2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan

Prepared Pursuant to Water Code Section 10826
and Executive Order B-29-15

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Adopted on March 11th, 2026

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Abbreviations & Acronyms List

Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACWA	Association of California Water Agencies
AF	Acre-feet
APEP	Advanced Pumping Efficiency Program
AWMP	Agricultural Water Management Plan
BMWD	Berrenda Mesa Water District
BMSG	Berrenda Mesa Spreading Grounds
BVWSD	Buena Vista Water Storage District
BWSD	Belridge Water Storage District
cfs	Cubic feet per second
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CV-SALTS	Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability
CVP	Central Valley Project
DRWD	Dudley Ridge Water District
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EC	Electrical Conductivity
ETo	Reference Evapotranspiration
ETc	Crop Evapotranspiration
EWMP	Efficient Water Management Practice
gpm	Gallons per minute
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
ITRC	Irrigation Training & Research Center
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
KCWA	Kern County Water Agency
LHWD	Lost Hills Water District
LOC	Level of Concern
MAF	Million Acre-Feet
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWKRCD	North West Kern Resource Conservation District
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
P&P	Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
SB	Senate Bill
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SWC	State Water Contractors, Inc.
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids

TWUE	Total Water Use Efficiency
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WDWA	Westside District Water Authority
WWA	Westside Water Authority
WWQC	Westside Water Quality Coalition

DISCLAIMER

Sections of this AWMP rely on information located in the Westside District Water Authority Groundwater Sustainability Agency's 2025 Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) prepared pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Because the GSP represents the Kern County Subbasin's primary technical groundwater management document, any inconsistencies between this AWMP and the adopted GSP are unintended and the GSP shall be considered the controlling technical reference. Differences may arise due to variations in geographic scope, modeling assumptions, update schedules, and the need for basin-wide standardized methodologies under SGMA that may not fully reflect localized operational conditions within the Belridge Water Storage District (BWSD) service area.

1. Introduction

This Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) for the year 2025 was prepared by the Westside Water Authority (WWA) on behalf of the Belridge Water Storage District (BWSD or District) to comply with the requirements of the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation (AB 1668 and SB 606). Past water management efforts undertaken by the District are itemized below.

1.1 Previous Water Management Activities

On March 7, 2006, the District Board of Directors adopted a Water Management Plan prepared in compliance with AB 3616 Agricultural Water Suppliers Efficient Water Practices Act of 1990, in accordance with the January 1, 1999 Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Efficient Water Management Practices by Agricultural Water Suppliers in California. The Water Management Plan was endorsed by the Agricultural Water Management Council in January 2007.

In 2012, the District prepared and submitted the "2012 Agricultural Water Management Plan" in compliance with SB X7-7. The objectives of the AWMP were to evaluate the District's current water management practices and identify areas where significant improvements have been made, identify areas to improve the efficiency of water use within the District, and consider past and future water management strategies to increase the reliability of water deliveries to the District. The 2012 report concluded that the District had fully implemented all the critical and applicable conditional Efficient Water Management Practices (EWMPs).

In 2015, an update was made to the 2012 AWMP to incorporate the requirements from the Governor's April 1, 2015 Executive Order (B-29-15) to include in the AWMP a detailed drought management plan in addition to quantification of water supplies and demands for the 2013, 2014, and 2015 years to the extent data was available. The update also included information that identified areas to improve the efficiency of water use within districts across California and to continue to evaluate the District's water management practices. The 2015 update also considered past and future water management strategies to increase the reliability of water deliveries to the District.

The Westside Water Authority (WWA or Authority) was officially formed in April of 2020 to aid in the joint management of operations, contracts, administration, and water transactions for the BWSD, Berrenda Mesa Water District (BMWD), Lost Hills Water District (LHWD), and the Dudley Ridge Water District (DRWD). Although WWA manages aspects of the districts, the four districts submitted individual AWMPs in 2020. These AWMPs were written in response to the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation (AB 1668 and SB 606), which updates the 2009 Water Management Planning Act to better address issues related to agricultural water management and evaluation. Furthermore, they provided updated information regarding water management practices in the districts.

Like the 2020 Plan, the 2025 iteration of the Plan was prepared by WWA using the guidance of the 2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan Guidebook developed and released by the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

1.2 Coordination Activities

1.2.1 Notification of AWMP Preparation

The Plan was prepared in cooperation with public entities including the BMWD, the LHWD, the DRWD, and the WDWA GSA. **Table 1** summarizes the agencies and parties notified regarding the coordination, adoption, and submittal activities of the AWMP.

BWSD solicited public input by inviting oral and written comments prior to and during a public hearing on March 11, 2026. No comments were received during the public hearing.

