

This is an acknowledgement of your Water Supply Reliability Self-certification submission. Should any of this information be incorrect, please re-submit your application **in its entirety** including all worksheets, legal document, certification form, and supporting documents.

Urban Water Supplier	Valley Center Municipal Water District (758)
Management Contact Name	Gary T. Arant
Title	General Manager
Email	garant@vcmwtd.org
Telephone	(760) 735-4515
Technical Contact Name	James Pugh
Title	Director of Finance
Email	JPugh@valleycenterwater.org
Telephone	(760) 735-4514
2013 Production (in units selected)	27823
2014 Production (in units selected)	29173
Calculated Annual Potable Water Demand in Acre-feet (AF)	28498.000 AF
Demand Notes and Comments	
WY 2017 Total Available Water Supply	28498 AF
WY 2018 Total Available Water Supply	28498 AF
WY 2019 Total Available Water Supply	28498 AF
Supply Notes and Comments	Data provided by the San Diego County Water Authority.
Individual or Aggregate	Individual
Conservation Standard *	0 %
Higher Conservation Standard	No
Step 3.1 Notes and Comments	
Step 3.2 Entity submitting Aggregated Self-certification form, if applicable	
Contact	
Title	
Email	JPugh@valleycenterwater.org
Telephone	
Aggregate Demand	
Aggregate Supply	
Aggregate Conservation Standard *	
Step 3.2 Notes and Comments	
Uploaded Worksheet #1	https://drinc.ca.gov/DNN/Portals/0/SelfCert/f4cf8a79-4f10-4a35-b79c-13455582859f.xlsx
Uploaded Worksheet #2	
Uploaded Legal Document	
Uploaded Certification	https://drinc.ca.gov/DNN/Portals/0/SelfCert/f5fd499b-309b-420d-881f-d5465b82fcb0.pdf
Uploaded Supporting Analysis & Calculations	https://drinc.ca.gov/DNN/Portals/0/SelfCert/0a071460-a570-4d42-a4a1-3c1272797476.docx

* A negative number indicates a surplus and the Conservation Standard is zero.

Worksheet 1 : Total available water supply for individual water supplier

Step 2 of Water Supply Reliability Certification and Data Submission Form

Valley Center Municipal Water District << Enter name of urban water supplier

User Input Instructions

- (1) Please select units of measure from the dropdown menu.
- (2) Enter information on available water supplies and supplies committed to other uses.

LEGEND:

User Input or Selection	
Linked from User Input	

acre feet (AF) << Select units of measure

Available Water Supplies

Sources of Supply	Name of Provider(s) or Description	Source used in prior years?	Water Available in			Wholesaler information	Wholesaler Water System Number**
			WY 2017 *	WY 2018 *	WY 2019	Direct Web Link	
WHOLESALER SUPPLIED >> Provide direct web link(s) to information on the volume of water the wholesaler expects to deliver to the retailer water supplier in each year.							
Wholesaler 1	San Diego County Water Authority	Yes	28,498.0	28,498.0	28,498.0	http://www.sdca.org/region	CA3710042
Wholesaler 2		Select Y/N					
Wholesaler 3		Select Y/N					
Wholesaler 4		Select Y/N					
Wholesaler 5		Select Y/N					
SELF-SUPPLIED							
Water Recycling (potable)		Select Y/N					
Surface water: SWP		Select Y/N					
Surface water: CVP		Select Y/N					
Surface water: Colorado River		Select Y/N					
Surface water: other (describe)		Select Y/N					
Surface water: other (describe)		Select Y/N					
Local Groundwater		Select Y/N					
Seawater Desalination		Select Y/N					
Transfers		Select Y/N					
Exchanges		Select Y/N					
Other (describe):		Select Y/N					
SUBTOTAL of available supplies (in units selected)			28,498.0	28,498.0	28,498.0		

<< To add more self-supplied sources, insert as many rows

* Any carryover from one year is incorporated in the supply of the following year, as legally allowed.

** Look up Water system number at this link: <https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/>

Rows can be inserted to account for other sources of supply (e.g., desalination of brackish water, banked water)

If a source has not been used in prior years, e.g., a new treatment facility will be constructed, supporting documentation must document when the new source will be fully implemented.

