



Appendix 1
WATER SUPPLY MEMORANDUM

Memorandum on Water Supply and Demand

Impact Sciences, Inc.
January 2006

1. Executive Summary

Since preparation of the Draft EIR for the Soledad Village Project, the Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), as required by the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), prepared and adopted the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 UWMP, November 2005). The 2005 UWMP is incorporated by reference and is attached to this memorandum as **Appendix A**. A summary of the 2005 UWMP is provided below. As indicated in the 2005 UWMP, an adequate supply of water is available for all anticipated land uses in the Santa Clarita Valley from 2005 through 2030, the 25-year period covered by the Plan. This assessment includes the water needed to serve the proposed project and all other known proposed cumulative development in the Santa Clarita Valley. Based on the available information, the conclusion presented in the Draft EIR is unchanged – an adequate supply of water is available to serve the proposed Soledad Village project along with all other cumulative development in the Santa Clarita Valley. Therefore, impacts to water resources remain less than significant.

2. 2005 UWMP Summary

The Act requires most water utilities to update and submit an UWMP every five years. An UWMP is required in order for a water supplier to be eligible for the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) administered state grants and loans and drought assistance. This document presents a summary of the 2005 UWMP (Plan) for the CLWA service area, which includes the service area of four local retail water purveyors in the Santa Clarita Valley. This Plan builds upon previous documents, specifically CLWA's 2000 UWMP and an amendment to the 2000 Plan. Following a general discussion of Plan preparation and general project rationale, information is provided on water use, water resources, recycled water, water quality, reliability planning, demand management measures (DMMs), best management practices (BMPs), and water shortage contingency planning.

Water demand has been updated for the Santa Clarita Valley, as presented in the 2005 UWMP. Chapter 2, Water Use, of the 2005 UWMP describes historic and current water usage and the methodology used to project future demands within the CLWA service area (including the proposed project). Water usage is divided into sectors, such as residential, industrial, institutional, landscape, agricultural, and other purposes. To undertake this evaluation, existing land use data and new housing construction

information were compiled from each of the retail water purveyors, along with projections from "One Valley One Vision" (OVOV), a joint planning effort by the City of Santa Clarita and Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LACDRP). This information was then compared to historical trends for new water service connections and customer water usage. In addition, weather and water conservation effects on historical water usage were factored into the evaluation.

Existing, proposed water sources and water banking were also updated in the 2005 UWMP. Chapter 3, Water Resources, of the 2005 UWMP describes the water resources available to CLWA and the retail water purveyors from 2005 to 2030 – the 25-year period covered by the Plan. Resources include: (1) wholesale (imported) water supplies from the State Water Project (SWP); (2) local groundwater supplies from the Alluvium and Saugus Formation aquifers; and (3) transfers, exchanges, and groundwater banking programs. Also described are planned water supply projects and other programs. Current and future imported water supplies are discussed, including "Table A" water supplies, CLWA's Flexible Storage Account, and reliability issues associated with SWP supplies. CLWA's Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) is described, and available groundwater supplies are assessed. The adequacy of groundwater supplies and the emergence of perchlorate contamination issues are introduced and discussed in more detail in subsequent chapters. The role of water transfers and groundwater banking is described, and recent and proposed cooperative agreements to maximize local supplies through these water management strategies are also discussed.

The DWR has updated its expected level of reliability for SWP water, and the 2005 UWMP has been updated accordingly. As described in the 2005 UWMP, Chapter 6, Reliability Planning, the Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability that compares total projected water used with the expected water supply over the next twenty years in five-year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single-dry year and multiple-dry years. Chapter 6 presents the reliability assessment for the CLWA service area. It is the stated goal of CLWA and the retail water purveyors to deliver a reliable and high quality water supply for their customers, even during dry periods. Based on conservative water supply and demand assumptions over the next 25 years in combination with conservation of nonessential demand during certain dry years, the Plan successfully achieves this goal. The organization of the reliability tables presented in the Plan varies from those presented in the 2000 Plan Amendment to follow more closely with the recommended tables provided in the DWR "Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers in the Preparation of a 2005 Urban Water Management Plan," dated January 18, 2005.

