



CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

2008 BIENNIAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2008



2008 Biennial Water Supply Report

I. Executive Summary

This report is submitted in compliance with the City Council adopted 1994 Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan (CWRMP). The CWRMP consists of a compilation of water supply policy statements to provide guidance related to the City's future water supply and demand. The intent of the plan is to ensure the City's ability to provide its customers with adequate water that meets regulatory water quality standards.

A water supply monitoring requirement is included in the CWRMP. This requirement calls for an annual review of critical water supply conditions and a biennial report to the Council for certification in the Fall of even numbered years. The purpose of the Biennial Water Supply Report is to certify that the City's existing water supply and planned improvements are sufficient to satisfy our needs for at least the next ten years and provide advance warning if a supplemental water supply is needed. The ten-year planning horizon represents the time needed to develop a supplemental water supply.

This 2008 Biennial Water Supply Report finds that the City's future water supply and planned improvements are sufficient to satisfy the City's water needs beyond this 10-year planning horizon.

The report includes projections of the City's future water supply and demands. The current and projected water supplies used in the report include: (1) production from the Ventura River, (2) supply from Lake Casitas, (3) production from the Mound Groundwater Basin, (4) pumping allocations in the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin, (5) pumping allocations in the Santa Paula Groundwater Basin and (6) future production from Saticoy County Yard Well. The water demand figures used were determined from historical water consumption figures, anticipated water consumption trends and the estimated population growth for the water service area.

The report also summarizes the capital improvement projects planned for the next five years. These planned improvements increase the City's ability to utilize existing water resources. The planned projects will improve the quantity and quality of the City's existing supplies and provide the system flexibility necessary for the City to support demands during a drought period when the need arises.

In addition to a biennial water supply report, staff annually reviews the health of the City's water supplies. Potential impacts to the water supply, which include the condition of our facilities, agreements with other agencies and weather conditions, are tracked. By tracking these effects potential impacts can be identified before they occur. At this time the City's water supplies are healthy. It is concluded that with planned capital improvements there is sufficient water supply to satisfy the City's water demands for at least the next ten years. In two years when the next Biennial Water Supply Report is prepared, conditions will be reassessed and water supply and demand projections updated.

II. Current and Projected Water Supply

There are presently five water sources that provide water to the City water system:

1. Ventura River surface and subsurface water intakes and four shallow wells (Foster Park)
2. Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas)
3. Mound Groundwater Basin
4. Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin (Fox Canyon Aquifer)
5. Santa Paula Groundwater Basin
6. Saticoy Yard Well

The City also holds a State Water Project (SWP) Table A water allotment of 10,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). To date, the City has not received delivery of its SWP water. In 1998 the City became a signatory to the SWP Monterey Amendment. The amendment allows the City to sell back surplus water to the SWP using a Turn-Back Pool method, which the City has participated in.

In 2008, the State allowed one water contractor to sell its surplus SWP water directly to another water contractor (Butte County-Palmdale Agreement). The approval of this agreement has given the City the ability to review its options in short-term sales of its surplus SWP water.

The City manages its water resources conjunctively. Conjunctive use is the practice of first utilizing surface supplies (which are lost to the ocean if not used when they are available), before groundwater supplies (which can be stored for use when the surface supplies are not plentiful). Groundwater is used to provide for seasonal demands and as a source during drought periods. Therefore, the City will generally utilize its water supplies in the following order: Ventura River, Lake Casitas, and groundwater basins.

In addition, the City provides reclaimed water from the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility to two municipal golf courses, the Ventura Marina area and private customers for landscape irrigation.

1. Ventura River

Surface water from the Ventura River is diverted through the City's Foster Park Facilities. The surface diversion, subsurface collector, and four shallow wells within the Ventura River collect water. Production from this source is a function of several factors including production capacity, local hydrology, environmental impacts, and the storage capacity of the Ventura River alluvium and upstream diversions. Currently, our surface diversion is unused due to the natural migration of the active river channel. Foster Park improvements, now in design, will replace production from our surface diversion with additional wells. Even without production from the surface diversion, the City produced 6,118 AF from Foster Park in 2004, a year of average rainfall.

