2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Final

JUNE 2026

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre-Foot
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AMI	Automated Metering Infrastructure
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BMP	Best Management Practice
CALWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CAPP	Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CCWA	Central Coast Water Authority
CEC	California Energy Commission
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Irrigation System
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMWD	Casitas Municipal Water District
COMB	Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board
CSD	Carpinteria Sanitary District
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVWD	Carpinteria Valley Water District
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL	Conservation as a Way of Life
CY	Calendar Year
DEQ	Dwelling Unit Equivalency Charge
District	Carpinteria Valley Water District
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day

GPD	Gallons per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
KWH	Kilowatt Hour
Legislature	State of California Legislature
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MPN	Most Probable Number
MWD	Montecito Water District
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
REC	Residential Equivalency Charge
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
SBCFCWCD	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
SCC	South Coast Conduit
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
ULFT	Ultra-Low Flush Toilet
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSST	WaterSense Specification Toilet
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WY	Water Year

1 Introduction and Lay Description

This section provides a brief overview of the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD or District) and the purpose of this 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). It also describes how the UWMP is organized and its relationship to local and regional planning efforts in which the District is involved. This section also provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

IN THIS SECTION

1.1 Introduction

CVWD is pleased to release this 2025 UWMP. This UWMP complies with the UWMP Guidebook (Department of Water Resources, 2026).

This section includes the following:

- Basis for Preparing a Plan (CWC §10617; 10620; 10621)
- Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance
- Fiscal or Calendar Year (CY) and Units of Measure (CWC §10608.20(a)(1))
- Coordination and Outreach (CWC §10631(h)

1.2 California Water Code

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). The law required an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) to adopt a UWMP every five years. This UWMP must demonstrate water supply reliability under both normal and drought conditions. The UWMP Act applies to wholesale and retail water suppliers.

Since the original UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions affect the reliability of each water supplier as well as statewide water reliability overseen by California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions. The current requirements are found in Sections 10610-10656 and 10608 of the California Water Code (CWC).

DWR provides guidance for urban water suppliers by preparing an UWMP Guidebook 2025 (Guidebook), conducting workshops, developing tools, and providing program staff to help water suppliers prepare comprehensive and useful water management plans, implement water conservation programs, and understand the requirements of the CWC. Suppliers prepare their own UWMPs and submit them to DWR. DWR then reviews the plans to make sure they have addressed the requirements; they submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the status of the plans for each five-year cycle. The Guidebook, finalized in January 2026, was used to complete this 2025 UWMP.

The purpose of this UWMP is for CVWD to evaluate long-term resource planning and establish management measures to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future demands. The UWMP provides a framework to help water suppliers maintain efficient use of urban water supplies, promote conservation programs and policies, ensure that sufficient water supplies are available for future beneficial use, and provide a response mechanism during drought conditions or other water supply shortages.

The UWMP is a valuable planning tool used for multiple purposes, including:

- Providing a standardized methodology for water utilities to assess their water resource needs and availability.
- Serving as a resource to the community and other interested parties regarding water supply and demand, conservation, and other water-related information.
- Informing other regional and Statewide water planning efforts, such as Integrated Regional Water Management Plans and the California Water Plan.

CWC 10632 also includes requirements for suppliers to prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP documents a supplier's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition should one occur because of drought or other impacts on water supplies. The WSCP is a standalone document that can be updated independently of the UWMP but is referenced and attached to the 2025 UWMP. The WSCP is provided in Appendix E.

1.3 UWMP Organization and Lay Description

The 2025 UWMP is organized as follows and includes a lay description of each section:

Section 1 – Introduction and Lay Description

This section provides background information on the UWMP process, new regulatory requirements, and an overview of the information covered throughout the remaining sections. This section also provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including coordination and outreach efforts.

Section 2 – System Description

This section describes the District's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses. The District maintains five groundwater production wells, two of which are active. The District maintains three potable water reservoirs and approximately 90 miles of distribution pipelines. As discussed throughout this report, the District relies on physical infrastructure owned and operated by other entities outside its service area for surface water.

The District serves water to 15,867 people in the City of Carpinteria and unincorporated parts of Santa Barbara County adjacent to the city. By 2050, the District is projected to serve 16,889 people in the same area. The main land uses (and water demand) within the service area are agricultural and residential. Climate within the District's service area is Mediterranean in character. Summers are usually dry with generally mild temperatures and winters have light to moderate quantities of precipitation (predominantly in the form of rainfall) with cool temperatures.

Section 3 – Water Use Characterization

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses through 2050 within the water service area. In 2025, the District's customers were comprised of approximately 65% residential, 16% public authority, 8% agricultural, 6% commercial or industrial, and 5% other customer account types. In 2025, the District used 3,804 acre-feet (AF) of water. Fifty percent of this was agricultural demand, 32% was residential, and the rest was a mixture of commercial, industrial, hospitality, public authority, landscape irrigation, and system losses. By 2050, water use is projected to increase to 4,045 AFY.

Section 4 – Water Supply Characterization

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. The District's supplies come from three main sources: District-owned groundwater production wells tapped into the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, imported water from the State Water Project (SWP), and surface water from the regional Cachuma Project. Under an existing 1993 agreement, the District transfers a portion of its SWP allocation to the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1, in exchange for their Cachuma Project water.

The District is expected to have 5,065 AFY of supply in 2030, which is greater than the District has currently due to the addition of 1,000 AFY from the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project (CAPP). CAPP will produce purified, recycled water from the Carpinteria Sanitary District's (CSD) wastewater treatment plant. This purified water will be a drought-resistant supply that will be injected into the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. The District's allocated supply from the SWP is currently highly variable from year to year, and its reliability is expected to decrease over time due to climate changes and environmental constraints.

Section 5 – Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section describes the water service reliability through 2050 and includes the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for the next five years. In normal years, single dry years, and five-year consecutive dry year periods that may occur from 2030 to 2050, the District anticipates having sufficient water supply to meet demand.

Section 6 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This section includes an overview of the standalone WSCP. The complete WSCP is included as Appendix EAppendix D. The WSCP can be amended separately from this UWMP.

Section 7 – Demand Management Measures

This section describes the District's efforts to promote conservation and reduce water demand, including discussions of specific demand management measures (DMMs).

1.4 Basis for Preparing UWMP

The District provided water service to 4,591 connections in 2025. The District's Public Water System Number is 4210001 and qualifies as an "urban water supplier" in accordance with the CWC (§10617). As an urban water supplier, the District is required to prepare, adopt, and submit to DWR a UWMP every five years. This UWMP is an individual UWMP and is not part of a regional UWMP.

1.5 Public Review, Adoption, and Submittal

Preparation of the UWMP requires the following coordination and outreach:

- Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets. (CWC §10608.26(a))
- Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. (CWC §10621(b))
- Provide supporting documentation that WSCP has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR. (CWC §10635(b))
- Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. (CWC §10642)
- Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan. (CWC §10642)
- Water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water. (CWC §10642)
- Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption. (CWC §10644(a)(1))
- Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours. (CWC §10645)
- 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. (CWC §10620(d)(2))

The District provided a 60-day advanced notification letter regarding an update of the UWMP and a public hearing to the following:

- Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB)
- Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD)
- Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)

- City of Carpinteria
- City of Santa Barbara
- County of Santa Barbara
    - County of Santa Barbara Water Agency
    - Planning and Development
    - Executive Office
- Montecito Water District (MWD)

Follow up notification was provided to these entities with the date of the public hearing for the 2025 UWMP. Copies of the notification are provided in Appendix B.

In addition to the notification provided to the entities listed above, the District encouraged participation in the UWMP process from its stakeholders and members of the public by holding a public hearing on June 24, 2026, prior to adoption of the 2025 UWMP. In support of the public hearing, which was noticed twice in the Coastal View newspaper, consistent with Government Code Section 6066's noticing requirements, the District made the Draft UWMP available for public review and comment at the District's office, 1301 Santa Ynez Ave, Carpinteria, California, 93014, during normal business hours and the District's website. A copy of this newspaper notice is included in Appendix B. The Draft UWMP was available from June 10, 2026 to June 24, 2026 for public review. No public comments were received.

The District adopted the UWMP at a Board Meeting on June 24, 2026. A copy of the District's resolution adopting the UWMP is provided in Appendix B of the adopted 2025 UWMP. The adopted 2025 UWMP will be available at the District's office within 30 days of adoption, as well as posted to the District's website. Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 UWMP, the District provided a copy to DWR through the WUE Database portal, submitted a copy to the State Library, and notified the City of Carpinteria and County of Santa Barbara of availability of the 2025 UWMP.

As part of the 2025 UWMP public review and adoption process, the District also made its updated 2025 WSCP available for public review in advance of adoption, adopted it concurrently with the 2025 UWMP, and submitted the WSCP to DWR as required in CWC §10644(b). The WSCP, included here as Appendix E, can be updated at any time by the District separately from updates to the UWMP.

Should the District amend its 2025 UWMP or WSCP, it will follow the same notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal procedures required for the original 2025 UWMP and WSCP, as described above.

2 System Description

This section describes CVWD's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

IN THIS SECTION

- General Description
- Service Area Boundary Map
- District Facilities
- Service Area Climate, Demographics, and Socioeconomics
- Land Uses

2.1 General Description

CVWD was established in 1941. To provide more reliable service to its customers, the District acquired three different water companies within its boundaries. The first water company the District acquired was the Shepard Mesa Mutual Water Company on February 8, 1955. Subsequently, Ocean Oaks Water Company was transferred to the District on July 6, 1957. Carpinteria Water Company, founded in 1919 by Frank L. Stewart, was the third and largest water company to be acquired by the District. At the time of purchase and transfer of the Carpinteria Water Company to the District on July 1, 1964, active service connections totaled approximately 1,600 (CCWA, 2011).

2.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

The District is located on the coast of California 80 miles north of Los Angeles and 12 miles southeast of Santa Barbara (see Figure 2-1). The District's service area encompasses an area extending along the south coast of the County of Santa Barbara easterly from the Toro Canyon area to the Ventura County line. See Figure 2-2 for a map of the District boundary. The Foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains lay to the north and the ocean to the south of the valley. The District's service area contains approximately 11,098 acres (17.3 square miles). Figure 2-2 shows CVWD's service area boundary map and surrounding area. The service area has not changed since the 2020 UWMP.

2.3 District Facilities

The District's major facilities include groundwater wells, reservoirs, and distribution pipelines. The general location of District facilities is provided in Figure 2-3.

The District owns and operates five groundwater wells and, of these, two are active wells constructed within the last 25 years (Headquarters Well and El Carro #2 Well) with a combined capacity to produce approximately 3.2 million gallons per day (MGD) (2,900 AFY). The Smillie Well is planned for replacement in 2027 with an anticipated capacity of 0.7 MGD (650 AFY). These wells will help meet the peak demands and provide some redundancy in the groundwater supply reliability. Additional details regarding District groundwater extractions provided in Section 4.

The District owns and operates three potable water reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of approximately 10.68 AF. These reservoirs include Shepard Mesa (0.15 AF), Foothill (9 AF), and Gobernador (1.53 AF). USBR owns two additional reservoirs in the area including Ortega Reservoir (60 AF) and Carpinteria Reservoir (44 AF). These are operated by COMB on behalf of the USBR.

Figure 2-1. District's Service Area Vicinity Map

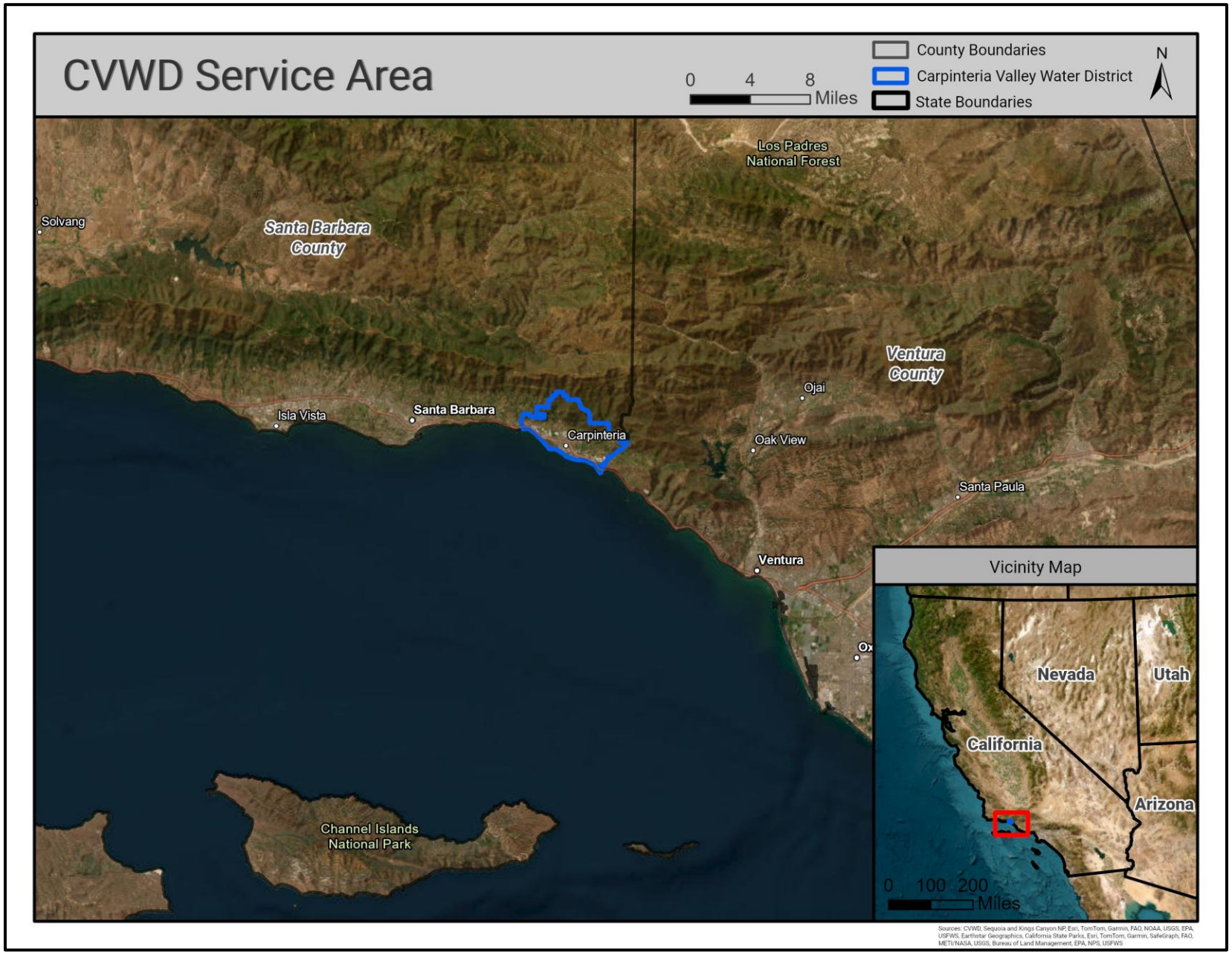


Figure 2-2. Carpinteria Valley Water District Service Area

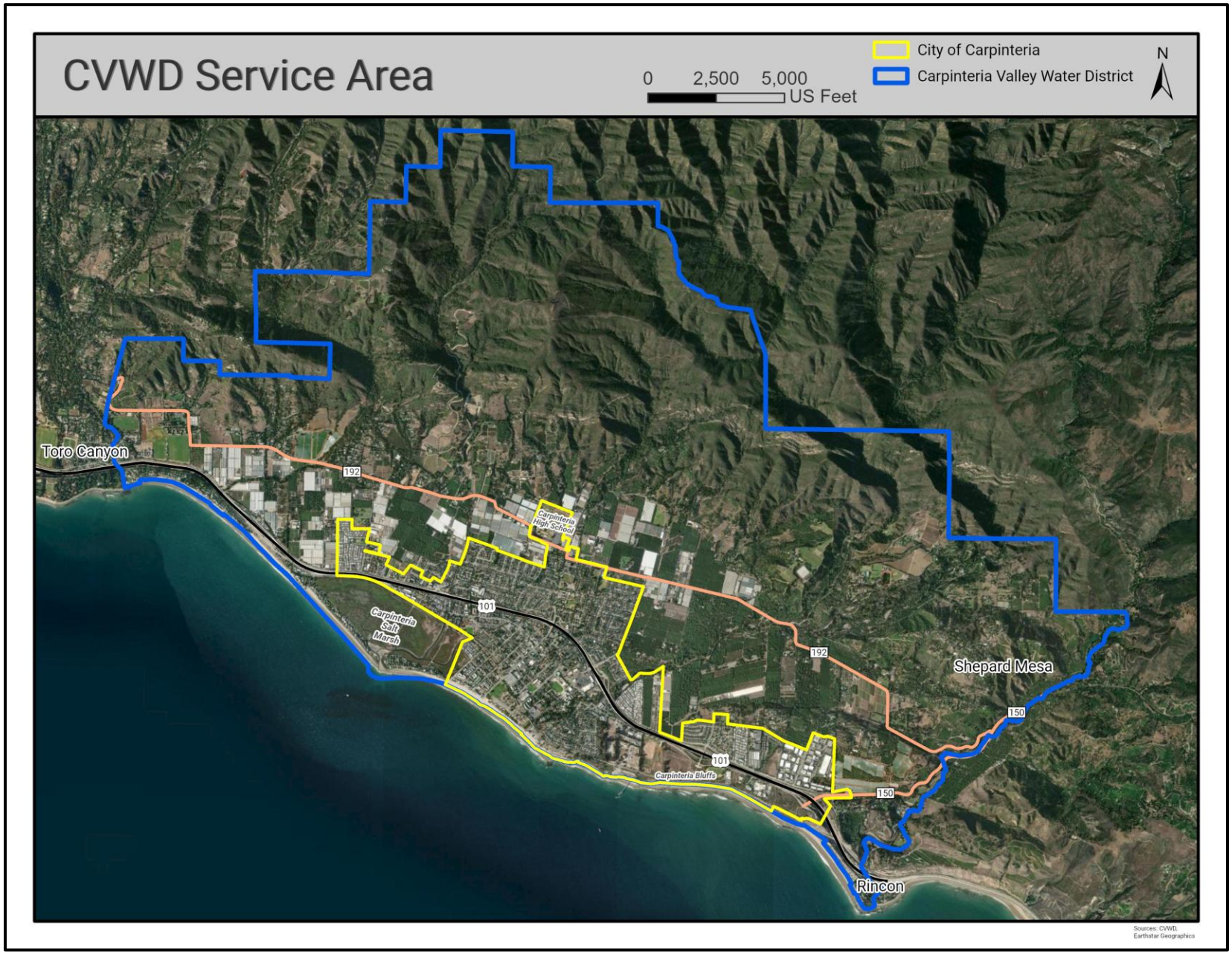
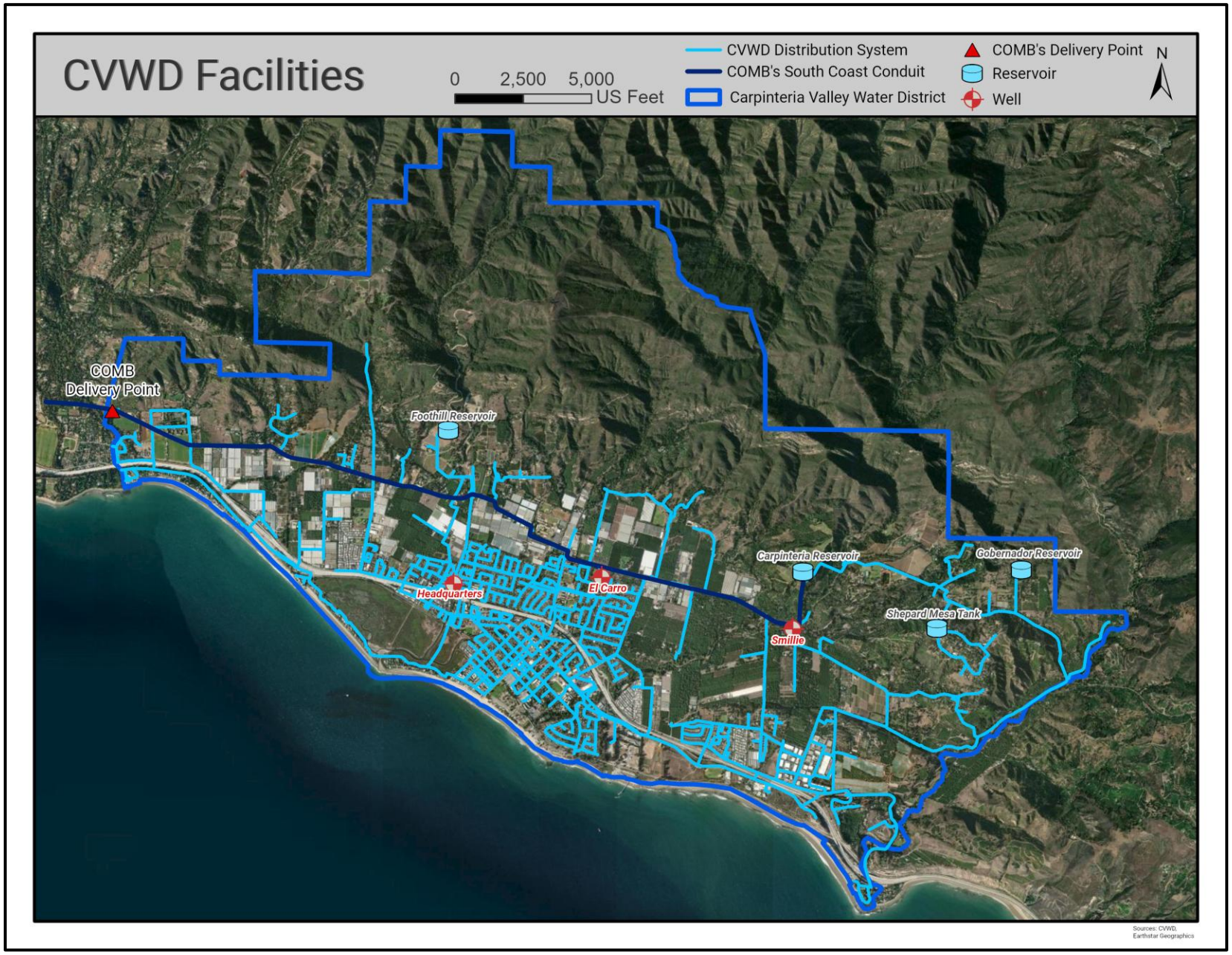


Figure 2-3. Carpinteria Valley Water District Facilities



The District owns and operates a total of 83.3 miles of distribution pipelines. These pipelines include asbestos cement (47%), steel (37%), PVC (14%), and other materials (2%). The age of the District's water distribution system ranges from approximately 75 years to 1 year. The District maintains a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to identify and replace aging infrastructure and ensure the long-term viability of the system. The District's distribution system is vulnerable to emergencies and disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and wildfires. Projects included in the District's CIP are designed to address and mitigate risks of failures in the system through system improvements, replacements and maintenance activities. Seismic risks and the strategy to mitigate potential earthquake impacts are described in greater detail in the WSCP, included as Appendix E.