Table 1. Summary of Coordination, Adoption, and Submittal Activities for BWSD

Potential Interested Parties	**Notified of Plan Preparation**	**Requested Copy of Draft *(Optional)***	**Commented on Draft/Action Taken by Supplier *(Optional)***	**Notified of Public Meetings**	**Attended Public Meetings *(Optional)***	**Copy of Adopted Plan/ Amendment Sent**
Bakersfield Californian	X			X		
Berrenda Mesa Water District	X			X		
Buena Vista Water Storage District	X			X		
California State Library						X
Department of Water Resources						X
Dudley Ridge Water District	X			X		
Kern County	X			X		X
Kern County Water Agency	X			X		
Kern Non-Districted Land Authority	X			X		
Lost Hills Water District	X			X		
Semitropic Water Storage District	X			X		
Westside District Water Authority GSA	X			X		
West Kern Water District	X			X		
Westside Water Authority	X			X		
Website						Plan to post by April 1, 2026

1.2.2 Public Participation

The District provided notice of the public meeting to approve and adopt the AWMP in the Bakersfield Californian on February 20 and 27, 2026 (**Appendix A &B**). This notice included the notification of preparation and the notification of the date of the public meeting to be held to review and consider adopting the AWMP.

1.3 AWMP Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

1.3.1 AWMP Adoption

The District is submitting the AWMP included in this document in accordance with AB 1668 and SB 606 requirements and which has been adopted by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026. Resolution of the Plan Adoption by the Board is included in **Appendix C**.

1.3.2 AWMP Submittal

Copies of the finalized AWMP have been sent to the following agencies:

1) DWR
2) Kern County
3) California State Library

1.3.3 AWMP Availability

The AWMP will be posted on the District's website on or before April 1, 2026 and can be viewed by accessing the following link: Homepage Belridge Water Storage District.

1.4 AWMP Implementation

Plan implementation began with Board adoption on March 11, 2026 and will continue until the next update. Further details on water use efficiency implementation schedule and documentation are described in Sections 7 and 8.

2. Agricultural Water Supply & Service Area

2.1 Physical Characteristics

2.1.1 History and Size of Service Area

The District was formed on February 21, 1962, pursuant to Division 13 of the California Water Code, for the purpose of providing irrigation water from the State Water Project (SWP) to land within the district. The water supply contract between the district and KCWA was executed on October 4, 1966. After contract execution with KCWA, the district commenced water deliveries on April 17, 1968.

The District encompasses approximately 94,000 acres of land and currently owns and operates a complex irrigation system. Of the 94,000 acres throughout the District, the majority of land is farmable, although not all this acreage is currently in production due to resource constraints. A summary of the District is summarized in **Table 2**.

The District primarily supplies agricultural water to growers within its boundaries. No municipal water is supplied by the District, and while roughly 10% of the District's normal annual water supply is contracted for industrial uses, only a small portion of this contract is used leading to total usage of water for industrial purposes at <1% of the District's total

supply. Nearly all water supplied within the district is sourced from the SWP as local groundwater is rarely used due to low yields and poor quality.

The District does not anticipate any changes to its service area at this time.

Table 2. Water Supplier History and Size	
District	**BWSD**
Date of Formation	21-Feb-62
Source of Water	**Applicable sources**
Local Surface Water	
Local Groundwater	Limited
Wholesaler	Kern County Water Agency (KCWA)
USBR	
SWP	Via California Aqueduct
Service Area Gross Acreage	93,974 acres
Irrigated Acreage	29,432 acres

2.1.2 Location of the service area and water management facilities

BWSD is located within the southern San Joaquin Valley, about 40 miles northwest of the City of Bakersfield (**Figure 1**). The District is in the northwestern corner of Kern County on the eastern edge of the Temblor Range. State Highway 46 is located at the Northern end of the District and Highway 33 passes through its western portion. Adjacent districts include the BMWD and LHWD to the north, a portion of the West Kern Water District to the south, and the Buena Vista Water Storage District (BVWSD) to the east.

The District distributes SWP water via a network of facilities: three main canals in conjunction with various pipelines, pump stations, and control structures. The District's first project as a public entity was the construction of facilities to serve lands west of the California Aqueduct (Aqueduct). This project was completed in February 1968 in conjunction with the initial deliveries on the SWP by DWR. Construction of two additional penstocks was completed in 1972. **Figure 2** provides an overview of SWP facilities[1] and **Figure 3** provides an overview of the District's current distribution system.

Privately owned irrigation facilities that served land in Zone of Benefit 5 (Zone 5) via an unlined earthen ditch were purchased by the District in 1979. In 2001, the District secured a loan from DWR via Proposition 204 to replace approximately 3.5 miles of the unlined canal in Zone of Benefit 5-2 with a large diameter pipeline. In 2004, the District lined all but about 1 mile of the remaining portion of the unlined canal with high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner. The remaining one mile of unlined canal was abandoned in 2010.