Water Supplies Committed to Other Uses (Not Available)

Other Uses	Describe	Quantity in WY 2017	Quantity in WY 2018	Quantity in WY 2019
Agriculture	N/A			
Commercial, industrial or institutional	N/A			
New residential customers	N/A			
Transfers	N/A			
Other:	N/A			
Other:	N/A			
SUBTOTAL of supplies not available (in units selected)		-	-	-

TOTAL available water supply (in units selected) 28,498.0 28,498.0 28,498.0

(Subtotal of available supplies minus subtotal of supplies committed to other uses)

>>> Please enter values calculated below in Step 2 of the online form

TOTAL available water supply converted to acre feet	28,498	28,498	28,498
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>> If error, verify you have selected units of measure

Certification of Self-Certified Conservation Standard

Recognizing persistent yet less severe drought conditions throughout California, on May 18, 2016, the State Water Board adopted an emergency water conservation regulation that replaces the February 2 emergency regulation. The May 2016 regulation requires locally developed conservation standards based upon each agency's specific circumstances. It replaces the prior percentage reduction-based water conservation standard with a localized "stress test" approach. Each water supplier is required to evaluate its supply portfolio and self-certify the accuracy of its information; the State Water Board assigns each supplier a mandatory conservation standard equal to the percentage deficiency the supplier identifies in its supply under certain specified assumptions. See this webpage [Water Conservation Portal](#) for more information on the May 2016 emergency regulation. The new conservation standards take effect in June and remain in effect until the end of January 2017.

Requirements:

The regulation requires individual urban water suppliers to conduct a stress test and self-certify the level of available water supplies they have assuming three additional dry years, as well as the level of conservation necessary to assure adequate supply over that time. Suppliers that would face a shortage after a third dry year are required to comply with a conservation standard equal to the amount of that shortage. Water supply reliability after the 2018-19 winter is calculated as follows:

- The supply projection for the next three years is based on **current supply conditions** plus an assumed three-year hydrology mirroring the 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 water years. (A water year runs from October 1 through September 30).
- No temporary change orders that increase the availability of water to any urban water supplier are issued in the next three years.
- Demand over that same period is based on each supplier's average total potable water production for calendar years 2013 and 2014.
- Suppliers factor into their calculations all of their water sources that are realistically capable of being treated to potable standard during the three-year projected period.
- Supplier's conservation standards are calculated as a percentage and rounded to the nearest whole percentage point.
- Suppliers self-certify accuracy of their conclusions and provide their analysis and supporting data to the State Water Board and at a publicly available website.
- The State Water Board posts information provided by suppliers on its website and assigns each supplier, as a mandatory conservation standard, reductions equal to the supplier's projected percentage deficiency in supply at the end of the third dry year.
- Wholesale water suppliers are required to make projections about how much water they would deliver to retail water suppliers under the three-dry-years scenario. While the wholesale suppliers may aggregate water supply production data for a region, they will need to assign how the water would be apportioned among retailer water suppliers that are its customers (e.g., using the same apportionments as in water years 2013, 2014, and 2015.)
- Additionally, if a wholesaler in a region, along with every one of its urban water supplier customers in that region all agree, in a legally binding document, those suppliers and wholesaler may submit an aggregate stress test and conservation standard. While the conservation standard would be in lieu of an individual conservation standard, the submittal shall include all the supporting documentation required of each retail supplier covered by the aggregated conservation standard for individualized self-certified conservation standards, and responsibility for compliance remains ultimately on the individual water suppliers.

Certification of Self-Certified Conservation Standard

Suppliers that do not submit a water reliability certification and supporting information retain their current conservation standard in almost all cases.

What to submit:

The online form, this certification form, and supporting data and analysis **must be submitted to the State Water Board by June 22, 2016**. Late submittals will not be reviewed. The online form is accessed at this link: <http://drinc.ca.gov/dnn/applications/publicwatersystems/waterreliabilitycertification.aspx>

Complete the online form, which includes a step to upload this signed certification form and supporting data and documents. The submittal includes:

1. **Worksheet:** *Worksheet 1 Total available water supply for individual water supplier or Worksheet 2 Calculation for Aggregated Self-Certification Conservation Standard*
2. **Supporting data and analysis:** Worksheet 1 will have a specific place for listing each type of supply that the supplier intends to use for each of the next three years. Suppliers will also be asked to provide an itemized list of these sources of supply, by type. For example, the form will have a place to record aggregate local surface water. This information must be itemized and show each individual local surface water source. Data can be provided in a separate document, if they do not fit on the online form and worksheet. Supporting documents that explain data and calculations, including assumptions, must be uploaded to the online form and should not exceed 10 pages.
3. **Certification Form:** the next page of this document must be signed and submitted as **part of the online form submittal. This form needs to be completed prior to completing and submitting the online form.**

Effective Date:

The State Water Board will review the data and supporting documentation reported by the supplier. The self-certified conservation standard becomes effective on June 1, 2016. (June potable water production reports are due by July 15, 2016 and this allows an effective date to occur prior to the submittal date.)