The production from the Ventura River in 1992 was 9,874 AF, the highest annual water

volume ever produced. The lowest production was 1,293 AF in 2005, the consequence of severe storm events occurring in January and February resulting in extensive damage to the City's Foster Park water production facilities. The Ventura River water source is highly variable and very dependent upon local hydrology. The CWRMP states the yearly yield is between 700 and 11,000 AF per year. For this report the average long-term water production of 6,700 AFY will be used, and is based on the Evaluation of Long Term Alternative Water Sources, James M. Montgomery, June 1993.

Currently the City is working with regulators on environmental requirements aimed at southern steelhead restoration that may have an impact on our Foster Park Wellfield operations in the future.

2. Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas)

The western portion of the City is within the Casitas service area. Approximately 32 percent of the City's water accounts are located within the Casitas service area. Use of Casitas water is restricted to the volume of water used within its boundaries. The "safe yield" of Lake Casitas is defined to be the amount of water that can be removed from the lake each year without excessive risk that the lake will become dry. The safe yield of Lake Casitas is currently estimated to be 21,920 AFY, based on the critical historical dry period from 1944 to 1965. Studies by Casitas' engineering department have shown that this period represents the most critical dry spell for the Lake's watershed of all the years for which historical data is available.

To maintain future operation of Lake Casitas at safe yield, Casitas established an allocation program for its customers in 1992. The City's allocation can be as high as the in-district demand for Stage 1 (wet or average year), or reduced to 7,090 AFY for Stage 2 (dry conditions) and further incrementally reduced (Stages 3 and 4) to 4,960 AFY for Stage 5 (extremely dry conditions). Stage 2 is initiated when Lake Casitas storage drops below 95,000 AF and Stage 5 is initiated when levels drop below 65,000 AF. The lower allocation remains in effect until the storage is recovered to 90,000 AF. Total lake storage is approximately 254,000 AF. Lake Casitas storage as of September 2008 was 212,948 AF or 84% full.

In July 1995 the City signed an agreement with Casitas, which established the City's minimum purchase at 6,000 AFY. The terms of the agreement are subject to the allocation program described above during drought periods. For this report the projected water supply available from Casitas is anticipated to average 8,000 AFY, the projected in-district demand.

3. Mound Basin

Two wells supply water from the Mound Groundwater Basin (Victoria Well No. 2 and Mound Well No. 1). In March 1996 the City completed a project that included: 1) constructing Mound Basin monitoring wells at Camino Real Park and Marina Park; 2) developing a database from historical records, and 3) identifying potential surpluses within the basin. This work was performed in conjunction with the United Water

Conservation District. The report compiled as part of that project indicated that historical data supports a basin yield of at least 8,000 AFY during drought conditions as long as pumpage is reduced during wet years to allow water levels to recover. It is anticipated that the basin will be able to sustain a higher yield (at least 10,000 AF during drought periods), provided that future wells are located so as not to adversely impact the existing Mound Basin Wells. Future annual reports will further assess the operational yield of the basin.

For this report, using data from Victoria Well No. 2 and Mound Well No. 1, the future water supply from the Mound Basin is assumed to be 5,700 AFY based on 75 percent of the current pumping capacity of 7,600 AFY.

It should be noted that the water quality in Mound Well No. 1 has regulatory concerns that require it to be blended with other groundwater sources before it is distributed for use. Therefore, the design of the future Mound Well No. 2 will need to balance production capacity and water quality considerations.

4. Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin

Wells near the Buenaventura Golf Course have drawn from the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin since 1961. Additional wells have been constructed over the years with the most recent being completed in 1991. Currently, two wells produce potable water for the City's system. These wells pump from the Fox Canyon aquifer of the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin. Average annual yield from the Golf Course Wells over the past 15 years has been about 2,600 AFY.

The Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (GMA) was created by state legislation in 1982 to manage local groundwater resources in a manner to reduce overdraft of the Oxnard Plain and stop seawater intrusion. A major goal of the GMA is to regulate and reduce future extractions of groundwater from the Oxnard aquifers, in order to operate the basin at a safe yield. In August 1990, the GMA passed Ordinance No. 5, which requires existing municipal groundwater users to reduce their extractions by five percent every five years until a 25 percent reduction is reached by the year 2010.

