Ventura County Water Fix

This proposed 30 to 45 mile pipeline would go a long way in reducing the aquifer overdraft situation, provide a higher quality water supply, , allow for the ability to use supplemental water available in "Wet Years" to recharge aquifer storage, providing a back-up supply for the current state water pipeline coming through Metropolitan Water in Los Angeles, and provide for more water for most of the cities in the west end of Ventura County.

The state of California has passed legislation creating the Sustainable Groundwater Sustainability Act (SGMA) to regulate the groundwater in California.

Ventura County has limited access to the State Water, through Metropolitan Water (Los Angeles).

The State water project sends the water through Pyramid and Castaic Lake to Los Angeles.

If a direct raw water line was built through the Santa Clara River Valley to the Freeman Diversion in the Oxnard area, this line could provide a back-up route to furnish water to Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley, Camarillo, and Oxnard. Additionally, the line would provide water to Ventura, Fillmore, Santa Paula, Piru, and the unincorporated areas of Ventura County.

This line could also be used to transport supplemental water (extra water in "wet years" which is just dumped into the ocean) to recharge the aquifers in the Santa Clara River basin, and the Oxnard Plains, which are in a critical overdraft situation.

This raw water pipeline could come from Lake PIru or Lake Castaic, which is between 30 and 45 miles from the Oxnard basin (Fox Canyon Groundwater Sustainability Agency)

This water could also be used to provide extra water, which is of high quality to all the basins, which would save energy, and make the water for your constituents a much higher quality, and a more dependable water supply.

This project would be also able to provide table A water (from the state water project) at a lower cost to Ventura County, and a more direct route along with the proposed California Water Fix project.

This 30 to 45-mile pipeline would go a long way to assisting in reducing the overdraft situation, increased water supply, along with a higher quality water supply.