As shown in the 2005 UWMP, Tables 6-2, 6-3, and 6-4 (and Tables 4, 5, and 6, below) for projected average/normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, projected supplies exceed demands in each planning period assessed.

3. Litigation Effects on Availability of Imported Water

Of CLWA's 95,2000 acre-feet per year (afy) of annual SWP Table A water, 41,000 afy was permanently transferred to CLWA in 1999 by Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District, a member unit of the Kern County Water Agency. CLWA's Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") prepared in connection with the 41,000 afy water transfer was challenged in *Friends of the Santa Clara River v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case Number BS056954) ("*Friends*"). On appeal, the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, held that since the 41,000 afy EIR tiered from the Monterey Agreement EIR that was decertified, CLWA would also have to decertify its EIR and prepare a revised EIR. As amplified in detail below, *Friends* was dismissed with prejudice (permanently) in February 2005. CLWA has not been enjoined from using any water that is part of the 41,000 afy transfer.

Under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Superior Court in *Friends*, CLWA prepared and circulated a revised Draft EIR for the transfer, received and responded to public comments regarding the revised Draft EIR, and held two separate public hearings concerning the revised Draft EIR. CLWA approved the revised EIR for the transfer on December 22, 2004, and lodged the revised EIR with the Los Angeles Superior Court as part of its return to the trial court's writ of mandate in *Friends*. Thereafter, two new legal challenges to CLWA's EIR for the 41,000 afy transfer were filed in the Ventura County Superior Court by the Planning and Conservation League and by the California Water Impact Network; these cases have been consolidated and transferred to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

These pending legal challenges to the CLWA EIR for the 41,000 afy transfer do not affect the reliability of the transfer amount, and it is still appropriate to include the transfer amount as part of CLWA's 95,200 afy Table A amount, for the following reasons. First, the transfer was completed in 1999, and DWR has allocated and annually delivered the water in accordance with the completed transfer and executed water supply contract amendments. Second, the Court of Appeal held that the only defect in the 1999 CLWA EIR was that it tiered from the Monterey Agreement EIR, which was decertified. This defect has now been remedied by CLWA's preparation of a revised EIR that did not tier from the Monterey Agreement EIR. Third, the Monterey Settlement Agreement expressly authorizes the operation of the SWP in accordance with the Monterey Amendments, which authorized the 41,000 afy transfer. Fourth, the Court of Appeal refused to enjoin the transfer, and instead required preparation of a revised EIR. Fifth, the 41,000 afy transfer contract documents remain in full force and effect, and no court has ever questioned their validity or enjoined the use of this portion of CLWA's Table A amount. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that if a court finds CLWA's revised EIR legally deficient, that court, like all others before it, will again refuse to enjoin the transfer, and will instead require further revisions to the EIR. Therefore, the

pending challenges should have no impact upon the amount of water available to CLWA as a result of the transfer, despite uncertainties created by litigation.

It should also be noted that in separate litigation relating to the West Creek project in the Santa Clarita Valley, which was approved by the County of Los Angeles in 2005, on January 6, 2006, the Santa Barbara County Superior Court issued a decision indicating that the EIR prepared for the West Creek project contained substantial evidence in the record to support the decision to rely on the 41,000 afy transfer for planning purposes. A copy of the West Creek decision is provided **Appendix B** of this memorandum.

4. Updates in Water Supply and Demand

The DWR, through its "Excerpts from Working Draft of 2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report" (May 2005), has refined its projections of SWP Table A amounts for average/normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years. As shown, in **Table 1** below, the reliability of average/normal year SWP Table A supply ranges from 71 percent in 2010 to 77 percent in 2030. This results in CLWA Table A amounts ranging from 67,600 afy in 2010 to 73,300 afy in 2030. The Draft EIR reported that CLWA Table A amounts ranged from 41,000 afy in 2005 to 56,800 afy in average/normal years.