Certification of Self-Certified Conservation Standard

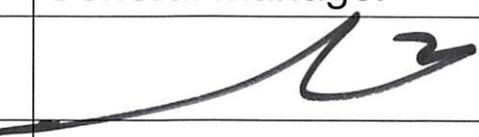
Certification of Self-Certified Conservation Standard Form

I hereby certify that: **Select Supplier Name**

1. I will oversee, review, and take full responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of all data submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board as part of the reporting required pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 864.5, subdivisions (a)(3) and (h);
2. I have the authority to make the aforesaid certifications on behalf of

Select Supplier Name

I acknowledge that submitting any information required by California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 864.5, including this certification, that I know or should know to be materially false is a violation punishable by civil liability of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs. Every day that the error goes uncorrected constitutes a separate violation. Civil liability for the violation is in addition to, and does not supersede or limit, any other remedies, civil or criminal.

Printed Name	Gary T. Arant
Title <i>(General Manager or equivalent)</i>	General Manager
Signature	
Date	June 21, 2016
Email Address	garant@vcmwd.org
Phone Number	(760) 735-4515

Please print, sign and submit completed form and upload the form to this weblink (see Step 5 of the online form): <http://drinc.ca.gov/dnn/applications/publicwatersystems/waterreliabilitycertification.aspx>

Supporting Analysis & Calculations

Introduction

On May 18, 2016, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) amended its emergency water conservation regulation. The amended regulation now includes a supply-based approach that recognizes the unique water supply conditions of each water supplier. The new supply-based approach considers the necessity for a conservation standard for the period of June 2016 through January 2017, based on each water supplier's specific circumstances and water supplies. The new regulation requires individual urban water suppliers – or a region as a whole, if all of that region's water suppliers agree – to self-certify the sufficiency of available water supplies using a calculation methodology prescribed in the amended emergency water conservation regulation.

In support of the region as a whole self-certifying supply sufficiency, on June 9, 2016, the Water Authority Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 2016-07, instructing the Water Authority General Manager, under Article 22.5 of the SWRCB's Emergency Regulation, to submit to the SWRCB an aggregated conservation standard. The member agencies of the Water Authority all consented to the regional self-certification approach.

The SWRCB's supply sufficiency calculation is based on a series of conservative assumptions including projecting, for the purpose of the calculation, available supplies based on three additional years of drought, with the third year, 2019, serving as the evaluation year that determines the conservation standard for the period of June 2016 through January 2017. The calculation specifies the use of hydrology from 2013, 2014, and 2015, to project water supplies for 2017, 2018, and 2019. Very conservative demand projections for the three-year period are based on a water supplier's average potable water use in 2013 and 2014 – a period where water use was significantly higher than current water demand trends. Projected water supplies and demands for 2019 are compared to determine whether a surplus or deficit exists. If the projected water supplies meet or exceed the demand, the water conservation standard is set at zero for the period of June 2016 through January 2017. If demand exceeds available water supplies, the conservation standard is equivalent to the percentage of the water supply deficit.

The SWRCB's supply sufficiency calculation for the Water Authority service area is shown in the formula below:

$$\text{Member Agency Potable Water Use} - \left(\text{Water Authority Available Supplies} + \text{Member Agency Local Supplies} + \text{Water Authority Stored Water} \right) = \text{Supply Adequacy}$$

The calculation is used to show that Water Authority supplies, when combined with member agency local supplies and supplemented by Water Authority stored water supplies, are sufficient to meet demand.

Supporting Analysis and Calculation Requirement

The SWRCB Water Supply Reliability Certification and Data Submission Form requires, as part of Step 5, supporting documentation that validates all analyses and calculations used to project supplies and demands for the supply sufficiency calculation. This section provides documentation and an explanation of the information and methodology used in the submission form and accompanying worksheets, including references to source documents.

Supply

The Water Authority's water sources include the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) supplies made up of Imperial Irrigation District (IID) transfers and the All American Canal (ACC) and Coachella Canal (CC) lining projects; supplies from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant and supplies purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). In addition, when needed, the Water Authority can supplement its supplies with water from its surface and groundwater storage accounts. Furthermore, member agencies have developed their own local water supplies in an effort to be more self-reliant and mitigate the impacts of dry years.