2.4 Service Area Climate

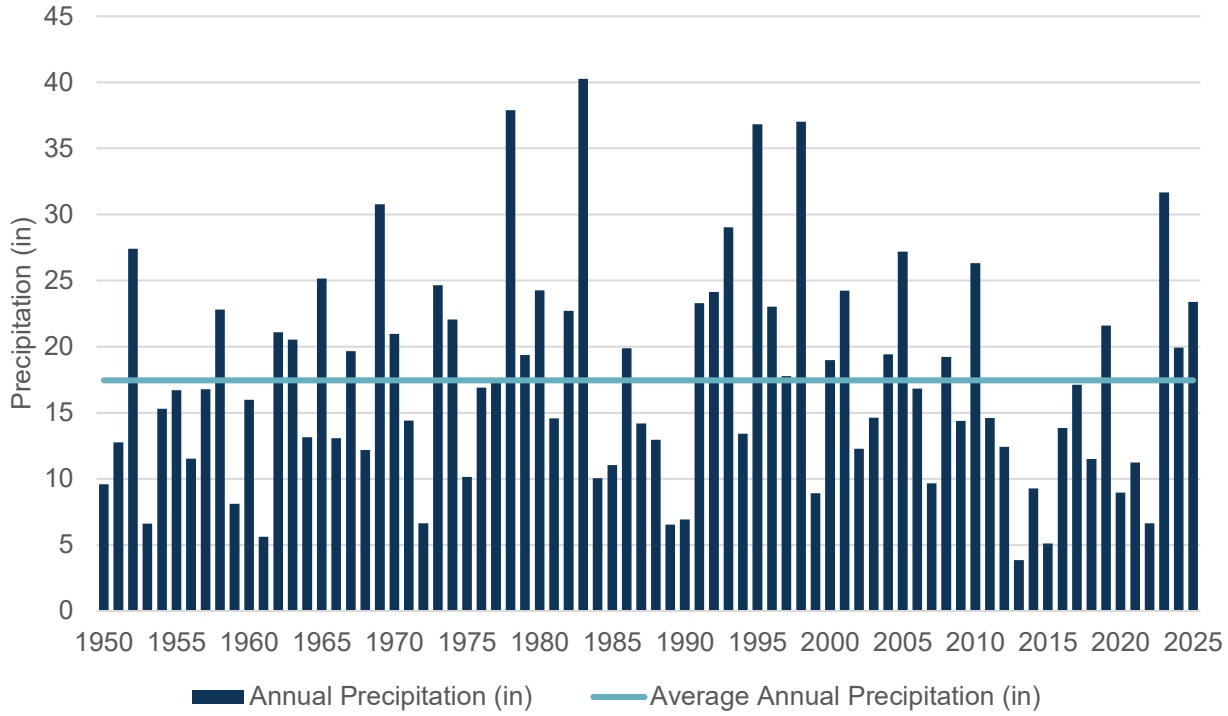
Climate within the District's service area is Mediterranean in character. Summers are usually dry with generally mild temperatures and winters have light to moderate quantities of precipitation (predominantly in the form of rainfall) with cool temperatures. Annual variation in climate conditions is minimal within the District's service area. However, unique topographic conditions in the Gobernador Canyon area of the District can lead to frost conditions for approximately 5 days per year.

The District service area is located on a narrow, moderately to gently sloping alluvial plain which extends from the base of the Santa Ynez Mountains southward to the Pacific Ocean. Natural drainage of the plain is provided by Carpinteria Creek, Franklin Creek, Santa Monica Creek, Rincon Creek, Arroyo Paredon Creek, and Toro Creek. Headwaters of each of these creeks are located in the Santa Ynez Mountains.

Cachuma Project water, stored in Lake Cachuma, is a major source of surface water for the District (see Section 4 for details). Water from the Cachuma Project is collected from the Santa Ynez River watershed, which is subject to its own local climatic variations. Rainfall in the Santa Ynez River watershed is greater than that of local patterns due to the orographic effect created by the local mountains and the offshore winds.

Based on data from the closest California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) station (Station 107 in Santa Barbara) from 2001 to 2025, average daily maximum temperature is 64.8 degrees Fahrenheit during the coldest month (December) and 76.7 degrees Fahrenheit during the hottest months (August and September). The average daily maximum temperature is 71 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual evapotranspiration potential is 44 inches, with a maximum average month of 5.5 inches in July and a minimum average month of 1.6 inches in December. Based on 2001 to 2025 data from the Santa Barbara Flood Control District Station 208 in Carpinteria, average annual rainfall for the area is 16 inches. Historical annual rainfall is shown in Figure 2-4 and monthly temperature, precipitation, and evapotranspiration data is provided in Table 2-1.

Figure 2-4. Annual Precipitation, 1950-2025



Source: County of Santa Barbara Flood Control District's Station 208, located in Carpinteria

Table 2-1. Average Monthly Climate Data, 2001 – 2025

Month	AVERAGE PRECIPITATION (INCHES)[1]	AVERAGE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (INCHES)[2]	AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)[2]
January	3.3	1.8	66.2
February	3.2	2.4	65.5
March	2.6	3.6	67.4
April	0.9	4.5	69.4
May	0.3	4.9	70.3
June	0.1	4.8	71.4
July	0.0	5.5	74.9
August	0.0	5.2	76.7
September	0.1	4.0	76.7
October	0.7	3.3	74.9
November	1.4	2.1	70.2
December	3.1	1.6	64.8
Annual Average	**16**	**44**	**71**

1. Precipitation data is from the County of Santa Barbara Flood Control District's Station 208, located in Carpinteria.
2. Evapotranspiration and temperature data is from the CIMIS Station 107, located in Santa Barbara.

2.5 Service Area Population, Demographics, and Socioeconomics

The District has a water allocation program that assigns a water allocation to existing uses and new development to ensure that the available supply of water is not exceeded. The most recent Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) conducted for the area was done in 2019 for the 2023 to 2031 planning period. This was conducted by the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG). This RHNA projected a need of 901 residential units during the planning period within the City limits and 348 units in the unincorporated portion of the District's service area. The District anticipates these units will be a mix of single-family and multi-family units, as well as accessory dwelling units. Based on historical development rates, the District anticipates that these units will be developed over a longer timeframe than expected in the RHNA.

Water service is provided to a current population within the District's service area of approximately 15,867 and a total of 4,591 service connections. Population estimates were generated from the present to 2050. To estimate 2025 demand, a GIS analysis of 2020 US Census data was used to estimate the 2020 population within the District's service area (15,635). Then, a person per total connection factor was calculated for 2020 (3.46) and applied to the number of connections in 2025 to estimate the 2025 population (15,867). The SBCAG 2019 Regional Growth Forecast (SBCAG, 2019) projected an average population growth of 0.25% per year in the District's service area. This rate was applied to the estimated 2025 population to develop projections through 2050. Table 2-2 provides a summary of the current and projected population within the District's service area for the period 2025 to 2050. The population is anticipated to be 16,889 by 2050.

Approximately 90% of the entire service area population lives in the City of Carpinteria. The median household income within the City was estimated to be $100,658 in 2024, which is almost equal to the estimated median household income in California in 2024 ($100,149). The estimated poverty rate within the City was estimated to be 7.0% in 2024, lower than the estimated statewide rate of 11.8%. An estimated 44.0% of the population within the City holds a bachelor's degree or higher (US Census Bureau, 2025). The District does not have any significant demographic factors that would affect water resources management planning.

Table 2-2. Current and Projected Population, CVWD Service Area

POPULATION SERVED	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
TOTAL:	15,867	16,066	16,268	16,473	16,679	16,889

2.6 Land Uses within Service Area

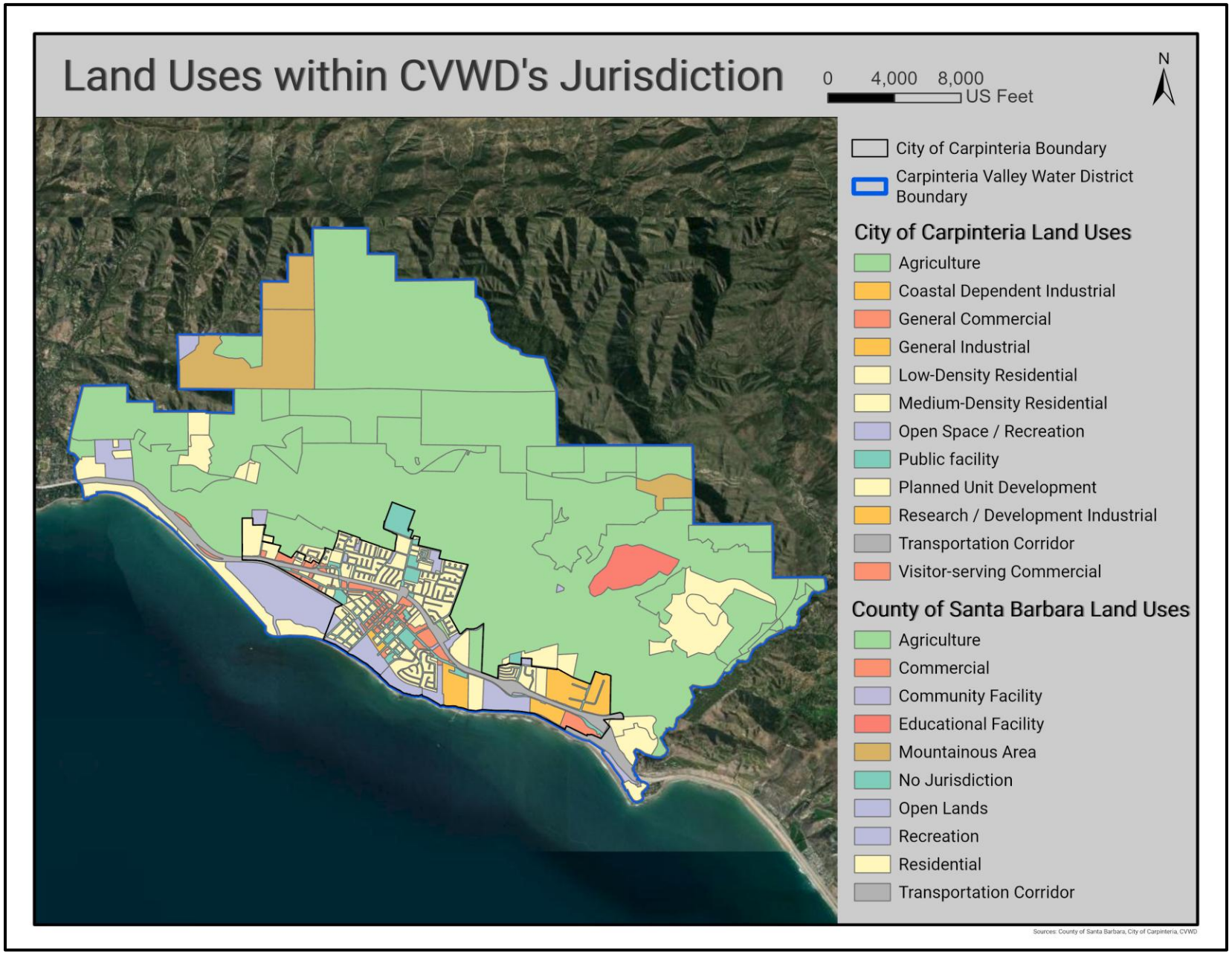
Land use within the District includes agriculture, residential, and commercial properties (see Figure 2-5). Much of the land use within the City of Carpinteria limits is residential or commercial, with some industrial and manufacturing. Almost all the agricultural land lies outside the City limits. Land use within the District is regulated by the City for the incorporated area, and by the County of Santa Barbara for the unincorporated area.

Agricultural customers include approximately 2,775 acres of irrigated crops including fruits, berries, nurseries, and vineyards (see Table 2-3 based on 2024 aerial imagery). Agricultural activities also include covered nurseries that produce crops such as growing cut flowers, lettuce, orchids, and cannabis in addition to open nurseries focused on growing nursery stock including trees, shrubs, vines, and perennials. Micro-sprinklers are the most common method of outdoor crop irrigation and hydroponics is the most common greenhouse irrigation.

Table 2-3. Acres of Agricultural Crops in the District

Crop Type	Acres
Avocado	1,780
Avocado & Other Orchard Crops	16
Cherimoyas	137
Cherimoyas and Other Orchard Crops	6
Field Crops and Vines	199
Horse Field or Pasture	63
Lemons	76
Lemons and Other Orchard Crops	2
Other Mixed Fruit Orchards	12
Polo Field	39
Covered Nursery	312
Open Nursery	133
TOTAL:	**2,775**

Figure 2-5. Agricultural Crops Within CVWD's Jurisdiction Map



2.7 District Operations

2.7.1 Operating Rules and Regulations

A copy of the District's Rules and Regulations Manual (2025-26) is available on the District's website: https://www.cvwd.net/rules-and-regulations. A hard copy of the District's Rules and Regulations are also available upon request.

2.7.2 Water Delivery Measures

Automated metering infrastructure (AMI) is in place across the District's system to provide near-real-time data on water use, using Badger Meter ultrasonic meters. The accuracy of these meters is expected to remain around 99% through the life of the meters (approximately 20 years).

2.7.3 Water Rate Schedules and Billing

District water rates are based on the cost of providing services to all accounts. Customers are subject to fixed charges based on meter size and volumetric charges based on the amount of water delivered each billing period. The District's volumetric rate structure has inclining block water rates, where the cost per unit of water increases with the quantity of water used, for single-family and multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, and public accounts. The District's water rates provide an incentive for customers to conserve water. Customers are billed monthly for 100% of the volume of water used. The district's volumetric rates for agricultural customers and temporary meters are based on a flat fee per unit of water used. Although agricultural and temporary volumetric rates do not vary with the quantity of water used, the rates do very based on elevation of the property. All agricultural accounts with at least one dwelling unit are also assessed a monthly Residential Equivalency Charge (REC) per dwelling unit. Volumetric rates for fire meters are flat regardless of usage or elevation. All customers pay basic and SWP fees each month based on their meter size. Residential, multi-family, commercial, industrial, and public accounts, and temporary meters pay a monthly CIP charge based on their 5-year average water use. Agricultural accounts are charged a monthly operations and maintenance (O&M) fee based on their meter size to fund the portion of costs that are collected from other customer classes through the CIP fee. Units served by a master meter are also charged a Dwelling Unit Equivalency Charge (DEQ) based on their meter size and the number of dwelling units. In 2026, District is proposing new charges on the water bill and property tax to cover the cost of the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Facility. The District has the legal authority to evaluate and set rates for its customers.

3 Water Use Characterization

This section describes and quantifies CVWD's past, current, and future water use through 2050. The District provides potable water to all its customers, which in 2025 were comprised of approximately 65% residential, 16% public authority, 8% agricultural, 6% commercial or industrial, and 5% other categories. Water use in 2025 was 50% agricultural, 32% residential, 5% commercial and industrial, 4% public authority, 2% landscape irrigation, 2% hospitality, and 5% losses.

IN THIS SECTION

- Historical Water Use
- Projected Water Use
- SB X7-7 Compliance

3.1 Historical Water Use

In 2025, the District served water to 2,613 single-family residential accounts, 362 multiple-family accounts, 748 public authority accounts, 381 agricultural accounts, 261 commercial/industrial accounts, 136 fire protection connections, 71 landscape irrigation accounts, 7 hospitality accounts, 6 District accounts, and 6 temporary connections. All the District's customers are metered accounts and billed monthly. According to the District's metering data, total water demand (including water loss) in 2025 was 3,804 AF, as shown in Table 3-1. The 2025 demands are 301 AF (8%) lower than the 2020 demands, 339 AF (9%) lower than 2015 demands, and 86 AF (2%) higher than the 2010 demands. Agriculture demands accounted for the highest category by volume used within the District at 1,904 AF (50%) in 2025. Municipal customers (including residential, commercial, institutional/governmental, industrial, and landscape uses) accounted for nearly 1,712 AF (45%) of the District's 2025 total water demand. Water demands for each of the primary customer categories are summarized below.

Table 3-1. DWR 4-1R Actual Total Uses, 2025

Customer classification	2025 WATER DEMAND (AF)	2025 WATER DEMAND (PERCENT)
Single Family Residential	1,113	29%
Multi-Family Residential	89	2%
Commercial	209	5%
Industrial	58	2%
Institutional/Governmental	166	4%
Landscape Irrigation	77	2%
Agriculture	1,904	50%
Other (Temporary)	7	0%
Water Losses	181	5%
TOTAL:	**3,804**	**100%**

Water demand is a function of several factors. Geographic location, topography, land use, demography, and water system characteristics (i.e., system pressures, water quality, and metering of connections) all influence water usage. Water demand characteristics within the District will therefore differ from water demands of other areas in California according to these factors of influence. Reasons for differences in water demand between local communities can be numerous and complex. Differences in per capita demand are primarily attributable to variations in outdoor demands (Vickers, 2000). Other factors may include, but are not limited to, the following: parcel size, housing density, house age, condition of plumbing, use of water conservation fixtures, conservation practices, land use, climate, water rates, local ordinances, record keeping, and statistical anomalies.

3.1.1 Distribution System Water Losses

In addition to the traditional demand sources, another component that impacts the District's water supplies is water system losses. This component is typically defined as the difference between water production and water sales. Water system losses are characterized as non-revenue water (e.g., authorized activities such as firefighting and main flushing) and actual water losses from unauthorized sources (e.g., leakage, illegal connections, theft, and inaccurate flow meters). Water losses are the physical potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and the Supplier's storage facilities up to the point of delivery to the customer's system. Apparent water losses may also be caused by time of metering issues. Much of the District's imported water supply is metered by external agencies. These agencies may read meters at different times than the District reads its customer meters. Estimated total water loss within the District was approximately 181 AF (5%) of the total water demand during 2025. This is for CY 2025, while water loss audits are conducted on the fiscal year (FY), as shown in Table 3-2, and may appear slightly differently. Historically, water loss has varied but has averaged 4.1% of total water use over the past five FYs (July 1 to June 30). Recent water losses are shown in Table 3-2. The District has submitted American Water Works Association (AWWA) water loss audits to the DWR Water Loss Audit Program in each of the past five FYs, as indicated in Table 3-2 sources.

The District has installed AMI including new meters in 2018 throughout its system to identify leaks quickly, helping to reduce system water losses, and may consider additional measures to reduce water loss within the distribution system such as additional water main replacement. The District is partnering with agencies that treat and transport water to improve time of metering issues that contribute to apparent water losses.

Table 3-2. FY20/21 to FY24/25 Water Losses

Fiscal Year:	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Losses, AF	267	142	84	190	142
Percentage of Water Supply	5.8	3.2	2.5	5.5	3.6

Sources:
2020-2021 AWWA Water Loss Audit
2021-2022 AWWA Water Loss Audit
2022-2023 AWWA Water Loss Audit
2023-2024 AWWA Water Loss Audit
2024-2025 AWWA Water Loss Audit

CWC Section 10608.34 required the SWRCB to develop water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers to minimize water waste through system leaks. Water loss performance standards were developed through a rulemaking that became effective in 2023. Under the regulations, each supplier will be required to comply, by 2028, with an individualized volumetric water loss standard based on real loss, using the economic model developed by the SWRCB and the supplier's own unique data. A supplier's baseline water loss is calculated as the average water loss from at least three of the four water loss audits from 2017 to 2020. The real water loss performance standard is based on gallons per service connection per day

(GPSCD), or gallons per mile of pipe per day (GPMD), depending on how the supplier reports real loss. Post-2028 compliance with volumetric water loss standards will be assessed every three years based on the average of the supplier's real loss from the preceding three years, with an allowed variation of five gallons per connection per day above the supplier's water loss standard. Apparent loss standards are equal to the baseline apparent loss and compliance is evaluated at the same time as compliance with the Real Water Loss Performance Standard. Although the compliance period has not yet started, CWC Section 10631 (d)(3)(C) requires water suppliers to provide data in the UWMP to show whether the supplier met its SWRCB water loss performance standard.

Based on data released by the State on January 30, 2026, the District's real water loss standard is 25.1 GPSCD, and the apparent loss standard is 15.6 GPSCD. As shown in Table 3-3, based on the most recent water loss audit from July 2024 to June 2025, the District is currently meeting its real and apparent water loss performance standards.

Table 3-3. DWR 4-6R Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Public System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1R	CA4210001
Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public System?	Yes
Real Water Loss	
2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	25.1
Units for Real Water Loss Standard	GPSCD
Number of Units	4,581
Volume of Total Real Water Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	66
2025 or Most Recent Year Real Water Loss per Unit per Day	12.8
Apparent Water Loss	
2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	15.6
Units for Apparent Water Loss	GPSCD
Number of Connections	4,581
Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	76
2025 or Most Recent Year Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day	14.7

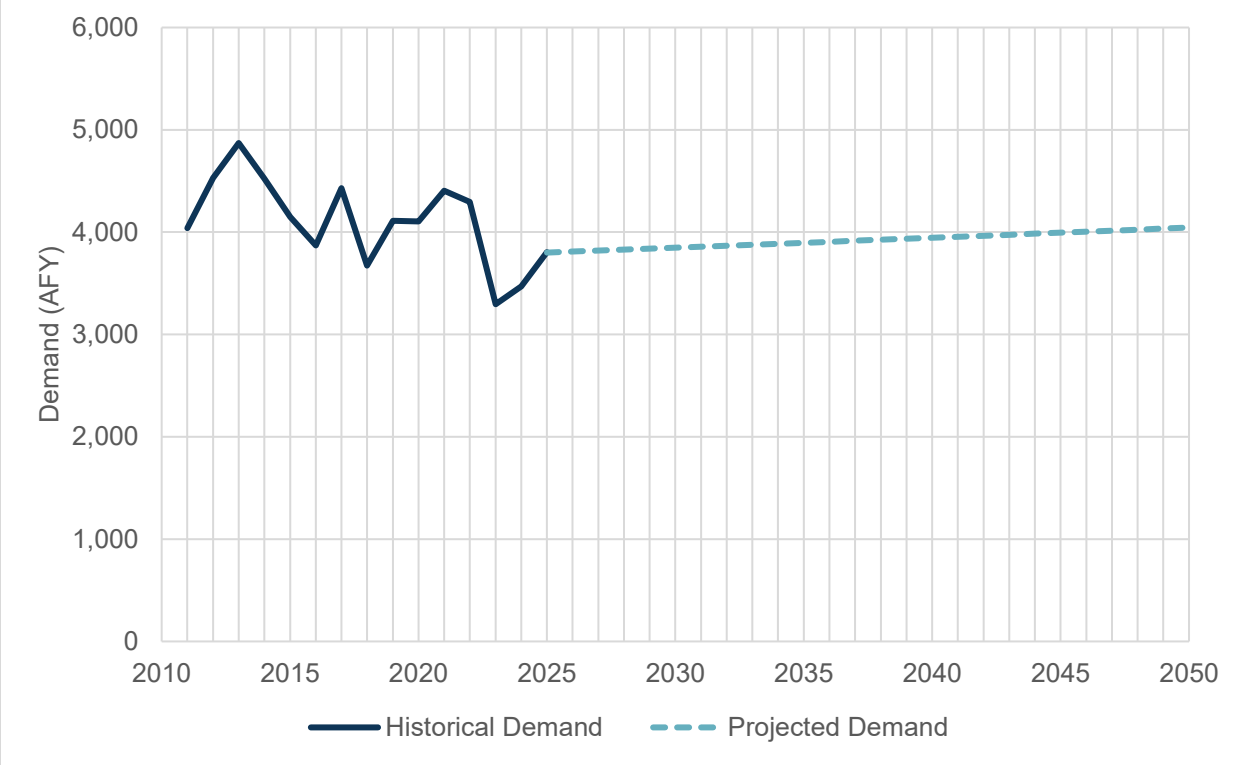
3.2 Projected Water Use

Projected water use estimates are based on the projected increases to the District's customer base. Section 2.5 summarized anticipated population growth within the District. Population growth within the District is anticipated to be 0.25% per year, based on SBCAG Regional Growth Forecast 2050 Santa Barbara County (SBCAG, 2019), as well as increased employment and tourism. The overall water use is assumed to follow projected population growth from through 2050, shown in Table 3-4, and shown with historical demand in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-4. DWR 4-2R Projected District Total Water Demands 2030-2050 (AFY)

Customer classification	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family Residential	1,133	1,148	1,163	1,180	1,195
Multi-Family Residential	91	92	93	94	96
Commercial	213	216	219	221	224
Industrial	59	59	59	59	59
Institutional/Governmental	169	169	169	169	169
Landscape Irrigation	78	79	81	82	83
Agriculture	1,939	1,965	1,991	2,018	2,044
Other (Temporary)	7	7	7	7	8
Water Losses	159	161	163	165	167
TOTAL:	**3,848**	**3,896**	**3,945**	**3,995**	**4,045**

Figure 3-1. Historical (2010-2025) and Projected (2025-2050) Demands



As population increases, residential water use (both single family residential and multi-family residential) is also anticipated to increase. New development is more conservation minded than existing housing, so water use by residential customers is anticipated to increase at a slightly lower rate. Commercial, landscape irrigation, and other water uses are anticipated to have minor increases from 2030 to 2050.

Projected demands by institutional/governmental (public authority) and industrial customers are anticipated to remain constant from 2030 to 2050. There is not expected to be a significant increase in number of institutional/governmental or industrial accounts in the service area by 2050.

Many factors will influence agricultural use through 2050. Factors that are expected to increase agricultural water demands include a shift in crop type to more water-heavy uses, such as cannabis in recent years, and the potential for some agricultural users to convert from pumping groundwater to purchasing water from the District in response to the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) (see Section 4.2.1 for a discussion). Additionally, climate change may lead to increased evapotranspiration from unchanged agricultural parcels. Factors expected to decrease agricultural demands include conversion of agricultural lands to other land uses, such as housing, and potential reduction in agricultural activities in response to groundwater use limitation in the GSP. Many of these changes in local agricultural practices are new or expected future changes, with limited data to inform long term projections. Overall, a slight increase in agricultural use is anticipated.

