Exhibit G

"operators" of one or more wells) is required to be at least 80% or better (20% or less going to leaching, deep percolation, or runoff), when compared to FCGMA allowed water for particular crop water demand based on daily evapotranspiration and precipitation measurements from a series of weather stations installed throughout the FCGMA. A surcharge fee, based on the extraction reporting, was formulated to penalize individual pumping above allowed annual allocations or not meeting the required irrigation efficiency percentage minimum. These penalties have been seldom used since their inception, largely because of widespread cooperation among pumpers to reduce groundwater extractions.

In cooperation with the Watershed Protection District, the FCGMA also helped formulate requirements that new wells be completed in specific aquifers to help control seawater intrusion. A similar cooperative program that utilized Federal 319(h) grant funds coupled with matching local funds helped destroy a number of abandoned wells across the Oxnard Plain which, had the potential to act as conduits allowing inter-aquifer mixing. A total of 49 old abandoned or leaking wells were destroyed under this program.

3.0 GROUNDWATER BASINS & HYDROGEOLOGY

The basins within the FCGMA are part of the Transverse Ranges geologic province, in which the mountain ranges and basins are oriented in an east-west rather than the typical northeast-southwest trend in much of California and the western United States. Active thrust faults border the basins of the Santa Clara River, causing rapid uplift of the adjacent mountains and downdropping of the basins. The alluvial basins are filled with substantial amounts of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments deposited in both marine and terrestrial (non-marine) settings. The basins beneath the Oxnard Plain are filled with sediments deposited on a wide delta complex formed at the terminus of the Santa Clara River and was heavily influenced by alternating episodes of advancing or retreating shallow seas that varied with world-wide sea level changes over many millions of years.

There are seven main or significant groundwater basins within the FCGMA (Figure 3). These groundwater basins have been called by somewhat different names historically; this Plan uses the terminology of the U.S. Geological Survey from their work in the 1990s and early 2000s (e.g., Hanson et al., 2003) because it is the most recent comprehensive study of the basins. These groundwater basins include the Oxnard Plain, the Oxnard Plain Forebay, the Pleasant Valley, the Santa Rosa, and the East, West and South Las Posas basins. These basins generally contain two major aquifer systems, the Upper Aquifer System (UAS) and the Lower Aquifer System (LAS). Separate aquifers locally named within these systems include the Oxnard and Mugu aquifers (UAS) and the Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon aquifers (LAS). A shallower, unconfined aquifer is also present locally underlying rivers and creeks. Underlying the Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley basins are sand layers of the "semi-perched zone," which may locally contain poor-quality water. This zone extends from the surface to no more than 100 ft in depth. These sands overlie confining clay of the upper Oxnard Aquifer which generally protects the underlying aquifers from contamination from surface land uses. The Semi-perched zone is rarely used for water supply.

The aquifers are comprised of sand and gravel deposited along the ancestral Santa Clara River, within alluvial fans along the flanks of the mountains, or in a coastal plain/delta complex at the terminus of the Santa Clara River and Calleguas Creek. The aquifers are recharged by infiltration of streamflow (primarily the Santa Clara River), artificial recharge of diverted streamflow, mountain-front recharge along the exterior boundary of the basins, direct infiltration of precipitation on the valley floors of the basins and on bedrock outcrops in adjacent mountain fronts, return flow from agricultural and household irrigation in some areas, and in varying degrees by groundwater underflow from adjacent basins.

LOWER AQUIFER SYSTEM – The Lower Aquifer System (LAS) consists of the Grimes Canyon, Fox Canyon, and Hueneme aquifers (e.g., Figure 6) from the deepest to the shallowest. The LAS is part of the Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Saugus formations of Plio-Pleistocene age (Hanson et al, 2003). The lowest water-bearing unit of the East Las Posas and Pleasant Valley basins is commonly referred to as the Grimes Canyon aquifer (California Department of Water Resources, 1954; Turner, 1975). The Fox Canyon aquifer underlies all of the groundwater basins beneath the FCGMA, but is most significant in the East and West Las Posas, Pleasant Valley, Oxnard Plain Forebay, and Oxnard Plain basins. The Hueneme aquifer is considered to underlie most coastal areas of the southern Oxnard Plain (Hanson et al, 2003), and is an important source of water in the Oxnard Plain, Pleasant Valley, and the West Las Posas basins.

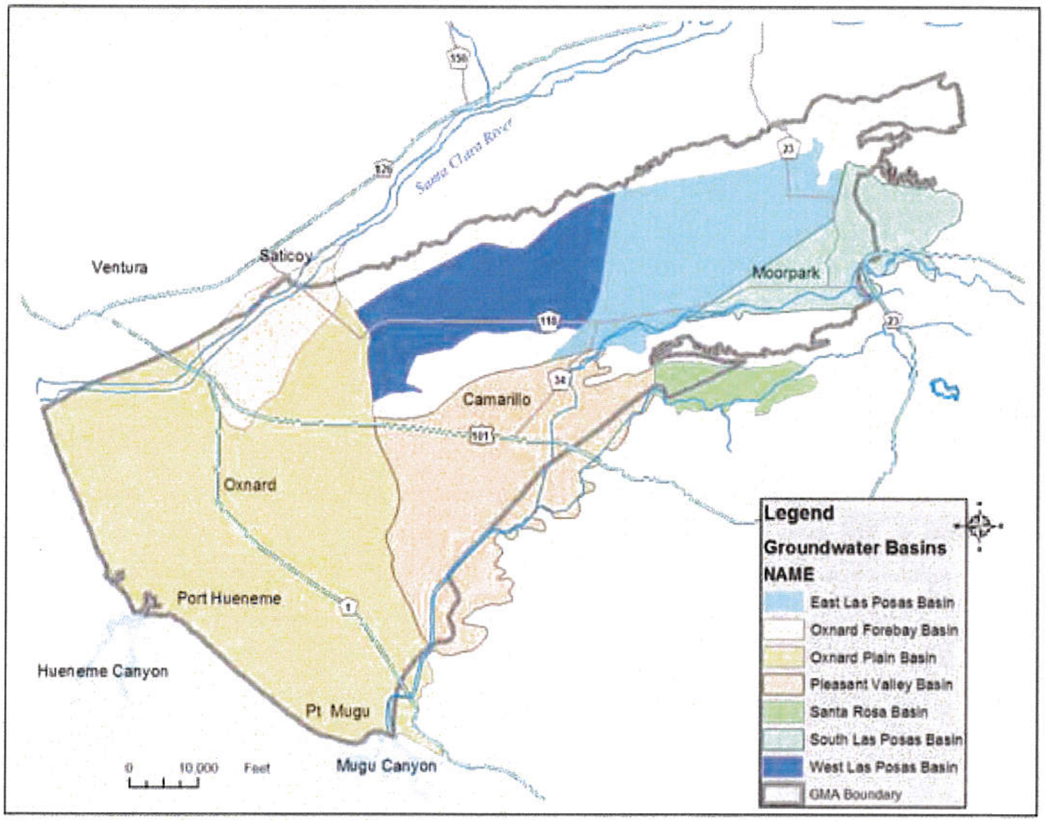

Figure 3. Groundwater basins within the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency.