The City's baseline allocation was set by the GMA at 5,472 AFY, which was the average extraction from the Golf Course Wells for the period of 1985 to 1989. Beginning in 1992, baseline extractions set by the GMA were reduced by 5% to 5,198 AFY, in 1995 it was reduced to 4,925 AFY, and further in 2000 to its current allocation of 4,651. This allocation will further be reduced as follows:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount (AFY)</u>
2009	4,378
2010	4,104

Following wet weather conditions, water levels in the City's groundwater basins rise significantly. Conjunctive use strategies and customer water conservation have allowed

the City to store 28,821 AF in the GMA bank as of the end of calendar year 2007. This storage bank makes it possible for the City to implement operational procedures that will allow the use of its groundwater supplies up to safe yield levels, and to use its banked groundwater as an additional supply during future drought conditions. If the City were to use its banked water, it is estimated that the City could extract as much as 5,500 AFY based on 75% of the current pumping capacity of 7,300 AFY. However for this report, future supply is conservatively based on GMA restricted extraction limits listed in the preceding paragraph.

5. Santa Paula Groundwater Basin

The Saticoy Water System acquired by the City in 1968 included Saticoy Well No. 1, which draws water from the Santa Paula Basin. Due to casing failure, the well was destroyed and replaced in 1991 with a new well designated as Saticoy Well No. 2 in the same general location. Pumping capacity within the Santa Paula Basin is currently only 2,200 AFY based on 75% of the current pumping capacity of 2,900 AFY. With the addition of Saticoy Well 3 (completion anticipated 2010) to be located east of Highway 118 (Wells Road) we anticipate increasing pumping capacity in the basin to 6,400 AFY.

In March 1996, the City ended a five-year stalemate over the future use of the Santa Paula Basin. Under an agreement with the United Water Conservation District and the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association (an association of ranchers and businesses), the City can pump on average 3,000 AFY from the Santa Paula Basin. The City is not limited to this allocation in any single year, but may produce seven times its average annual allocation (21,000 AF) over any running seven-year period. In addition, the City may pump an additional 3,000 AFY in case of an emergency resulting from a long-term drought situation. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the future annual production from the Santa Paula Basin is estimated to be 3,000 AFY.

6. Saticoy Yard Well

The County of Ventura has relocated their maintenance yard to a site within the Saticoy Community contiguous to the City's water system. In exchange for extraterritorial water service, the County has provided the City a well to offset their water demand. The well is expected to provide not only production capacity for serving the maintenance yard, but also significant additional system capacity. This well will pump from the Oxnard Forebay Basin and is not within the GMA boundary. The Saticoy County Yard Well is anticipated to begin production in 2009, with an estimated 75 percent of design production capacity of 2,400 AFY.

III. Water Supply Summary

The following Table 1 summarizes the historical deliveries from each of the above sources, as well as projected deliveries to the year 2018. Projected figures are based on the water supply available from each source, and do not necessarily represent amounts currently produced.

Table 1: Historic and Projected Water Source Production and Supply Availability (acre-feet)

Year	Surface Water		Ground Water				Total Water Supply (7)
	Ventura River (1)	Lake Casitas (2)	Mound Basin (3)	Oxnard Plain Basin (4)	Santa Paula Basin (5)	Saticoy Yard Well (6)	
Historic Production							
1980	7,276	7,544	0	5,198	2,129		22,147
1985	5,493	9,099	2,360	6,172	46		23,170
1990	3,196	6,205	4,366	5,749	53		19,568
1995	9,042	1,649	2,169	2,603	2,594		18,057
1996	7,926	4,401	2,789	2,768	1,599		19,483
1997	7,052	7,109	213	3,452	2,026		19,852
1998	8,069	4,352	802	4,312	1,033		18,568
1999	6,419	7,061	3,955	1,621	1,669		20,725
2000	6,779	5,836	4,579	2,674	1,698		21,566
2001	5,727	6,292	4,030	905	2,006		18,960
2002	5,951	7,127	3,720	1,978	1,157		19,933
2003	6,722	4,912	5,546	2,898	316		20,394
2004	6,118	6,833	4,773	2,391	2,183		22,298
2005	1,293	7,115	3,716	4,728	2,046		18,898
2006	2,244	5,398	4,102	5,348	1,068		18,160
2007	1,966	6,649	3,521	5,314	1,263		18,713
Projected Supply							
2008	6,700	8,000	5,700	4,600	3,000	0	28,000
2013	6,700	8,000	5,700	4,100	3,000	2,400	29,900
2018	6,700	8,000	5,700	4,100	3,000	2,400	29,900