Passive savings are incorporated into projected water use for the District. Passive savings are those savings associated with the implementation of plumbing codes and efficiency standards. These savings come from the use of efficient fixtures, including toilets, clothes washers, dishwashers, and urinals. Water fixtures installed due to new construction are assumed to comply with the plumbing codes in effect when the new construction occurs.

Water loss is expected to be approximately 4.1% of overall use from 2030 to 2050, which is the average from the last five FYs (see Section 3.1.1).

3.2.1 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

In addition to past and projected uses, the UWMP more closely analyzes anticipated conditions for the next five years (2026 – 2030). In the next five years, the District anticipates that demands may increase by approximately 44 AFY from current conditions. This increase is consistent with projections through 2050.

Table 3-5. Projected District Total Water Demands 2026-2030 (AFY)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
TOTAL:	3,810	3,819	3,829	3,838	3,848

3.2.2 Water Use for Lower Income Households

CWC Section 10631.1 requires demand projections to include projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households. According to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 50079.5 (a), “Lower income households” means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families… In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80% of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.”

The District does not track water demand for lower-income households. However, projected water demands for lower income households are included in the total water demands for single-family residential and multiple-family residential as summarized in Section 3.2. The District provides water to all customers to meet customer demands including water necessary for lower income single-family households and multiple-family households. The District does provide qualifying low-income customers with a 20% reduction in the monthly service charge component of their water bill.

3.3 SB X7-7 Compliance

In 2008, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger introduced a seven-part comprehensive plan for improving the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. A key component of this plan was a goal to achieve a 20% reduction in per capita water use statewide by the year 2020 (also known as the 20x2020 target). The Governor's inclusion of water conservation in the Delta plan emphasizes the importance of water conservation in reducing demand on the Delta and in reducing demand on the overall California water supply. In response to Schwarzenegger's call for statewide per capita savings, DWR prepared a 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (DWR, 2010). The Water Conservation Plan developed estimates of statewide and regional baseline per capita water use and outlined recommendations to the Governor on how a statewide per capita water use reduction plan could be implemented.

In 2009, SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (CWC, 10608-10608.44), was signed into law as part of a comprehensive water legislation package. The Water Conservation Act addresses both urban and agricultural water conservation. The urban provisions reflect the approach taken in the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan. The legislation sets a goal of achieving a 20% statewide reduction in urban per capita water use and directs urban retail water suppliers to set 2020 urban water use targets. This SB X7-7 legislation requires urban retail water suppliers to summarize the calculation of this water use target in the UWMP. Details of the District's compliance are provided below.

3.3.1 Baseline Water Use

Water suppliers must define a 10-year baseline period (or 15-year) for water use that is used to develop their target levels of per capita water use. Water suppliers must also calculate water use for a 5-year baseline period and use that value to determine the minimum required reduction in water use by 2020. The longer baseline period applies to a water supplier that meets at least 10% of its 2008 measured-retail water demand through recycled water. Because the District did not supply recycled water in 2008, it was required to select a 10-year baseline. The District chose the 10-year baseline period 2001 to 2010, and the 5-year baseline period 2003 to 2007. The State allows water suppliers to use one of four methods to calculate its 2020 target. The District chose to use Methodology 3: Base Daily Per Capita Water Use, which set its 2020 target at 95% of the "2020 Plan" Regional Target for the Central Coast. The calculations for the District's baseline and targets can be found in the 2020 UWMP.

3.3.2 Water Use Targets

Urban retail water supplies were required to set a year 2020 water use target and a 2015 interim target using one of four methods (CWC §10608.20(a)(1)). The Water Code directs that water suppliers must compare their actual water use in 2020 with their calculated targets to assess compliance. The years 2015 and 2020 are referred to in the methodologies as compliance years.

3.3.3 District Compliance Summary

Table 3-6 establishes the District's 2020 actual and 2020 target gallons per capita per day (GPCD). As shown, the District met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the urban water use was 107 GPCD, which is below the 2020 target of 117 GPCD.

Table 3-6. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
117	112	Yes

3.3.4 Urban Water Use Objectives

New water use efficiency standards from the Conservation as a Way of Life (CWOL) Regulation supersede SBX7-7 standards. In 2018, two policy bills were enacted by the California Legislature, Assembly Bill 1668 (AB1668, Friedman), and Senate Bill (SB) 606 (SB606, Hertzberg), collectively referred to as the "2018 Water Conservation Legislation." Based on the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation, related legislation, and subsequent adoption of the CWOL Regulation, each urban retail water supplier must comply with its urban water use objective (UWUO) each year. DWR and the SWRCB have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040.

The UWUO consists of the following core components:

> UWUO = Residential Indoor Water Use Budget + Residential Outdoor Water Use Budget + Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIM) Outdoor Water Use Budget + Real Water Loss Budget

Each component has associated water efficiency standards that become increasingly stringent through 2040. The key standards are residential indoor GPCD, Landscape Efficiency Factors, and real water loss measured in GPSCD. Annually updated supplier-specific input data is also required for population, climate, landscapes, and real water losses. The UWUO does not include some uses, such as CII indoor use or other uses that are considered "Excluded Demands."

DWR and the SWRCB have developed an annual reporting framework, tools, and guidance for calculating the UWUO and comparing it to the actual use for that year. The SWRCB's "Water Use Objective Exploration Tool" allows users to enter varying efficiency standards and baseline year(s) of input data to calculate and visualize a comparison of historic demand to the UWUO

with selected standards. The SWRCB's "Annual UWUO and Water Use Report" tool pre-populates input data and standards for the given reporting year.

The first year of UWUO reporting requirements began in 2025. For the 2024-2025 FY, the District's UWUO was 1,624.5 AF and its actual "urban" water use was 1,371.1 AF, so the District met its UWUO (SWRCB, 2026).

4 Water Supply Characterization

This section describes and quantifies CVWD's current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. It provides a narrative description of each supply source and quantifies the supply availability for each supply source identified.

IN THIS SECTION

- Water Supply Analysis Overview
- Water Supply Characterization
- Energy Intensity
- Climate Change Impacts

4.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

This section will include the following:

- When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies. (CWC §10631(b)(2))
- Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water. (CWC §10631(b)(3))
- Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and, optionally, 2045. (CWC §10631(b))
- Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. (CWC §10631(b))
- Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization. (CWC §10631(b)(4) (A))
- Describe the groundwater basin. (CWC §10631(b)(4) (B))
- Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump. (CWC §10631(b)(4) (B))
- For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions. (CWC §10631(b)(4) (B))
- Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years (CWC §10631(b)(4) (C))
- Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped. (CWC §10631(b)(4) (D))
- Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis. (CWC §10631(c))
- 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. (CWC §10633(b))
- Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area. (CWC §10633(c))
- Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses. (CWC §10633(d))
- 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. (CWC §10633(e))

- Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year. (CWC §10633(f))
- Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area. (CWC §10633(g))
- Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply. (CWC §10631(g))
- Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods. (CWC §10633(a))
- Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. (CWC §10631(f))
- The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain. (CWC §10631.2(a))

4.2 Water Supply Characterization

The District has a balanced water supply portfolio with groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project, and surface water from the SWP. In addition, the District is currently constructing the CAPP, which is an indirect potable reuse project that is projected to be online by 2029.

Potential maximum operational yield of groundwater by the District is currently 2,904 AFY (assuming 20% downtime of all wells), while the long-term average is estimated to be approximately 1,200 AFY. The District's maximum local surface water allocation from the Cachuma Project is currently 2,813 AFY, while the long- term average is estimated to be 75% of this value (2,110 AFY). Maximum allocation from the SWP is 2,200 AFY (including 200 AF of drought buffer), while the long-term average is estimated to decrease from an existing 54% average delivery (1,188 AFY) to a future 48% average delivery (1,056 AFY). Under an existing 1993 agreement, the District transfers a portion of its SWP allocation to the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID #1), in exchange for their Cachuma Project water. CAPP is projected to supply roughly 1,000 AFY. Each of these water supplies is described in detail in subsequent sections.

Figure 4-1 summarizes the water supplies used by the District to meet demands within the District service area for 2011 to 2025. As shown in the figure, groundwater use has varied substantially based on available Cachuma Project and SWP supplies. Water supplies used in 2025 are provided in Table 4-1 below. In both Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1, ID#1 exchange supplies are shown as Cachuma Project supplies.

Figure 4-1. Historical Water Supplies, 2011 to 2025

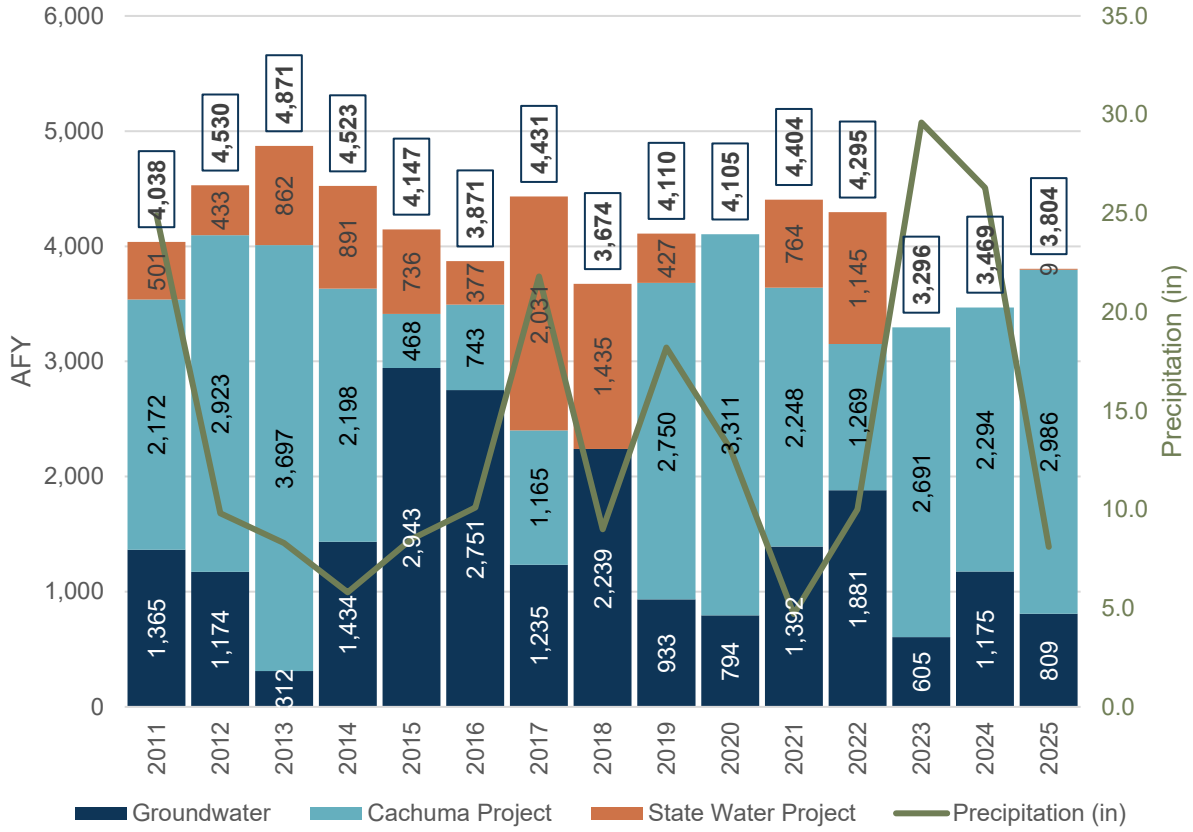


Table 4-1. DWR 6-8R Actual 2025 Supplies

		2025	
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY	ACTUAL VOLUME, AFY	WATER QUALITY
Groundwater	Carpinteria Groundwater Basin	809	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	Cachuma Project	2,629	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP	9	Drinking Water
Transfers	ID #1	357	Drinking Water
	TOTAL:	**3,804**	

4.2.1 Groundwater

The District overlays the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-018), a relatively large groundwater aquifer that extends from beyond the Ventura County line on the east, to Toro Canyon on the west, from the foothills of Santa Ynez Mountains to the north, and extending offshore to the southwest for over a mile. Figure 4-2 displays the regional

groundwater basins (Carpinteria Groundwater Basin is located in the lower right). Figure 4-3 displays the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin including areas of Storage Unit No. 1 and Storage Unit No. 2. Figure 4-4 displays the recharge area and confined area of the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin.

Figure 4-5 provides a cross section of the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin from ocean (left) to mountains (right) and indicates the multiple water bearing zones. The Basin includes approximately 12.7 square miles of surface area (GSI, 2025).

The Basin is divided by the Rincon Creek fault into two storage units; storage Unit No. 1 is the superior unit in both storage quality and storage capacity. In 1986, the total storage in the aquifer was estimated to be approximately 700,000 AF (Geotechnical Consultants, Inc., 1986). However, usable groundwater storage capacity determines how much groundwater can be stored during wet periods for use during droughts. In a coastal basin, conceptually it is the volume of water stored in a basin between the maximum water-level surface and the lowest water-level surface that could be reached without initiating seawater intrusion. Water levels near the coast need to remain consistently above sea level to prevent seawater intrusion. For the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, usable groundwater storage capacity was estimated by calculating the volume of water stored above sea level based on Spring 1998 water-level contours (the historical Basin high) for Storage Unit 1. Usable storage for the Basin recharge area was estimated at 38,926 AF, while the usable storage in the confined area was estimated at 29 AF. Thus, total usable area was estimated to be nearly 39,000 AF (Woodard & Curran, 2021).

Groundwater rights in the Basin have not been adjudicated. The District, under the authority of State Assembly Bill (AB) 3030, adopted a Groundwater Management Plan in 1996 to establish its role as groundwater manager for the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. The Groundwater Management Plan has been superseded by the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin GSP in 2024 (GSI, 2023).

In 2015, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was enacted to provide for the sustainable management of groundwater basins in California. SGMA planning requirements are mandatory for the high- and medium-priority groundwater basins identified by DWR. In these basins, local agencies are required to create a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and adopt a SGMA-compliant GSP.

The Carpinteria Groundwater Basin was re-designated from a low priority to a high priority basin in 2019 as part of DWR's re-prioritization of groundwater basins following the 2016 basin boundary modifications. As such, the agencies overlying the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin are required to form a GSA and adopt a GSP. The Carpinteria GSA was formed in January 2020 as a joint powers authority comprised of: CVWD, City of Carpinteria, County of Ventura, and Santa Barbara County Water Agency. The Carpinteria GSA adopted its GSP in January 2024 and submitted it to DWR in February 2024. The GSP includes an extensive analysis of the projected water budget, monitoring networks, sustainable management criteria, and projects and management actions for the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin.

Figure 4-2. Regional Groundwater Basins (Santa Barbara County Water Agency, 2019)

Figure 4-3. Carpinteria Groundwater Basin (GSI, 2023)

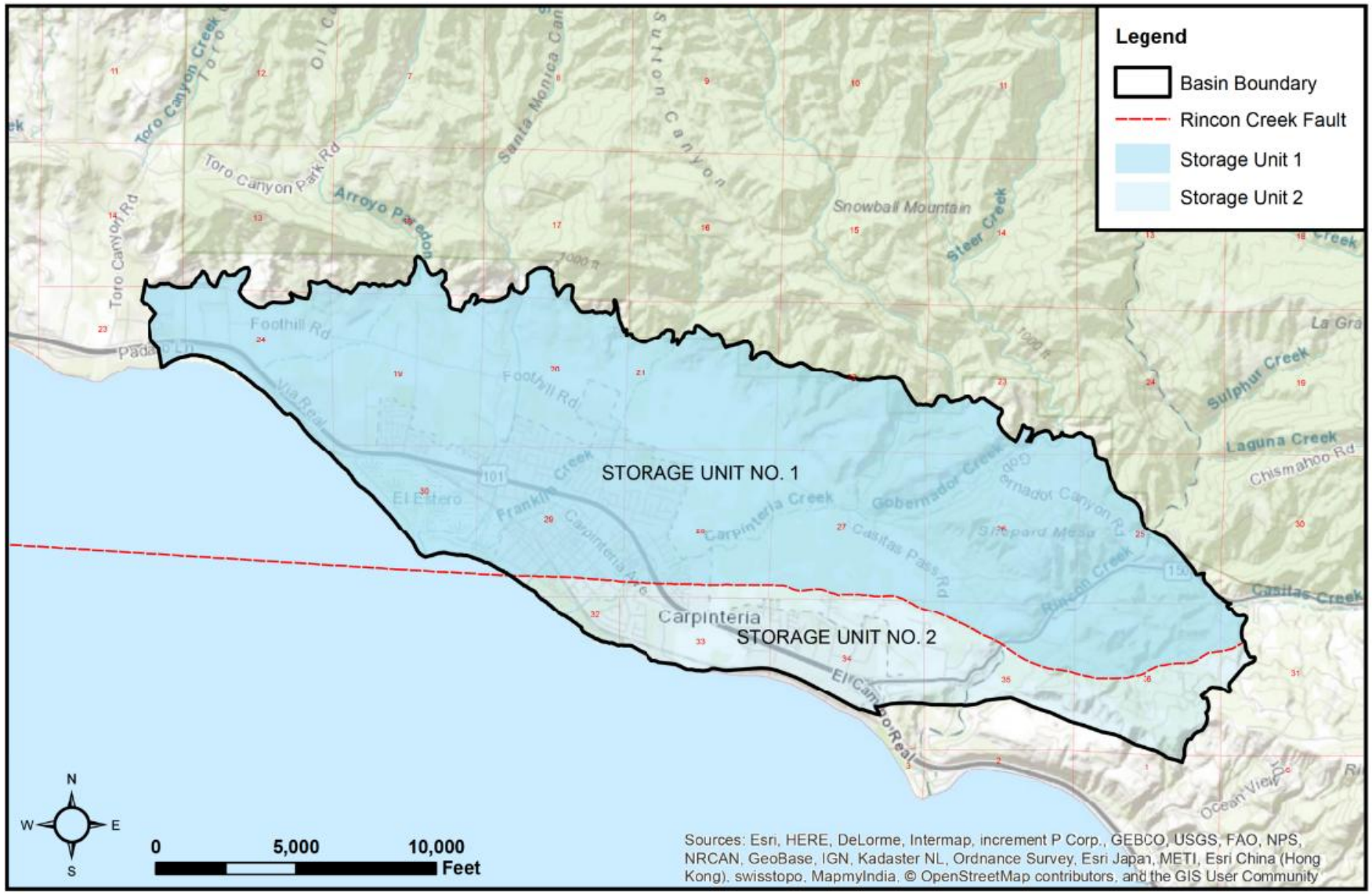


Figure 4-4. Confined and Recharge Areas (GSI, 2023)

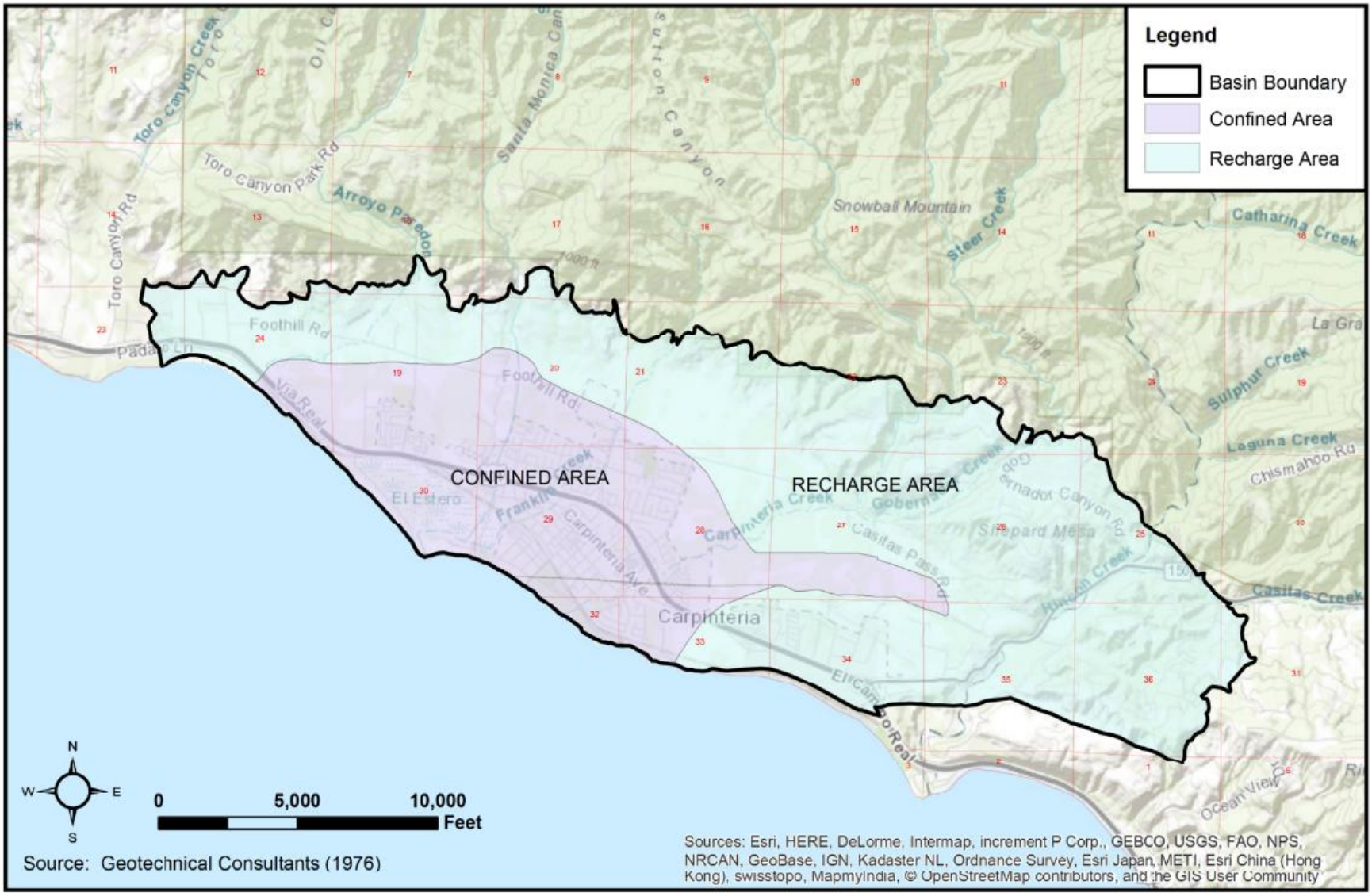
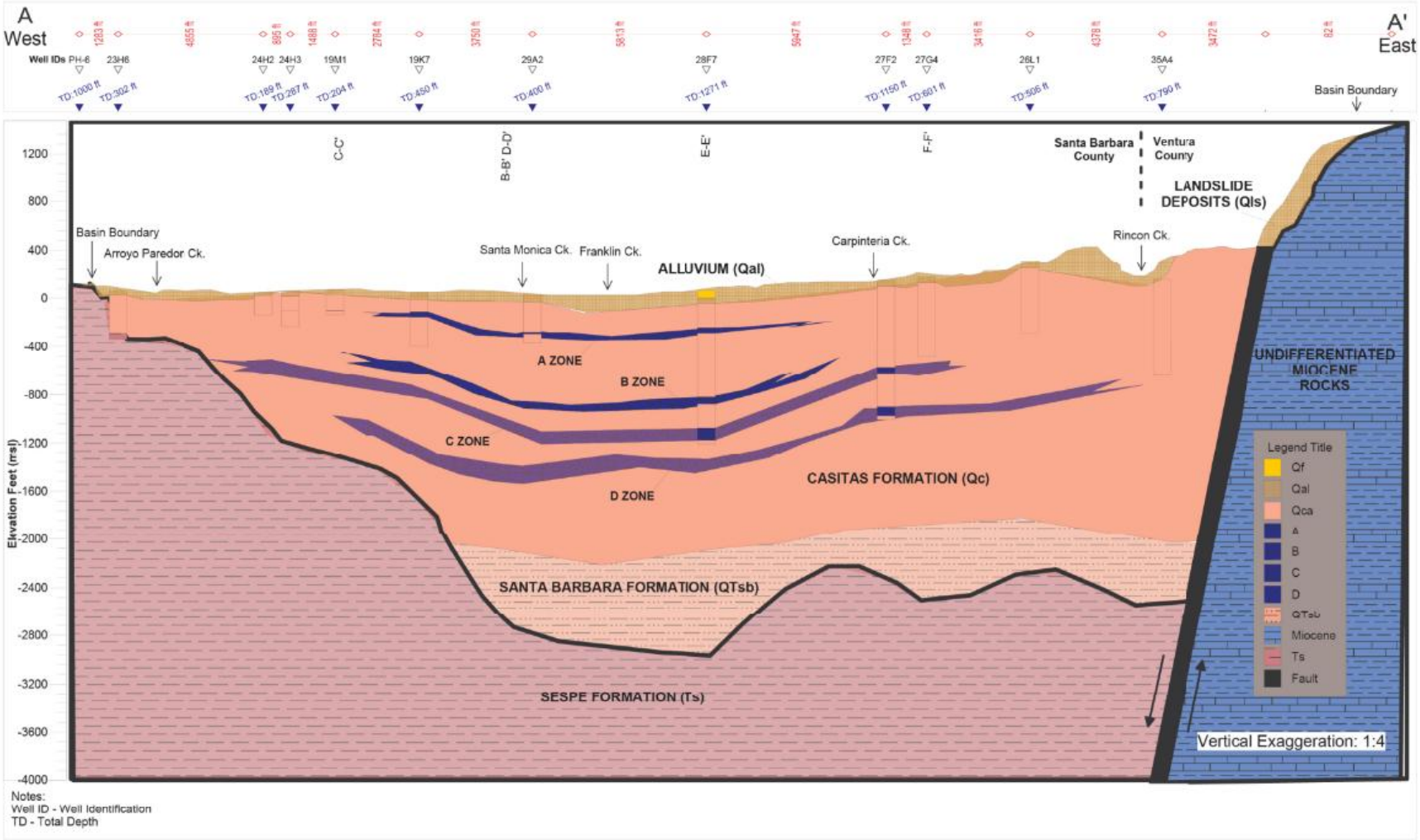


Figure 4-5. Cross Section of Carpinteria Groundwater Basin (GSI, 2023)



4.2.1.1 District Groundwater Facilities

The District owns and operates five groundwater wells. Of these, two are active and one is currently being replaced. The existing active wells have a combined capacity to produce approximately 2,250 GPM (or roughly 2,900 AFY assuming 20% downtime). The new Smillie Well, which is planned for replacement in 2027, could increase capacity to approximately 2,750 GPM (or roughly 3,550 AFY), although the new well's production could be higher. Table 4-2 provides a summary of the District's wells.