[1] An overview of SWP facilities can be found here: SWP Facilities

The District's two main canals located west of the Aqueduct were designed to follow the 415 ft and 500 ft contour elevations. As such, they are referred to as the 415 Canal and 500 Canal. Once pumped uphill approximately 115 ft from the Aqueduct, by Pump Station 1A, water flows into a regulating reservoir (415 Reservoir) at the headworks of the 415 Canal. From there water is delivered by gravity through the concrete lined 415 Canal to the north and the south. A portion is diverted to a second pump station (Pump Station 1B) to lift water to the second regulating reservoir (500 Reservoir). Through the concrete lined 500 Canal, water deliveries are gravity fed only to the north. Gravity pipeline laterals feed lands that are lower in elevation, while lands that are located higher in elevation than the 415 and 500 Canals are served by a combination of landowner owned and District owned facilities. Since 2012, BWSD has installed automatic gate controls at canal check structures on both the 415 and 500 Canals, which allows operators to (1) adjust water levels in the canals remotely via an internet connection, (2) react more quickly to changes in water levels in the canals, and (3) reduce the number of trips necessary to manually adjust the gates. This allows for safer and more efficient water management.

In addition to the complex canal system, the District owns and operates two lined reservoirs, the 415 Reservoir and the 500 Reservoir, and two unlined reservoirs at the terminus of the 415 Canal and 500 Canal—the 415 Terminal Reservoir and the 500 Terminal Reservoir. The canals are operated in a manner to minimize spillage into the unlined Terminal Reservoirs. However, these reservoirs are used occasionally when necessary. What little water that is lost is recovered and pumped back into the canals.

There are twenty-two small lined and thirteen small unlined pits used to capture filter backflush as well as fifty-three small, lined reservoirs owned by District landowners. Nearly all the pits and reservoirs are lined. Filter backflush operations occur up to four times a day during the peak irrigation season (generally May through August) producing ~4,800 gallons of backflush water per day at each filter station location. Over the course of a typical irrigation season approximately 216,000 gallons of backflush water are produced from a single filter station and then captured and recycled through the system.

The District's two main reservoirs (415 Reservoir and 500 Reservoir) are used primarily for short-term regulation of the District's two main pump stations (Pump Station 1A & 1B, respectively). Because of their relatively small storage capacities, long-term storage of surplus water is generally not viable. To minimize pumping costs and energy bills during the summer peak energy period (noon to six) the combined storage of the 415 and 500 Reservoirs provides only one to two hours of curtailment pumping. In 2002, Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group (P&P) calculated the cost to expand the 415 and 500 Reservoirs to provide sufficient storage capacity to perform load-shifting operations during peak energy periods. The estimated cost to provide an additional 60 acre-ft of reservoir storage capacity was approximately $1.13 million with a simple payback of 8.8 years. All factors considered, the benefit-cost ratio for additional storage in the District does not appear economical under current conditions. However, should grants, low interest financing or other funding sources become available, BWSD will investigate additional

storage facilities to expand load-shifting capability, regulation, and/or surplus water storage capabilities.

Growers within BWSD utilize sprinkler, micro-irrigation and solid-set sprinklers system types. Furrow irrigation is no longer used in the District because of the topography and water cost. In the early years of the District, sprinkler and furrow irrigation were the predominate irrigation types used to irrigate crops. As technology advanced, micro-irrigation systems were installed on some of the permanent crop acreage. By the 1980's, many of the permanent crops were converted from furrow or sprinkler systems to micro-irrigation systems, either drip or fan-jet irrigation. All the recent permanent crop plantings have been installed with micro-irrigation systems. Sprinklers are used to a minimal extent when row crops are grown. Currently, pressurized micro-irrigation systems (drip and fan-jet systems) account for 100% of the irrigated permanent crop acreage.

Other District facilities, located outside the BWSD boundary, are groundwater banks that include the Pioneer Project and the Berrenda Mesa Spreading Grounds (BMSG) Project. As a participant in these banking programs, BWSD has actively banked SWP water when supplies exceed demands or when other surplus water is made available. During drought years, when SWP allocations are minimal, the District can recover water from the groundwater banking facilities to supplement SWP supplies. The amount BWSD can extract from both banking projects annually fluctuates depending on hydrologic conditions and other factors.

2.1.3 Terrain and soil

BWSD is located on the eastern edge of the Temblor Range. Topography is gentle, with foothills lying at the western edge. Elevations range from 250 feet above sea level in the east-southeast to 1,000 feet in the west. Typical slopes range from 25 to 30 feet per mile in the central portion of BWSD.