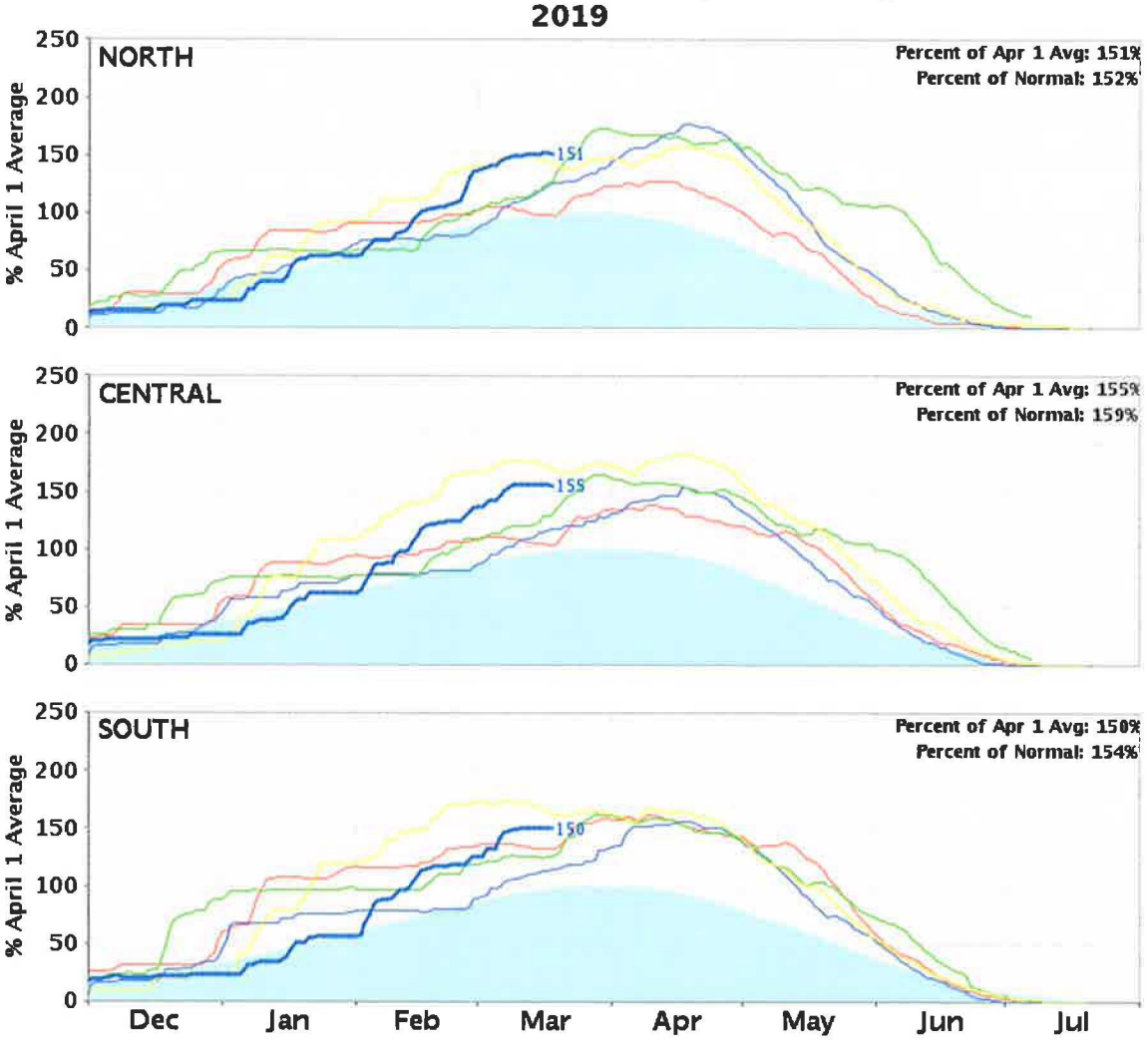
Burt Handy

SWC Graph: **Choose water years to graph snow water content as % of April 1 average:**

☐ 1976-1977	☐ 2001-2002	☑ 2005-2006	☐ 2009-2010	☐ 2013-2014
☐ 1982-1983(max)	☐ 2002-2003	☐ 2006-2007	☑ 2010-2011	☐ 2014-2015 (min)
☐ 1997-1998	☐ 2003-2004	☐ 2007-2008	☐ 2011-2012	☐ 2015-2016
☐ 2000-2001	☑ 2004-2005	☐ 2008-2009	☐ 2012-2013	☑ 2016-2017
				☐ 2017-2018
				☑ 2018-2019 (current)