The aquifers within the LAS are commonly isolated from each other vertically by low-permeability units (silts and clays) and horizontally by regional fault systems. There is active tectonism (faulting and folding) within the area of the FCGMA, caused by compressional and lateral forces as the Transverse Ranges are caught in a vise between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. As a result, the LAS is folded and tilted in many areas, and has been eroded along an unconformity separating the Upper and Lower aquifer systems.

UPPER AQUIFER SYSTEM – The Upper Aquifer System (UAS) within the FCGMA consists of the Mugu and Oxnard aquifers (Figure 5, Figure 6), from deepest to most shallow, of Late Pleistocene and Holocene age. The UAS rests unconformably on the Lower Aquifer System, with basal conglomerates in many areas (Hanson et al, 2003). In the Oxnard Plain, these coarse-grained basal deposits have been referred to as the Mugu aquifer (Turner, 1975). The Mugu aquifer is generally penetrated at a depth of 255 ft to 425 ft below land surface. The younger Oxnard aquifer is present throughout the Oxnard Plain. The Oxnard aquifer is the primary aquifer used for groundwater supply on the Oxnard Plain. This highly-permeable assemblage of sand and gravel is generally found at a depth of approximately 100 ft to 220 ft below land surface elevation.

OXNARD PLAIN FOREBAY AND OXNARD PLAIN BASINS – Both Upper and Lower aquifers are present in the Oxnard Plain Forebay and Oxnard Plain basins (Figure 4). The Oxnard Plain basin extends several miles offshore beneath the marine shelf, where outer edges of the aquifer are in direct contact with seawater. In areas near Port Hueneme and Point Mugu where submarine canyons extend nearly to the coastline (Figure 2, Figure 7), the fresh-water aquifers are in direct contact with seawater only a short distance offshore.

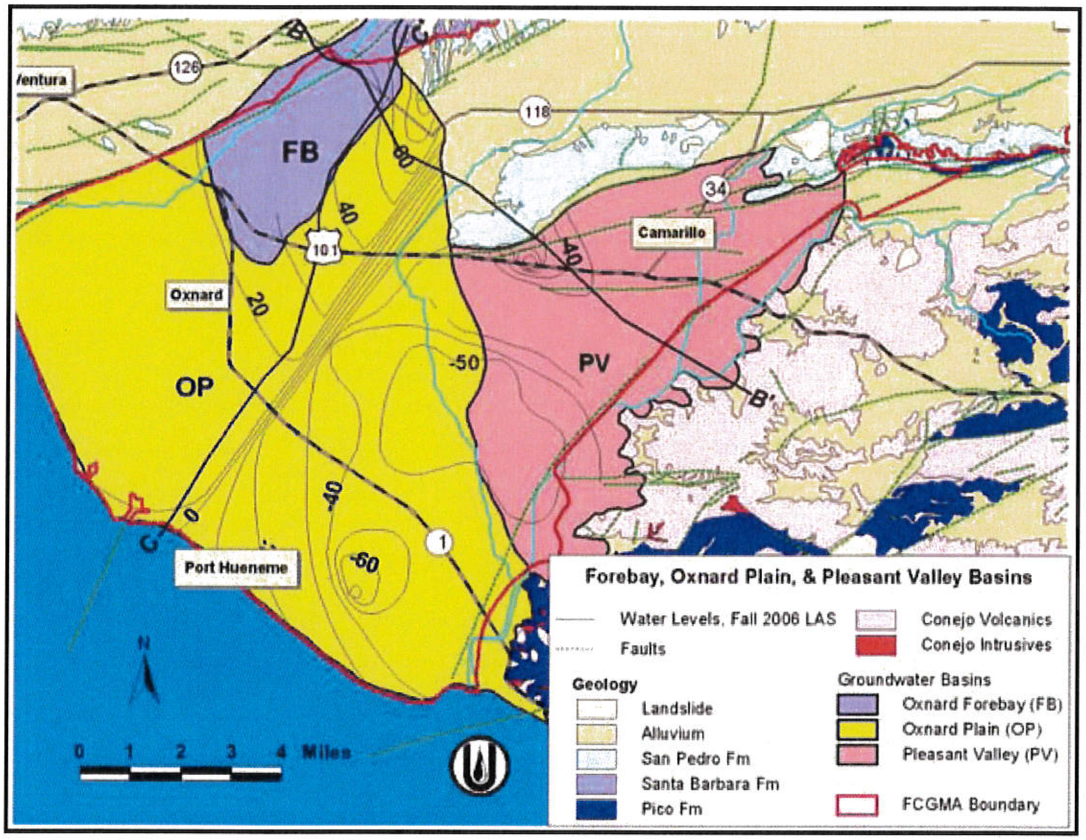

Figure 4. Map of Oxnard Forebay, Oxnard Plain, and Pleasant Valley basins. Contours of Lower Aquifer groundwater elevations in the Fall of 2006 indicate that the south Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley basins have significant areas below sea level. The locations of geologic sections B-B' (Figure 5) and C-C' (Figure 6) are indicated on map.

The Oxnard Plain Forebay basin is the main source of recharge to aquifers beneath the Oxnard Plain. The absence of low-permeability confining layers (no continuous clay or silt layers) between surface recharge sources and the underlying aquifers (sand and gravel layers) in the Forebay basin allows for effective recharge of the basin and subsequent recharge of aquifers further to the south and southwest (e.g., Figure 6). Recharge to the Forebay basin comes from a combination of percolation of Santa Clara River flows, artificial recharge from United's spreading grounds at Saticoy and El Rio, agricultural and household irrigation return flows, percolation of rainfall, and lesser amounts of underflow from adjacent basins. In the area of the Forebay between the El Rio and Saticoy spreading grounds, the Lower Aquifer System has been folded and uplifted and then truncated (eroded away) along its contact with the Upper Aquifer System (Figure 5, Figure 6). In this area, recharge from surface sources may enter both the Upper Aquifer System and the underlying Lower Aquifer System. It is estimated that about 20% of the water recharged to this area reaches the Lower Aquifer System, with the remainder recharging the Upper Aquifer System (Hanson, 1998).

The Oxnard Plain Forebay basin accepts large quantities of recharge water in a single year, and the basin was filled to near-capacity during several recent wet years (UWCD, 2003). High groundwater elevations in the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin increase the hydraulic head (pressure) in the confined aquifers of the Oxnard Plain, raising water levels throughout the Plain and promoting natural offshore flow in coastal areas.

The Oxnard Plain Forebay basin is hydrologically connected with the aquifers of the Oxnard Plain basin (e.g., Figure 6). Thus, the primary recharge to the Oxnard Plain basin is from underflow from the Forebay rather than the deep percolation of water from surface sources on the Plain. When groundwater levels are below sea level along the coastline, there may also be significant recharge by seawater flowing into the aquifers (from the historic discharge areas shown in Figure 7 where the aquifers are exposed on the sea floor). When Lower Aquifer System (LAS) water levels are substantially lower than Upper Aquifer System (UAS) water levels (creating a downward gradient), there may be substantial leakage of UAS water into the LAS both through discontinuities within the silts and clays between aquifers on the Oxnard Plain and as slow vertical percolation directly through the silt and clay material itself. Some amount of downward percolation can also occur via wells that are perforated in both aquifer systems and via compromised (failed or leaking) well casings.