Table 4-2. District Groundwater Facilities

Well Name	Status	Typical Capacity (GPM)	Average Production (AFY)[1]
El Carro #2 Well	Active	950	1,230
Headquarters Well	Active	1,300	1,670
Active Well Subtotal		**2,250**	**2,900**
Smillie Well[2]	Replacement Well	500	650
High School Well	Inactive	--	--
Lyons Well	Inactive	--	--
TOTAL:		**2,750**	**3,550**

Notes:
1. Average production assumes 20% downtime.
2. Anticipated production could be up to 950 GPM but will not be confirmed until the new well is drilled and developed.

4.2.1.2 Groundwater Production

Total pumping within the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin by the District and private pumpers averaged 5,404 AFY from Water Years (WY)[1] 2020 to 2024. District-only pumping averaged 1,209 AFY during the same period, equivalent to 22% of total pumping. Pumping from the last five CYs by the District is provided in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Volume Pumped, 2021-2025 (AFY)

Groundwater Type	Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Carpinteria	1,392	1,881	605	1,175	809
	TOTAL:	**1,392**	**1,881**	**605**	**1,175**	**809**

Maximum recorded pumping by the District since 1985 in any CY was 3,413 AF in 1990. The maximum amount of total pumping across all users of the groundwater basin in the last five

[1] Water Year is from October to September such that WY2021 is from October 2020 to September 2021.

years was 6,928 AF in WY 2022. This high pumping was likely due to dry conditions combined with low allocations from the SWP.

Pumping via private wells occurs throughout the Basin with a high concentration of large pumpers north of Foothill Road for primarily agricultural uses. In 2025, the Carpinteria GSA adopted a Well Registration and Metering Policy requiring all well owners to 1) register their wells and 2) install flowmeters that are compatible with advanced metering infrastructure, unless the well meets exemption criteria. To address data gaps in metered groundwater pumping from private wells, estimates for private groundwater extraction are derived by the District utilizing land use surveys, water delivery information, geographic information system mapping, and crop use estimates (GSI, 2025). To manage this component of local groundwater use, an analysis using crop types and water demand factors is done each year to estimate the private pumping in the basin. Additionally, levels are monitored every two months at various wells located throughout the Basin.

4.2.1.3 Groundwater Projections

Long-term average pumping of 1,200 AFY is projected for the District based on the Carpinteria Basin sustainable yield as documented in the Carpinteria Basin GSP (GSI, 2023).

4.2.1.4 Groundwater Quality

The District extracts local groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. No known contamination issues exist with respect to the groundwater supply. Manganese arises as a secondary water quality concern for groundwater, and this is controlled via a treatment system. Groundwater is also used to blend with the imported supplies to reduce disinfection by-products. The District has no known water quality violations with respect to groundwater extractions. The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) can be accessed at the following link: https://www.cvwd.net/documents-reports-water-quality-reports.

4.2.2 Cachuma Project

The District receives water from the Cachuma Project (regional surface water) which stores water in Lake Cachuma within the Santa Ynez River watershed in Santa Barbara County. The Santa Ynez River watershed and the South Coast area are characterized by a short rainy season in the winter and a long dry season in the summer. The region is subject to strong storms off the Pacific, and consequently, rainfall can vary widely. The Cachuma Project was constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) in the early 1950s. The USBR owns the Cachuma Project and contracts with Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) for operations and maintenance all facilities except Bradbury Dam. The District is one of four member units that make up the COMB Board.

Principal features of the Cachuma Project are Lake Cachuma (see Figure 4-6), Bradbury Dam (see Figure 4-7), Tecolote Tunnel, and South Coast Conduit (SCC) and related distribution systems. Bradbury Dam is a zoned earth-fill structure that is 206 feet high above the streambed. The dam was seismically retrofitted in 2001 and was fitted with flashboard extensions to

increase the capacity of the lake in 2004. Per a bathymetric survey conducted in 2021, Lake Cachuma's overall capacity is 192,978 AF.

Figure 4-6. Lake Cachuma, Santa Barbara County

Figure 4-7. Bradbury Dam, Lake Cachuma, Santa Barbara County (December 2018)

Water diverted from Lake Cachuma passes through the Tecolote Tunnel, which brings water through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the SCC. The SCC facilities include a steel distribution pipeline that has lateral pipelines bringing water to four regulating reservoirs: Glen Anne Dam and Reservoir, Lauro Dam and Reservoir, Ortega Dam and Reservoir, and Carpinteria Reservoir.

The Cachuma Project operates under a water rights permit issued by the SWRCB. The first water right permit for the Cachuma Project was issued in 1958. On September 17, 2019, the SWRCB ordered a new water rights permit for the Cachuma Project (Water Rights Order 2019-0148). The current permit is the culmination of nearly 20 years of legal proceedings to protect water rights holders and Southern California steelhead populations in the Lower Santa Ynez River (downstream of Bradbury Dam). The 2019 permit continued earlier requirements for water releases from Bradbury Dam to protect downstream interests of the City of Lompoc, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District - Improvement District No. 1, and riparian groundwater pumpers located along the Santa Ynez River.

The USBR and the Cachuma Project Member Units have developed revisions to Project operations since 1993 to improve habitat conditions for steelhead trout while still maintaining water supplies. In 2000, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued a Biological Opinion for USBR's operation and maintenance of Bradbury Dam. NMFS is the agency within the Department of Commerce that oversees the protection of Southern California steelhead trout. The 2000 Biological Opinion addresses the effects of Cachuma Project operations on steelhead and its designated critical habitat in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. In 2014, the NMFS and USBR formally initiated re-consultation of the Biological Opinion which may change the volume of future deliveries allowed from Lake Cachuma allocation to the District. This process is still ongoing.

The Cachuma Project is currently operated at a total annual supply yield of 25,714 AFY in non-drought periods. Project water, or that portion of the water stored in Lake Cachuma that has been allocated to Cachuma Member Units for water supply purposes, is administered via the Cachuma Master Contract[2] between the Reclamation and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. In this capacity, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) acts on behalf of the Cachuma Member Units. The Cachuma Member Units include the City of Santa Barbara, CVWD, Goleta Water District, MWD, and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1.

The District's current contracted entitlement of the annual yield is 10.94%, or 2,813 AFY in normal years. This is subject to curtailment during drought periods to extend remaining stored water supply for use in future dry years. In the 2012-2016 period, the allocations were reduced

[2] The 1995 Cachuma Master Contract had a 25-year term. Renewal discussions were initiated with USBR in 2017. However, issuance of a long-term contract from USBR has been postpone due to the ongoing re-consultation of the Biological Opinion. In the interim, short-term extensions of the existing contract have been administered. While a long-term contract would provide greater planning certainty, the absence of such contract does not indicate a loss of supply. To account for future uncertainty in surface water availability, the District has assumed a supply scenario with a 25% reduced yield from Lake Cachuma.

after Lake Cachuma storage dropped below 100,000 AF. The anticipated reductions were 20% per year. However, the severity of the drought resulted in a 45% reduction, followed by a Zero allocation. The historical allocations are provided in 4-4. For conservative planning purposes, the District has assumed a 25% reduction in Lake Cachuma supplies to account for future contractual, regulatory, and hydrologic uncertainties.

Table 4-4. Historical Cachuma Allocation

Water Year	Allocation
2014	55%
2015	0%
2016	0%
2017	0% (Initial), 40% (Final)
2018	40%
2019	20% (Initial), 100% (Final)
2020	100%
2021	100%
2022	0% (Initial), 70% (Final)
2023	100%
2024	100%
2025	100%

1. Allocations are expressed as a percentage of each agency's contract entitlement (2,813 AFY for the District). Allocations are set based on reservoir storage/hydrology and project operating criteria and may be revised during the water year as conditions change. Where two percentages are shown, they represent the initial allocation and the subsequently updated (final) allocation for that water year.

If a Cachuma Member Unit does not use water in the year it was allocated, it is known as "carryover water". Historically, Cachuma Member Units have been allowed to store carryover water in Lake Cachuma until it is used or until the Bradbury Dam spills. Cachuma carryover water provides an incentive for community conservation, operation of other supplies such as desalination and potable reuse systems, and the development of new supplies.

Surface water stored in Lake Cachuma is treated at the Cater Water Treatment Plant (WTP), before being conveyed to the District. The District entered a Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Santa Barbara in 1978 for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Cater WTP, a regional water treatment facility serving the City of Santa Barbara, MWD, and CVWD. The Cater WTP has a production capacity of 37 MGD and is owned and operated by the City of Santa Barbara. The District has a 20 percent interest in the Cater WTP which provides water deliveries daily to meet customer usage at all demand levels. Treated water from the Cater WTP is delivered to Carpinteria through the SCC operated by COMB.

4.2.2.1 Cachuma Project Projections

The Cachuma Project dry year supply can be as low as 0%. The District used an annual average of 2,299 AF from the Cachuma Project over the period 2021 to 2025, representing 60% of the District's total water supplies. For planning purposes, the District assumes an overall 75% delivery (i.e., 25% reduction) in Cachuma supplies from 2025 through 2050, reducing the District's allocation to approximately 2,110 AFY, to account for reductions due to uncertainty in related to sedimentation in the lake, regulatory requirements, and hydrologic conditions.

4.2.2.2 Cachuma Project Water Quality

The Cachuma Project stores water in Lake Cachuma within the Santa Ynez River watershed in Santa Barbara County. Water stored in Lake Cachuma is then conveyed through the Tecolote Tunnel to Lauro Reservoir and the SCC. The Cater WTP treats all Cachuma water delivered to the District. Water treated at this plant can be drawn directly from the SCC or from Lauro Reservoir. Normal operation for the Cater WTP is to draw water from the Lauro Reservoir.

Periods of intense rainfall can cause changes in surface water movement and affect surface water quality. Surface runoff can result in the mobilization of new contaminants that then enter surface water bodies, while other constituents may be reduced or eliminated. Water quality at Lake Cachuma is also impacted by seasonal mixing and stratification and by biological activity, especially algae blooms. Water quality issues that affect Lake Cachuma include total organic carbon, taste and odor, color, bacteriological, and disinfection byproducts. These issues are typical of surface waters in California and resolved via treatment modifications. The District has no known water quality violations with respect to surface water sources. The 2024 CCR can be accessed at the following link: https://www.cvwd.net/documents-reports-water-quality-reports.

4.2.3 State Water Project

The SWP is the largest state-built, multi-purpose water project in the country. It was authorized by the California State Legislature in 1959, with the construction of most initial facilities completed by 1973. The SWP is owned by the State of California and operated by DWR. The primary purpose of the SWP is to deliver water to 29 urban and agricultural water suppliers, including 27 million users and 750,000 acres of farmland. Of the contracted water supply, approximately 70% goes to urban users and 30% goes to agricultural users.

Figure 4-8 illustrates the location of major SWP facilities. SWP facilities originate in northern California at Lake Oroville on the Feather River. Storage released from Lake Oroville flows into the Feather River, goes downstream to its confluence with the Sacramento River, and then travels into the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta). Water is pumped from the Delta region to contractors in areas north and south of the San Francisco Bay and south of the Delta. SWP deliveries consist solely of untreated water. The SWP system currently spans more than 705 miles and consists of 700 miles of canals and pipelines, 36 storage facilities, 5 hydro-electric power plants, 4 pumping-generating plants, and 21 pumping plants.

While some SWP supplies are pumped from the northern Delta into the North Bay Aqueduct, the vast majority of SWP supplies are pumped from the southern Delta into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct. The California Aqueduct conveys water along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley to Edmonston Pumping Plant, where water is pumped over the Tehachapi Mountains and the aqueduct then divides into the East and West Branches. In addition to delivering water to its contractors, the SWP is operated to improve water quality in the Bay-Delta region, control flood waters, provide recreation, power generation, and environmental enhancement.

The SWP's Coastal Branch serves the San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. The CCWA was formed to finance, construct, manage, and operate the 42- mile extension of the SWP pipeline from Vandenberg to Lake Cachuma (Figure 4-9).

The CCWA became the named SWP contractor for Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties in 2026, when the California DWR approved the assignment of the SWP contract from the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SBCFCWCD) to CCWA. This means CCWA now holds both the fiscal responsibility and the contractual authority to manage the SWP water supply for the region, streamlining governance and operations. Since 1991, CCWA has already been financially responsible for the SWP contract and the conveyance, treatment, and delivery of SWP water to the two counties, but the 2026 assignment formalized its role as the named SWP contractor.

"Table A" deliveries refer to the table in the SWP contracts representing the maximum allocation that would be issued in a given year. Actual allocations vary from year to year due to hydrologic and regulatory constraints. The total SWP "Table A" amount for CCWA is 45,486 AFY, which is divided across eight member agencies and five other entities (collectively, the "CCWA Participants").

The District contracts directly with CCWA for its SWP contractual entitlements. The District initially contracted for 2,000 AFY in 1991 when citizens within the District's service area, along with the other Central Coast water agencies, voted to participate in the SWP. A drought buffer of 200 AFY was added later for a total SWP "Table A" contract amount of 2,200 AFY for the District.

Figure 4-8. State Water Project Facilities

Figure 4-9. CCWA Facilities

4.2.3.1 SWP Projections

DWR prepares a biennial report to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the availability of supplies from the SWP. In December 2025, DWR issued its most recent update, the Draft 2025 DWR SWP Delivery Capability Report (DCR). In this update, DWR provides SWP supply estimates assuming existing SWP facilities for SWP contractors to use in their planning efforts, including their 2025 UWMPs. The 2025 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2025) and future (2045) conditions (DWR, 2025).

DWR's estimates of SWP deliveries are based on a computer model that simulates monthly operations of the SWP and Central Valley Project (CVP) systems. Key inputs to the model include the infrastructure facilities, hydrologic inflows, regulatory and operational constraints, and contractor demand for SWP water. In conducting its model studies, DWR must make assumptions regarding each of these key inputs.

For the 2025 DCR existing conditions model scenario, DWR applied the existing facilities, hydrologic inflows to the model based on 100 years of historical inflows (1922–2021), and current regulatory and operational constraints. The 2025 DCR incorporates recent regulatory restrictions including the 2018 Coordinated Operation Agreement Amendment, 2024 BOs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the NMFS, the 2024 Incidental Take Permit issues by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and contractor demand at maximum Table A Amounts. The long-term average allocation reported in the 2025 DCR for the existing conditions study provides an appropriate estimate of the SWP water supply availability under current conditions.

To evaluate SWP supply availability under future conditions, the 2025 DCR includes a model study representing hydrologic and sea-level rise conditions in 2043 for three future scenarios: 50th percentile, 75th percentile, and 90th percentile level of concern. Previous reports only included a single future central tendency scenario, which is generally compatible with the 50th percentile scenario. For the long-term planning purposes of this UWMP, the long-term average allocations reported for the future conditions study from 2025 DCR is the most appropriate estimate of future SWP water supply availability.

Water from the SWP has been available to the District since 1995. For 2021-2025, SWP water provided approximately 1,918 AFY, or 10% of the District's water supplies. DWR projects SWP long-term average Table A allocation to be 54% (1,188 AFY) in 2025 and 48% (1,056 AFY) in 2045 based on 2025 Draft SWP DCR (DWR, 2026).

4.2.3.2 SWP Water Quality

The source of SWP water is rain and snow from the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coastal mountain ranges. SWP water is delivered to Lake Cachuma where it is stored and then travels to the District via the SCC. Once SWP water is delivered to Lake Cachuma, the water quality of water delivered to the District is the same as Lake Cachuma water quality, which was described in Section 4.2.2.2.

The District has no known water quality violations with respect to surface water sources. A copy of the 2024 CCR can be accessed at the following link: https://www.cvwd.net/documents-reports-water-quality-reports.

4.2.4 Recycled Water

The District does not collect or treat wastewater. Wastewater within the District's service area is collected and treated by CSD. The collection system covers most of the City of Carpinteria and some outlying areas of unincorporated County of Santa Barbara. CSD's service area includes a small amount of land not within the District's service area and vice versa. The collection system consists of approximately 42 miles of piping. In 2025, CSD served customer connections from approximately 4,524 parcels, of which approximately 4,238 were solely residential, and 286 were either solely business/commercial or mixed use (WSC, 2025). Estimated maximum peak flow of the collection system is 6.5 MGD, peaking for a period of 20 minutes. Peak flows occurring during heavy rainfall are likely attributable to infiltration and intrusion flows.

The CSD Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is located on a low-lying section of an alluvial deposit adjacent to Carpinteria Creek. Plant Capacity is 2.5 MGD with treatment meeting secondary standards. Treated water is disposed via an ocean outfall located 1,000 feet offshore. Average outflow from the plant is approximately 1.17 MGD and, in 2025, CSD collected and treated 1,218 AF of wastewater.

The CSD WWTP is currently permitted to discharge secondary-23 recycled water to the ocean. Secondary-23 means the water has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria does not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters (ml) and the single day maximum does not exceed a MPN of 240 per 100 ml in any 30-day period.

Currently the District does not supply recycled water but the District is currently constructing an indirect potable reuse project – the CAPP. The following two tables summarize wastewater collection and treatment within the District's service area in 2025.

4.2.4.1 Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project

CAPP is an "indirect potable reuse" water supply project designed to make Carpinteria's water supply more reliable, especially during droughts. The project would create a new, locally controlled source of drinking water by safely recycling wastewater through additional, advanced purification steps to make it extremely clean. These steps include ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet disinfection with advanced oxidation at the Advanced Water Purification Facility. The facility will produce up to 1.3 MGD of purified water and, on average, 1,000 AFY for groundwater replenishment.

The multiple layers of filtration and disinfection that remove salts, chemicals, and microorganisms. The treatment process includes multiple barriers and continuous monitoring to ensure water quality. After treatment, the purified water will be injected into the groundwater basin for blending with groundwater before eventually being delivered to customers. The project is reviewed and regulated by state agencies, including the California SWRCB Division of

Drinking Water and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), to ensure it meets or exceeds all drinking water safety requirements.

4.2.5 Water Exchanges and Transfers

The District is not a wholesaler and in general does not sell water to other agencies. The District infrequently sells, transfers, and/or exchanges water with other agencies. For example, it sold 250 AF in 2004 to MWD as a one-year contract. This water was sold to MWD prior to entering the District's distribution system.

Under an existing 1993 agreement, the District transfers a portion of its SWP allocation to the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID #1), in exchange for their Cachuma Project water. The District typical exchange deliveries are approximately 400 AFY . This exchange eliminates the need for South Coast agencies to pump SWP water into Lake Cachuma and eliminates the need for ID#1 to construct treatment facilities to receive its Cachuma allocations, thereby lowering the overall cost to both parties.

In addition, the District can receive water from the CMWD. Under an existing emergency exchange agreement, CMWD could provide surface water from Lake Casitas via an 8-inch piped connection between CMWD's and the District's systems. The exchange agreement also calls for CVWD to serve water through its distribution system to CMWD customers in the Rincon Del Mar areas and for Casitas to return an equivalent amount of water to CVWD.

CMWD and the District are currently collaborating to implement the Casitas Intertie Project. The project, which is currently in construction, includes a new 1.3 mile, 16-inch-diameter bi-direction pipeline and two pump stations to convey water from the District to CMWD. This will allow CMWD to access SWP water. Although CMWD has a contract for 5,000 AFY of SWP water, it has historically been unable to use it because the local infrastructure was not in place. This intertie project will provide CMWD with an average of 2,000 AFY of SWP water. The project will allow each agency to provide the other with additional water during emergencies. Design was completed in December 2024, and construction is expected to be complete in June 2027 (Casitas Municipal Water District, 2026).

4.2.6 Future Water Projects

The District may consider potential additional water supplies and/or management actions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Increased groundwater production.
- Groundwater banking projects.
- Participation in transfer or exchange of surface water.
- Additional support for water demand management programs (see Section 7).

The following sections summarize future water supply programs that could be used to meet future water demands and increase the quantity and reliability of the District's water supplies.

4.2.6.1 Smillie Well Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project

Since CVWD is reliant on groundwater, any discussion of water reliability strategies includes discussion of greater use of groundwater storage and conjunctive use management of the Carpinteria Basin. Direct recharge, in-lieu recharge, and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) can be used in the deposit or "put" side of a water bank operation. Existing and new wells can be used for the withdrawal or "take" operations. Increased recharge of local creeks or recycled water could enhance the amount of water that can later be extracted.

The Smillie Well ASR project is currently under development and involves conversion of the District's existing Smillie Production Well (see Figure 2-3) to a monitoring well as well as drilling a new ASR well on the same site to directly inject water into and extract water from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. The project is currently in the design phase. Once complete, this will allow the District to take further advantage of the natural storage afforded by the groundwater basin and manage its various supply sources as prudently as possible.

4.2.6.2 Sales, Transfers, and Exchange Opportunities

The District has considered the idea of banking water or exchanging water with other purveyors, but, to date, such measures have not been planned. The District reviews its customer base demand, District population growth, and economic changes annually to determine if additional water supplies need to be acquired. The District will continue to assess its future supply needs and, if necessary, will explore water banking and/or exchange possibilities.

4.2.7 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Currently the District relies on three sources of supply to meet water demand in its service area. Those are local groundwater, Cachuma Project, and SWP. The District is currently constructing the CAPP. Additionally, the District is developing an ASR program, will periodically purchase or exchange water from other water purveyors, and can participate in groundwater banking. The District anticipates sufficient supply to meet demand for the next 25 years under normal water supply and water demand conditions.

Table 4-5 summarizes the projected water supplies for the period 2025 to 2050 that are available to meet water demands within the District's service area. Projected total supplies range from 5,065 AFY in 2030 to 4,966 AFY in 2050.

Table 4-5. DWR 6-9R Projected Average Available Water Supplies, 2030-2050 (AFY)

Water Supplies	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Cachuma Project	2,110	2,110	2,110	2,110	2,110
State Water Project	755	722	689	656	656
Recycled Water	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL:	**5,065**	**5,032**	**4,999**	**4,966**	**4,966**

As summarized in Section 3, District total water demands are anticipated to increase to approximately 4,045 AFY by 2050. Therefore, projected available water supplies are anticipated to be sufficient to reliably meet future water demands under normal water-year conditions. Additional details for the comparison of water supplies and water demands are provided in Section 5.