BWSD is mostly underlain with Quaternary alluvium, which in turn is underlain with the Tulare Formation of Pliocene/Pleistocene age.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) issued a soil survey of the northwestern portion of Kern County in the fall of 1988. This detailed soil survey included the BWSD service area. A general soils map of the District taken from the NRCS soil survey is included in **Figure 4**.

In addition, **Table 3** provides the general characteristics of the major soil types within the District, which range from sandy loams to saline-alkali soils and deep clays. The dominant soils are the Panoche clay loam, the Milham sandy loam, and the Kimberlina sandy loam. These soils were all formed primarily in alluvium derived from sedimentary and granitic rocks. Most soils found in the District are well drained and formed on low terraces, alluvial fans, and plains making them conducive for agriculture. Reports prepared during the design and construction of District facilities indicate that many soils in the District contain

high concentrations of sulfates and other salts and are therefore moderately to severely corrosive.

Land use within BWSD is primarily for agriculture and petroleum production. Approximately 29,432 acres are in agricultural production with the most common crops being pistachios, almonds, citrus, and pomegranates. Approximately 30,000 acres in BWSD are used to support petroleum production[2].

Table 3. Soil Characteristics

Map Symbol	Soil Name	% of District	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class
146	Elkhills sandy loam, 9 to 50% slopes, eroded	<1	A	Well drained
147	Elkhills gravelly sandy loam, 9 to 15% slopes	<1	B	Well drained
174	Kimberlina fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes	20.4	A	Well drained
175	Kimberlina sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes	4.5	B	Well drained
176	Kimberlina sandy loam, 5 to 9% slopes	1.7	A	Well drained
177	Kimberlina gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes	2	A	Well drained
178	Kimberlina gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 9% slopes	<1	A	Well drained
185	Lewkalb, saline alkali-Milham-Kimberlina complex, 0 to 5% slopes	2	C	Well drained
187	Lokern clay, drained	<1	C	Moderately well drained
188	Lokern clay, saline-alkali, drained	<1	C	Moderately well drained
189	Lokern clay, saline-alkali, partially drained	<1	C/D	Somewhat poorly drained
196	Milham sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes	26.5	C	Well drained
197	Milham sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes	5.5	C	Well drained
198	Milham sandy loam, 5 to 9% slopes	0.6	C	Well drained
211	Panoche clay loam, 0 to 2% slopes	31.1	C	Well drained
212	Panoche clay loam, 2 to 5% slopes	2.2	B	Well drained
214	Calflax clay loam, saline-sodic, 0 to 2% slopes	1.2	C	Well drained
235	Twisselman clay, 0 to 2% slopes	1	C	Well drained
251	Yribarren loam, 0 to 2% slopes	<1	D	Well drained
257	Water	<1	-	-

2.1.4 Climate

The District's service area is characterized by a Mediterranean-type climate with dry, hot summers and mild, semi-arid winters with little rainfall and normally low humidity. To provide an overview of the local climate, relevant climate data was pulled from the closest California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) station #146 Belridge[3]. While

[2] This number was estimated by calculating the area of CalGEM's administrative boundary areas for oil and gas located within BWSD. Much of that land is most likely not dedicated to production and therefore this number is certainly overestimated. For more information regarding CalGEM's administrative boundary areas you can visit this website: Oil and Gas Field Administrative Boundaries | CA Open Data

[3] More information on the California Irrigation Management System can be found online at: CIMIS

this approach is generalized, it provides a good summary of the conditions within the District.

As reported from CIMIS, the average daily maximum temperature in the District ranges from 80 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit in the dry season (May to October), and from 59 to 76 degrees in the wet season (November to April). The area is classified as a hot desert where precipitation is less than half of the potential evaporation. The rainy season typically occurs from November to April, experiencing a monthly average of 0.95 inches between 2005 to 2024. Average annual precipitation across this period was 6.51 inches, with a minimum value of 1.61 inches in 2013 and a maximum of 21.94 in 2019. The rainfall is sufficient for grazing purposes, but not sufficient for intensive agricultural purposes.

The growing season runs from May through October, although various crops are grown year-round. Reference evapotranspiration during the 20-year period ranged from a low of 52.38 in 2011 to a high of 63.32 inches per year in 2022, with an average of 57.91 inches per year. The length of the growing season (frost-free period) is about nine months, or around 250 days per year that are available for growing most agricultural crops. The crops must be sustained by irrigation during the hot, dry summers. **Table 4** and **Table 5** contain additional climatology data for the representative period.