Quantification Settlement Agreement - On April 29, 1998, the Water Authority signed a historic agreement with IID for the long-term transfer of conserved Colorado River water to San Diego County. The Water Authority-IID Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement is the largest agriculture-to-urban water transfer in U.S. history. Colorado River water is conserved by Imperial Valley farmers who voluntarily participate in the program by fallowing and implementing on-farm conservation projects that conserve water, which is then transferred to the Water Authority for use in San Diego County. Additionally, the IID is developing distribution system efficiency improvements to conserve water, which are planned to increase over time as the transfer volume ramps up. Through this transfer agreement, the Water Authority is entitled to Priority 3(a) water, which is a higher priority water right than Metropolitan's Priority 4 apportionment.

Deliveries into San Diego County from the transfer began in 2003. The Water Authority receives transfer water each year according to a water delivery schedule contained in the transfer agreement. In 2015, the Water Authority received 100,000 AF. The quantities are scheduled to ramp up to 200,000 AF by 2021 and then remain fixed for the duration of the transfer agreement. The initial term of the transfer agreement is 45 years, with a provision that either agency may extend the agreement for an additional 30-year term. The conserved water is transferred under IID's Colorado River rights, which are among the most senior in the Lower Colorado River Basin.

IID Transfers in 2017 = 100,000 AF
IID Transfers in 2018 = 130,000 AF
IID Transfers in 2019 = 160,000 AF

In addition to the IID transfer water, the ACC lining project makes 67,700 AF of Colorado River water per year available for allocation to the Water Authority and San Luis Rey Indian water rights settlement parties. The CC lining project makes 26,000 AF of Colorado River water available each year for allocation. The 2003 Allocation Agreement provides for 16,000 AF/YR of conserved canal lining water to be allocated to the San Luis Rey Indian water rights settlement parties. The remaining amount, 77,700 AF/YR, is to be available to the Water Authority, with up to an additional 4,850 AF/YR available to the Water Authority, depending on environmental requirements from the CC lining project. For planning purposes, the Water Authority assumes that 2,500 AF of the 4,850 AF will be available each year for delivery, for a total of 80,200 AF/YR of that supply.

ACC and CC Lining Projects Transfers in 2017 = 80,200 AF
ACC and CC Lining Projects Transfers in 2018 = 80,200 AF
ACC and CC Lining Projects Transfers in 2019 = 80,200 AF

Total available from QSA = IDD Transfers + (ACC + CC Lining)
Quantity available in 2017 = 100,000 + 80,200 = 180,200 AF
Quantity available in 2018 = 130,000 + 80,200 = 210,200 AF
Quantity available in 2019 = 160,000 + 80,200 = 240,200 AF

Source Document Links:

QSA: General Reference - http://www.sdcwa.org/sites/default/files/files/QSA_final.pdf
IID Transfer: Page 4 - http://www.sdcwa.org/sites/default/files/files/QSA_4thAmend.pdf
AAC and CC Lining Project Transfers: Page 19 -
http://www.sdcwa.org/sites/default/files/files/QSA_allocation-agreement.pdf

Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant - Development of seawater desalination in San Diego County assists the region in diversifying its water resources; reduces dependence on imported supplies; and provides a new drought-proof, locally produced water supply. The Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant is a fully operational seawater desalination plant owned and operated by Poseidon Water, a private investor-owned company that develops water and wastewater infrastructure. The Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, located adjacent to the Encina Power Station in Carlsbad, began commercial operation on December 23, 2015, and provides a highly reliable local supply of up to 56,000 AF/YR to the region. Of the total Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant production, 6,000 AF is accounted for as “member agency local supply.”

Quantity available in 2017-2019 = 50,000 AF/year

Source Document Link: Pages 105-106 of the Water Purchase Agreement
<http://www.sdcwa.org/sites/default/files/files/waterpurchaseagreement.pdf>

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California - The Water Authority's imported water sources include purchases from MWD. The extent to which MWD's member agencies rely upon MWD supplies varies by the amount of local supplies available or each agency's own reliability goals. MWD has the ability to provide the following supplies to the Water Authority in 2017 through 2019:

Quantity available in 2017 = 290,798 AF
Quantity available in 2018 = 257,237 AF
Quantity available in 2019 = 233,242 AF

Source Document Link: <http://www.mwdh2o.com/AboutYourWater/Planning/Planning-Documents/Pages/default.aspx>