Table 1
Wholesaler Identified and Quantified Existing and Planned Sources
of Water Available to CLWA for Average/Normal Years⁽¹⁾

Wholesaler (Supply Source)	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
DWR (SWP)					
Table A Supply (af)	67,600	69,500	71,400	73,300	73,300
% of Table A Amount	71%	73%	75%	77%	77%

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ The percentages of Table A Amount projected to be available are taken from Table 6-5 of DWR's "Excerpts from Working Draft of 2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report" (May 2005). Supplies are calculated by multiplying CLWA's Table A Amount of 95,200 af by these percentages.

Source: 2005 UWMP.

Table 2 below, indicates that in single-dry years, SWP Table A amounts would be reduced to 4 percent in 2005 and to 5 percent in 2030, while in multiple-dry years, SWP Table A amounts would be reduced to 32 percent in 2005 and to 33 percent in 2030. This results in single-dry year CLWA Table A amounts ranging from 3,800 afy in 2005 to 4,800 afy in 2030, and multiple-dry year Table A amounts ranging from 30,500 afy in 2005 and 31,400 afy in 2030. The Draft EIR reported that from 2010 to 2020 CLWA Table A amounts would be 18,088 afy in single-dry years and 37,900 afy in multiple-dry years.

Table 2
Wholesale Supply Reliability⁽¹⁾

Wholesaler	Single Dry Year ⁽²⁾	Multiple Dry Years ⁽³⁾
DWR (SWP Supply)		
2005		
Table A Supply (af)	3,800	30,500
% of Table A Amount	4%	32%
2025/2030		
Table A Supply (af)	4,800	31,400
% of Table A Amount	5%	33%

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ The percentages of Table A Amount projected to be available are taken from Table 6-5 of DWR's "Excerpts from Working Draft of 2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report" (May 2005). Supplies are calculated by multiplying CLWA's Table A Amount of 95,200 af by these percentages.

⁽²⁾ Based on the worst-case historic single dry year of 1977.

⁽³⁾ Supplies shown are annual averages over four consecutive dry years, based on the worst-case historic four-year dry period of 1931-1934.

Source: 2005 UWMP. See Table 3-5.

Other updates in projected supplies are presented in the 2005 UWMP, including projections of planned transfers and banking programs.

As described in the 2005 UWMP, Chapter 2, Water Use, CLWA has updated its projections for water demand in the Santa Clarita Valley. As shown in Table 3 below, projected water demands for the Santa Clarita Valley now range from 81,930 in 2005 to 125,370 in 2030, with conservation.

Table 3
Projected Water Demands

Purveyor	Demand (af)						Annual Increase
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
CLWA SCWD	30,400	35,000	39,100	43,100	47,100	51,100	2.1%
LACWWD #36	1,300	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,400	2,800	3.1%
NCWD	11,800	14,400	16,000	17,700	19,300	21,000	2.4%
VWC	30,200	35,100	40,200	43,700	50,600	54,400	2.4%
Total Purveyor	73,700	86,100	97,100	106,500	119,400	129,300	2.2%
Agricultural/Private Uses	15,600	13,950	12,300	10,650	9,000	9,000	--
Total (w/o conservation)	89,300	100,050	109,400	117,150	128,400	138,300	--
Conservation ⁽¹⁾	(7,370)	(8,610)	(9,710)	(10,650)	(11,940)	(12,930)	--
Total (w/conservation)	81,930	91,440	99,690	106,500	116,460	125,370	1.3%

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Assumes 10 percent reduction on urban portion of demand resulting from conservation best management practices (see Chapter 7).

Source: 2005 UWMP. See Table 2-2.

The projections for Santa Clarita Valley cumulative water supply and demand, as presented in the Draft EIR, have changed. However, the conclusions of the EIR have not changed. As shown in Tables 4, 5, and 6 on the following pages, projected supplies exceed project demands in each planning period assessed and, therefore, potential water supply-related impacts would remain less than significant.