4.3 Energy

Water production and movement is a significant energy demand within the State and within the Carpinteria Valley. The District has previously implemented energy efficiency initiatives, such as development of a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in 2019, to provide an inventory of the current energy intensity and corresponding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with District operations. The CAP analyzed energy use and operational energy intensity by conveyance, treatment, extraction, and distribution. Operational energy intensity is defined as the total amount of energy expended by the District on a per acre-foot basis to take water from where the District acquires water to its point of delivery to customers. Energy intensity reporting offers several benefits to the District and its customers, including identifying energy savings opportunities, calculating GHG emission reductions associated with the District's water conservation program, and identifying potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding.

The main areas of energy use include:

1. **Groundwater Extraction and Treatment:** This is the energy required to pump water from groundwater basins. The District currently pumps water from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin and provides some treatment at wellheads, primarily for iron and manganese.
2. **Surface Water Conveyance and Treatment:** The District's SWP water is conveyed from Northern California to Lake Cachuma. The SWP water and Cachuma Project water are conveyed to Carpinteria from Lake Cachuma and are treated at the Cater WTP, located in the City of Santa Barbara. The energy required to convey and treat these surface waters is not consumed by CVWD; for the purposes of this UWMP, the energy consumption is not included here.
3. **Storage and Distribution:** Energy required to convey water to the District's water supplies within the distribution system, to deliver water to customers, and to maintain system pressure, various pumps, reservoirs, and other facilities are necessary.

Table 4-6 provides a summary of total energy intensity of water supplies in 2025. In total, the District's water deliveries are estimated to have an energy intensity of 287 kWh per AF. The District produces solar power at its Headquarters Well, which provides electricity to the electrical grid during times of surplus energy production. The values reported in Table 4-6 do not account for surplus energy production.

Table 4-6. Energy Intensity

Reporting Period: 2025	Total Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	3,804
Energy Consumed	-
Energy Consumed: Wells (kWh)	655,865
Energy Consumed: Storage and Distribution (kWh)	435,193
Total Energy Consumed (kWh)	1,091,058
Total Energy Intensity (kWh per AF)	**287**

4.4 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change projections suggest that California will continue to experience a Mediterranean climate with the typical seasonal pattern of relatively cool and wet winters and hot, dry summers. Increased global GHG emissions are leading to climate change impacts for California, including, but not limited to, higher air and water temperatures, rising sea levels, variable precipitation patterns, increased wildfires, increased droughts and floods, decreased amount and duration of snowpack, and extreme variability in weather patterns (CVWD, 2019) (DWR, 2013) (California Natural Resources Agency, 2009). Even if all emissions of GHG ceased today, some of these developments would be unavoidable because of the increase in GHG recorded over the last 100 years and the fact that the climate system changes slowly (Public Policy Institute of California, 2011). Many of these climate changes are expected to affect the availability, volume, and quality of California water supplies. For the District, climate change is expected to reduce the long-term average availability of its surface water and groundwater supplies. This has been accounted for in the District's long-term supply projections that were described in previous sections.

Climate Action Plan

Responding to climate change generally takes two forms: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation is taking steps to reduce human contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing GHG emissions. Adaptation is the process of responding to the effects of climate change by modifying our systems and behaviors to function in a warmer climate (DWR, 2013). In an effort to reduce the District's GHG emissions and mitigate climate change impacts, the District adopted a 2019 CAP. The CAP is an inventory and estimate of current GHG emissions and strategies for the reduction of these emissions; it is also an assessment of vulnerability and adaptation strategies in response to climate change related threats. The CAP is structured to integrate with other local climate initiatives, including that of the City of Carpinteria and County of Santa Barbara. The plan sets realistic and achievable goals that fit with the District's responsibility as the primary water purveyor in the Carpinteria Valley while remaining fiscally responsible to its ratepayers.

5 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section describes the District's water service reliability through 2050. As required by the UWMP Act, the assessment must compare total projected water supply and demands over the next 20 years in five-year increments under normal, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years. This section also includes the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA), which provides a snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a drought were to occur in the next five years.

IN THIS SECTION

5.1 Introduction

Water service reliability is determined based on the security of water supply and water infrastructure. The supply reliability assessment discusses factors (i.e., climatic, environmental, water quality, and legal) that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water available from CVWD's current and projected sources of supply through 2050. Multiple drought scenarios are considered. Quantitative impacts of the aforementioned factors on water supply and demand, as well as possible methods for addressing these issues, are discussed.

Evaluating the water service reliability is critical for water management to help identify potential problems before they occur. Water managers can then take proactive steps to mitigate shortages by encouraging water use efficiency, securing new water supplies, and/or investing in infrastructure.

This section will include the following:

- Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability. (CWC §10634)
- Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions. (CWC §10620(f))
- Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years. (CWC §10635(a))
- Provide a DRA as part of information considered in developing the DMMs and water supply projects. (CWC §10635(b))
- Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a DRA for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years. (CWC §10635(b)(1))
- Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. (CWC §10635(b)(2))
- Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period. (CWC §10635(b)(3))
- Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria. (CWC §10635(b)(4))

The District's 2025 UWMP water service reliability assessment and DRA results indicate that no water shortages are anticipated within the next 25 years under normal, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years.

5.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The water service reliability assessment compares total projected water supply and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments under normal, single dry water year, and five-year consecutive dry period. The approach for the analysis and results are discussed in this section.

5.2.1 Service Reliability - Constraints on Water Sources

Water supply reliability is a measure of a water service system's anticipated success in managing water shortages. Analysis of water supply reliability is one of the primary requirements of the UWMP (Water Code §10635(a)). To plan for a reliable water supply, District staff examined both the possibility of short-term and long-term shortages. A short-term water shortage could result from a disaster such as an earthquake, flood, or even a widespread power outage. A long-term water shortage would most likely result from a prolonged period of drought in the region. Of the District's supplies, groundwater is the primary one affected by water quality concerns and particularly important when the District is determining how much to use during drought. To maintain long-term sustainability of the groundwater basin, the District must monitor groundwater levels to avoid sea water intrusion, which can occur when groundwater elevation drops too low for too long a period.

5.2.2 Service Reliability – Year Type Characterization

In accordance with CWC Section 10635(a), every urban water supplier must provide their expected water service reliability for a normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and optionally 2050. DWR defines these years as:

- **Normal Year:** This condition represents a single year or an averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available. An average was used for this analysis.
- **Single Dry Year:** The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought:** The driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier, which is the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row for each supply.

5.2.3 Water Service Reliability – Supply and Demand Comparison

Results of the water supply and demand analysis for normal, single dry, and five-year consecutive drought are shown in the following sections. CVWD expects to meet demands under all water year scenarios. However, the District is committed to continuing water conservation efforts to ensure future reliability and resiliency.

5.2.3.1 Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

Local groundwater, Cachuma Project water, SWP water, and recycled water are anticipated to be the primary water supplies through 2050. Normal year supply assumptions include:

- **Cachuma Project:** Supply of 2,110 AFY, based on long-term projection of 75% of CVWD's allocation, reduced due to uncertainty from sedimentation in the lake, releases for fish species, and hydrologic conditions.
- **State Water Project:** Supply of 788 AFY in 2025 decreasing to 656 AFY in 2045 and 2050, based on 2025 Draft SWP DCR (DWR, 2025) long-term average Table A allocation projections of 54% in 2025 and 48% in 2045.
- **Groundwater:** Long-term average yield of 1,200 AFY based on the Carpinteria Basin sustainable yield as documented in the Carpinteria Basin GSP (GSI, 2023).
- **Recycled Water:** Supply of 1,000 AFY from CAPP, an indirect potable reuse project, by 2030.

As shown in Table 5-1, the District has sufficient supplies in normal years compared with projected demands (presented in Section 3.2). Although the District is showing supplies in excess of demands, it would only access as much water as needed to meet demands, and extra supplies would be stored either in the groundwater basin or as carryover storage for the Cachuma Project or SWP. The District desires to have a minimum water supply surplus or contingency of approximately 200 to 400 AF each year in the event of an interruption of water supply due to operational or climate adversity; the District works to maintain 1,000 AF of carryover storage in the Cachuma project in normal years.

The District anticipates that groundwater pumping would be lower than the sustainable yield during normal and wet years. This is to enable increased pumping during dry years (when surface water supplies have limited availability).

Table 5-1. DWR 7-2R Projected Normal Water Year Supply and Demand, 2030-2050 (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Cachuma Project	2,110	2,110	2,110	2,110	2,110
State Water Project	755	722	689	656	656
Recycled Water	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Supply Total	**5,065**	**5,032**	**4,999**	**4,966**	**4,966**
Demand Total	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
Difference	**1,217**	**1,136**	**1,054**	**971**	**921**

5.2.3.2 Water Service Reliability – Single Dry Year

Single dry year supply assumptions include:

- **Cachuma Project:** Supply of 2,110 AFY, based on long-term projection of 75% of CVWD's allocation, reduced due to uncertainty from sedimentation in the lake, releases for fish species, and hydrologic conditions. Cachuma Project is expected to provide the full available allocation based on allocations during historic single dry years. Cachuma Project carryover water would also be used, if available.
- **State Water Project:** Supply of 110 AFY, based on 2025 Draft SWP DCR (DWR, 2025) single dry year Table A allocation projection of 5%. This is consistent with historic single dry year deliveries from the SWP, including in 2021 and 2022.
- **Recycled Water:** Supply of 1,000 AFY from CAPP, an indirect potable reuse project, by 2030. Potable reuse is a drought-resilient supply because recycled water is created from wastewater flows in the District's service area that have limited impacts during drought conditions.
- **Groundwater:** Production as needed to meet demands after above supplies are considered.

As shown in Table 5-2, projected groundwater extractions during a single dry year are anticipated to remain below available supplies but could be increased, if needed. In addition, the District could implement additional programs to increase supplies and/or DMMs to reduce demands.

Table 5-2. DWR 7-3R Projected Single Dry Water Year Supply and Demand 2030-2050

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater	628	676	725	775	825
Cachuma Project	2,110	2,110	2,110	2,110	2,110
State Water Project	110	110	110	110	110
Recycled Water	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Supply Total	**3,848**	**3,896**	**3,945**	**3,995**	**4,045**
Demand Total	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note: Groundwater pumping is adjusted to meet demands after using other supplies.

5.2.3.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

Five consecutive dry year supply assumptions include:

- **Cachuma Project:** Actual allocations from the Cachuma Project from 2014 to 2018, which was the lowest cumulative allocations over five years (100%, 45%, 0%, 40%, 40%), reduced by 25% (75%, 34%, 0%, 30%, 30%) to be consistent with long-term projection, which was reduced due to uncertainty related to sedimentation in the lake,

releases for fish species, and hydrologic conditions. Cachuma Project carryover water would also be used, if available.

- **State Water Project:** Supply ranging from of 5% allocation (110 AFY) to 31% allocation (682 AFY) based on the driest five years in the 2025 Draft SWP DCR (DWR, 2025) 100-year simulation (1929 to 1933).
- **Recycled Water:** Supply of 1,000 AFY from CAPP, an indirect potable reuse project, starting in 2029. Potable reuse is a drought-resilient supply because recycled water is created from wastewater flows in the District's service area that have limited impacts during drought conditions.
- **Groundwater:** Production as needed to meet demands after above supplies are considered.

As shown in Table 5-3, the District has sufficient supplies to meet demands during five consecutive dry years based on the stated supply and demand assumptions. Generally, the District would utilize surface water and carryover storage before relying heavily on groundwater in later dry years. The District will only use enough supplies to meet demands. Therefore, in years when District has a surplus of supply, it will reduce its groundwater pumping or hold its surface water supplies in storage.

Table 5-3. DWR 7-4R Projected Multiple Dry Water Year Supply and Demand, 2030-2050 (AFY)

	AFY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Year 1	Supply Total	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
	Demand Total	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 2	Supply Total	3,857	3,906	3,955	4,005	4,055
	Demand Total	3,857	3,906	3,955	4,005	4,055
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 3	Supply Total	3,867	3,916	3,965	4,015	4,065
	Demand Total	3,867	3,916	3,965	4,015	4,065
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 4	Supply Total	3,877	3,925	3,975	4,025	4,075
	Demand Total	3,877	3,925	3,975	4,025	4,075
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 5	Supply Total	3,886	3,935	3,985	4,035	4,085
	Demand Total	3,886	3,935	3,985	4,035	4,085
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

As shown in Table 5-4, groundwater pumping during multiple dry years is projected to be higher than the long-term average yield (assumed to be 1,200 AFY), which would be offset with reduced pumping during normal and wet years. The District will proactively manage groundwater pumping for long-term sustainability of the basin (i.e., groundwater levels must remain high enough to avoid sea water intrusion). Also, beginning in 2029, the addition of 1,000

AFY of potable reuse from CAPP will avoid the need for the District to pump an additional 1,000 AFY, which was shown to be unsustainable during recent droughts.

Table 5-4. Average Annual Use of Supplies during Five Consecutive Dry Years, 2030-2050 (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cachuma Project	949	949	949	949	949
State Water Project	321	321	321	321	321
Recycled Water	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Groundwater	1,596	1,645	1,694	1,744	1,794
Supply Total	**3,867**	**3,916**	**3,965**	**4,015**	**4,065**

Finally, the District could would implement DMMs during an extended drought to reduce demands and could implement additional programs to increase supplies. For example, the District could acquire supplemental water from CMWD, other State Water Contractors, and other CCWA member units. These programs are highlighted in the WSCP (see Section 6 and Appendix E) and would be implemented during a drought declaration.

5.3 Drought Risk Assessment

Per UWMP requirements, the UWMP must also include a five-year DRA to evaluate the reliability of each supply source under a long-term drought. The District relies on the many possible sources available, including local groundwater, surface water from Lake Cachuma, SWP water, and exchanges with other water districts. Additional emergency procedures are summarized in the WSCP (see Section 6 and Appendix E).

The District evaluated water supply reliability over a five-year period from 2026 to 2030. The DRA assessment examines water supplies, water uses, and the resulting water supply reliability under a reasonable precision for five consecutive dry years. This assessment can help identify potential shortfalls and allow for proactive steps to be taken prior to the next long-term drought. The DRA can be modified or updated on an interim cycle, as needed, to allow for the incorporation of new information as it becomes available or in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

The District's DRA applies the same supply assumptions as was used in the five consecutive dry year scenario above with the exception that the District is projected to have 1,260 AF of carryover water available from Cachuma Project and SWP at the end of 2026 for use in 2027. As shown in the table, the carryover water and increased groundwater pumping is used to meet demands during the extended drought. Also, the addition of CAPP helps to reduce the volume of groundwater pumping needed. The District does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years, as shown in Table 5-5. The projections do not reflect potential additional demand reductions from water conservation.

Table 5-5. DWR 7-5R Drought Risk Assessment, Annual Use of Supplies, 2026-2030 (AFY)

SUPPLIES	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Carryover, Available	--	1,260	949	474	--
Carryover, Unused	--	949	474	--	--
Carryover, Used	--	311	475	474	0
Cachuma Project	2,449	2,110	949	0	844
State Water Project	361	198	682	66	242
Recycled Water	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Groundwater	1,000	1,200	1,722	2,298	1,762
Total Supplies	**3,810**	**3,819**	**3,829**	**3,838**	**3,848**
Demand Total	3,810	3,819	3,829	3,838	3,848
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

6 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a detailed plan for how CVWD intends to predict and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages or other conditions requiring demand reduction. A water shortage occurs when the water supply is reduced to a level that cannot support typical demand at any given time or a reduction in demand is otherwise needed.

IN THIS SECTION

- Overview of WSCP Components

6.1 Introduction

The CWC Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a standalone Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its UWMP.

CVWD's WSCP is included as Appendix E and will be separately submitted to DWR. The WSCP is developed independently of the District's 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP.

The WSCP is a strategic plan that the District uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands, as occurred in 2014. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that CVWD will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages.

The WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability and will help CVWD maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

The WSCP must be updated based on new requirements every five years and will be adopted as a current update for submission to DWR.

6.2 Overview of WSCP Components

The Water Code establishes several prescriptive elements that must be included in a retail water supplier's WSCP. Each element and its location within the WSCP is described below.

Water Supply Reliability Analysis: Summarizes the District's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures: Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.

Shortage Stages: Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.

Shortage Response Actions: Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.

Communication Protocols: Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement: Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authorities: Lists the legal documents that grant CVWD the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation: Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

Monitoring and Reporting: Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated or if efforts are successful and response actions should be reduced.

WSCP Refinement Procedures: Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.

Special Water Feature Distinctions: Identifies exemptions for decorative features aside from pools and spas.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability: Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the District's 2025 UWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. The document is compliant with the CWC Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the DWR UWMP Guidebook.

7 Demand Management Measures

This section describes CVWD's efforts to promote water use efficiency, reduce demand on the water supply, and prepare for future requirements.

IN THIS SECTION

- Existing Demand Management
- Reporting Implementation
- Water Use Objectives

7.1 Introduction

This section outlines the District's water conservation efforts over the past five years, current initiatives, and plans to meet SBX7-7 water use targets and prepare for upcoming State efficiency standards. No changes have been made to DMMs since the 2020 UWMP.

"Demand management," as applied to water conservation, refers to the use of measures, practices, or incentives implemented by water utilities to permanently reduce the level or change the pattern of demand for a utility service. Historically, the District has actively pursued water demand management. There have been and continue to be many programs implemented by the District, in conjunction with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency and other local water purveyors through the Regional Water Efficiency Partnership.

The California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) was formed in 1991 to increase efficient water use statewide through partnerships among urban water agencies, public interest organizations, and private entities. The goal of the CUWCC was to integrate urban water conservation Best Management Practices (BMP) into the planning and management of California's water supplies. CUWCC was composed of hundreds of urban water suppliers and environmental organizations. The District was a signatory to the CUWCC document titled, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (CUWCC, 2007) and was therefore a member of the CUWCC. The MOU included a list of BMPs for demand management which are similar to the measures required by the UWMP Act. In 2017, the CUWCC transitioned from the CUWCC to the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) as a refocused and restructured organization envisioned to help achieve efficiency gains by helping its members meet legislative and regulatory requirements.

7.2 Existing Demand Management Measures

The District administers several demand management programs for residential, commercial, and agricultural customers. These measures will be organized according to the following categories as required by the UWMP (CWC §10631(f)(1)):

- Water waste prevention ordinances
- Metering
- Conservation pricing
- Public education and outreach
- Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss
- Conservation program coordination and staffing support
- Other DMMs that significantly impact water use

7.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The District has an existing water waste ordinance (Ordinance 24-1) and regulates water waste in its adopted Rules and Regulations, Rule 28.b, adopted October 8, 2025[3]. These rules are a beneficial tool to curb misuse and waste of potable water within the District. Provisions of the ordinance and regulations can be utilized during periods of normal water supply and supply deficiency. Violation of this ordinance may be cause for water service to be shut off and the connection sealed by the District; water shall not be turned on again until reconnection and accrued monthly service fee and charges are paid.

7.2.2 Metering

The District meters all water sources and all water sold to customers. Accuracy of the District's meters has improved significantly since the completion of its comprehensive meter replacement program in 2018. Approximately 4,450 older meters were replaced with new ultrasonic meters as part of the District's automatic meter infrastructure (AMI) system implementation initial phase.

The meter reads are collected by cellular network providing near real-time water consumption data. This data not only assists the District with early leak identification but customers as well. Through a secure on-line platform, District customers have the ability to review, monitor, and analyze their water consumption and set leak alert notifications. The AMI system helps reduce water loss due to leaks, reduce water waste, and save customers money.

7.2.3 Conservation Pricing

District water rates are based on the cost of providing services to all accounts. The District currently has inclining block water rates where the cost per unit of water increases with the quantity of water used for municipal and industrial accounts. For inclining block rate structures, the block (quantity) shift points are generally based upon the unique demand characteristics of each user class and are focused on user demand points to enhance water usage awareness. An inclining block rate tends to decrease water use (i.e., promote water conservation) due to the economic disincentive to waste water.

District customers are billed monthly for 100% of the volume of water used. The District has a 3-tier rate structure for Single Family and Multi-Family Residential customers, a 2-tier rate structure for Commercial, Industrial and Public Authority customer classes, and a uniform rate structure for Agricultural class customers. The commodity rate per hundred cubic feet for all customer classes is dependent on usage and elevation of the property. Agricultural customers with residential units pay a Residential Equivalency fee that covers drinking water treatment related costs.

Monthly Service Charges for individually metered dwelling units or structures include a basic component to fund costs associated with meter maintenance, customer service, and billing and

[3] https://www.cvwd.net/rules-and-regulations

a SWP component to fund 100% of the District's SWP debt obligation. The Monthly Service Charges varies with meter size.

The District also has a CIP and an Agricultural O&M charge. The CIP charge pays the District's non-SWP debt obligations and capital project costs associated with projects helping the District meet current and proposed drinking water quality standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and enforced by the California SWRCB. The Agricultural O&M charge appears only on the bills of agricultural customers. This charge funds the portion of costs that are collected from other customer classes through the CIP charge.

In 2026, the District is proposing a new charge on the property tax roll and water bill to fund CAPP. The charges on the property tax roll will be based on meter size and pay for the capital costs associated with CAPP. In cases where a property tax cannot be assessed, such as public properties, these charges will be collected through direct billing. CAPP operation and maintenance (O&M) costs will be collected through the monthly water bill. CAPP O&M costs rates will be a volumetric charge dependent on water use, except for agricultural customers which will be a fixed charge based on meter size.

The District has the ability to implement a drought surcharge during dry water years. The District has the legal authority to evaluate and set rates for its customers.

Inclining block rate pricing may also include seasonal rates and/or excess-use surcharges to reduce peak demands during summer periods.

7.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District recognizes the continued need for a public information program to maintain and increase the public's awareness of water and the need to use it wisely. Public information is used to promote the water conservation ethic and inform the public of the benefits derived from conserving a valuable resource. Providing current water conservation information is a key part of the District's program activities. The District also partners with the Green Business Program and collaborates with other Santa Barbara county water providers through the Regional Water Efficiency Program, which is coordinated by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. The on-going programs have been proven successful and are well received by customers. Increased educational and outreach programs were especially important during the last drought and current dry period. It is recommended that the District continue to support these public information programs including various special events, sponsor activities, workshops, and prepare materials that promote awareness of demand management and water conservation issues. Education and outreach materials should be available in both English and Spanish. Several of these events, activities, and materials are described below.

The District prepares an annual CCR that is designed to inform customers about the quality of water and services provided. The District's CCR also includes water conservation elements. The 2024 CCR can be accessed at the following link: https://www.cvwd.net/documents-reports-water-quality-reports. In addition, the District has prepared news articles and releases, water bill

inserts, announcements, social media posts, print ads, hand-outs, brochures, and website postings to convey a water conservation message.

There are numerous opportunities throughout the year to promote water conservation. Examples include the USEPA's "Fix a Leak" week in March, "Water Awareness Month" in May, Smart Irrigation Month in July, and "Water Efficiency Month" in August. The District takes advantage of these designated observation periods to communicate with customers the importance of water conservation especially during dry periods or drought with many of the outreach methods previously mentioned as well as linked resources from sources such as AWWA, USEPA, or other water agencies.

District staff makes presentations to community groups such as schools, farm associations, public service clubs, and Chambers of Commerce. Staff are available to discuss the impact of short-term and long-term water supply issues. In addition, the District has and will continue to support the availability of Spanish translation services at public hearings. Bilingual speakers have been available for English and Spanish audiences also. The District intends to continue to support these public information programs.

Primary focus of the District's school education programs is to educate students on water resource issues, water use, and conservation. The program educates students about where water comes from, how it is used, and ways to save and use water efficiently while meeting State and local education requirements. The District, in conjunction with Santa Barbara County Water Agency, provides school assembly productions, "H2O, Where Did You Go" and "Waterology" presented by Shows That Teach. These school assembly productions help future water users realize that water in California and specifically in Carpinteria is a precious commodity that cannot be taken for granted. From 2021 through 2025, the District reached over 2,170 students with these two school assembly productions.

The District also supports and promotes the Santa Barbara County Water Agency annual High School Video Contest. Winners of the annual contest create a public service announcement that conveys the importance of water conservation in Santa Barbara County. Winning videos have aired on local television stations and movie theaters.

7.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

Over the last several years, the District's program to assess and manage distribution system real losses has included main replacements, main break and system leak repairs, a comprehensive meter replacement of approximately 4,450 older positive displacement meters with ultra-sonic meters, valve exercising, and fire hydrant check valve installation.

Additional District efforts include the following:

- Continue to meet current standards for water system losses of below 10%. The District will continue to use the AWWA calculator.
- Participate in the annual AWWA Water Loss Technical Assistance Program to perform water loss audits and conduct audit validations.