Table 4. Summary Climate Characteristics

	#146 Belridge, 2005-2024
Climate Characteristic	**Value**
Average Annual Evapotranspiration (inches)	57.91
Average Monthly Evapotranspiration (inches)	4.83
Average Annual Precipitation (inches)	6.51
Average Monthly Precipitation (inches)	0.54
Annual Minimum Total Precipitation (inches) – 2013	1.61
Annual Maximum Total Precipitation (inches)* – 2019	21.94
Average Annual Minimum Temperature (°F)	49.20
Average Annual Maximum Temperature (°F)	78.33
Average Minimum Temperature (°F) (January)	37.07
Average Maximum Temperature (°F) (July)	98.07
Average Minimum Temperature Monthly Range (°F) (November-April)	40.76
Average Maximum Temperature Monthly Range (°F) (May-October)	90.16

Table 4. Summary Climate Characteristics
Note:
** Annual minimum and maximum total precipitation correspond to the total annual precipitation for the driest and wettest years, respectively*

Table 5. Detailed Climate Characteristics				
	CIMIS Station #146 - Belridge, 2005-2024			
Month/Time	**Average Precipitation, Inches**	**Average Reference Evapotranspiration (ET_o), Inches**	**Average Minimum Temperature, °F**	**Average Maximum Temperature, °F**
January	1.10	1.56	37.07	59.39
February	0.92	2.47	39.87	65.26
March	0.79	4.05	43.17	69.75
April	0.65	5.61	46.95	76.03
May	0.29	7.35	52.49	83.36
June	0.10	8.03	58.82	91.52
July	0.17	8.28	63.75	98.07
August	0.08	7.45	62.24	96.78
September	0.11	5.62	58.19	90.94
October	0.15	3.88	49.99	80.29
November	1.25	2.17	41.11	68.43
December	0.96	1.44	36.40	59.52
Wet Season* (Nov-Apr)	0.95	2.83	40.76	66.40
Dry Season* (May-Oct)	0.15	6.77	57.58	90.16
Extreme Conditions (if applicable) [e.g., 100-year event]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet season is defined for November through April. Dry season is defined for May through October.				
NA = Not applicable				

2.2 Operational characteristics

2.2.1 Operating rules and regulations

Belridge Water Storage District Rules and Regulations for Distribution and Use of Water (April 13, 1999 revision) (**Appendix D**) are used as a guideline for the operation and delivery of water to landowners in the District. The rules contain procedures to distribute irrigation water in a fair and equitable manner to the users. Further, Water Supply Contracts are the mechanism by which Water Users obtain a water supply from the District. The Water Supply Contract establishes, among other things, a Water User's Annual Entitlement of SWP water, a point-of-delivery (i.e., turnout), and delivery schedule.

BWSD follows the same general procedure for water ordering with its Water Users that KCWA requires of its Member Units, as well as what DWR requires of KCWA. Water Users are required to submit weekly orders showing the delivery rate (a 24-hour continuous uniform flow in gpm), required at each of the designated turnouts. District staff then convert Water Users' cumulative orders from gallons per minute (gpm) to cubic feet per second (cfs) prior to placing orders with KCWA. Change orders must be requested 48 hours in advance. BWSD is also a member of the Westside District Water Authority Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WDWA GSA), which manages the District's compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). **Figure 5** shows a map of BWSD's location within WDWA GSA. In addition, landowners with irrigated acreage within BWSD receive coverage under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) and the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) Salt and Nitrate Control Programs through participation with the Westside Water Quality Coalition (WWQC). Both WDWA GSA and WWQC are managed by Westside Water Authority (WWA), which is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed by BWSD, Berrenda Mesa Water District (BMWD), Lost Hills Water District (LHWD), and Dudley Ridge Water District (DRWD).

BWSD operates a centralized water ordering system**.** Water orders are placed daily via telephone, fax or email to the District office and are recorded by staff in Operations or Water Resources Management. Water Orders are then processed, and a Water Operator then coordinates deliveries based on demand and water flow capacity of the distribution system. The District operates a flexible "arranged demand" water delivery system, thus the Water Operators' duties become less routine and oriented more toward the Water User. There are no restrictions on how often a grower can request water, but the quantity of water taken during a season is restricted to the grower's water allocation. The only restriction on maximum flowrate is the limitation of the delivery structures.

Water Users with micro-irrigation systems may request irrigation water on an arranged demand (availability of water on request as consumed by the crop - typically from daily to every 2-3 days). Therefore, water order lead times may vary depending on the time of year, system capacity to move the water, and where water is needed in the system. For example, Water Users close to the water source, next to a large canal, and early in the season would have a greater probability of receiving water on short notice than Water Users at the end of the canal, away from the water source, and in the middle of the summer. The District's goal is to supply water to the Water User when the water is needed for the crop.

2.2.2 Water delivery measurements or calculations

BWSD employs a variety of water measurement methods. DWR operates and maintains the venturi flowmeters installed at each of District's three SWP delivery points (Bel 1A, Bel 3 and Bel 5). Measurements are recorded daily. Deliveries from District facilities are metered at each lateral and measured at each individual turnout by propeller flowmeters. The propeller meters read in both instantaneous flow and totalizer readings for volume. The District flowmeters are read regularly and correlated to the daily flow rate and monthly total volume measured by DWR for the same time period.