One of the more recent findings associated with groundwater beneath the Oxnard Plain basin is a zone with a steeply-dipping groundwater gradient in the Lower Aquifer System that extends across the Oxnard Plain from just south of Port Hueneme northeastward to the south flank of the Camarillo Hills (Figure 4, just south of section C-C'). This steep gradient is apparently caused by a lower-conductance zone that bisects the Oxnard Plain at the depth of the Lower Aquifer System (e.g., UWCD, 2003). This zone, likely a fault or other structural feature, reduces recharge flowing from the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin to the south Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley. This zone may be an extension of the Simi-Santa Rosa fault that extends along the southern flank of the Camarillo Hills. The presence of this subsurface feature that reduces groundwater flow also limits the effectiveness of management strategies that rely on groundwater flowing in the LAS from recharge areas in the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin to the south Oxnard Plain and to Pleasant Valley. This Management Plan proposes specific strategies to overcome this geologic hurdle to recharging the LAS in these southern areas of the FCGMA.

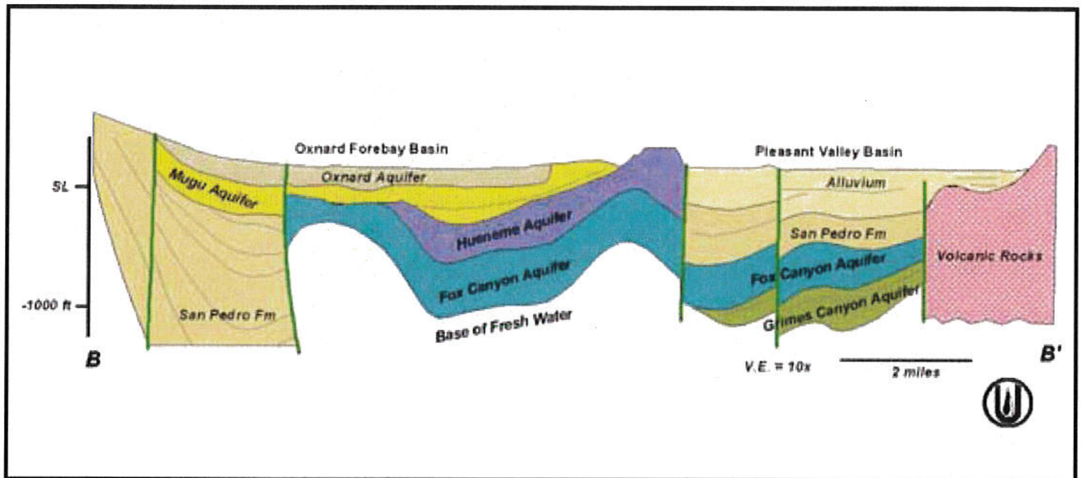

Figure 5. Geologic section B-B'. Simplified from Mukae and Turner (1975). Note ten times vertical exaggeration to accentuate stratigraphic units.

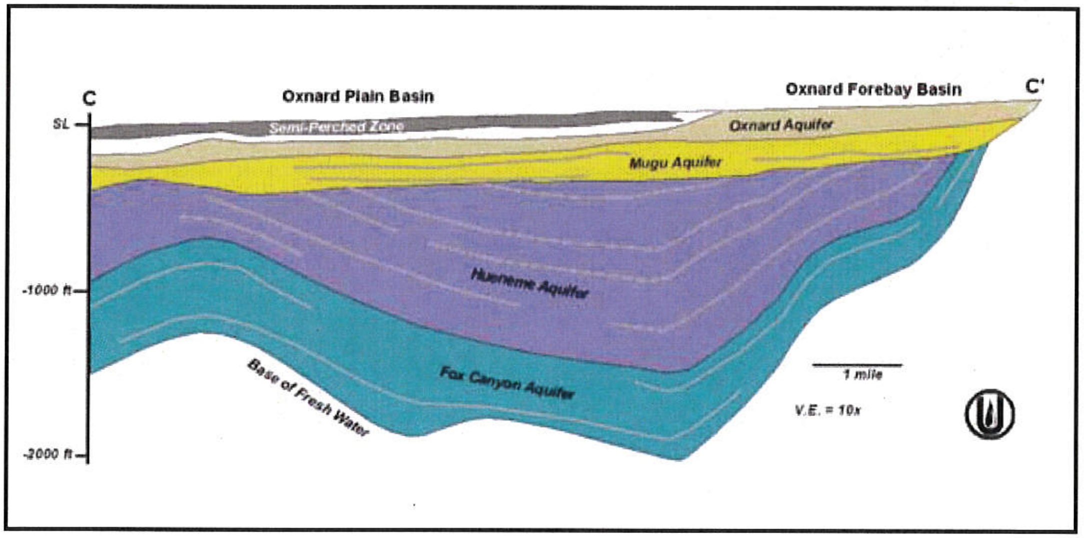

Figure 6. Geologic section C-C'. Simplified from Mukae and Turner (1975). Note ten times vertical exaggeration to accentuate stratigraphic units.

PLEASANT VALLEY BASIN – The Pleasant Valley groundwater basin (Figure 4) has been historically differentiated from the Oxnard Plain basin by a general lack of Upper Aquifer System aquifers (Turner, 1975). However, there may be local water-producing Upper Aquifer System units within the Pleasant Valley basin (Turner, 1975; Hanson et al, 2003). The Pleasant Valley basin is confined by thick fine-grained deposits overlying the aquifers of the basin. The Fox Canyon aquifer is the major water-bearing unit in the basin. Despite the fault barrier to the west, the Lower Aquifer System is in hydrologic continuity with the adjacent southern portion of the Oxnard Plain basin.