Notes:

1. Ventura River future supply is the average long-term production based on analysis of the period from 1939 to 1982 per the Evaluation of Long Term Alternative Water Sources, James M. Montgomery, June 1993.
2. Includes the City's total past Casitas purchases in addition to raw water and oil recovery users; projected supply is the City's current in-district use.
3. Mound Basin future supplies are 75 percent of well pump rated output.
4. Oxnard Plain Basin future supply is based on GMA restricted extraction limits rounded to nearest 100 AF.
5. Santa Paula Basin future supply is the pumping allocation of the Stipulated Judgement.

6. Saticoy Yard Well future supply is 75 percent of design maximum pump output capacity. The well is located in the Oxnard Forebay Basin.
7. Includes treated and raw water; excludes reclaimed water supply.

IV. Historic and Projected Water Demand

Water consumption within the City (excluding raw water/oil company use) has decreased in recent years as shown by the per capita use figures in Table 2. The annual per capita usage from 1940 to 1970 averaged about 0.31 acre-feet per person (AF/capita). In the period 1976-1989 (pre-mandatory water conservation), the annual per capita use averaged about 0.22 AF/capita. In the period 1994-2007 (post mandatory water conservation), the per capita figure dropped to an average of 0.18 AF/capita. This decrease in per capita consumption is the result of structural improvements such as low flow fixtures and low water consuming appliances in some existing and all new housing and an active water conservation program adopted by the City in 1975 and further strengthened with mandatory regulations in 1990. Mandatory regulations were lifted in 1993, however water conservation efforts remain very effective.

Table 2: Historic Water Production and Population

Year	Total Prod. (AF) (1)	Raw Water Use (AF) (2)	Treated Water Use (AF) (3)	Est. Pop. Served by Water System (4)	Per Capita Use (AFY) (5)	Annual Rainfall (in.) (6)
1940	4,240	0	4,240	13,264	0.320	12.54
1950	5,307	0	5,307	16,534	0.321	13.34
1960	8,832	0	8,832	29,114	0.303	12.08
1970	21,524	4,473	17,051	57,964	0.294	13.92
1980	22,147	4,766	17,381	73,774	0.236	24.78
1990	19,568	2,317	17,251	94,856	0.182	5.53
1991	14,859	2,077	12,782	94,913	0.135	17.01
1992	16,470	1,625	14,845	95,626	0.155	20.91
1993	17,459	2,010	15,449	96,540	0.160	28.21
1994	18,981	2,000	16,981	97,154	0.175	11.47
1995	18,057	1,602	16,455	99,668	0.165	34.52
1996	19,483	1,500	17,983	100,482	0.179	13.81
1997	19,852	1,829	18,023	101,096	0.178	16.02
1998	18,568	1,769	16,799	101,610	0.165	43.25
1999	20,725	1,067	19,658	102,224	0.192	10.56
2000	21,566	1,129	20,437	103,354	0.198	17.04
2001	18,960	1,144	17,816	104,093	0.171	23.22
2002	19,933	968	18,965	105,172	0.180	7.24
2003	20,393	846	19,547	106,718	0.183	20.06
2004	22,298	940	21,358	108,502	0.197	11.78
2005	18,898	968	17,930	109,147	0.164	36.99
2006	18,160	834	17,326	110,145	0.157	18.07
2007	18,713	563	18,150	110,914	0.164	5.99
Average	1940-70				0.31	

Average	1976-89	Pre-Mandatory Water Conservation)		0.22	
Average	1994-2007	Post-Mandatory Water Conservation		0.18	

Notes for Table 2:

1. Total production includes all water produced by the City and purchased from the Casitas Municipal Water District, including raw water and oil recovery use.
2. Raw water use includes oil and raw water users.
3. Treated water use is total production less raw water use.
4. Population figures provided by City of Ventura Community Development Department and California Department of Finance. Estimated population served by water system for 1990-date includes areas outside of city limits served by the City.
5. Per capita use excludes raw water and oil use (treated water use ÷ population).
6. Annual rainfall is the average of measured precipitation for the water year (October 1st through September 30th) for four rain gauge stations throughout the City (Stations #66E, #122, #167, and #222A) as provided by the Ventura County Watershed Protect District's website, <http://www.vcwatershed.org/>. Therefore, water year 2007 is the period from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007.