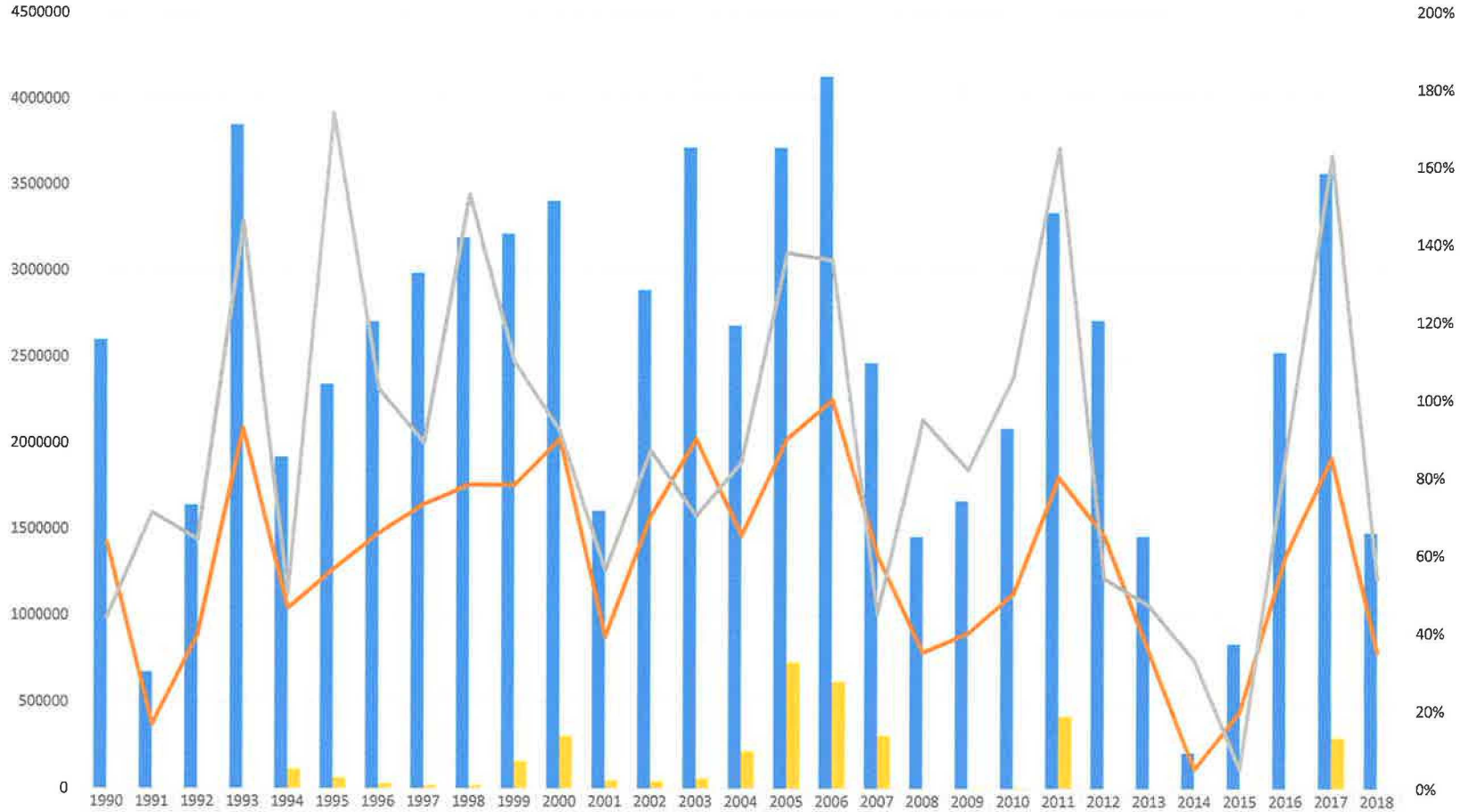
Draw Chart (chart legend appears at bottom)

California Snow Water Content - Percent of April 1 Average For: 18-Mar-2019



Statewide Percent of average to date **166.0%**

Table A, Article 21, % Table A Allocation, Snow Water Content as of April 1



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table A Available	3E+06	6767892	E+06	4E+06	2E+06	2E+06	3E+06	3E+06	3E+06	3E+06	3E+06	2E+06	3E+06	4E+06	3E+06	4E+06	4E+06	2E+06	1E+06	2E+06	2E+06	3E+06	3E+06	1E+06	21037	839566	3E+06	4E+06	1E+06
Article 21 H20 Distributed	90	3,531	4,813	1,999	112,6	64,33	30,39	21,43	20,28	158,0	308,7	48,14	43,11	59,82	218,4	731,0	621,3	309,9	2,729	6,032	7,505	420,6	-	-	1,444	690	3,319	296,8	2,180
% Allocation	63%	16%	40%	93%	46%	56%	66%	73%	78%	78%	90%	39%	70%	90%	65%	90%	100%	60%	35%	40%	50%	80%	65%	35%	5%	20%	60%	85%	35%
Snow H20 1 apr %	44%	71%	64%	146%	50%	174%	103%	89%	153%	110%	92%	56%	87%	70%	84%	138%	136%	45%	95%	82%	106%	165%	54%	47%	33%	5%	86%	163%	54%