- A component analysis on the water system was completed in 2017 and every 4 years after to identify the various components of real losses.
- Identified real losses will be analyzed and a determination will be made as to the cost effectiveness of potential water loss reduction actions. If any individual or group of actions are determined to be cost effective, the District will begin a program to implement such actions.
- All reported leaks, including the District's side or customer's side, are currently addressed immediately. If a customer's use increases by 90%, after reading the meter, then the District flags the account and the customer is contracted to let them know they may have a leak.
- The District has completed its largescale meter replacement and AMI project, which will allow the District to reduce non-revenue water loss significantly and better conduct water loss component analyses.

7.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The District Engineer currently serves as the designated Water Conservation Coordinator managing the District's water conservation programs and one full-time staff person dedicated to implementing the programs. For FY 2024-2025, $52,171 was allocated to the funding of the District conservation program. The conservation program include the following: review and analysis of water use on a District-wide basis; preparation and dissemination of public information materials; posting conservation messaging through print ads, social media platforms and the District website; provide follow-up and response to inquiries or complaints; coordination of water conservation rebate and outreach programs; compile and verify data, coordinate requests for speakers on water topics; and participate in local, regional, and state organizations that promote water conservation.

7.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

7.2.7.1 Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs

Although the District is not a wholesaler, it does participate in regional water management and efficiency programs, such as Santa Barbara County Regional Water Efficiency Program, Santa Barbara County Integrated Regional Water Management Program, CCWA, and Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board. The District has participated in planning and programs concerning water demand management issues and urban water management in Santa Barbara County and the State of California. Additional benefits of participation include enhanced water resource flexibility in the event of operational disruption, extended drought, or another emergency.

The District intends to continue to participate in these organizations to reinforce relationships with other member agencies to enhance water resource flexibility and proper response to operational disruption, extended drought, or another emergency.

7.2.7.2 Residential Programs

Survey Programs

Residential water surveys are conducted by trained District employees and are generally at the customer's request. However, the District may also invite, via direct mail, email, social media posts, and the District's web page, all single-family customers to participate in the residential water saving surveys, to increase participation. Homes built before 1992 can be targeted for this program, because they were constructed prior to revisions in plumbing codes requiring water conserving plumbing fixtures in new construction. The District may conduct focused annual water use audits of the new residential customers.

An interior water savings generally includes the following elements:

- Identify types of water usage and signs of water waste
- Estimate the amount of water used for each device or fixture
- Recommend fixture repair options if necessary
- Identify alternative water usage device or fixture possibilities
- Inform customer on how to read their own water meter
- Inform and educate residents to use and conserve water efficiently
- Inform customers of current District conservation programs.

Interior water savings achieved as the result of common water savings surveys is difficult to predict, however savings of 10 to 30% have been reported (Deoreo, 2001; Bruvold, 1993; Nelson, 1992). A moderate degree of lifestyle change may be required to achieve maximum water savings. However, the installation of retrofitted fixtures will result in substantial water savings without a meaningful change in behavior. Water saving surveys for older single-family homes tend to produce more savings, while newer multiple-family homes tend to produce less savings per housing unit. In addition, customers benefit from reduced energy utility bills due to less hot water used.

At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the District stopped conducting in-person residential surveys and transitioned to phone surveys. Between 2021 and 2025, the District conducted approximately 3-4 residential water surveys per month.

Plumbing Retrofit

Water savings resulting from retrofit fixtures depends on many factors including age of existing model, model of new fixture, participation rate, number of units installed per household, number of residents per household, and acceptance by customer. Installation of retrofit fixtures in older single-family homes tends to produce less savings per housing unit. For the purposes of this document, calculations of conservative water savings are based on the average of 2.4 residents per household.

The District provides the following free plumbing retrofit items to customers to help reduce both indoor and outdoor water usage, low flow showerheads, flow restrictors for the sink, dye tablets to locate leaks in the toilet, outdoor pressure activated garden nozzles, and irrigation controller

rain shut off sensors. The plumbing retrofit program benefits existing customers by reducing their water consumption with minor change in lifestyle.

A conservative estimate of interior water savings achieved due to retrofit with only the showerhead and faucet restrictor for single-family and multiple-family homes ranges from approximately 34 to 80 gallons per day (GPD) per housing unit (Deoreo, 2001; Bruvold, 1993; Nelson, 1992; Maddaus, 1987). A formal household water audit implemented in conjunction with a retrofitted plumbing items and/or exterior audit would produce estimated conservative water savings of approximately 20 to 50 gpd per household (CUWCC, 2003; Bruvold, 1993; Nelson, 1992).

In compliance with this BMP, the District provides the following:

- Indoor surveys are offered anytime a high bill or abnormal consumption investigation is requested from a customer and as a condition for a leak repair credit request.
- District advertises free water saving surveys on its bills, newsletters, and website.
- In order to increase the number of surveys completed, the District may provide new financial incentives if a customer agrees to a survey, allow self-surveys by providing a check list for customers, and increase its outreach and education efforts to inform customers of the potential financial benefits.

Landscape Water Survey

Exterior residential water saving surveys may include one of two types - routine and detailed. A routine exterior water audit generally includes the following elements:

- Estimate the size of landscaped area
- Assess in-ground irrigation systems for leaks and broken sprinklers
- Measure precipitation rate of irrigation system
- Evaluate automatic control settings
- Develop suggested irrigation schedules
- Provide customer with public education resources
- Inform customers of current District landscape conservation programs.

Examples of public education resources include links from the District's website, CVWD.net to other water saving websites such as DWR's Save Our Water, USEPA's WaterSense, and WaterWiseSB.org. The following printed materials "How to be Water-Wise in Your Garden," "Sustainable Landscaping," "Gardening with California Natives," "Working with Your Gardener," and "Save Water Outside" are also available from the District.

Detailed exterior audits include all of the elements of the routine audit in addition to irrigation uniformity audits and soil assessments. Average exterior water savings achieved as the result of routine water audits for single-family residential is approximately six gpd per housing unit (Bruvold, 1993; Nelson, 1992). However, water savings ranging from 10 to 50 GPD may be generated via detailed exterior audits (CUWCC, 2000; Hawn, 1997).

- Outdoor surveys are offered anytime a high bill or abnormal consumption investigation is requested from a customer.
- The District advertises free water saving surveys on its bills, newsletters, and website.
- In order to increase the number of surveys completed, the District may provide new financial incentives if a customer agrees to a survey, allow self-surveys by providing a check list for customers, and increase its outreach and education efforts to inform customers of the potential financial benefits.

High Efficiency Clothes Washing Machine Financial Incentive Programs

On average, clothes washers use approximately 17% of the interior water demand for an average single family home (CalWEP, 2018). New clothes washers generally use less water and energy compared to older appliances. Federal standards require front-loading clothes washers manufactured after 2015 to be 15% more energy efficient and 35% more water efficient compared to similar but older models, while top-loading clothes washers to be 33% more energy efficient and 19% more water efficient compared to similar but older models.

The District offers a rebate of $150 for high efficiency residential clothes washers. Rebates are based on the projected combined water and energy savings. The District could encourage the City of Carpinteria to require developers of new homes within the District to install high-efficiency clothes washers in future developments.

In compliance with this BMP, the District provides the following:

- The District currently has a high-efficiency clothes washer rebate program in place. Between 2021 and 2025, the District issued 27 rebates for high-efficiency clothes washers for residential customers.
- Additionally, the District documents whether a home is equipped with high-efficiency clothes washer during water savings surveys. The District will maintain a database of customers with high-efficiency washers.

WaterSense Specification Toilets

WaterSense Specification toilets (WSST) can use up to 20% less water than the current federal standard of 1.6 gallons per flush, while still providing equal or superior performance. The WaterSense label is used on toilets that are certified by independent laboratory testing to meet rigorous criteria for both performance and efficiency. Only high-efficiency toilets that complete the third-party certification process can earn the WaterSense label. High-efficiency, also known as ultra-low flush toilets (ULFT), commonly use approximately 1.28 gallons or less per flush. However, some types use as little as 0.5 gallons per flush. An added benefit is the reduction of water demand on the District's system, thus delaying or eliminating capital improvements. Higher savings are found in high-density housing and commercial/industrial settings. Savings also persist over the entire lifespan of the toilet (approximately 25 years). Water conserved in WSST replacement programs have been shown to be 1.9 to 5.4 gallons of water savings per flush per toilet which equates to 12 to 45 gallons per replacement per day. For the purposes of this report estimated savings is 40 gallons per toilet per day for single-family units and 50 gpd for multi-family units.

California Civil Code, Title 2, Chapter 2, Part 4, Division 2, Article 1.4, Section 1-3, required all noncompliant plumbing fixtures in multiple-family residential and commercial properties must be replaced by the property owner with water-conserving plumbing fixtures on or before January 1, 2019. For single-family residential properties, the law requires that a seller or transferor of single-family residential, disclose to the purchaser or transferee, in writing, the specified requirements for replacing plumbing fixtures and whether the real property includes noncompliant plumbing on and after January 1, 2017.

It should be recognized that natural replacement (approximately 3 to 4% per year) will eventually replace all of the older, high water use models with 1.28 gal/flush or less toilet models as required by the revised plumbing code. However, this would likely take more than 25 years to complete. WSST incentive programs accelerate the water savings and as such can help defer or eliminate other capital investment needs.

The District plans to implement the following actions to increase residential conservation:

- The District will continue its Residential ULFT rebate program in place, providing up to $100 per ULFT replacing inefficient toilets flushing more than 1.6 gallons. Between 2021 and 2025, the District issues 38 rebates for high-efficiency toilets to residential customers.
- The District will continue noting whether a home is equipped with ULFT during water savings surveys. The District will maintain a database of customers with ULFT toilets.

Commercial Industrial Institutional Programs

Objective of this program is to encourage the replacement of fixtures commonly found at commercial, institutional (i.e., government and schools), and industrial (CII) sites having the greatest potential water savings. This program targets sites with the largest water savings potential by marketing directly to their owners and corporate headquarters. Examples of the District's CII programs include water savings surveys, fixture retrofits (WSST, faucets, etc.), and coin operated washing machine replacement.

Estimated water savings for CII programs is 1% per year (total of 5%). (CUWCC, 2005) Additional water savings may result when combined with other measures such as on-site water saving surveys (landscape irrigation, internal water uses, and ultra-low flush toilet retrofit programs).

The District plans to implement the following actions to increase conservation within CII customer categories:

- All Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial accounts are classed and ranked by use through our billing system.
- Currently, water saving surveys are offered to CII accounts anytime a high bill, leak detection investigation, or leak repair credit is requested from a CII customer. Between 2021 and 2025, the District provided 42 high-efficiency toilet rebates to CII customers.
- The District advertises free water saving surveys on its bills, newsletters, and website. The District also contacts the largest CII users and offers them surveys directly.

Large Landscape Programs

The objective of landscape water use evaluation is to gather sufficient field data and implement a demand management action plan. This program could provide owners of large, landscaped areas (commonly defined as two acres or more) with information to enable them to perform timely equipment maintenance and to apply accurate irrigation amounts throughout the year. The District refers interested customers of large landscape to contact the Cachuma Resource Conservation District to perform water use evaluations. These evaluations generally include the following elements:

- Estimate size of landscaped area
- Define soil characteristics
- Assess in-ground irrigation systems for leaks and broken sprinklers
- Measure irrigation system uniformity rate
- Evaluate automatic control settings
- Develop suggested irrigation schedules
- Provide customer with public education materials
- Inform customers of current District landscape conservation programs.

Prior to the large landscape water use evaluations and audits, the District could identify accounts with dedicated irrigation meters and estimate landscape irrigation budgets based on data received from the Department of Water Resources. These budgets and practices to keep water use within the budgeted amounts could be discussed with the customers. Dedicated landscape irrigation meters are recommended for large accounts without such meters. Follow-up contact by District staff with each customer included in the large landscape water use evaluations program is encouraged to develop on-going relationships with these customers.

Benefits from large landscape water use evaluations include water and cost savings, as well as landscape health and appearance. Significant reduction in water demand, estimates range from 15 to 50%, can be achieved by modifying exterior vegetation and irrigation practices on landscaping (Hawn, 1997; DWR, 1989; CUWCC, 2003; Texas, 2004). In addition, educational materials regarding external landscaping care can be provided.

In addition, the District could coordinate with the City of Carpinteria, schools, and businesses, regarding large landscape water use evaluations for local facilities with large, landscaped areas. This large landscape water use evaluations could include the following: applying only the proper amount of water that is required to maintain the landscaped area in a healthy condition, evaluating the condition and efficiency of the irrigation system including the irrigation controllers, pipes, and sprinklers; making adjustments in the irrigation schedules to achieve proper irrigation efficiency; replacing manual irrigation controllers with automatic irrigation controllers capable of automatic shut off when a sudden pressure loss occurs due to a broken system; installation of soil moisture sensors for all automatic irrigation controllers. The District could require annual large landscape water use evaluation and efficient irrigation for governmental properties with landscaped areas of one acre or more. This evaluation reduces water wastage.

The State of California created the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) in 1993 and DWR's latest updated MWELO was in 2025 to increase water efficiency standards. New development projects that include landscape areas of 500 sq. ft. or more are subject to the Ordinance. This applies to residential and CII projects that require a permit, plan check, or design review. The size threshold for existing landscapes that are being rehabilitated has not changed, remaining at 2,500 sq. ft. Only rehabilitated landscapes that are associated with a building or landscape permit, plan check, or design review are subject to the Ordinance. The City of Carpinteria's Municipal Code, Chapter 15.90, Water Efficient Landscaping, includes provisions that apply to landscapes for local development projects.

The District plans to implement the following actions to increase conservation for customers with large landscapes:

- The District currently has a WaterWise Landscape rebate program in place. The District still has funding available for this program.
- The District will continue its outreach effort to offer and conduct more surveys with the help of Cachuma Resource Conservation District.

7.2.8 Agricultural Programs

The District prepared and adopted an Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) in March 2016. The AWMP included many of the measures summarized above. In 2017, the District participated in a study done by Cachuma Resource Conservation District called Strategic Actions for Enhancing Agricultural Water Efficiency. The Study analyzed Carpinteria farm operations as to crop, irrigation practice, and agricultural operator priority and interest in efficiency and drought impacts. The study has been used to inform the District's targeted agricultural messaging. Additional agricultural demand management programs are summarized below.

On Farm Capital Improvements

The District continues to evaluate an agricultural irrigation efficiency program to offer financial incentives to local farmers for improving the efficiency of on-farm irrigation systems. The program could assist farmers by providing them with technical assistance and reimbursing them for a percentage of the cost of equipment required for irrigation system retrofits that improve irrigation efficiency. Examples of new equipment include, but not limited to, the following: drip/micro irrigation, soil moisture sensors, tensiometers, etc.

Customer Pump Test/Evaluation

The District encourages customers with irrigation pumps to contact Southern California Edison which offers free hydraulic pump tests. For information on pumps and SCE's Pump Test Program, contact SCE, 800-336-2822, or visit the following website: on.sce.com/pumptest. The District encourages that meters be installed on private agricultural wells. Staff will work with Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program to help farmers apply for funding to assist with the cost of meter installation.

Real Time Crop Irrigation Information

The District added an internet link from the DWR CIMIS website to the District's web links page, and notified customers of new web link. District sends information to agriculture customers via direct mail regarding CIMIS data and benefits of evapotranspiration based irrigation. Additional irrigation information is made available to farmers upon request.

On Farm Evaluations

The District supports the availability of on-farm irrigation and drainage system evaluations. The Cachuma Resource Conservation District offers irrigation evaluations via its mobile irrigation laboratory. This program is promoted by the District on its website to is agricultural customers. As part of program participation, farmers are provided with free irrigation system audits/evaluations, which include recommendations for implementation of applicable BMPs and water use efficiency improvements. A potential future element of this program could provide financial incentives to farmers who choose to implement the recommendations made as part of the irrigation system audits/evaluation process.

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Appendix A UWMP Checklist

A

Retail (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Section 1.3
x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.3 and Chapter Introductions
x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	n/a
x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Sections 1.4 and 3.1
x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 1.4
x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Appendix D
x	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Sections 1.5, 2
x	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	n/a
n/a	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	n/a
x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 2
x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 2.4
x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 2.5
x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 2.5
x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 2.6
x	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 3
x	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 3.1.1
x	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 3.1.1
x	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 3.2
x	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 3.2
x	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 3.2
x	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… 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.	System water use	4-3	Section 3.2
x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 3.2, Section 5
n/a	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	n/a
x	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Section 3.3
x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2
x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 4.2, 5.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 4.2.1

Retail (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2.1, Appendix C
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2.1
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	n/a
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 4.2.1
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 4.2.1
x	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2.1
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Sections 4.2.1, 4.2.7
x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 4.2.7
x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2.5
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 4.2.4
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 4.2.4, Appendix D
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 4.2.4, Appendix D
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 4.2.4
x	Section 6.2.5	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 describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 4.2.7, Appendix D
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 4.2.4
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 4.2.4
x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	n/a
x	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 4.2.6
x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 4.3
x	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 4.2
x	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 5.2
x	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.2
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.3
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.3
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.2
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 5.3
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.3
x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E
x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 2
x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 3
x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 3

Retail (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 4
x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	n/a
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix E Section 5
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Appendix E Section 5
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix E Section 5
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Appendix E Section 5
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Appendix E Section 5
x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix E Section 6
x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 7
x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 7
x	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 8
x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 8
x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 8
x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 6
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 9
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 9
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 9
x	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 10
x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 11
x	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 5
x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix E Section 12
x	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 7
n/a	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	n/a
x	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 1.5, Appendix B
x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix B
x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 1.5, Appendix B
x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix B
x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5, Appendix B

Retail (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 1.5
x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	n/a

Appendix B District Notifications and Resolutions for UWMP

B

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Dakota Corey
Water Supply Manager
City of Santa Barbara
630 Garden St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Ms. Corey,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Michael Flood
General Manager
Casitas Municipal Water District
1055 Ventura Ave
Oak View, CA 93022

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Mr. Flood,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

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If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Janet Gingras
General Manager
Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board
3301 Laurel Canyon Rd
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Ms. Gingras,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

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If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Mona Miyasato
County Executive Officer
County of Santa Barbara
105 East Anapamu St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Ms. Miyasato,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Lisa Plowman
Director
Santa Barbara County Planning & Development
123 E. Anapamu St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Ms. Plowman,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Michael Ramirez
City Manager
City of Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Ave
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Mr. Ramirez,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Michael Ramirez
City Manager
City of Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Ave
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Mr. Ramirez,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Ray Stokes
Executive Director
Central Coast Water Authority
255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Mr. Stokes,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Nicholas Turner
General Manager
Montecito Water District
583 San Ysidro Rd
Montecito, CA 93108

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Mr. Turner,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District

1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-2816

April 21, 2026

Matthew Young
Water Agency Manager
Santa Barbara County Water Agency
123 E. Anapamu St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: Notice of Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Dear Mr. Young,

This is a courtesy notice advising that the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) is currently reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP is a planning document and public statement of the goals, objectives, and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the District's customers. CVWD is required by California Water Code to submit an updated and completed UWMP every five years. This year, it must be completed by July 1, 2026.

CVWD, in compliance with California Water Code, will be holding public hearings prior to submitting the UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources to encourage public input and regional involvement in the UWMP update process. The District will provide formal public notice for the public hearing, once a date, time and location have been determined and a copy of the of the updated UWMP for review will be posted on the District website, www.CVWD.net.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 600-4871 or Kelley@cvwd.net.

Sincerely,

Kelley Dyer, P.E.
General Manager

013. Full name of registrant(s): BETH
X ENTERPRISES, INC at PO BOX
9, CARPINTERIA, CA 93013. This
sine ed by a Corpora-
n. T was filed with the
unty 26. The registrant
gan siness on OCT 13,
25. S. JETH COX, PRES-
ENT. In accordance with subdivision
of section 17920, a fictitious name
tement generally expires at the end
five years from the date on which it
s filed in the office of the County Clerk,
cept, as provided in subdivision (b) of
ction 17920, where it expires 40 days
ar any change in the facts set forth in
statement pursuant to section 17913
her than a change in the residence
dress of a registered owner. A new
titious business name must be filed
fore the expiration. The filing of this
tement does not itself authorize the
e in this state of a fictitious business
me in violation of the rights of another
der Federal, State, or common law
e section 1441 Et Seq., Business and
ofessions code). I hereby certify this
py is a correct copy of the original
tement on file in my office. Joseph E.
lland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL)
N2026-0001066.

blish: May 14, 21, 28, June 4, 2026

CTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
ATEMENT. The following Entity(ies)
are doing business as **BRASS BIRD**
OFFEE & KITCHEN at 3102 STATE
, SANTA BARBARA, CA 93105.
ll name(s) of registrant(s): BRASS
RD SB, LLC, 4835 CARPINTERIA
E, CARPINTERIA, CA 93013. This
siness is conducted by a **Limited**
ability Company. This statement was
d with the County on 04/01/2026. The
gistrant began transacting business
JAN 30, 2026. Signed: SARAH
NDONA, MEMBER. In accordance
h subdivision (a) of section 17920,
ictitious name statement generally
pires at the end of five years from the
e on which it was filed in the office of
County Clerk, except, as provided in
bdivision (b) of section 17920, where
xpires 40 days after any change in the
ts set forth in the statement pursuant
section 17913 other than a change in
residence address of a registered
ner. A new fictitious business name
ust be filed before the expiration. The
ng of this statement does not of itself
horize the use in this state of a fictitious
siness name in violation of the rights of
other under Federal, State, or common
(see section 1441 Et Seq., Business
d Professions code). I hereby certify
s copy is a correct copy of the original
tement on file in my office. Joseph E.
lland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL)
N2026-0000868.

blish: May 14, 21, 28, June 4, 2026

CTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
ATEMENT. The following Entity(ies)
are doing business as **SUPER BEE**
EPAIRS at 25 NORTHRIDGE RD,
NTA BARBARA, CA 93105 Full name
registrant(s): NICHOLAS C WIGLE
SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE. This
siness
is st
05/
nsac
gned
ord.
920.
expires at the end of five years from

at SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE. This business is conducted by **a Limited Liability Company.** This statement was filed with the County on 05/22/2026. The registrant began transacting business on JAN 15, 2026. Signed: JASON MINTEER, MANAGER. In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (see section 1441 Et Seq., Business and Professions code). I hereby certify this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Joseph E. Holland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL)
FBN2026-0001367.

Publish: May 28, June 4, 11, 28, 2026

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT. The following Entity(ies) is/are doing business as **805 HUTS** at 1110 E CLARK AVE, STE 240, SANTA MARIA, CA 93455 Full name of registrant(s): 805HOLDINGS.COMLLC at SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE. This business is conducted by **a Limited Liability Company.** This statement was filed with the County on 05/15/2026. The registrant began transacting business on N/A. Signed: SCOTT ROYAL SMITH, MANAGING OFFICER AND TRUSTEE. In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (see section 1441 Et Seq., Business and Professions code). I hereby certify this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Joseph E. Holland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL)
FBN2026-0001314.

Publish: May 28, June 4, 11, 28, 2026

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT. The following Entity(ies) is/are doing business as **MATT HARDING DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT** at 7179 GOBERNADOR CANYON RD., CARPINTERIA, CA 93013. Full name of registrant(s): HARDWING, LLC at SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE. This

pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain Deed of Trust recorded

began transacting business on MAY 21, 2026. Signed: DESIRE C. RODRIGUEZ OWNER. In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (see section 1441 Et Seq., Business and Professions code). I hereby certify this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Joseph E. Holland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL)
FBN2026-0001374.

Publish: June 4, 11, 18, 25, 2026

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT. The following Entity(ies) is/are doing business as **THE TRAINING ROOM** at 21 N CALLE CESAR CHAVEZ, STE 110, SANTA BARBARA, CA 93103. Full name of registrant(s): HEALING HUB SB, LLC at SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE. This business is conducted by **a Limited Liability Company.** This statement was filed with the County on 05/28/2026. The registrant began transacting business on MAY 27, 2026. Signed: EMILEE GARFIELD BRISBY. In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (see section 1441 Et Seq., Business and Professions code). I hereby certify this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Joseph E. Holland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL)
FBN2026-0001408.