Table 4
Projected Average/Normal Year Supplies and Demands

Water Supply Sources	Supply (af)				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Existing Supplies					
Wholesale (Imported)	67,600	69,500	71,400	73,300	73,300
– SWP Table A Supply ⁽¹⁾	67,600	69,500	71,400	73,300	73,300
Flexible Storage Account (CLWA) ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Flexible Storage Account (Ventura County) ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Local Supplies					
Groundwater	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
– Alluvial Aquifer	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
– Saugus Formation	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Recycled Water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Total Existing Supplies	115,300	117,200	119,100	121,000	121,000
Existing Banking Programs					
Semitropic Water Bank ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Rosedale-Rio Bravo ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Total Existing Banking Programs	0	0	0	0	0
Planned Supplies					
Local Supplies					
Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0
Restored Wells (Saugus Formation) ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
New Wells (Saugus Formation) ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled Water ⁽³⁾	0	1,600	6,300	11,000	15,700
Transfers					
Buena Vista-Rosedale ⁽⁴⁾	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Total Planned Supplies	11,000	12,600	17,300	22,000	26,700
Planned Banking Programs					
Additional Planned Banking ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Total Planned Banking Programs	0	0	0	0	0
Total Existing and Planned Supplies and Banking	126,300	129,800	136,400	143,000	147,700
Total Estimated Demand (w/o conservation) ⁽⁵⁾	100,050	109,400	117,150	128,400	138,300
Conservation ⁽⁶⁾	(8,600)	(9,700)	(10,700)	(11,900)	(12,900)
Total Adjusted Demand	91,450	99,700	106,450	116,500	125,400

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ SWP supplies are calculated by multiplying CLWA's Table A Amount of 95,200 af by percentages of average deliveries projected to be available (71% in 2010 and 77% in 2025/2030), taken from Table 6-5 of DWR's "Excerpts from Working Draft of 2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report" (May 2005).

⁽²⁾ Not needed during average/normal years. A total of 20,000 af has been banked and was available beginning in 2005.

⁽³⁾ Recycled water supplies based on projections provided in Chapter 4, Recycled Water.

⁽⁴⁾ CLWA is in the process of acquiring this supply, primarily to meet the potential demands of future annexations to the CLWA service area. This acquisition is consistent with CLWA's annexation policy under which it will not approve potential annexations unless additional water supplies are acquired. Currently proposed annexations have a demand for about 4,000 afy of this supply, which, if approved, would leave the remaining 7,000 afy available for potential future annexations. Unless and until any such annexations are actually approved, this supply will be available to meet demands within the existing CLWA service area.

⁽⁵⁾ Demands are for uses within the existing CLWA service area. Demands for any annexations to the CLWA service area will be added if and when such annexations are approved. Currently proposed annexations have a demand for about 4,000 afy and, given supplies CLWA is in the process of acquiring, potential future annexations with demands up to an additional 7,000 afy could eventually be approved (see Footnote 4).

⁽⁶⁾ Assumes 10% reduction on urban portion of total demand resulting from conservation best management practices, as discussed in Chapter 7.

Source: 2005 UWMP. See Table 6-2.

af = acre-feet

Table 5
Projected Single-Dry Year Supplies and Demands

Water Supply Sources	Supply (af)				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Existing Supplies					
Wholesale (Imported)	9,860	9,860	8,480	9,480	9,480
– SWP Table A Supply ⁽¹⁾	3,800	3,800	3,800	4,800	4,800
Flexible Storage Account (CLWA)	4,680	4,680	4,680	4,680	4,680
Flexible Storage Account (Ventura County) ⁽²⁾	1,380	1,380	0	0	0
Local Supplies					
Groundwater	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500
– Alluvial Aquifer	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500
– Saugus Formation	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Recycled Water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Total Existing Supplies	59,060	59,060	57,680	58,680	58,680
Existing Banking Programs					
Semitropic Water Bank ⁽³⁾	17,000	0	0	0	0
Rosedale-Rio Bravo ⁽⁶⁾	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Existing Banking Programs	37,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Planned Supplies					
Local Supplies					
Groundwater	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Restored Wells (Saugus Formation)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New Wells (Saugus Formation)	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
Recycled Water ⁽⁴⁾	0	1,600	6,300	11,000	15,700
Transfers					
Buena Vista-Rosedale ⁽⁵⁾	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Total Planned Supplies	21,000	22,600	37,300	42,000	46,700
Planned Banking Programs					
Additional Planned Banking ⁽⁷⁾	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Planned Banking Programs	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Existing and Planned Supplies and Banking	117,060	121,660	134,980	140,680	145,380
Total Estimated Demand (w/o conservation) ^{(8) (9)}	110,100	120,300	128,900	141,200	152,100
Conservation ⁽¹⁰⁾	(9,500)	(10,700)	(11,700)	(13,100)	(14,200)
Total Adjusted Demand	100,600	109,600	117,200	128,100	137,900