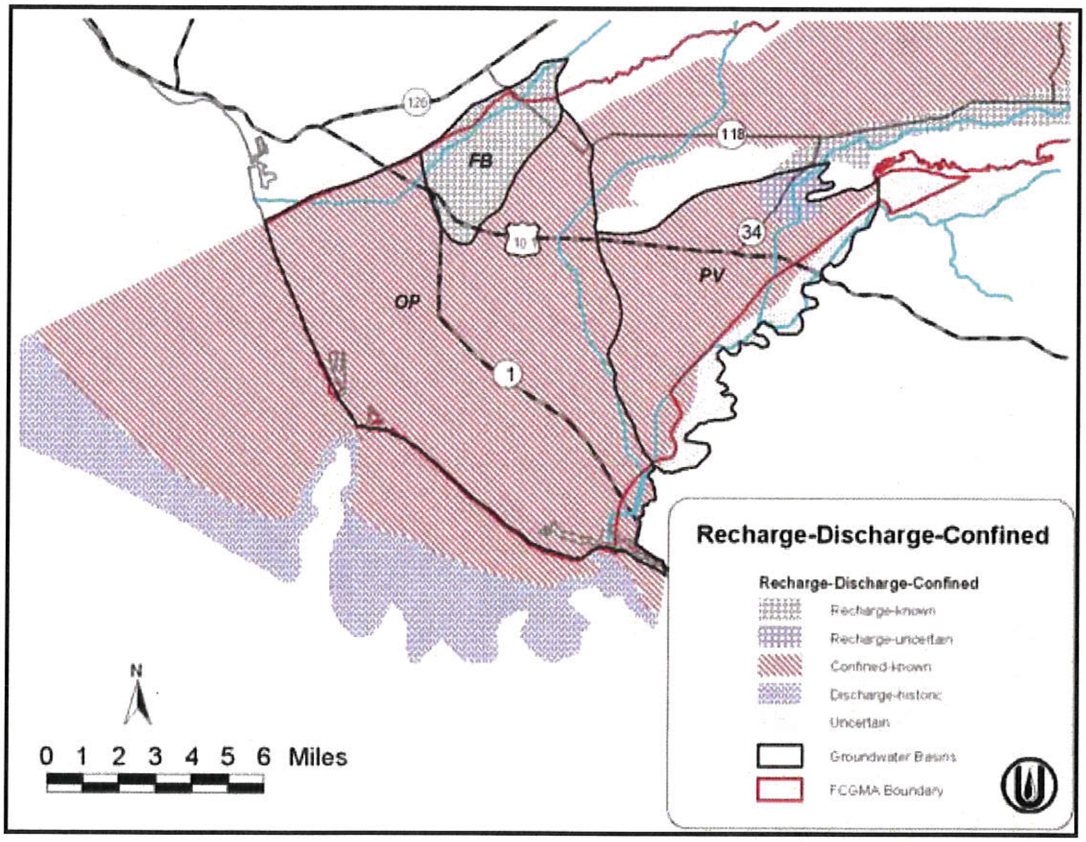

Figure 7. Recharge and discharge areas of coastal aquifers, with confined portions of the aquifers indicated. The offshore discharge area is the location where the aquifers are exposed on the ocean bottom and in submarine canyons. See text for discussion. Basin designations: OP-Oxnard Plain, FB-Oxnard Forebay, PV-Pleasant Valley.

Historically it was assumed that the LAS of the Pleasant Valley Basin was relatively confined and received little overall recharge across the fault that extends from the Camarillo Hills to Port Hueneme. However, since the early 1990s, water levels have begun to rise in the northern adjacent basins. The City of Camarillo has two existing wells in the northeast portion of the Pleasant Valley Basin (hereafter called the Somis Area) and these wells confirm that rising water levels in northern adjacent basins directly impact recharge rates, water quality, and water levels in the Somis Area. The recharge in the Somis Area may be a result of uplift and folding of Lower Aquifer units that allow rapid stream flow percolation. This area is indicated as "Recharge-uncertain" at the north end of the Pleasant Valley basin on Figure 7 to reflect the uncertainty of the extent of this area of recharge. It is recommended that additional monitoring and studies be conducted to determine the dimensions and nature of this apparent recharge area.

The groundwater hydrology of the portion of the Pleasant Valley basin east of the city of Camarillo is not well understood because there are not many wells drilled in the area. Along Calleguas Creek near California State University Channel Islands, water has been produced historically from aquifer depths that are shallower than the typical LAS well, suggesting that water-bearing strata are not limited to the LAS in this area.

As discussed below, septic systems have been prohibited in the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin. In addition, agricultural nitrate, contributed largely from fertilizers, will be monitored in 2006 as part of the Agricultural Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver program adopted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. If nitrates are shown to be entering groundwater from agricultural fertilizers through the monitoring program, the waiver requires the implementation of Best Management Practices.

5.2 WATER QUALITY ISSUES BY BASIN

5.2.1 Oxnard Plain Forebay Basin

The primary water quality concern in the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin is nitrate concentrations above the Department of Health Services' Maximum Contaminant Level. Nitrate concentrations in the Upper Aquifer System spike in the Forebay basin during dry periods when there is reduced recharge to the basin. Nitrate concentrations periodically exceed the primary drinking water standard of 45 mg/L (as NO3) in individual wells (Figure 16). Because much of the pumping in the Forebay delivers potable water through the Oxnard-Hueneme (O-H) pipeline (a potable water delivery line that provides groundwater to the cities of Oxnard and Port Hueneme), the drinking water standard is of prime importance. The O-H system has been able to deliver potable water by blending lower-nitrate water and by temporarily shutting down impacted high-nitrate wells.

These nitrates have been attributed to both agricultural activities (fertilizer application) and adjacent septic systems (leach-line effluent discharges). The nitrate problem will continue to be a water quality issue for drinking water wells as long as the sources of nitrate continue to contribute this mineral salt into the groundwater resources. As a result of the high nitrate concentrations, the Regional Water Quality Control Board enacted in 1999 a prohibition on septic systems in portions of the Forebay, with orders that most such disposal systems be eliminated from the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin before 2008. Since that time, disconnecting the nearby El Rio septic tanks and connecting to a sanitary sewer system has been a high priority water quality improvement project for the County.

5.2.2 Oxnard Plain Basin

The significant water quality issue in the Oxnard Plain basin is saline intrusion from both seawater and from surrounding marine sediments. Chloride degradation is directly related to groundwater levels in the basin. The water balance of the Oxnard Plain and the offshore component of the aquifer units is a dynamic balance between groundwater recharge, groundwater extraction, and change in aquifer storage. High groundwater levels in the recharge zone in the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin exert a positive pressure on the confined aquifers of the Oxnard Plain, and water flows from the recharge areas toward the coast (Figure 17). Whereas the pressure exerted by high water levels in the Forebay propagates rapidly through the aquifers, the actual movement of the water itself is slow, at approximately 3 feet per day or less in the Forebay (Izbicki et al, 1992). The pressure (piezometric) surface of the confined aquifer is diminished by the extraction of water from the system. If pressure heads at the coast fall below sea level, the lateral intrusion of seawater will occur. The dewatering of marine clays can occur if heads in the surrounding sediments remain below their historic levels for prolonged periods.

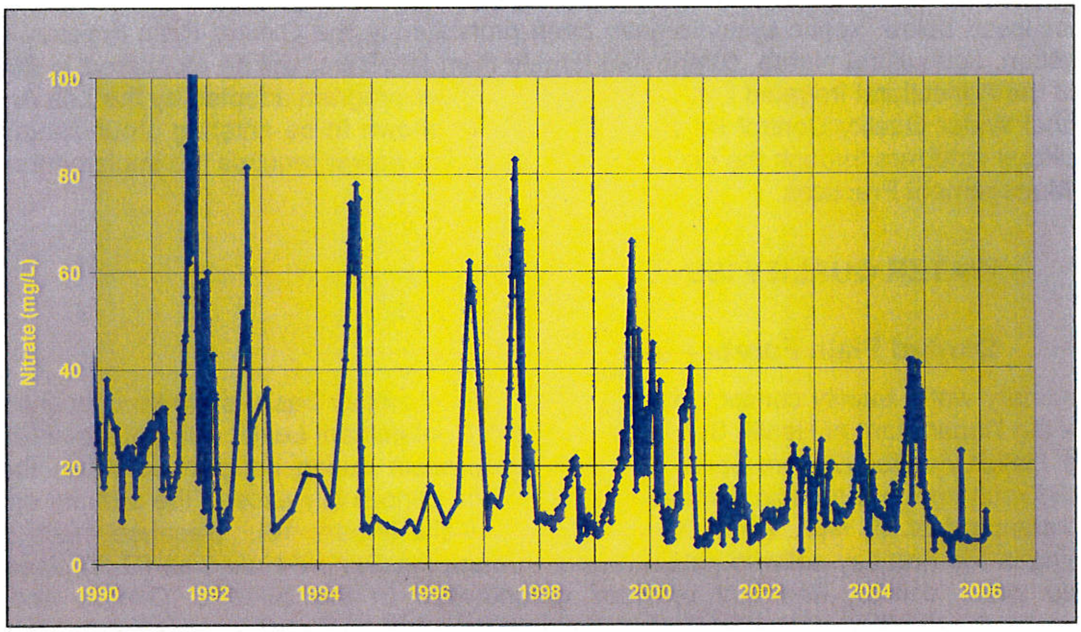

Figure 16. Nitrate concentrations (as NO3) in Oxnard-Hueneme El Rio well #5. Note that nitrate increases during dry portion of year, when nitrate input from overlying land uses is less diluted by low-nitrate recharge water. When nitrate levels are high, this well is either not used or the produced groundwater is diluted with low-nitrate water from other wells in the system.