The District maintains software that allows the District to track daily water deliveries and water transactions within the District, calculate water costs and provide for a more standardized billing process. The software has also created a database of landowner information including cropping patterns, water transfers, water usage, property ownership, water contract information, and historical water use.

The District has installed and continues to upgrade a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system on its pump stations, turnouts, and at various locations along its distribution canals. This system is used to remotely monitor and control a plant or equipment. The SCADA system gathers information (such as if a motor failure occurs on a pump), transfers the information back to a central site, alerts the home station that a failure has occurred. The current system requires manual efforts to analyze the collected data, but the District is in the process of upgrading the SCADA system to automate any necessary analysis, which will then be displayed in a logical and organized fashion to District staff. The SCADA system also allows district staff to view water levels in forebays and afterbays. Once the system is fully upgraded, it will have the added benefit of collecting, displaying, and storing real time pump efficiency (kwh/AF) and motor information (temperature, vibration, etc). At present, this feature is limited to certain locations within BWSD.

The DWR-owned California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather station located in Belridge (CIMIS station #146), gives landowners real time and historical data reports. Data is retrieved each day including reference Evapotranspiration (ETo), solar radiation, net radiation, air temperature, soil temperature, vapor pressure/relative humidity, precipitation, and wind speed which can be viewed at any time. CIMIS has helped farmers with irrigation scheduling, duration, quantity and other important factors since its development.

A grower's water use to date and remaining allocation is calculated and maintained using the District's water management software (Latis). Currently, the District is working on upgrading this platform to add features and functions that will improve staff collaboration across all internal team functions. In addition, DWR maintains records of daily diversions to the District and records of all diversions, water quality, and storage operations related to the SWP. Operational reports are distributed weekly and monthly to the District and published annually in the DWR Bulletin 132.

On average, operational losses account for less than 1% of the total deliveries in the District. ~4% of the District’s total annual contract supply (Table A) is withheld as “Operations Water” to cover operational losses. BWSD expended considerable resources in the early 2000s to purchase and install new open-flow and in-line flow meters at District facilities. This program decreased measured losses and improved metering accuracy. Operations Water that exceeds actual annual operations losses is either sold to water

users in the District or banked by the District to cover losses in dry years when the SWP allocation is low.

2.2.3 Water rate schedules and billing

The annual payment obligation for Entitlement water for a Water User or "Buyer" is composed of several components, which can be placed in two general categories: (1) the cost of the water, and (2) the cost to deliver water within the District. The cost of water is established for each acre-foot of water under a Water Supply Contract and varies slightly depending upon the Aqueduct Turnout from which deliveries are made (**Table 6**). This cost encompasses the cost of SWP water including any SWP variable costs.

The charge to deliver water in the District varies depending upon location and includes fixed costs (such as District capital, O&M, etc.) and District variable costs such as those associated with pumping (e.g., power).

The total unit cost per acre-foot is dependent upon point-of-delivery location, capital obligations, and pumping lift.

No later than November of each year, the District shall issue to each landowner a statement setting forth the total annual obligation. The annual obligation shall be payable in two installments. The first installment, equal to sixty percent (60%) of the total obligation, shall be due and payable no later than December. The second installment, representing the remaining forty percent (40%) of the total charges, shall be due and payable no later than June.

Concurrent with the issuance of the November statement, the District shall provide a deferral election notice, pursuant to which landowners may elect to defer a portion of their annual obligation to a later date.

Each year, the Agency establishes the allowable deferral amount for its member units and typically communicates the allocation by the first week of December. Upon receipt of the confirmed deferral amount, District staff shall issue a revised invoice to those landowners who have elected to defer, reflecting the first installment reduced by the deferral amount. The deferred amount shall be due and payable no later than March.

Adjustments related to prior years deliveries and Water Charges are performed independently of the annual billings.

Table 6. 2025 BWSD Rate Structure

Entitlement Per Acre-Foot											
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 5-2A1	Zone 5-2A2	Zone 5-2B1	Zone 5-2B2	Zone 5-3	Zone 6	Zone 7	Industrial
KCWA	$150.73	$150.73	$150.73	$141.68	$141.68	$141.68	$141.68	$141.68	$150.73	$150.73	$141.68
State Variable	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66
Delivery: Power	$28.46	$49.71	$28.46	-	-	-	-	-	$49.71	$49.71	-
Delivery: O&M	$24.00	$24.00	$24.00	-	-	$0.13	$0.13	$0.13	$24.00	$24.00	-
Overhead	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.25	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24
Overhead Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$251.09	$272.34	$251.09	$189.59	$189.58	$189.71	$189.71	$189.71	$272.34	$272.34	$189.58