Member Agency Local Supplies - Local resources developed and managed by the Water Authority's member agencies are critical to securing a diverse and reliable water supply for the region. Local projects reduce demands for imported water and some local supplies provide member agencies with a drought-resilient supply. Local supplies include surface water, groundwater, recycled water (offset to potable water demands), and desalinated seawater. Local supply volumes for surface water and groundwater were provided by the Water Authority's member agencies based on hydrology in years 2013 through 2015. Carlsbad Municipal Water District and Vallecitos Water District have secured 2,500 AF/YR and 3,500 AF/YR (6,000 AF/YR Total) of local supplies respectively from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

Quantity available in 2017 = 37,511 AF
Quantity available in 2018 = 39,499 AF
Quantity available in 2019 = 38,763 AF

Source: Local supply quantities were provided by member agencies. Each member agency will upload documentation of their supply sources onto the State's database.

Water Authority Storage Programs – The Water Authority maintains regional storage for both emergency and carryover purposes. Emergency storage was established to serve member agencies during a prolonged regional supply interruption. Carryover storage includes both reservoir and groundwater storage and was developed in order to: 1) enhance reliability during extended dry year periods; 2) increase operational flexibility during peak demands or extended drought; and 3) better manage water supplies by allowing more deliveries during wet years and increasing supply availability during dry years. The Water Authority has approximately 180,841 AF currently stored, of the total 260,100 AF of capacity, in these programs. For the SWRCB supply sufficiency calculation, evaporation rates are estimated by using actual 2015 evaporation data distributed using monthly peaking factors based on California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) evapotranspiration rates for Zone 6.

**SWRCB Supply Sufficiency Calculation
Projected Storage Utilization (2017 – 2019)**

	2017	2018	2019
Beginning Storage Pool	180,841 AF	147,059 AF	112,649 AF
Withdraw to Meet Demand	(23,306 AF)	(26,079 AF)	(21,256 AF)
Evaporation	(10,476 AF)	(8,331 AF)	(6,197 AF)
Ending Storage Pool	147,059 AF	112,649 AF	85,196 AF

Source: Emergency and carryover storage programs are addressed in the Water Authority’s 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, Pages 150 and 156, respectively - <http://www.sdcwa.org/sites/default/files/files/water-management/2010UWMPfinal.pdf>. Current storage volumes are from the Water Authority’s PRIMA database.

Demand

The aggregate demand is a summation of individual member agency demands. Individual member agency demands are based on the average of actual potable water used for calendar year 2013 and 2014 per Section 864.5(b)(3).

Aggregate Potable Water Use in 2019 = 557,736 AF

Source: <http://www.sdcwa.org/water-use>. Actual 2013 and 2014 demands are from the Water Authority’s PRIMA database.

Calculation Methodology

The methodology used in determining the aggregate surplus or shortfall is based on the table below:

Member Agency	CY 13 & CY 14 Average Potable Water Use	% of Total	Water Authority Supply	Surplus / (Deficit) Before Local Supplies or Water Authority Storage Draw	Member Agency Local Supply	Surplus / (Deficit) Before Use of Stored Water	Water Authority Storage Draw to Cover Remaining Deficit	Final Surplus / Supply Sufficiency
	(A)	(B)	(C) = 523,442 AF x (B)	(D) = (C) - (A)	(E)	(F) = (C) + (E) - (A)	(G)	(H)

Individual member agencies are listed in the first column.

Column A lists each member agency’s average calendar year 2013 and 2014 potable water use.

Column B lists each member agency’s average calendar year 2013 and 2014 potable water use as a percentage of the total average potable water use from Column A.

Column C lists each member agency's proportional share of available Water Authority supplies. Water Authority supplies are distributed to each member agency by multiplying the available Water Authority supplies by the percentage in Column B.

Column D lists each member agency's water surplus or deficit (before local supplies or Water Authority storage draw) by comparing Water Authority supplies to the average potable water use in Column A. A surplus exists if Column C is greater than Column A. A deficit exists if Column A is greater than Column C.

Column E lists each member agency's local supply. A member agency's local supply is only used to calculate that member agency's supply sufficiency. Surplus supplies are not available to other member agencies.

Column F lists each member agency's water surplus or deficit (before any Water Authority storage draw) by comparing Water Authority and member agency local supplies to the average potable water use in Column A. A surplus exists if Column C plus Column E is greater than Column A. A deficit exists if Column A is greater than Column C plus Column E.