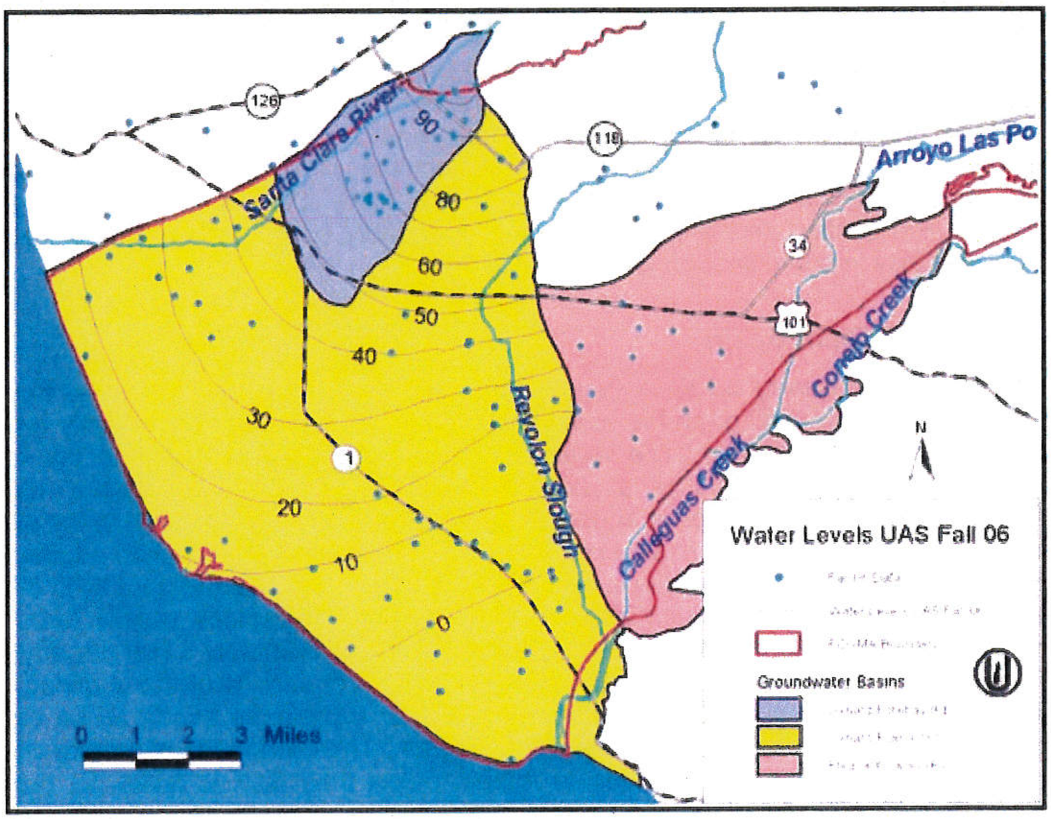

Figure 17. Groundwater elevation contours in the Upper Aquifer System, Fall 2006. Note that southeastern portion of Oxnard Plain remains below sea level (line labeled "zero") and is susceptible to continued seawater intrusion.

Chloride levels in coastal monitoring wells in the Upper Aquifer System show a direct relationship to groundwater levels – with groundwater levels below sea level, chloride levels increased in the early 1990s (e.g., well A1 in Figure 18). However, as the Freeman Diversion on the Santa Clara River began operation in 1991 and a series of wet years followed, the amount of recharge to the former pumping trough area and to the Port Hueneme area increased significantly. This has resulted in a rise in groundwater elevations on the Oxnard Plain and drastic reduction in seawater in some coastal monitoring wells (e.g., well A1 in Figure 18). In fact, the significantly intruded well A1 has returned to its pre-intrusion water quality levels and is currently (2006) within drinking water standards. This may be the first documented instance of such a reversal of seawater intrusion in a coastal basin.