Top Contract Water Per Acre-Foot											
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 5-2A1	Zone 5-2A2	Zone 5-2B1	Zone 5-2B2	Zone 5-3	Zone 6	Zone 7	Industrial
KCWA	$150.73	$150.73	$150.73	$141.68	$141.68	$141.68	$141.68	$141.68	$150.73	$150.73	-
State Variable	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	$25.66	-
Delivery: Power	$ 28.46	$49.71	$28.46	-	-	-	-	-	$ 49.71	$ 49.71	-
Delivery: O&M	$ 24.00	$24.00	$24.00	-	-	$0.13	$0.13	$0.13	$24.00	$24.00	-
Overhead	$ 22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	$22.24	-
Overhead Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$251.09	$272.34	$251.09	$189.58	$189.58	$189.71	$189.71	$189.71	$272.34	$272.34	-

2.2.4 Water Shortage Allocation Policy and Drought Management Plan

The District relies on water transfers, supplemental water purchases, and groundwater banking programs as its primary mechanism for enduring periods of drought. Unlike farmers in other areas who can fallow land during periods of drought and/or rely upon usable groundwater supplies, farmers in BWSD have permanent plantings (e.g., trees and vines) that require a minimum water supply to keep alive. In water short years these farmers use deficit irrigation (the application of water below full crop-water requirements) to reduce irrigation water use or provide supplies from the aforementioned water banks. Use of deficit irrigation can result in reduced crop yields and, if taken to the extreme, no crop yield as well as long-term damage to the crop.

Determining Drought Severity

The District's primary source of water is imported surface water via the SWP. In the fall of each year, DWR operations' staff review current Project storage and projected deliveries through the end of the year and develop allocation projections for the following year based on a range of forecasted hydrology. DWR declares the initial allocation forecast for the following year on December 1st. This allocation is adjusted as the hydrology dictates.

District management maintains a close relationship with KCWA and DWR operations' staff and uses these projections to determine water supply availability and level of drought severity. These projections are conveyed to District landowners for use in planning their farming operations and estimating supplemental water needs

Water Shortage Allocation

During water short years, a water user's annual entitlement will be reduced pro-rata in the proportion the water user's annual entitlement bears to the District's total.

Alternative Water Supplies

When SWP water allocations are reduced, the District is proactive in seeking and securing supplemental water supplies. Since 2009, the District has collaborated in securing additional water with four other agricultural water districts that also rely heavily on the SWP for its water supplies: (1) Berrenda Mesa Water District, (2) Dudley Ridge Water District, (3) Lost Hills Water District, and (4) Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District. Due to their common location on the west side of the southern San Joaquin Valley, the five districts are informally referred to as the Westside Districts or Westside 5.

Revenues and Expenditures

The majority of the District's expenses are DWR charges that are fixed costs regardless of the amount of water delivered by SWP. As the SWP allocation gets reduced, the actual cost of water to the water users proportionally increases. For example, the District was expected to spend $20.4 million for its 2025 SWP water supply. At 100% allocation, this would equate to approximately $167/AF, but at the 2025 allocation of 50%, the unit charge

rises to over $335/AF. In addition, at lower SWP allocations, demand for supplemental water increases, which results in higher unit costs to water users within that market.

Enforcement Methods of Allocation Policies

BWSD has not had to enforce any wasteful water practices. The price of water to BWSD landowners is among the highest anywhere in the state. Landowners are aware of this and use the water wisely. If necessary, the District would shut off service to any landowner deemed to be wasting water.

3. Quantity of Water Uses

3.1 Agriculture Water Use

The primary use of the applied water within BWSD is to meet the evapotranspiration rates of the planted crops. The overall crop requirement also takes into consideration the leaching requirements (how much water leaches into the soil from the root zone) and the effective precipitation (how much precipitation is used by the crops). For consistency across years, this report makes use of DWR's Statewide Crop Mapping dataset for 2021-2024[4], which utilizes Land IQ satellite imagery for its base dataset. For 2025, to remain as consistent as possible with the previous years, Land IQ data was used to calculate crop estimates. **Table 7** provides estimates for crop water use within the District. The following methodology and related assumptions were used in calculating these estimates:

- To account for local climate variations and determine whether a year was categorized as "Dry", "Typical", or "Wet", total precipitation was calculated for the years 2000 to 2025, ranked in ascending order from driest to wettest year, divided into three equal bins (0-33%, 33-66%, 66-100%), and assigned a relevant category of "Dry", "Typical", or "Wet".
- Satellite imagery tends to over classify fields, leading to an excessive amount of crop categories. To account for staff and budget constraints, a Pareto-style cumulative sum with a 95% threshold was used. This allowed staff to account for over 95% of irrigated acreage in the District without having to use additional resources to account for all the outliers.
- Crop evapotranspiration (ETc) was derived from the Irrigation Training & Research Center's (ITRC) ETc Table for Irrigation District Water Balances[5], Zone 15. ETc estimates for 2021 and 2022 utilized Typical Year values from Zone 15, 2023, 2024, and 2025 utilized Wet Year values.
- Where specific crop types were not represented within the ITRC ETc data, a proxy was used instead. These proxies are noted in **Table 7** where applicable.