B. Population Projections

Recent historical populations (see Table 2) were taken from the California Department of Finance and adjusted to include some unincorporated county areas served by the City's water system from 1990 forward. Future population projections for the City reflect a 0.88% annual growth rate, which is equivalent to the annual growth over the 20-year period (from 1984 – 2004). In addition, future population for the unincorporated areas served by the City's water system is based on a 0.35% annual growth rate, which is equivalent to the annual growth over the past 4 years (2004-2007). These are slightly different than the population figures used in the City's 2006 Biennial Water Supply Report, due to recent adjustments by the Department of Finance.

It is important to note that the projected population figures used in this report are not intended to represent either support for or any commitment to this level of growth. Rather, it is to provide a safe margin in planning for long-term-water improvements that might be needed given the amount of growth that could be allowed under the City's 2005 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the City's General Plan.

Table 3: Estimated Population Growth for Water Service Area

Year	Projected Planning Area Population
2008	112,006
2013	116,920
2018	122,052

Note: City population estimates are based on the U.S. 2000 Census and a growth rate of 0.88%. Additional population for the unincorporated area served by Ventura's water system, is based on 2004-2007 actual counts of customers outside city limits and a yearly growth rate of 0.35%.

C. Projected Water Demand

For planning purposes, in 1990 the City used 0.22 AF of water per capita per year based on the average pre-mandatory conservation per capita use data (see Table 2). Anticipated demand reductions, through long-term conservation programs, have lowered the per capita water usage factor. Estimated demand reductions due to conservation in 1990 were anticipated to be five percent in 1995 (0.209 per capita use), 10 percent in 2000 (0.198 per capita use), and 12 percent thereafter (0.194 per capita use). The figures in Table 2 show that the reductions assumed in 1990 have been exceeded and are now around 18 percent. Based on data from the past 14 years since mandatory conservation ended (1994-2007), the average per-capita usage is 0.18 AFY. For the purpose of this report 0.18 AFY per capita will be used to estimate future water demands.

In addition, raw water demand for oilfield injection has declined steadily since 1970. Average raw water usage for the past 5 years was 1,000 AFY. For the purpose of this report a future raw water demand of 1000 AFY will be used.

Applying this per capita demand factor to the projected populations provides an estimate of treated water demands for the next 10 years, as shown in Table 4. As stated, the numbers in Table 4 reflect the belief that there will be few substantive changes in the near future, with planned long-term improvements.

Table 4: Projected Water Demand (Acre Feet) - (Based on Years of Average Rainfall)

Year	Est. Water Service Area Pop. (1)	Per Capita Usage AFY (2)	Treated Water Demand (2)	Raw Water Demand (3)	Total Water Demand (AF)
2008	112,006	0.18	20,161	1,000	21,161
2013	116,920	0.18	21,046	1,000	22,046
2018	122,052	0.18	21,969	1,000	22,969

Notes:

1. Estimated planning area populations are from Table 3.

2. Treated water demand is estimated population multiplied by 0.18 AF/capita based on the 1994-2007 average post-mandatory water conservation per capita use from Table 2.
3. Raw water demand projections include raw water and oil users.

V. Water Supply and Demand Summary

Table 5 summarizes the City's projected water demand and supply through the year 2018. Additional water supplies will not be needed until sometime after 2018 under average non-drought weather conditions.

Table 5: Summary of Projected Water Demand and Supply (Acre Feet) - (Non-Drought Conditions)

Year	Projected Planning Area Pop. (1)	Projected Water Demand (2)	Projected Water Supply (3)	Additional Water Supply Needed (4)
2008	112,006	21,161	28,000	No
2013	116,920	22,046	29,900	No
2018	122,052	22,969	29,900	No

Notes:

1. Projected planning area population is from Table 3.
2. Projected water demand is from Table 4, and includes oil and raw water use.
3. Projected water supply is from Table 1.
4. Additional water supply needed is the projected water supply less the projected water demand. Additional supply to meet water quality goals is not included.