Publish: June 4, 11,18, 25, 2026

TS No: CA08000165-26-1-FT APN: 113-460-003 TO No: 92774308 NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE (The above statement is made pursuant to CA Civil Code Section 2923.3(d)(1). The Summary will be provided to Trustor(s) and/or vested owner(s) only, pursuant to CA Civil Code Section 2923.3(d)(2).) YOU ARE IN DEFAULT UNDER A DEED OF TRUST DATED September 23, 2021. UNLESS YOU TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY, IT MAY BE SOLD AT A PUBLIC SALE. IF YOU NEED AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURE OF THE PROCEE-

successful bidder shall have no further recourse. Notice to Potential Bidders If you are considering bidding on this property lien, you should understand that there are risks involved in bidding at a Trustee auction. You will be bidding on a lien, not on the property itself. Placing the highest bid at a Trustee auction does not automatically entitle you to free and clear ownership of the property. You should also be aware that the lien being auctioned off may be a junior lien. If you are the highest bidder at the auction, you are or may be responsible for paying off all liens senior to the lien being auctioned off, before you can receive clear title to the property. You are encouraged to investigate the existence, priority, and size of outstanding liens that may exist on this property by contacting the county recorder's office or a title insurance company, either of which may charge you a fee for this information. If you consult either of these resources, you should be aware that the same Lender may hold more than one mortgage or Deed of Trust on the property. Notice to Property Owner The sale date shown on this Notice of Sale may be postponed one or more times by the Mortgagee, Beneficiary, Trustee, or a court, pursuant to Section 2924g of the California Civil Code. The law requires that information about Trustee Sale postponements be made available to you and to the public, as a courtesy to those not present at the sale. If you wish to learn whether your sale date has been postponed, and, if applicable, the rescheduled time and date for the sale of this property, you may visit the Internet Website address www.nationwideposting.com or call Nationwide Posting & Publication at 916.939.0772 for information regarding the sale of this property, using the file number assigned to this case, CA08000165-26-1-FT. Information about postponements that are very short in duration or that occur close in time to the scheduled sale may not immediately be reflected in the telephone information or on the Internet Website. The best way to verify postponement information is to attend the scheduled sale. Notice to Tenant NOTICE TO TENANT FOR FORECLOSURES AFTER JANUARY 1, 2021 You may have a right to purchase this property after the trustee auction pursuant to Section 2924m of the California Civil Code. If you are an "eligible tenant buyer," you can purchase the property if you match the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. If you are an "eligible bidder," you may be able to purchase the property if you exceed the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. There are three steps to exercising this right of purchase. First, 48 hours after the date of the trustee sale, you can call 916.939.0772, or visit this internet website www.nationwideposting.com, using the file number assigned to this case CA08000165-26-1-FT to find the date on which the trustee's sale was held, the amount of the last and highest bid, and the address of the trustee. Second, you must send a written notice of intent to place a bid so that the trustee receives it no more than 15 days after the trustee's sale. Third, you must submit a

tential right to purchase. Effective March 1, 2026, new federal regulations (89 Fed.

Carpinteria Sanitary District

Publish: May 21, June 4, 2026

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at 5:30 pm on June 24, 2026 the Board of Directors of the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) will conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code sections 10642 and 10608.26 to consider community comments and input on the Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Information on how to participate in or observe the meeting will be detailed in the meeting Agenda, which will be published/posted no later than 72 hours prior to June 24, 2026, and available online at https://cvwd.net/board-meetings/.

The Draft UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review online at www.cvwd.net starting on June 10, 2026. The draft UWMP has been developed in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code sections 10610 through 10656, as well as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, Water Code sections 10608 through 10608.64. Public input from diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population is encouraged and is an important part of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP update process.

Written comments may be submitted prior to 5:00 pm on Wednesday, June 24, 2026, to the attention of Kelley Dyer, General Manager, at 1301 Santa Ynez Ave, Carpinteria, CA 93013 or to kelley@cvwd.net. Verbal comments can also be made at the hearing noted above. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the Board of Directors may revise, change, modify, and/or recommend adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP. The plans will be considered for adoption at the June 24, 2026, public meeting, immediately following the public hearing.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need accommodation to participate in the public hearing, please contact Lisa Silva, at (805) 684-2816 for assistance at 24 hours prior to the hearing.

Publish: May 28, June 4, 2026

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LIEN SALE

Extra Space Storage will hold a public auction to satisfy Extra Space's lien, by selling personal property belonging

on www.storagetreasures.com. Purchases must be made with cash only and

much more. **1333 Santa Monica Road, Sat. June 6th, 8am to 2pm & Sun. June 7th, 9am to 1pm**

Present name:
THOMAS INDIGO CALEEL

Proposed name:
INDIGO THOMAS CALEEL

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that include the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.

NOTICE OF HEARING JULY 31, 2026 at 10:00 am, Dept: 4, Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara, 1100 Anacapa Street, P.O. Box 21107 Santa Barbara, CA 93121-1107. A copy of this order to Show Cause shall be published in the Carpinteria-Summerland Coastal View a newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for the hearing on the petition. Dated 06/02/2026 by Donna D. Geck, Judge of the Superior Court.

FILED BY the Superior Court of California County of Santa Barbara on 06/02/2026. Darrel E. Parker, Executive Officer by Chavez, Terri, Deputy Clerk.

Publish: May 28, June 4, 11, 28, 2026

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DANIEL OJEDA ROSS AND ELISA REBECA GONZALEZ RUIZ ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME: CASE NO. 26CV02641

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: **DANIEL OJEDA ROSS** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

Present name:
a. REBECA SOFIA OJEDA GONZALEZ
b. IKER DANIEL OJEDA GONZALEZ

Proposed name:
a. REBECA SOFIA OJEDA
b. IKER DANIEL OJEDA

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written

1. removing the minor child or children or the parties, if any, from the state without the prior written consent of the other party or an order of the court;
2. cashing, borrowing against, canceling, transferring, disposing of, or changing the beneficiaries of any insurance or any other coverage, including life, health, automobile, and disability, held for the benefit of the parties and their minor child or children;
3. transferring, encumbering, hypothecating, concealing, or in any way disposing of any property, real or personal, whether community, quasi-community, or separate, without the written consent of the other party or an order of the court, except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life; and
4. creating a nonprobate transfer or modifying a nonprobate transfer in the manner that affects the disposition of property subject to the transfer, without the written consent of the other party or an order of the court. Before revocation of a nonprobate transfer can take effect or a right of supervisorship to property can be eliminated, notice of the change must be filed and served on the other party.

You must notify each other of any proposed extraordinary expenditures at least five business days prior to incurring these extraordinary expenditures and account to the court for all extraordinary expenditures made after these restraining orders are effective. However, you may use community property, quasi-community property, or your own separate property to pay an attorney to help you or to pay court costs.

SANTA BARBARA SUPERIOR COURT
312 - C EAST COOK
SANTA MARIA, CA 93454

The name, address, and telephone number of petitioner's attorney, or the petitioner without an attorney are:

BLANCA JAZMIN HERNANDEZ PEREZ
129 1/2 N M STREET
LOMPOC, CA 93436
805-570-1183

Date: 01/16/2026
Filed by LAURA KENNY , Deputy Clerk, for Darrel E. Parker, Executive Officer.

Publish: June 4, 11,18, 25, 2026

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND PENDING ACTION BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT TO:

(1) WAIVE THE PUBLIC HEARING ON A COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT THAT MAY BE APPEALED TO THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION AND
(2) APPROVE, CONDITIONALLY APPROVE, OR DENY THE COASTAL

been submitted to the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development

PROJECT ADDRES
DR, SANTA BARBA
2nd SUPERVISOR

THIS PROJECT IS L
COASTAL

DATE OF NOTICE: 5
REQUEST FOR HEA
TION DATE: 6/6/202
PERMIT NUMBER: 2
APPLICATION FILED
ASSESSOR'S PARC
063-220-007
ZONING: 1.5-EX-1
PROJECT AREA: 2.
PROJECT DESCRIP
Applicant: Forever H
Proposed Project:
The project is a requ
Development Permit t
of the existing 2,019
Dwelling and constru
SF Single-Family Dw
detached garage, a
Grading will include 1,
cut and 900 cubic yard
oak trees will be remov
impacted (>20% enc
project includes planti
oaks as mitigation. T
served by the La Cum
Company, a private s
the County Fire Distric
tinue to be provided o
The property is a 2.41-
1.5-EX-1 and shown
Parcel number 063-2
4343 Ma Drive in th
Valley Community Pl
Supervisorial District.

APPEALS:
The decision of the
Planning and Develop
to approve, condition
deny this Coastal De
25CDH-00020 may
the County Planning
the applicant or an a
The appeal must be f
calendar days follow
the Director takes acti
Development Permit.
"aggrieved person" th
have, in person or thro
tive, informed the Plan
ment Department by a
prior to the decision
Development Permit
their concerns, or, for
unable to do so.
Appeals must be filed
and Development De
at https://aca-prod.a
Default.aspx, by 5:0
timeframe identified a
that the last day for fili
on a non-business da
the appeal may be ti
next business day.
This Coastal Develop
be appealed to the C
Commission after a
exhausted all local ap
a fee is not required

For additional inform
ess

OR
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be
/yof

mitting-Home

Coastal View News • June 4, 2026

Published on Jun 4, 2026

owner. A new fictitious business name must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (see section 1441 Et Seq., Business and Professions code). I hereby certify this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Joseph E. Holland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL) **FBN2026-0001314.**

Publish: May 28, June 4, 11, 28, 2026

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT. The following Entity(ies) is/are doing business as **MATT HARDING DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT** at 7179 GOBERNADOR CANYON RD., CARPINTERIA, CA 93013. Full name of registrant(s): HARDWING, LLC at SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE. This business is conducted by **a Limited Liability Company.** This statement was filed with the County on 05/15/2026. The registrant began transacting business on MAY 13, 2026. Signed: MATTHEW HARDING, DIRECTOR. In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (see section 1441 Et Seq., Business and Professions code). I hereby certify this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Joseph E. Holland, County Clerk-Recorder (SEAL) **FBN2026-0001301.**

Publish: May 28, June 4, 11, 28, 2026

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT. The following Entity(ies) is/are doing business as **CARPINTERIA CERAMICS COLLECTIVE** at 5036 CARPINTERIA, CA 93105 Full name of registrant(s): CARPINTERIA CERAMICS COLLECTIVE at PO BOX 998, SANTA BARBARA, CA 93102. This business is conducted by **a Corporation.** This statement was filed with the County on 05/21/2026. The registrant began transacting business on JAN 13, 2026. Signed: ATLAS KLAPP, OWNER. In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where

filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious

Mid-Cycle Budget Report, Including Appropriation Adjustments for Fiscal Years 2025/26 and 2026/27, Setting Related Appropriations Limits as Required by State Law, and Adopting Salary Schedules for Fiscal Year 2026/27

All interested persons are invited to be present and be heard. Written communications may be directed to: City Council, 5775 Carpinteria Avenue, CA 93013. For further information, contact Licette Maldonado, Administrative Services Director, at (805) 755-4448 or Licettem@carpinteriaca.gov.

If you challenge the actions of the City Council related to the matter noted above in court, you may be limited to only raising those issues you or someone else raise at the City Council hearing described in this notice or in written correspondence to the City Council prior to the public hearing.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact Brian Barrett, City Clerk at brianb@carpinteriaca.gov or (805) 755-4403. Notification of two business days prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

Brian C. Barrett, MMC, CPMC
City Clerk

Publish: May 28, 2026

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DANIEL OJEDA ROSS AND ELISA REBECA GONZALES RUIZ ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME: CASE NO. 26CV02641

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: **DANIEL OJEDA ROSS** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

Present name:
a. REBECA SOFIA OJEDA GONZALEZ
b. IKER DANIEL OJEDA GONZALEZ

Proposed name:
a. REBECA SOFIA OJEDA
b. IKER DANIEL OJEDA

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written

RACTS; UPDATE THE LIST OF CITY OFFICERS WHO ARE AUTHORIZED TO SIGN WARRANTS; AND REMOVE THE REQUIREMENT OF A LIST OF ALL INSTRUMENTS SIGNED BY THE CITY CLERK REQUIRING THE CITY SEAL BE PRESENTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THEIR INFORMATION

The proposed Ordinance was introduced and a first reading was approved at the regular City Council meeting held on May 11, 2026. The Ordinance was adopted following a second reading at a regular City Council meeting held on May 26, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: Clark, Mayer, Solórzano, and Alarcon
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: Nomura

Summary of Ordinance: If adopted, this Ordinance would better define the City Manager's contract signing authority to include agreements in the amount of $100,000 or less in grant funding where the amount is within a budgeted appropriation and does not require the additional match of City funds and adds that the City Manager is only authorized to execute contracts of $50,000 or less in expenditure. This ordinance also updates the list of City officers who are authorized to sign warrants to reflect current positions and removes the requirement to present to Council a list of all instruments signed by the City Clerk requiring the City seal since all documents requiring the City seal and certain recorded documents are already presented to the City Council for their approval and adoption, prior to execution.

A certified copy of the full text of Ordinance No. 797 is posted in the Office of the City Clerk, 5775 Carpinteria Avenue, Carpinteria, CA and is available for review upon request. The full text can also be viewed on the City's website under "Public Hearing & Legal Notices" at https://carpinteriaca.gov/city-hall/public-hearings-legal-notices/.

Ordinance No. 797 will become effective 30 days after adoption

Brian C. Barrett, MMC, CPMC
City Clerk

Publish: May 28, 2026

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at 5:30 pm on June 24, 2026 the Board of Directors of the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) will conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code sections 10642 and 10608.26 to consider community comments and input on the Carpinteria Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Information on how to participate in or observe the meeting will be detailed in the meeting Agenda, which will be published/posted no later than 72 hours prior to June 24, 2026, and available online at https://cvwd.net/board-meetings/.

The Draft UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review online at www.cvwd.net starting on June 10, 2026. The draft UWMP has been developed in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code sections 10610 through 10656, as well as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, Water Code sections 10608 through 10608.64. Public input from diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population is encouraged and is an important part of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP update process.

Written comments may be submitted prior to 5:00 pm on Wednesday, June 24, 2026, to the attention of Kelley Dyer, General Manager, at 1301 Santa Ynez Ave, Carpinteria, CA 93013 or to kelley@cvwd.net. Verbal comments can also be made at the hearing noted above. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the Board of Directors may revise, change, modify, and/or recommend adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP. The plans will be considered for adoption at the June 24, 2026, public meeting, immediately following the public hearing.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need accommodation to participate in the public hearing, please contact Lisa Silva, at (805) 684-2816 for assistance at 24 hours prior to the hearing.

Publish: May 28, June 4, 2026

Bridge before Highway 101 reached the area.

The Carpinteria Valley Museum of History is located Ave. The museum's regular hours are 1 p.m. to 4 p.m through Saturdays.

Coastal View News • May 28, 2026

Published on May 28, 2026

RESOLUTION NO. 1183

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE AND THE 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-1984 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan, the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS the Carpinteria Valley Water District is an urban supplier of water providing water to a population of about 16,000 people; and

WHEREAS the Plan shall be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and the District shall make any amendments or changes to its Plan which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS the Plan must be adopted, after public review and hearing, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption; and

WHEREAS the District has therefore prepared and circulated for public review a draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the District Board of Directors on its June 24, 2026 meeting, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Carpinteria Valley Water District as follows:

1. The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted and to be on file at the District;

2. The District General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty (30) days after this date;

3. The District General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to submit a copy of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the California State Library, and to any city or county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this date;

4. The District General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to make the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, available for public review at the District's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.cvwd.net no later than thirty (30) days after this date.

VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION BY ROLL CALL RESULTED AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: O'Connor, Holcombe, Roberts and Van Wingerden
NAYES:
ABSENT: Balch
ABSTAIN:

The Resolution was thereupon declared adopted

DATED: This 24th day of June, 2026

APPROVED:

Signed by:
Case Van Wingerden
FFD90596DA5143B...
Case Van Wingerden, Board President

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Lisa Silva
85A31CCE7A9B4C3...
Lisa Silva, Board Secretary

Appendix C Carpinteria Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Available at: https://carpgsa.org/public-info/groundwater-sustainability-plan/

C

Appendix D DWR Tables

D

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA4210001	Carpinteria Valley Water District	4,591	3,804
	Total	4,591	3,804

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

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

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

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange **Water Code Section 10631(h)**
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	15,867	16,066	16,268	16,473	16,679	16,889
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	1,113
Multi-Family		Potable	89
Commercial		Potable	209
Industrial		Potable	58
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	166
Landscape		Potable	77
Agricultural		Potable	1,904
Other (optional)	Temporary Connections	Potable	7
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	181
		Subtotal Potable	3804
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	3,804

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-PotableWater — Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	1,133	1,148	1,163	1,180	1,195
Multi-Family		Potable	91	92	93	94	96
Commercial		Potable	213	216	219	221	224
Industrial		Potable	59	59	59	59	59
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	169	169	169	169	169
Landscape		Potable	78	79	81	82	83
Agricultural		Potable	1,939	1,965	1,991	2,018	2,044
Other (optional)	Temporary Connections	Potable	7	7	7	7	8
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	159	161	163	165	167
		Subtotal Potable	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 3.2
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
CA4210001	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA4210001	Yes	25.1	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,581	66	12.9	15.6	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4581	76	14.8
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss **MUST** remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below. Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	117	112	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.
NA=Not Applicable

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Carpinteria Groundwater Basin	1,392	1,881	605	1,175	809
		Total	1,392	1,881	605	1,175	809
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES							

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633(a)				
☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
Carpinteria Sanitary District	Metered	1,218	Carpinteria SD WWTP, Place ID 213332	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		1,218		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance**: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☐ **Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.**
Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	**2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater**										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Carpinteria SD WWTP, Place ID 213332		1218	1,218		-		-	Secondary, Disinfected - 23	1,218		-		-	
Total		1,218	1,218		0		0		1,218		0		0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)

☐	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type **Drop down list**	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Groundwater recharge (IPR)	Potable	Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
		Subtotal Potable	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10633(e)

☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use
Water Code Section 10633(f)

☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Groundwater Recharge (IPR)	The District is currently constructing the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project.	2029	1,000
		Total (AF)	1,000
		Unit Conversion to AF	1,000

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs
Water Code Section 10631(f)

☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.
☐	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project	No			Potable	2029	All Year Types	1,000

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(b)

Water Supply		2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	809	
Purchased or Imported Water	Cachuma Project	Potable	2,629	
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project	Potable	9	
Transfers	ID #1	Potable	357	
		Subtotal Potable	3,804	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	3,804	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	**2030**		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
			Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	1,200		1,200		1,200		1,200		1,200	
Purchased or Imported Water	Cachuma Project	Potable	2,110		2,110		2,110		2,110		2,110	
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project	Potable	755		722		689		656		656	
Recycled Water	CAPP	Potable	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000	
		Subtotal Potable	5,065	0	5,032	0	4,999	0	4,966	0	4,966	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	5,065	0	5,032	0	4,999	0	4,966	0	4,966	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		3,804		3,804
Energy Consumed (kWh)		1,091,058		1,091,058
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		880	-	880

DWR NOTES:

Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Data Quality Narrative:

Narrative:

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	5,065	5,032	4,999	4,966	4,966
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
Surplus/(shortfall)	1,217	1,136	1,054	971	921
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
Use totals	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
	Use totals	3,848	3,896	3,945	3,995	4,045
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	3,857	3,906	3,955	4,005	4,055
	Use totals	3,857	3,906	3,955	4,005	4,055
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	3,867	3,916	3,965	4,015	4,065
	Use totals	3,867	3,916	3,965	4,015	4,065
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	3,877	3,925	3,975	4,025	4,075
	Use totals	3,877	3,925	3,975	4,025	4,075
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	3,886	3,935	3,985	4,035	4,085
	Use totals	3,886	3,935	3,985	4,035	4,085
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	3,810
Total Supplies (AF)	3,810
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	3,819
Total Supplies (AF)	3,819
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	3,829
Total Supplies (AF)	3,829
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	3,838
Total Supplies (AF)	3,838
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	3,848
Total Supplies (AF)	3,848
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

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

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	2.21%		No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	2.21%		No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0.67%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	3.34%		No
1	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0.72%		No
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0.95%		No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	2.25%		Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0.39%	Manual irrigation by hose or moveable sprinkler prohibited from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0.39%	Irrigation through fixed irrigation systems prohibited from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	1.77%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 3 days per week.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	3.08%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and twenty-four (24) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	3.08%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.02%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0.38%	Lodging establishments shall post in each room a notice of drought conditions containing water conservation information and a separate notice with offer to opt out of linen/towel service.	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0.19%	Restaurants shall post a Notice of Drought Condition and may only serve water upon request.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0.92%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0.73%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	3.57%	Repairs must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of notification.	Yes
2	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	2.31%		Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0.76%	Cleaning or washing of buildings and sidewalks or driveways prohibited.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0.48%	Boats and vehicles must be washed at commercial washing facilities or by use of a bucket and/or hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate	Yes
2	Other	Percentage	0.01%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
3	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	4.72%		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0.77%		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 2 days per week.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	4.72%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	3.31%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.21%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0.38%		Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0.19%		Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0.72%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	6.41%	Repairs must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of notification.	Yes
3	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	0.92%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0.95%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0.95%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	1.45%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
3	Other	Percentage	2.17%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	4.72%		Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0.77%		Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	3.02%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.21%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	4.33%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	4.33%		Yes
4	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0.38%		Yes
4	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0.19%		Yes
4	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	Percentage	0.19%		Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.38%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two (2) days per week.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	1.45%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
4	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Percentage	1.45%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
4	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	Percentage	1.45%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	2.19%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	4.70%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
4	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	0.09%		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0.92%		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0.48%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	0.19%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	0.01%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	0.01%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
5	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	5.30%		Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	2.02%		Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.39%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	3.87%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	4.08%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	4.08%		Yes
5	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	Percentage	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.97%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than one (1) day per week.	Yes
5	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0.97%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
5	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Percentage	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
5	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	Percentage	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0.97%	Pools may NOT be drained and refilled unless authorized by the District.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	6.00%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	1.35%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	2.76%		Yes
5	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	2.76%		Yes
5	Other	Percentage	0.38%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
5	Other	Percentage	0.02%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	0.02%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
6	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	5.30%		Yes
6	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	2.02%		Yes
6	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	4.72%		Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.98%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	4.64%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	8.62%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	8.62%		Yes
6	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	Percentage	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0.97%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than one (1) day per week.	Yes
6	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0.97%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
6	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Percentage	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
6	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	Percentage	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
6	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0.97%	Pools may NOT be drained and refilled unless authorized by the District.	Yes
6	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	6.00%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	1.35%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	2.76%		Yes
6	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	2.76%		Yes
6	Other	Percentage	0.38%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	0.02%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	0.02%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	6.00%	Consider a water budget	Yes

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Carpinteria	Yes	Yes
Santa Barbara	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Santa Barbara County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

Appendix E Water Shortage Contingency Plan

E

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Final

JUNE 2026

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Final

JUNE 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of the Carpinteria Valley Water District. The primary contributors are listed below.

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The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. The primary authors are listed below.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Annual Assessment	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
CAPP	Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project
CVWD	Carpinteria Valley Water District
CWC	California Water Code
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
District	Carpinteria Valley Water District
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
SWP	State Water Project
UWWP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a strategic plan that the Carpinteria Valley Water District uses to prepare for and respond to water shortages.

A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons. This includes water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outages, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State of California (State) may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands. Should Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD or District) determine that the ordinary demands of its customers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection, the District's Board of Directors shall declare a water shortage emergency. Such a declaration would be coordinated with the City of Carpinteria and County of Santa Barbara.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) serves as the operating manual that the District will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages. This WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability to help the District maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impact of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the District's 2025 UWMP, which is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. This document is compliant with the California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook.

1. Water Shortage Contingency Ordinance

The District adopted Resolution No. 547 in 1990 to address the water shortage emergency at that time. The District adopted three ordinances in 1990 addressing water shortages:

- Ordinance No. 90-1 addressed drought regulations and water conservation standards.
- Ordinance No. 90-2 addressed restrictions on uses of water within the District.
- Ordinance No. 90-3 addressed restriction upon the delivery of water within the District.

During 2014 to 2022 drought, the District passed several resolutions and ordinances to manage water shortages, including:

- In February 2014, Resolution 972 was adopted, declaring a Stage One Drought Emergency to address drought conditions and request a 20% voluntary reduction in consumption from District customers.
- In August 2014, Resolution 980 was adopted, incorporating prohibited activities defined by the State Water Resources Control Board's Drought Emergency Water Conservation Regulation, and financial penalties for infraction of those prohibited activities.
- In October 2014, Ordinance 14-1 was adopted, consolidating Resolutions 972 and 980, adding new requirements, and establishing enforcement measures.
- In May 2015, Ordinance 15-2 was adopted, declaring a Stage Two Drought Condition with mandatory water use restrictions to achieve an immediate reduction in local municipal and industrial water consumption by 20% in order to comply with the mandated state-wide reduction in water usage by 25%. In addition, Ordinance 15-2 incorporated additional prohibited activities and watering.
- In May 2019, Ordinance 19-2 was adopted, reducing the Stage Two Drought Condition to a Stage One Drought Condition and amending water use restrictions allocations after rainfall in 2019 restored Lake Cachuma levels above 100,000 AF.
- In October 2021, Ordinance 21-1 was adopted, declaring a Stage Two Drought Condition after Governor Newsom declared the County of Santa Barbara to be in a drought emergency and the County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors declared a local drought emergency.
- In November 2022, Ordinance 22-1 was adopted, declaring a Stage Three Drought Condition and adding new watering restrictions.
- In April 2023, Ordinance 23-1 was adopted, lowering the Drought Condition to Stage One and focusing on voluntary demand reductions.
- In April 2024, Ordinance 24-1 was adopted, lowering the Drought Condition to Stage Zero.

