented by the District's AMI system to confirm system losses. . Records of leaks and repairs are kept in the District's asset management system. If the metered sales remain within 10% of the total supply, the system is considered adequate. However, the data has shown losses within the District over the last 5 years have been consistently below 5% each year. The District uses the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Software to analyze water losses in the system and submits the completed audit to the Department of Water Resources using the Water Use Efficiency online portal.

9.7 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM COORDINATION AND STAFFING SUPPORT

Currently, the responsibility of a Water Conservation Coordinator at the District does not require a full-time position, so this role is filled as part of the responsibilities for the District's Public Information Officer. The conservation related duties include:

- Coordination and oversight of conservation programs and DMM implementation.
- Maintaining a log of conservation practices conducted throughout the District and the point person(s) assigned to each area.
- Acting as the point of contact to the public for general inquiries and requests for information.
- Communication and promotion of water conservation issues to the District senior management, and coordination of the District's conservation programs with operations and planning staff.

9.8 OTHER DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Below are a list of additional conservation related efforts and programs offered by the District.

Water Survey Programs

The District provides staff to answer phone questions and visit residential customers that have concerns about excessive water use or continual flows registered by their AMI meter. The District also provides assistance to multi-family complexes, businesses and dedicated irrigation customers on setting up their accounts on the AMI system customer portal to alert them to potential issues with their water use.

Residential Rebates

The District's retrofit program with water savings devices is largely conducted under the MWD rebate program presented by bewaterwise.com. District's residents are eligible for rebates on water conserving devices for their residence. Qualifying items include high-efficiency clothes washers, high-efficiency toilets (HETs), weather-based irrigation controllers (WBICs), rotating sprinkler nozzles, rain barrels, and soil moisture sensor systems.

Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Programs

The District's water use by the Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) sectors is less than 2% by volume per month and represents about 1% of all TWSD's water service accounts. The District is largely a new area and has determined there are no mixed-use meters. Any CII incentives for retrofit/water conservation activities are supported by the District under the MWD and CMWD programs only.

Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

The District's most significant commitment to potable water conservation comes through the collection, treatment, and distribution of recycled water for non-potable irrigation uses. Since the inception of the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority, the District has pursued water reuse and was one of the first entities in California to provide recycled water to customers beginning in 1972. As shown in Chapter 4, recycled water provides for around a third of the water demand within the District's service area.

10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL & IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 COORDINATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10635(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

The Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) provided copies of its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) update to the following agencies within 60 days of submission of the plan, as stipulated by the 2025 UWMP Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers.

- County of Ventura
- Calleguas Municipal Water District
- California Water Service Company
- City of Thousand Oaks
- Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10642 Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, the notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.

A draft of the UWMP was made available on the District's website and electronic versions of the plan were emailed upon request. A public notice, including the time and place of the hearing, was advertised in the local newspaper once per week for two consecutive weeks prior to the hearing, according to Government Code Section 6066. A summary of the District's coordination

efforts is provided in Tables 10.1.1 and 10.1.2.

Table 10.1.1: Coordination with Appropriate Agencies

Agency	Participated in UWMP	Commented on the Draft	Attended Public Meetings
County of Ventura			
Calleguas Municipal Water District			
City of Thousand Oaks			
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District			
California Water Service Company			
General Public			

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Thousand Oaks		
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Ventura		
NOTES:		

10.2 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10621(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

All amendments to the District's 2025 UWMP shall be adopted and filed consistent with the UWMP "Act" requirements.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10642 After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The plan was adopted by the Board of Directors on June 22, 2025 as prepared. A copy of the adoption resolution is provided in Appendix B.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10643 An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

The District will implement the strategies set forth in the plan immediately upon adoption by the Board of Directors. Details on the implementation of specific sections are detailed in their respective sections of the plan.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10644(a) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall 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.

Copies of the 2025 UWMP were provided to the following agencies within 30 days following adoption:

- The California Department of Water Resources
- The California State Library
- County of Ventura

Additionally, any amendments or changes to the plan will be submitted to the above agencies within 30 days after adoption.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10645 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 District provides an electronic version of the final 2025 UWMP on its website for public review within 30 days of filing the plan with the California Department of Water Resources. Additionally, a hard copy will be available for review at the District headquarters, located at 370 North Westlake Boulevard, Suite 100, Thousand Oaks, CA 91362.

A

NOTIFICATION LETTERS

B

UWMP ADOPTION RESOLUTION