Notes:

- ⁽¹⁾ SWP supplies are calculated by multiplying CLWA's Table A Amount of 95,200 af by percentages of single-dry deliveries projected to be available for the worst case single dry year of 1977 (4% in 2010 and 5% in 2025/2030), taken from Table 6-5 of DWR's "Excerpts from Working Draft of 2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report" (May 2005).
- ⁽²⁾ Initial term of the Ventura County entities' flexible storage account is 10 years (from 2006 to 2015).
- ⁽³⁾ The total amount of water currently in storage is 50,870 af, available through 2013. Withdrawals of up to this amount are potentially available in a dry year, but given possible competition for withdrawal capacity with other Semitropic banking partners in extremely dry years, it is assumed here that about one third of the total amount stored could be withdrawn.
- ⁽⁴⁾ Recycled water supplies based on projections provided in Chapter 4, Recycled Water.
- ⁽⁵⁾ CLWA is in the process of acquiring this supply, primarily to meet the potential demands of future annexations to the CLWA service area. This acquisition is consistent with CLWA's annexation policy under which it will not approve potential annexations unless additional water supplies are acquired. Currently proposed annexations have a demand for about 4,000 af of this supply which, if approved, would leave the remaining 7,000 af available for potential future annexations. Unless and until any such annexations are actually approved, this supply will be available to meet demands within the existing CLWA service area.
- ⁽⁶⁾ Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Banking and Recovery Program online in 2006, based on completing CEQA and subsequent adoption by CLWA Board of Directors.
- ⁽⁷⁾ Assumes additional planned banking supplies available by 2014.
- ⁽⁸⁾ Assumes increase in total demand of 10% during dry years.
- ⁽⁹⁾ Demands are for uses within the existing CLWA service area. Demands for any annexations to the CLWA service area will be added if and when such annexations are approved. Currently proposed annexations have a demand for about 4,000 af and, given supplies CLWA is in the process of acquiring, potential future annexations with demands up to an additional 7,000 af could eventually be approved (see Footnote 5).
- ⁽¹⁰⁾ Assumes 10% reduction on urban portion of total normal year demand resulting from conservation best management practices ([urban portion of total normal year demand x 1.10] * 0.10), as discussed in Chapter 7.

Source: 2005 UWMP. See Table 6-3.