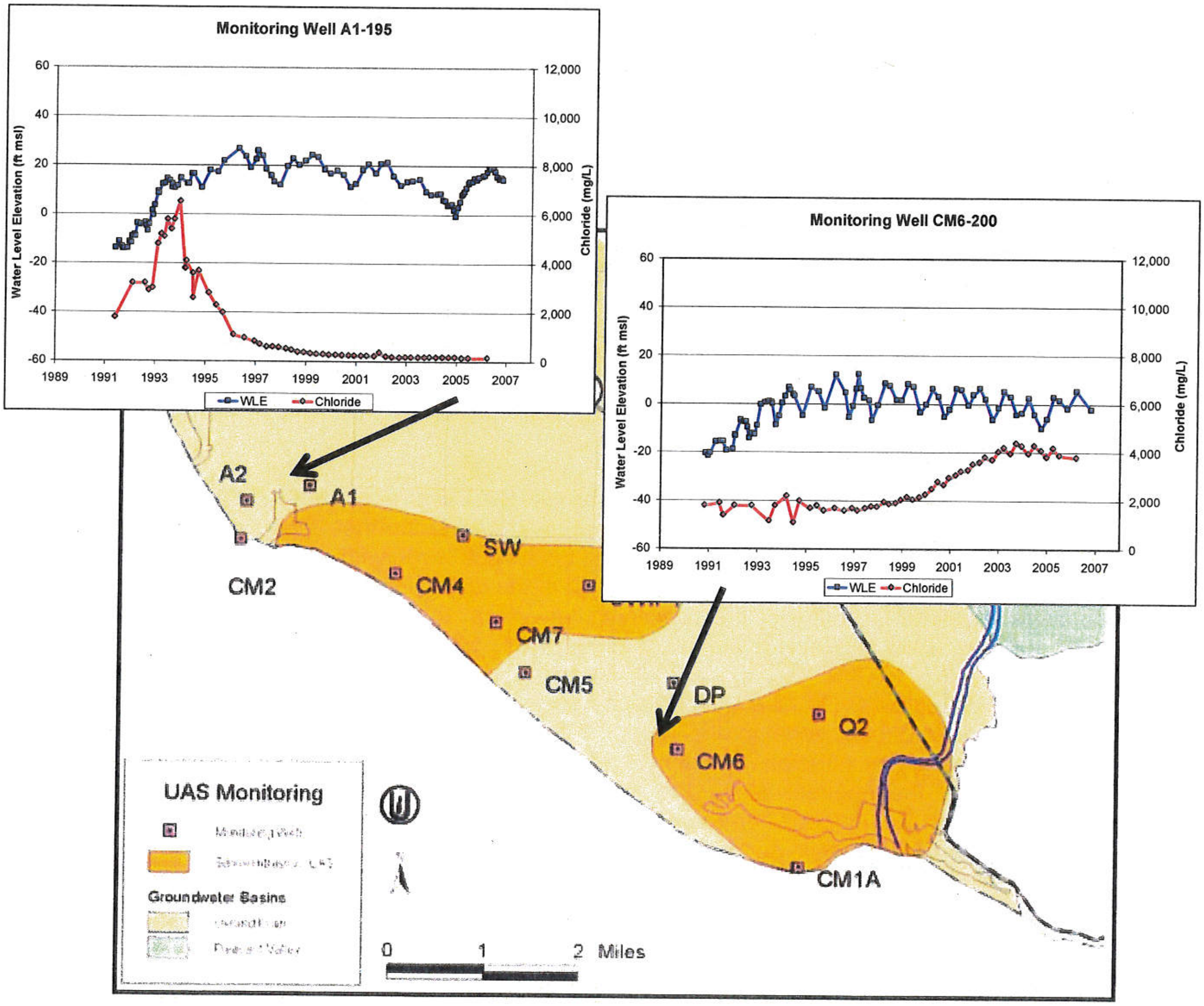

Figure 18. Chloride levels in two Upper Aquifer System coastal monitoring wells. Note that chloride levels have improved to drinking water quality in the A1 well (Port Hueneme lobe), whereas chloride levels continue to increase in the Point Mugu lobe. Uncertainties in exact configuration of saline lobes are indicated in Figure 14.

Despite some encouraging gains, however, the Upper Aquifer System is not completely restored. Although high recharge rates related to the increased flows from the Freeman Diversion have improved water levels and water quality south to Port Hueneme and the higher water levels appear to have eliminated the pumping trough, groundwater levels are still at or below sea level (Figure 17) and water quality continues to degrade in the southern portion of the Oxnard Plain near Point Mugu (e.g., well CM6 in Figure 18). It is likely that the pumping trough situation is similar to the one discussed next for the Lower Aquifer System – namely, that this portion of the Upper Aquifer System may be too far from the recharge areas for direct recharge to be effective, and must rely on artificial or in-lieu (surface water delivered and used in-lieu of pumping groundwater) recharge methods to transport replacement water from the Oxnard Plain Forebay basin or other sources of supply. Groundwater levels in the Lower Aquifer System in the south and southeast Oxnard Plain and central and southern portions of the Pleasant Valley areas have been consistently below sea level since at least the early 1950s (Mann, 1959)(Figure 19). The strategy to switch pumping from the Upper Aquifer to the Lower Aquifer has apparently been at least a portion of the cause for the low water levels and high chlorides that were encountered when the RASA monitoring wells were completed at LAS depths. These high chloride levels occur in several wells at the position of the two Upper Aquifer System seawater lobes (Figure 20).

U.S. Geological Survey studies indicated that the chloride in the LAS occurred not just from seawater intrusion, but also from slow dewatering of the surrounding volcanics and older sediments, as well as chloride-rich marine clays that serve as the aquitard between the Upper and Lower aquifer zones. After the U.S. Geological Survey findings became known and there was the realization the shift in pumping was actually mining LAS groundwater, the County of Ventura took action to change the County Well Ordinance (May 1999) so that only replacement wells or special situations would be allowed to draw water from the LAS; new wells would have to be drilled in the UAS.

The decline in Lower Aquifer System water levels from the late 1980s into the 2000s exacerbated a pumping trough extending from the coastline northeastward to the city of Camarillo (Figure 19). This trough is typically well below sea level, with the deepest portion as much as 180 feet below sea level during the drought of the late 1980s and early 1990s. Despite above-average rainfall in many of the preceding ten years, this pumping trough was still as much as 100 feet below sea level in the fall of 2006 (Figure 19).

Although FCGMA policies and new UWCD recharge facilities built over the last 20 years have significantly improved conditions in the Upper Aquifer System, the Lower Aquifer System continues to experience intrusion by saline waters. This saline intrusion comes both from seawater entering the aquifers along the coastline and from saline waters intruded from surrounding sediments. Any solution to this saline intrusion must include raising water levels in the Lower Aquifer System while concurrently keeping water levels in the Upper Aquifer System at their current elevations. One of the biggest groundwater challenges is to provide either additional recharge or an alternative source of water to the south Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley to prevent further water quality degradation in the Lower Aquifer System.

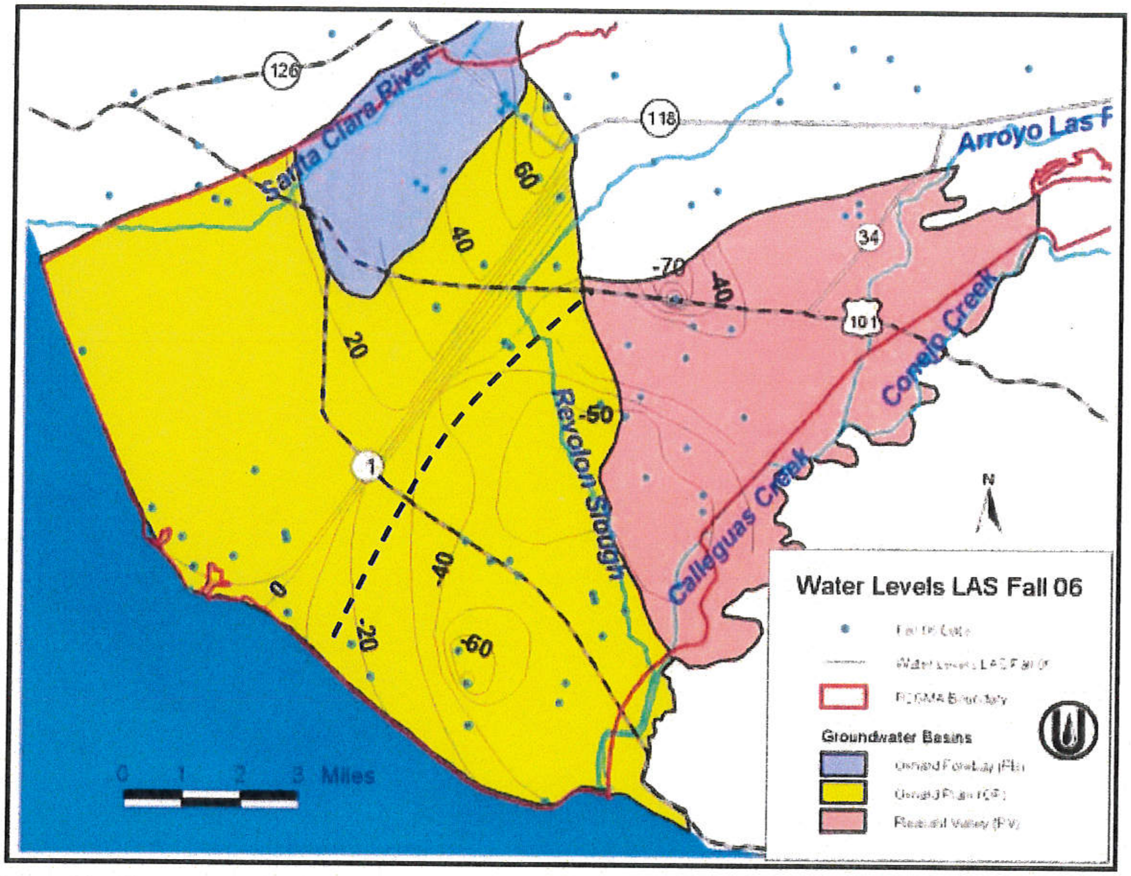

Figure 19. Groundwater elevation contours in the Lower Aquifer System, Fall 2006. Note the distinct series of troughs that extend from the ocean in the south Oxnard Plain northeastward toward Camarillo. These troughs are entirely below sea level. The dashed line indicates the approximate trend of the steep groundwater flow gradients that separate the recharge area in the Forebay from the south Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley pumping trough.