Based on the above projection, the existing water supply and planned improvements are sufficient to satisfy the City's water needs for at least the next ten years.

VI. Planned Improvements

The City will continue to implement capital improvements and do resource planning for our water system. These improvements will increase production capacity and storage, improve our ability to move water from the diverse sources of supply to all points of use, improve water quality, reliability, redundancy and safety. We anticipate an update of the Water System Master Plan during the 2008-09 fiscal year.

The availability of the facilities below are essential to optimize future water production, storage and transport needs. For purposes of this report, we have assumed these

projects will proceed as currently anticipated. Detailed system condition and hydraulic evaluations for both normal and drought condition operation are still to be completed, included in the master plan update. When completed these may change the projects on this list.

- Upgrade of Foster Park Production Facilities. This will include replacing the production capacity of the surface diversion with new wells. Upgrades of the facilities have been designed and are pending environmental approval. Construction is partially underway with a portion to be complete in 2010.
- Saticoy Conditioning Facility Renovation. Upgrades to the facility will provide capacity to treat production from two wells simultaneously and allow full use of the City's Santa Paula Basin allocation, and the production from the new County Yard Well. Design is underway, but capital funding for construction is very limited at this time.
- Construction of Saticoy Well No. 3 and Mound Well No. 2. These new wells are currently in design. Property was acquired for Saticoy Well No. 3 and construction is anticipated in 2010. The city owns the property proposed for Mound Well No. 2 and a well siting study is underway with construction anticipated in 2010.
- Construction of Transmission Pipelines. Several large distribution system connections are still needed to enable efficient movement of water from sources to distant sections of the City. Construction of new pipeline improvements to include interties for the 210/330 and 210/430 zones and backup zone connections for the Pierpont-Harbor neighborhood.
- North Wells Road Reservoir and Pipelines Construction of this 4 million gallons of additional storage and distribution pipeline was completed in 2007 and will help serve future demand in the eastern portion of the City to improve fire and domestic supply reliability.

Other projects currently included in the 5-year Capital Improvement Plan include both projects needed to maintain our existing water system infrastructure and projects planned to improve system efficiency, redundancy and reliability. They include:

- Correction of distribution system dead-ends and complete system service loops;
- Replacement of aging cast iron mains; and
- Continue modernization of electrical and hydraulic systems and provide emergency backup power for the booster pump stations and wells that deliver treated water to system storage.

VII. Integrated Resource Management

Although additional water supplies are not needed at this time, the following regional integrated water resource management issues will help make the water system capable of supporting increased demands:

- Continue to work with participating and resource agencies on the Ventura River Watershed and Habitat Conservation Plans for Steelhead Trout. Developing methods of water production from the Ventura River without degradation of the river habitat is essential to assuring this high quality water source remains available in the future.
- Continue discussions with local agencies concerning our State Water Project (SWP) Table A water. Maintaining the City's SWP Table A water remains a Council priority. We will continue to seek ways to minimize the costs of retaining that water.
- Continue implementation of the Santa Paula Basin Operational/Management Plan in cooperation with United Water Conservation District & Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association.
- Implement the recommendations in the West County Water Supply Reliability Study, which would provide an emergency connection between the Ventura and Oxnard water systems. Explore other interconnection options, including potential interconnections between Ventura and the City of Santa Paula and between Ventura's western distribution system terminus and the Casitas system serving coastal communities.
- Final design and construction of the Ojai Valley Sanitary District reuse project where the effluent would be used to supply non-potable water customers on the westside of the city.
- A Recycled Water Market Study will be completed in 2013 as part of the Santa Clara River Estuary Special Studies that will evaluate the feasibility of increasing water reuse throughout the City and other areas within a five-mile radius of the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility.

VII. Certification

By adopting the 2008 Biennial Water Supply Report, the City Council certifies that based on the findings of this report, there is sufficient water supply available with existing local resources to satisfy the City's water needs for at least the next ten years. The next biennial certification review will take place in the fall of 2010.

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