Table 6
Projected Multiple-Dry Year Supplies and Demands⁽¹⁾

Water Supply Sources	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Existing Supplies					
Wholesale (Imported)	32,010	32,910	32,570	32,570	32,570
– SWP Table A Supply ⁽²⁾	30,500	31,400	31,400	31,400	31,400
Flexible Storage Account (CLWA) ⁽³⁾	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170
Flexible Storage Account (Ventura County) ⁽³⁾	340	340	0	0	0
Local Supplies					
Groundwater	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500
– Alluvial Aquifer	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500
– Saugus Formation ⁽⁴⁾	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Recycled Water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Total Existing Supplies	81,210	82,110	81,770	81,770	81,770
Existing Banking Programs					
Semitropic Water Bank ⁽³⁾	12,700	0	0	0	0
Rosedale-Rio Bravo ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Existing Banking Programs	17,700	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Planned Supplies					
Local Supplies					
Groundwater	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Restored Wells (Saugus Formation) ⁽⁴⁾	6,500	6,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
New Wells (Saugus Formation) ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	1,500	1,500	1,500
Recycled Water ⁽⁵⁾	0	1,600	6,300	11,000	15,700
Transfers					
Buena Vista-Rosedale ⁽⁶⁾	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Total Planned Supplies	17,500	19,100	23,800	28,500	33,200
Planned Banking Programs					
Additional Planned Banking ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	0	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Planned Banking Programs	0	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Existing and Planned Supplies and Banking	116,410	121,210	135,570	140,270	144,970
Total Estimated Demand (w/o conservation)⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	110,100	120,300	128,900	141,200	152,100
Conservation⁽¹²⁾	(9,500)	(10,700)	(11,700)	(13,100)	(14,200)
Total Adjusted Demand	100,600	109,600	117,200	128,100	137,900

Notes:

- ⁽¹⁾ Supplies shown are annual averages over four consecutive dry years (unless otherwise noted).
- ⁽²⁾ SWP supplies are calculated by multiplying CLWA's Table A Amount of 95,200 af by percentages of deliveries projected to be available for the worst case four-year drought of 1931-1934 (32% in 2010 and 33% in 2025/2030), taken from Table 6-5 of DWR's "Excerpts from Working Draft of 2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report" (May 2005).
- ⁽³⁾ Based on total amount of storage available divided by 4 (4-year dry period). Initial term of the Ventura County entities' flexible storage account is 10 years (from 2006 to 2015).
- ⁽⁴⁾ Total Saugus pumping is the average annual amount that would be pumped under the groundwater operating plan, as summarized in Table 3-6 ((11,000+15,000+25,000+35,000)/4).
- ⁽⁵⁾ Recycled water supplies based on projections provided in Chapter 4, Recycled Water.
- ⁽⁶⁾ CLWA is in the process of acquiring this supply, primarily to meet the potential demands of future annexations to the CLWA service area. This acquisition is consistent with CLWA's annexation policy under which it will not approve potential annexations unless additional water supplies are acquired. Currently proposed annexations have a demand for about 4,000 afy of this supply which, if approved, would leave the remaining 7,000 afy available for potential future annexations. Unless and until any such annexations are actually approved, this supply will be available to meet demands within the existing CLWA service area.
- ⁽⁷⁾ Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Banking and Recovery Program online in 2006, assuming CEQA complete and adoption by CLWA Board of Directors.
- ⁽⁸⁾ Average dry year period supplies could be up to 20,000 af for each program depending on storage amounts at the beginning of the dry period.
- ⁽⁹⁾ Assumes additional planned banking supplies available by 2014.
- ⁽¹⁰⁾ Assumes increase in total demand of 10% during dry years.
- ⁽¹¹⁾ Demands are for uses within the existing CLWA service area. Demands for any annexations to the CLWA service area will be added if and when such annexations are approved. Currently proposed annexations have a demand for about 4,000 afy and, given supplies CLWA is in the process of acquiring, potential future annexations with demands up to an additional 7,000 afy could eventually be approved (see Footnote 6).
- ⁽¹²⁾ Assumes 10% reduction on urban portion of total normal year demand resulting from conservation best management practices (urban portion of total normal year demand x 1.10) * 0.10, as discussed in Chapter 7.

Source: 2005 UIWMP. See Table 6-4.

In 2010, existing, planned supplies and banking would exceed demands (including the demand of the proposed project) by 34,850 afy. In 2030, existing, planned supplies and banking would exceed demands by 22,300 afy.

5. Conclusion

An adequate supply of water is available for all anticipated land uses in the Santa Clarita Valley from 2005 through 2030. This includes the water needed to serve the proposed project and all other known cumulative development in the Santa Clarita Valley. Based on the available information, the conclusion presented in the Draft EIR is unchanged – an adequate supply of water is available to serve the proposed Soledad Village project along with all other cumulative development in the Santa Clarita Valley. Therefore, impacts to water resources remain at less than significant levels.