Column G lists the amount of Water Authority storage water added to each member agency's supply calculation to ensure supply sufficiency. Member agencies that have a surplus in Column F do not receive any Water Authority storage water in Column G.

Column H lists each member agency's level of supply sufficiency. The summation of Column H is the aggregate surplus for the region.

Conclusion

The numbers for all three years (2017-2019) show that the Water Authority and its member agencies have adequate supply to meet projected demands under the conditions outlined in Section 864.5, Self-Certification of Supply Reliability for Three Additional Years of Drought.

The supply, demand, and methodology information provided in the sections above will be applied to SWRCB Worksheet 2: Calculation for Aggregate Self-Certification Standard; a requirement of the Water Supply Reliability Certification and Data Submission Form.

Worksheet 2: Calculation for Aggregated Self-Certification Conservation Standard

Only complete as part of Step 3.2, and if there is a legally binding document between a wholesaler and all urban water supplier customers.

San Diego County Water Authority	<< Enter name of entity submitting self-certification on behalf of the group
CA3710042	<< Enter the Water System ID number (Look up at this webpage: https://sdwis.waterboar
Robert Yamada	<< Enter name of person submitting this worksheet
Ryamada@sdcwa.org	<< Enter email address for the person submitting this worksheet
858-522-6741	<< Enter phone number

User Input Instructions

- (1) Please select units of measure from the dropdown menu.
- (2) Enter information on urban water retail suppliers' demand and supply.
- (3) Enter information on other participating entities (in addition to urban water retail suppliers).
- (4) Send a copy of the completed form to all participating entities (in addition to urban water retail suppliers) and to the State Water Board (Kathy.Frevert@waterboar

LEGEND:

User Input or Selection	
Linked from User Input	

acre feet (AF)	<< Select units of measure
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For each participating retail water supplier, enter data to complete the worksheet

Name of Urban Water Supplier <i>(select from list)</i>	Average Annual Potable Water Demand <i>(from Step 1)</i>	Potable Water Supply in WY 2019 <i>(from Step 2)</i>	
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	17,832.0	19,235.0	
Escondido City of	23,983.0	23,983.0	
Fallbrook Public Utility District	12,793.0	12,793.0	
Sweetwater Authority	20,879.0	27,895.0	
Oceanside City of	28,727.0	30,260.0	
Olivenhain Municipal Water District	21,393.0	21,393.0	
Otay Water District	32,570.0	32,570.0	
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	11,622.0	11,622.0	
Poway City of	12,197.0	12,197.0	
Rainbow Municipal Water District	21,996.0	21,997.0	
Ramona Municipal Water District	6,002.0	6,002.0	
Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District	6,665.0	6,665.0	
San Diego City of	197,820.0	197,820.0	
San Dieguito Water District	6,641.0	6,993.0	
Santa Fe Irrigation District	11,820.0	12,100.0	
Helix Water District	34,103.0	34,103.0	
Vallecitos Water District	17,240.0	19,680.0	
Valley Center Municipal Water District	28,498.0	28,498.0	
Vista Irrigation District	19,456.0	19,975.0	
Yuima Municipal Water District	12,607.0	16,806.0	
Pendleton M.C.B.	7,663.0	13,351.0	
Del Mar City of	1,058.0	1,058.0	
Lakeside Water District	4,173.0	4,666.0	<< To add more urban wat
Aggregate Average Annual Potable Water Demand (in units selected)	557,738.0		
Aggregate Potable Water Supply in WY 2019 (in units selected)		581,662.0	
Aggregate Supply Shortfall (Demand - Supply) at the end of WY 2019 <i>(negative amount indicates a surplus)</i>		(23,924.0)	

Identify all water wholesalers and/or entities other than urban water suppliers participating in the agreement

Name of Wholesale Water Supplier or Other Entity Party to Legally Binding Document <i>(type in)</i>	Type of Supplier <i>(select from list)</i>
Yuima Municipal Water District	Other
Del Mar City of	Other
	--
	--

<< To add more entities, copy this row and insert above

>>> Urban Water Suppliers: Please enter values calculated below in Step 3.2 of the online form

Aggregated Average Annual Potable Water Demand (in acre feet)	557,738	>> If error, verify you have s
Aggregate Potable Water Supply in WY 2019 (in acre feet)	581,662	>> If error, verify you have s
Aggregated Self-Certification Conservation Standard <i>(Supply shortfall as a percent of average potable water demand)</i>	-4%	>> If error, verify you have s