The District is prepared to operate effectively in the face of a catastrophic water supply interruption using the Emergency Response Plan and the District Ordinances for guidance.

2. Water Service Reliability Analysis

The District's water asset portfolio consists of local groundwater, local surface water from Lake Cachuma, and imported water from the State Water Project (SWP). The District regularly assesses water supply reliability to identify key issues – foreseeable or unforeseeable – that could lead to water supply shortages. Imported water and surface water sources are especially vulnerable to drought periods, and supplies can be restricted during prolonged dry periods. Since 2014, DWR announced 5% allocations for all SWP contractors three times, and the District received no allocation of Cachuma water in two consecutive years.

Imported water supplies are also vulnerable to catastrophic events and natural disasters, such as earthquakes and wildfires, which could compromise the imported water conveyance system and the levee system that prevents seawater intrusion in the Bay Delta, the source of SWP water supplies. Furthermore, imported and surface water supplies are becoming increasingly unreliable due to climate change and evolving environmental and regulatory requirements.

In contrast, groundwater supplies from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin are generally reliable and resilient to drought conditions, though groundwater levels must be managed to avoid seawater intrusion. The sudden presence of a toxin in the Basin could lead to groundwater supply shortages in the service area; however, the probability of this event occurring is exceptionally low, and the District does not anticipate significant changes in groundwater quality. Section 4 of the District's 2025 UWMP further detail the potential threats to water supply that could lead to a shortage.

As shown in Section 5 of the District's 2025 UWMP, the District anticipates that demands can be met with a combination of local supplies (groundwater and Cachuma Project water), imported water (SWP), and advanced purified recycled water (planned to start operations in 2029) under all dry-year scenarios during the planning period (2025-2050).

3. Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Beginning in 2022, the District has been required to prepare and submit to DWR an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) by July 1 of each year. The purpose of the Annual Assessment is to determine if there will be a shortfall in District water supplies for the current year and one dry year. The Annual Assessment complies with DWR's Annual Assessment guidance document that was developed by DWR. The steps and timing to complete the Annual Assessment and submit the final report are listed in Table 3-1 to provide consistency year-after-year regardless of District staff changes. This timeline serves as a

guideline for preparing the Annual Assessment and may be modified based on relevant circumstances.

Table 3-1. Annual Assessment Process

TIMELINE	ASSESSMENT PROCESS
March - April	• District determines available local supplies. • Evaluate Cachuma Project water using District's supply projection model. • Evaluate existing SWP supplies. • Coordinate with the Carpinteria Groundwater Sustainability Agency and evaluate groundwater supplies.
April - May	• District determines total available supply. • District determines infrastructure constraints (including water quality conditions limiting local sources). • District determines expected demand for current year and one subsequent dry year. • District compares supply and demand and determines water supply reliability.
June	• If a shortage is projected, the District's Board of Directors considers shortage response actions. • Annual Assessment report to be submitted to the state by July 1.

The Annual Assessments have relied on the District's water and supply demand model to determine the potential for a supply shortage in the current year (next 12 months), the following year (next 24 months), and the severity of the water supply shortage based on current trends in demand and supply availability. To evaluate reliability, the Annual Assessments evaluate overall water supply, current year unconstrained customer demand, current year available supply, relevant infrastructure capabilities and constraints, and planned water use for current year considering dry subsequent year.

The Annual Assessment will document anticipated shortages and, if any, appropriately trigger shortage response actions, associated compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions. If the Annual Assessment determines a potential supply shortage, the results will be presented to the Board of Directors along with recommendations for specific shortage response actions for consideration.

4. Water Shortage Stages

The WSCP included in the 2015 UWMP outlined a three-stage rationing plan to invoke during declared water shortages. Per DWR's UWMP guidelines updates in 2020, suppliers are required to include six standard shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50% shortage compared to the normal reliability condition in their WSCPs. Though suppliers are also authorized to continue

using water shortage levels from previous WSCPs as long as a relationship between the existing shortage levels and the new six standard shortage levels is presented, the District elected to revise the existing water shortage levels from three stages to six stages in 2020 to more clearly align with those mandated by statute.

The rationing plan includes voluntary and mandatory rationing, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. Table 4-1 summarizes the District's current water rationing stages and reduction goals, which range from 10% to more than 50% depending on the shortage level. The levels shown here were adopted by the District's Board of Directors in August 2021 as part of an interim water shortage resolution. While that resolution is no longer in effect, the shortage stages and goals in this WSCP are consistent with that resolution.

Table 4-1. Water Shortage Stages and Goals

SHORTAGE CONDITION	STAGE	CUSTOMER REDUCTION GOAL	TYPE OF RATIONING PROGRAM
Less than 10%	1	10%	Voluntary
10 to 20%	2	20%	Mandatory
20 to 30%	3	30%	Mandatory
30 to 40%	4	40%	Mandatory
40 to 50%	5	50%	Mandatory
More than 50%	6	>50%	Mandatory

5. Shortage Response Actions

The District's demand reduction programs are described in Section 7 of its 2025 UWMP. The District maintains active conservation programs for residential, commercial, and agricultural customers and is an ongoing partner in Santa Barbara County's Regional Water Efficiency Program. Programs such as the Smart Rebates Program and the WaterWise Landscape Rebate Program, coupled with free water saving surveys and agricultural irrigation evaluations, have helped the District achieve water conservation goals during normal years and drought periods.

Table 5-1 summarizes the shortage stages and associated consumption reduction methods while Table 5-2 details the specific actions to take at each shortage level, the expected decreases in supply and demand gaps realized by each action, and whether water use restrictions are enforced. The specific actions summarized in Table 5-2 do not apply to greywater systems, which are inherently water saving measures, because the District does not directly supply water to these systems. It is important to note that any response actions would

require a separate action of the Board, such as adoption of a resolution, in order to implement them at the time of a declared shortage.

Table 5-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Limit landscape irrigation, restrict water use for decorative features, repair leaks and malfunctions, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces.
2	Up to 20%	Limit landscape irrigation to no more than three days per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 24 hours following a measurable rainfall, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII), restrict water use for decorative features, repair leaks and malfunctions within 72 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, restrict water use for recreational purposes.
3	Up to 30%	Limit landscape irrigation to no more than two days per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features, repair leaks, and malfunctions within 72 hours of notification, and prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces.
4	Up to 40%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation to no more than one day per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, prohibit watering of turf, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features and recreational purposes, repair leaks and malfunctions within 48 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, consider a moratorium of new meters.
5	Up to 50%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation to no more than one day per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, prohibit watering of turf, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features and recreational purposes, repair leaks and malfunctions within 48 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, consider a moratorium of new meters.
6	>50%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation to no more than one day per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, prohibit watering of turf, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features and recreational purposes, repair leaks and malfunctions within 48 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, consider a moratorium of new meters, consider a water budget.

Table 5-2. Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	2.21%		No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	2.21%		No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.67%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	3.34%		No
1	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.72%		No
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.95%		No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	2.25%		Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.39%	Manual irrigation by hose or moveable sprinkler prohibited from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.39%	Irrigation through fixed irrigation systems prohibited from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1.77%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 3 days per week.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.08%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and twenty-four (24) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.08%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.02%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.38%	Lodging establishments shall post in each room a notice of drought conditions containing water conservation information and a separate notice with offer to opt out of linen/towel service.	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.19%	Restaurants shall post a Notice of Drought Condition and may only serve water upon request.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.92%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.73%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	3.57%	Repairs must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of notification.	Yes
2	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2.31%		Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.76%	Cleaning or washing of buildings and sidewalks or driveways prohibited.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.48%	Boats and vehicles must be washed at commercial washing facilities or by use of a bucket and/or hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate	Yes
2	Other	0.01%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
3	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	4.72%		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.77%		Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 2 days per week.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.72%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.31%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.21%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.38%		Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.19%		Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.72%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	6.41%	Repairs must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of notification.	Yes
3	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	0.92%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.95%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.95%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	1.45%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
3	Other	2.17%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	4.72%		Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.77%		Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.02%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.21%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	4.33%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	4.33%		Yes
4	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.38%		Yes
4	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.19%		Yes
4	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0.19%		Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0.38%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two (2) days per week.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	1.45%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
4	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	1.45%	Or approved equivalent	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
4	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	1.45%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	2.19%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	4.70%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
4	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	0.09%		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.92%		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.48%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
4	Other	0.19%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
4	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
4	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
4	Other	0.01%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
5	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	5.30%		Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	2.02%		Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.39%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.87%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	4.08%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	4.08%		Yes
5	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0.97%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than one (1) day per week.	Yes
5	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.97%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
5	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
5	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.97%	Pools may NOT be drained and refilled unless authorized by the District.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	6.00%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	1.35%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	2.76%		Yes
5	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2.76%		Yes
5	Other	0.38%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
5	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
5	Other	0.02%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
5	Other	0.02%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
6	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	5.30%		Yes
6	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	2.02%		Yes
6	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%		Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.98%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.64%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	8.62%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	8.62%		Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
6	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0.97%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than one (1) day per week.	Yes
6	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.97%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
6	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
6	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
6	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.97%	Pools may NOT be drained and refilled unless authorized by the District.	Yes
6	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	6.00%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	1.35%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	2.76%		Yes
6	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2.76%		Yes
6	Other	0.38%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
6	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
6	Other	0.02%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
6	Other	0.02%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
6	Other	6.00%	Consider a water budget	Yes

1. Some actions that are consistent across multiple drought stages (e.g., prohibiting landscape runoff) are assumed to increase water conservation as the District increases the drought stage due to on-going outreach and drought messaging, social pressures, and increased monitoring and enforcement efforts by the District.

The water shortage response is designed to provide more than 50% of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage (Stage 6). The rationing program triggering levels shown below were established to ensure that this goal is met. Water shortage stages are provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3. Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms

	Stage 1 Up to 10%	Stage 2 10 - 20%	Stage 3 20-30%	Stage 4 30-40%	Stage 5 40-50%	Stage 6 >50%
Water Supply Condition						
Supply Deficit	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by up to 10%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 10- 20%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 20-30%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 30-40%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 40-50%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by over 50%.
	And	And	And	And	And	And
	(2) Below "normal" year is declared.	(2) Below "normal" year is declared.	(2) Below "normal" year is declared.	(2) Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared and carryover water is depleted.	(2) Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared and carryover water is depleted.	(2) Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared and carryover water is depleted.
	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or
Water Quality	(1) Contamination of up to 10% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 10-20% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 20-30% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 30-40% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 40-50% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of over 50% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).
	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or
Disaster Loss	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.

The District's potable water sources include local groundwater, local surface water from Lake Cachuma, and imported SWP water. In addition, the District in currently constructing an indirect potable reuse project – the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project (CAPP) – that will create a drought-resilient, local supply and is expected to become available starting in 2029. The District also has access to exchange water, which is a combination of banked supplies and water purchased from other suppliers.

Rationing stages may be triggered by a supply shortage in one source or a combination of sources. When Shortages overlap Stages, the more restrictive rules will apply. Criteria for triggering the rationing stages are shown in Table 5-3. A decision by the General Manager and

ratification by the Board of Directors will be the mechanism by which the District will declare rationing requirements.

The General Manager will report to the Board of Directors as needed with an assessment of the current water supplies, current water use trends, predicted weather conditions, and recommended water shortage stage. The Board of Directors may declare that a water shortage condition exists and implement the appropriate demand reduction goals and measures in response to current and/or predicted water availability conditions. During implementation of the water shortage stages, the District will perform water use/demand monitoring procedures. The District routinely monitors water use throughout the service area and can detect irregularly high water use. In general, monitoring of water use is performed during each water shortage stage but may be intensified if conditions warrant, as described in Section 0.

Mandatory Prohibitions on Water Wasting

Prohibition on waste of water usage was originally enacted in Ordinance No. 90-1 and has been restated in Ordinances No. 15-2, 19-2, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1, and 24-1.

Examples of specific restrictions and prohibited wasteful practices include, but are not limited to, the following: no use of running water for hosing or washing down driveways, walkways, and buildings; restaurants are to refrain from serving water unless requested by customers; no outside watering between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by hand or moveable landscape irrigation system; no outside watering between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. by a fixed landscape irrigation system; no watering after measurable rainfall events; controls on boat and vehicle washing; no use of water which results in runoff beyond the immediate area of use; and leaks must be repaired within 72 hours of discovery or notification by the District.

Consumption Reduction Methods

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production and delivery figures are recorded monthly. Total deliveries are compared monthly with available supplies. A water supply report is generated for the General Manager showing how the supply compares to the estimated demand for the year. This report is then presented to the Board of Directors at its regular meeting periodically throughout the year.

During Stages 2 through 6, the District staff will monitor demand over each month and compare with target demands under the current stage. If mandatory reductions are not being met, the District Staff will evaluate messaging, contact high users to inquire if their demand can be reduced, implement penalty fees, and implement allocations. The Board will receive monthly reports noting whether the District is achieving the target reductions.

Operational Changes

The District manages its supplies during shortages by shifting which source serves as its primary supply in a given year. During dry years, the District uses surface water and carryover storage in the first few dry years while such supplies are still accessible, reserving groundwater

supplies for potential dry years that may follow, because groundwater is more reliable in dry years. Historically, the District has also acquired supplemental water in early drought years as a way to conserve local supplies for times when supplemental water may be harder to acquire or more expensive later in a prolonged drought. As noted elsewhere, the District can change operation of its distribution system to address localized outages, and it maintains an emergency connection to Casitas Municipal Water District, which could be used to access supplemental water in the event that the District's connection to the Cachuma Project is disrupted.

Water Allocation Methods

The District has established allocation methods for each customer type as noted in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4. Water Allocation Method by Customer Type

CUSTOMER TYPE	ALLOCATION METHOD
Agricultural	Percentage Reduction - vary by efficiency
Residential	Percentage Reduction – can vary by occupants per household
Commercial	Percentage Reduction
Industrial	Percentage Reduction
Public Authority	Percentage Reduction
New Customers	Estimate of similar uses apply
New Developments	No new services for new development during a declared water shortage of Stage 4, Stage 5, and Stage 6

Table 5-5 indicates the proposed water allocated to each customer type by rationing stage during a declared water shortage. Individual customer allocations are based on a normal five-year period average use. This gives the District a more accurate view of the usual water needs of each customer and provides additional flexibility in determining allocations and reviewing appeals. However, no allocation may be greater than the amount used in the most recent year of the five-year base period.

In 2024, the District adopted an allocation program for all customers that incorporates the State's new water conservation requirements (Ordinance 24-1). This ordinance is included in Appendix I of the District Rules and Regulations adopted October 8, 2025. This allocation program may used by the District for a future rationing program during water shortage conditions. For example, the District will use the calculated allocations for each customer and reduce the allocation based on the level of rationing required with consideration of seasonal patterns (if supplies remain sufficient for outdoor irrigation). In the event of a water shortage, water allocations may be reduced for all customers on a percentage basis, as shown in Table

4-1. First priority will be given to health and safety in all cases, and customers may appeal their allocation reduction if there is a hardship.

Each customer shall be notified of their allocation reduction by mail. New customers will be notified at the time the application for service is made. In a disaster, prior notice of allocation reduction may not be possible; notice will be provided by other means. Any customer may appeal the assigned water allocation reduction on the basis of incorrect calculation or health and safety. The Board of Directors would need to take additional action to further develop the implementation allocation reductions during a water shortage, including a process for enforcement, penalties, and appeals.

Table 5-5. Water Use Reductions (Allocations)

USER TYPE	ALLOCATION REDUCTIONS					
	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5	STAGE 6[2]
Agriculture	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Residential[1]	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Commercial	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Industrial	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Public Authority	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)

1. Exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis for high occupancy dwellings.
2. Allocation will be proportional to the existing water shortage condition.

Health and Safety Requirements

In Stage 1 shortages, customers may adjust either indoor or outdoor water use (or both), to meet the voluntary water reduction goal. However, under Stages 2 through Stage 6 mandatory rationing programs, the District established a health and safety allotment of 55 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and as low as 43 GPCD for short-term severe water shortages. Stage 4, Stage 5, and Stage 6 mandatory rationing, which is likely to be declared only as the result of a prolonged water shortage or as a result of a disaster, would require that customers eliminate outdoor landscape watering and make changes in their indoor water use habits (i.e., not flushing toilets unless “necessary” or taking less frequent and shorter showers).

Excessive Use Penalties

Excessive use penalties are not included in the current District policies and regulations. However, the District may impose excessive use penalties if additional conservation measures are deemed necessary.

6. Emergency Response Plan

The District developed its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in 1997. It was later updated in 2004 and 2018 and is currently in the process of being updated. The ERP is designed in compliance with all state and federal laws and is consistent with several guidelines prepared by the California State Office of Emergency Services and United States Environmental Protection Agency. The ERP identifies various levels of natural and human-caused emergencies and provides examples of actions for a number of given emergencies, including earthquake and power failure. Due to its sensitive public safety content, the ERP is not publicly available.

The District owns and operates sufficient groundwater production capacity to meet health and safety demands during an emergency condition. Specific water-critical customers (such as hospitals, schools, and a few individual customers with medical conditions dependent on continuous water availability) have been identified. Emergency potable water distribution sites have been identified as City Hall, Carpinteria Middle School, District offices, and Carpinteria High School. All existing water supply storage, treatment, and distribution facilities are inspected daily.

In the event of a major earthquake, the District's ERP includes procedures for assessment of damage, public notification, and procedures to determine appropriate actions to restore service as quickly as possible. It is likely in such an event that District customers will be required to ration water to some degree. The District would implement its WSCP, if necessary.

In the event of a flood that knocks out transmission or distribution lines, the District staff will assess the damage and re-valve to get water to where it is needed. Damage from this type of disaster would likely be isolated damage that can be worked around until it can be repaired. The District's distribution system is looped, and in most cases, water can be rerouted to any area of the District. In the event that water becomes contaminated from flooding, a "Boil Water Notice" may be issued to customers until it can be established that water is safe to consume.

In the event of a power outage, the District has generators with automatic transfer switches on all the major booster stations and a portable 300 kW generator to run the wells. Critical treatment equipment controllers are all run from an uninterruptible power supply. All future treatment equipment will be equipped with an automatic transfer switch and emergency generator.

Measures the District may implement during an anticipated supply shortage are discussed in Section 5.

Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The District prepared its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in 2022 as an annex to the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was updated in 2022 and adopted in 2023. The District's LHMP aims to reduce the impact of foreseeable yet often

unpredictable natural and human-caused hazards through mitigation planning. The District's LHMP identifies earthquakes as the highest local priority hazard along with wildfire. It states that Santa Barbara County is located in a high seismic-activity zone and acknowledges that a large earthquake in the area would leave most of the District's physical assets in jeopardy. It states that repairs and restoration of water to all residents could take between 6 and 24 months depending on earthquake severity. A copy of the LHMP is included in Attachment 1.

The District employs a number of proactive goals and objectives to mitigate potential earthquake impacts, including:

1. Goal 1: Promote disaster resiliency for existing assets and critical facilities.
    - Objective 1a: Mitigate vulnerability of structures and critical facilities.
    - Objective 1b: Support coordination with other agencies to protect shared assets and facilities.
2. Goal 2: Promote disaster resiliency for future assets and critical facilities.
    - Objective 2a: Mitigate vulnerability of planned future structures and critical facilities.
    - Objective 2b: Coordinate with planning and development authorities in the Valley to ensure new facilities and assets are protected from harm prior to construction.
3. Goal 3: Enhance inter-agency hazard mitigation coordination and communication.
    - Objective 3a: Review District plans and actions in a coordinated effort with other partner agencies.

7. Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of WSCP implementation. A well-informed public is generally more willing to adhere to requests to voluntarily conserve or change water use patterns and will be more likely to comply if mandatory restrictions are needed. Public information campaigns support voluntary and mandatory reduction measures by increasing awareness of current or future water shortages and providing guidance on water conservation. The WSCP details the protocols and procedures that the District will implement at each stage of a declared water shortage to help customers comply with the water shortage actions. For each level of water shortage, public outreach efforts are expanded to reach greater water demand reductions. The District uses its website as one of its tools to communicate shortage level and associated water restrictions. Other proposed outreach include, but are not limited to, social media posts, bill inserts or newsletters, flyers and post-cards, presentations at community events, and press releases. Entering a WSCP Stage requires Board approval, and therefore would be noticed to the public through the Board meeting materials and public Board meetings. See Table 7-1 for a summary of the communications protocols for each level.

Table 7-1. Communications Protocols and Processes

SHORTAGE CONDITIONS	STAGE	CUSTOMER REDUCTION GOAL	TYPE OF RATIONING PROGRAM	COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS
Up to 10%	1	10%	Voluntary	Expand public information campaign
10 to 20%	2	20%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
20 to 30%	3	30%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
30 to 40%	4	40%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
40 to 50%	5	50%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
Greater than 50%	6	>50%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign

8. Legal Authority

The District has the authority to implement and enforce this WSCP. Water must be used beneficially and reasonably under California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and Water Code section 100, and in the interest of the people and the public welfare. Sections of Water Code Chapter 3 commencing with Section 350 of Division 1, provide the authority for the governing body of a water agency to declare a water shortage and to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions. (CWC §§ 350-359, 375-378.0.). Under California law, including CWC Chapters 3.3 and 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the District is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP. In water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the District and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions as outlined in this WSCP.

9. Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Surplus revenues that the District collects are put into reserves for Capital Improvements and for emergencies. The District has a policy to maintain approximately six months of operating expenses in reserves. Given District reserve policy, immediate rate increases may not be necessary to meet expenses. The District does have the ability to implement a drought surcharge, if needed, with approval from the Board of Directors. No adjustments are anticipated in short-term expenditures as the result of water shortage stages.

10. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Actively monitoring the effectiveness of the WSCP is also essential to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes and consider if improvements or new actions are warranted. Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions. This section describes the metrics currently monitored by the District, as well as procedures for reporting the metrics to the State.

Under normal water supply conditions, the District monitors and reports water supply and demand monthly. Automated metering infrastructure is in place across the District's system to provide near real-time data on water use. During a drought or water shortage emergency, the District will determine water savings made from implementing the stages or the WSCP by reviewing and comparing production reports. Each customer can be evaluated for compliance with shortage response actions.

The WSCP is an adaptive management plan that can be revised and refined to ensure its shortage response actions are effective and produce desired results. Results of monitoring and reporting efforts will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage actions. If demand reductions consistently fall short of the target and water shortage thresholds are triggered, the District's Board of Directors may declare increasingly severe water shortage stages and associated demand management programs to accomplish the necessary reductions.

11. WSCP Refinement Procedures

This WSCP was adopted on June 24, 2026 by the District's Board of Directors following a public hearing. The WSCP is an adaptive management plan that is designed to respond to the effectiveness of water shortage actions during declared water shortage. As such, the WSCP is subject to adjustments and refinements as needed to ensure that actions are appropriate and effective. In the event that water shortage response actions are not producing the necessary demand reductions, the District will take adaptive measures necessary to achieve further demand reductions, which may include adding new or modifying existing water use restrictions, creating targeted outreach programs, or implementing additional conservation incentive programs. Additionally, the WSCP can be updated at any time by the District, with approval from the Board of Directors, separate from updates to the UWMP.

12. Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The District adopted this WSCP with its 2025 UWMP. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in May/June 2026 and a public hearing was held on June 24, 2026 to receive public input on the draft 2025 UWMP and the WSCP.

The Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at a public meeting on June 24, 2026. The resolution of adoption is included as an attachment to the UWMP.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. This WSCP will be available to the public on the District's website.

If the District identifies the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties, and the public as used for the 2025 UWMP and for initial adoption of the WSCP.

13. References

CVWD. (2023). *CVWD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Attachment 1:
CVWD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

An Annex to the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Available at: https://content.civicplus.com/api/assets/cdb8f65f-5743-47ad-9748-b3f32254b9d4