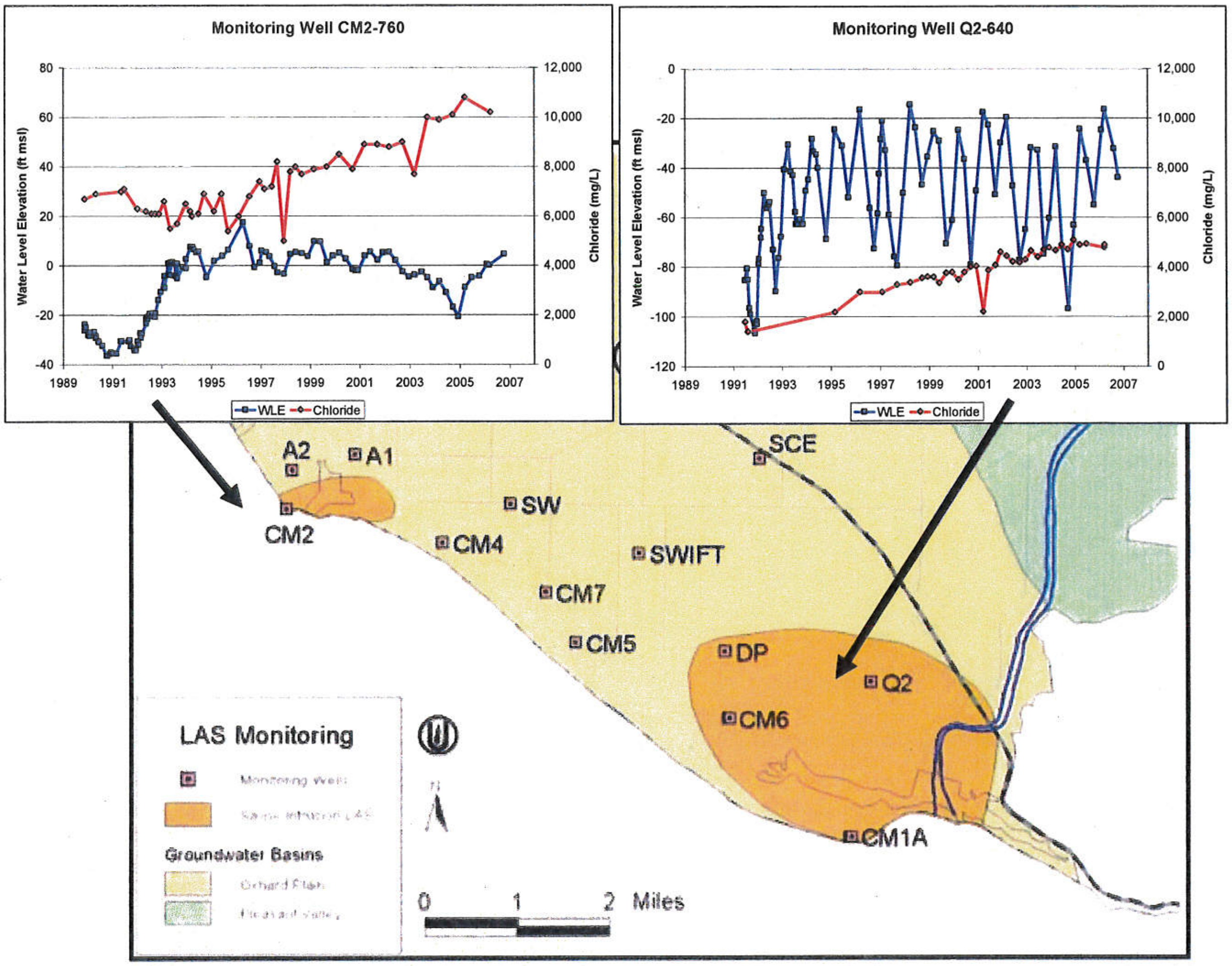

Figure 20. Chloride levels in two Lower Aquifer System coastal monitoring wells. Chloride levels continue to rise in the Point Mugu lobe, requiring new monitoring wells to be drilled inland of current wells to determine the extent of landward movement of high-chloride groundwater. Uncertainties in exact configuration of saline lobes are indicated in Figure 15.

5.2.3 Pleasant Valley Basin

Saline intrusion from surrounding sediments and salinity associated with high groundwater levels are the primary water quality concern in the Pleasant Valley basin. The potential for saline intrusion exists in the depressed groundwater elevations in the Lower Aquifer System of the Pleasant Valley basin (see previous section for discussion of these depressed groundwater levels). The area of depressed groundwater elevations extends from the City of Camarillo to the ocean (Figure 19). Chloride levels within the Pleasant Valley basin are generally less than 150 mg/L, but several wells have shown an increase in chloride. City of Camarillo wells near the Camarillo airport have been affected by the rising chlorides, with one well taken out of service. Increasing chlorides in other wells in the Pleasant Valley basin have recently been shown to have the geochemical signature of "oil-field production water" that underlies the fresh-water bearing aquifers in the basin (Izbicki et al., 2005). This poor-quality water likely was pulled up along fault zones or other conduits towards the lower pressures of the LAS aquifer that were created by overpumping of the basin.

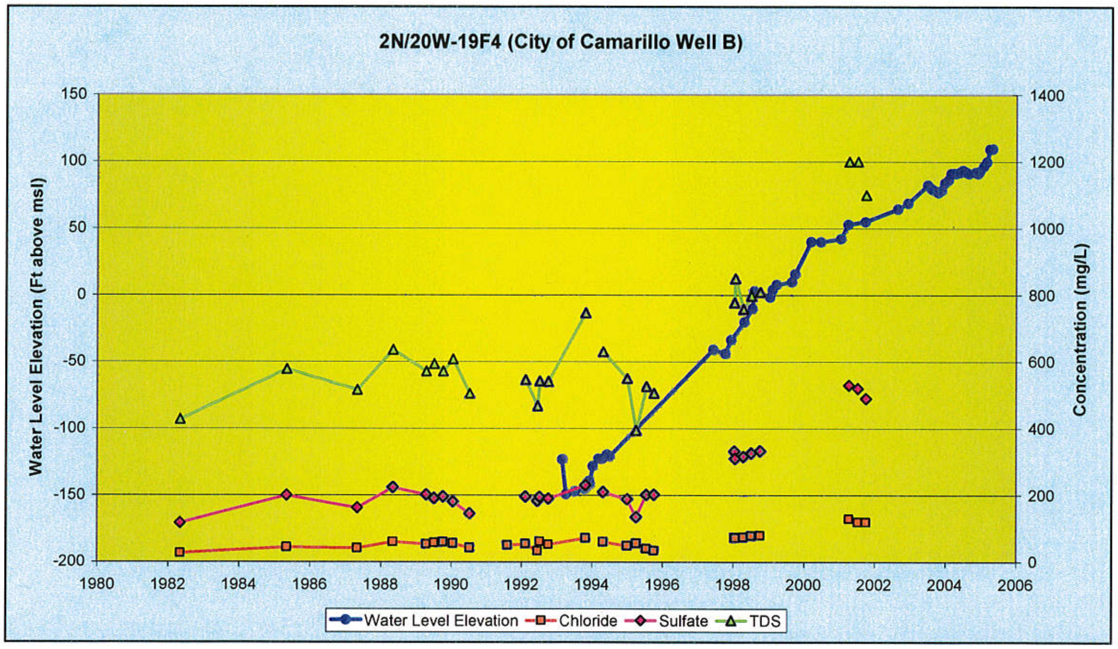

Figure 21. Salts increasing with groundwater elevations, northern Pleasant Valley basin.

Where Arroyo Las Posas crosses into the Pleasant Valley basin in the northern area of the City of Camarillo, the increased flows in the arroyo have raised groundwater levels in the area to historic highs (Figure 21). Coincident with this, water quality has degraded, especially for the constituents sulfate, chloride (Figure 21), iron, and manganese. As in the South Las Posas basin, this higher-salinity water will need to be treated for potable or irrigation use. The City of Camarillo has evaluated the feasibility of treating this poor-quality water, while reducing pumping in the areas of depressed groundwater levels (discussed in section 9.3 *Development of Brackish Groundwater, Pleasant Valley Basin*).

5.2.4 Santa Rosa Basin

The Santa Rosa basin has had long periods where nitrates in some areas were well above drinking water standards (as high as 200 mg/L). Chloride concentrations in the basin are generally between 100 and 150 mg/L, although they have spike locally above 200 mg/L. High chloride concentrations can affect crop production.

5.2.5 West Las Posas Basin

The water quality of the West Las Posas basin currently meets standards for irrigation and drinking water use. Within the pumping depression in the far eastern portion of the basin, samples from two wells have had increased chloride concentrations since 2004. It is not clear if this is the beginning of a trend or if these chlorides were transported into the basin from the shallow aquifer that is generally located along Arroyo Las Posas in the East Las Posas basin (the wells themselves are not along the arroyo).

8.1 DESCRIPTION OF 1985 FCGMA MANAGEMENT PLAN STRATEGIES

The original 1985 FCGMA Management Plan specified several management strategies that would be implemented. These included the following general strategies.

8.1.1 Limitation of Groundwater Extractions

The most visible of the FCGMA strategies was the phased reduction in pumping within the FCGMA, implemented under FCGMA Ordinance No. 5 (now Chapter 5 within Ordinance No. 8.1). This strategy called for a 25% pumping reduction over a 20-year period via phased 5% incremental cutbacks to Historical Allocations every 5 years. As part of this strategy, pumping allocations, conservation credits, and agricultural irrigation efficiency allowances were implemented. To allow inherent flexibility, the Ordinance provides for Historical Allocation adjustments of no more than two acre feet per acre when land use changes from farming to municipal/industrial. A Baseline Allocation of one acre foot per acre was established for lands without allocations or lands that were developed after the baseline period ended in 1989 and were dependent upon groundwater. In addition, an Efficiency Allocation that allows farmers sufficient allocation to grow different crops as long as they remain at least 80% efficient (less than 20% of irrigation water runs off, leaches, or goes to deep percolation). Baseline and Efficiency allocations are exempt from the mandatory 25% reductions. To discourage overpumping, the FCGMA Ordinance imposes an extraction surcharge on all water pumped in excess of the annual allocation. The penalty initially ranged from $50/AF to $200/AF under a four-tiered system; however, that system was modified in favor of a single flat rate that was adjusted upward to $725/AF.

Ordinance No. 5, now part of Ordinance No. 8.1, also has a provision for establishing Conservation Credits by extracting less groundwater than the Historical Allocation. Conservation Credits can be used to avoid paying penalties when extractions exceed the allocation. A second type of credit, Injection or Storage, may be established and applied to future extractions when foreign water is injected or percolated into the aquifer. Conservation credits are allowed to accumulate with no restrictions, allowing some pumpers to accumulate credits for tens of thousands of acre-feet of water.

The required phased 5% reductions occurred in 1992, 1995, and 2000 for a current reduction of 15% of allocation for pumpers using their Historical Allocation. The planned additional 5% reduction for 2005 has been delayed per a request from M&I well owners who have asked for a re-evaluation of the effectiveness of such reductions as part of formulating this Management Plan.

8.1.2 Encourage Both Wastewater Reclamation and Water Conservation

The Ventura County Planning Department prepared a "Water Conservation Management Plan" which recommended various voluntary measures that could be employed to conserve water. Many farmers, individual households, and cities have adopted voluntary agricultural and urban water conservation programs. For several years, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the County Planning Department designated Planner positions as "Water Conservation Coordinators." This program no longer has funding, but the water conservation program created material that continues to be distributed to schools and the public.

A Countywide Wastewater Reuse Study, prepared in 1981, identified wastewater reuse opportunities in the Las Posas Valley from either the Simi Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant or the Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant, and identified an opportunity to use recycled wastewater from the Thousand Oaks/Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant for irrigation on the Oxnard Plain. Since that report, the Moorpark Wastewater Treatment plant has upgraded to tertiary disinfection and a portion of the recycled water is supplied for irrigation to nearby golf courses. The Thousand Oaks/Hill Canyon project (now known as the Conejo Creek Diversion project) has been in operation for several years; it is discussed in the following section. In addition, the City of Oxnard's proposed recycled water project is discussed in section 9.1 GREAT Project (Recycled Water).

8.1.3 Operation of the Oxnard Plain Seawater Intrusion Abatement Project (UWCD's Pumping Trough Pipeline, Lower Aquifer System Wells, Freeman Diversion) –

The Pumping Trough Pipeline (PTP) was constructed in 1986 to convey diverted Santa Clara River water to agricultural pumpers on the Oxnard Plain, thus reducing the amount of groundwater extractions in areas susceptible to seawater intrusion (Figure 27). When river water is not available, five Lower Aquifer System wells pump water into the pipeline. The Freeman Diversion (1991), which replaced the former use of temporary diversion dikes in the Santa Clara River with a permanent concrete structure, now allows for diversion of river storm flows throughout the winter rainy season. As a side benefit, the Freeman Diversion helped stabilize the riverbed after years of degradation caused by in-stream gravel mining. The permanent Freeman Diversion increased the yield of the Seawater Intrusion Control Project by about 6,000 AFY over the previous means of temporary diversion.

8.1.4 Operating Criteria for the Oxnard Plain –

The combination of FCGMA policies and water conservation facilities have effectively moved pumping away from the coastline and from the Upper Aquifer System to the Lower Aquifer System. The switch in aquifer pumping is discussed in the next FCGMA strategy. The effectiveness of these criteria is discussed in section 8.3 Effectiveness To-Date of Current Management Strategies.