[4] More information on the DWR State Crop Mapping dataset can be found online at: Statewide Crop Mapping - Dataset - California Natural Resources Agency Open Data.
[5] More information on the ITRC data can be found online at: Cal Poly - ITRC - Evapotranspiration Data

- Leaching requirements vary significantly by crop, soil type, water salinity, and other factors. For the purposes of these estimates, a leaching requirement of 10 percent of the crop water requirement was assigned District-wide.
- Effective precipitation was calculated using data from CIMIS station #146 Belridge, and using relationships described in DWR's Effective Precipitation, 1989, MacGillivray and Jones[6].

Calculating the overall crop water requirement in the District is a highly complex task that requires substantial work to be done accurately. Much of the data to calculate crop water requirements can even vary on a field-to-field basis. In addition to the simplified approach to determining leaching requirements for the crops, other sources of error stem from using ETc proxies, using precipitation data from a single station, and any error/assumptions embedded in the equations used. To this end, the values provided below should be understood as *estimates*. Furthermore, these crop usage values may diverge from those reported in the WDWA GSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) due to differences in geographic scope, distinct modeling assumptions, and standardized regional datasets required for Kern County Subbasin-wide coordination.

Table 7. Agricultural Crop Water Needs

2021 (Typical Year)

Crop	Area (acres)	ET Crop (ft)	Effective Precipitation (ft)	Crop Water Requirement (AF)	Leaching Percentage (%)	Estimated Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Requirement (AF)
Pistachios	13,845	3.10	0.17	40,503	10	4,050	44,553
Almonds	10,922	3.48	0.17	36,171	10	3,617	39,788
Citrus	2,660	3.27	0.17	8,232	10	823	9,055
Young Perennial Fruits & Nuts	1,440	3.32*	0.17	4,534	10	453	4,988
Totals	**28,867**	**-**	**-**	**89,440**	**-**	**8,944**	**98,384**

2022 (Typical Year)

Crop	Area (acres)	ET Crop (ft)	Effective Precipitation (ft)	Crop Water Requirement (AF)	Leaching Percentage (%)	Estimated Leaching Requirement (AF)	Total Crop Water Requirement (AF)
Pistachios	15,628	3.10	0.13	46,294	10	4,629	50,923
Almonds	5,825	3.48	0.13	19,505	10	1,950	21,455
Young Perennial Fruits & Nuts	5,109	3.32*	0.13	16,276	10	1,628	17,903
Citrus	2,660	3.27	0.13	8,329	10	833	9,162
Totals	**29,222**	**-**	**-**	**90,404**	**-**	**9,040**	**99,444**

2023 (Wet Year)

Crop	Area (acres)	ET Crop (ft)	Effective Precipitation (ft)	Crop Water Requirement (AF)	Leaching Percentage (%)	Estimated Leaching	Total Crop Water

[6] More information on how effective precipitation was calculated can be found on page 31 of the following document: Microsoft Word - CA Report XVII.doc

Table 7. Agricultural Crop Water Needs							
						Requirement (AF)	**Requirement (AF)**
Pistachios	15,628	3.23	0.68	49,996	10	5,000	54,996
Citrus	3,574	2.25	0.68	5,614	10	561	6,175
Almonds	3,049	3.43	0.68	8,390	10	839	9,229
Pomegranates	2,000	2.25**	0.68	3,141	10	314	3,455
Totals	**28,224**	**-**	**-**	**67,141**	**-**	**6,714**	**73,855**
2024 (Wet Year)							
Crop	**Area (acres)**	**ET Crop (ft)**	**Effective Precipitation (ft)**	**Crop Water Requirement (AF)**	**Leaching Percentage (%)**	**Estimated Leaching Requirement (AF)**	**Total Crop Water Requirement (AF)**
Pistachios	19,615	3.10	0.35	53,803	10	5,380	59,184
Almonds	4,372	3.43	0.35	13,440	10	1,344	14,783
Citrus	3,768	2.25	0.35	7,134	10	713	7,847
Pomegranates	2,012	2.25**	0.35	3,809	10	381	4,190
Totals	**29,766**	**-**	**-**	**78,185**	**-**	**7,819**	**86,004**
2025 (Wet Year)							
Crop	**Area (acres)**	**ET Crop (ft)**	**Effective Precipitation (ft)**	**Crop Water Requirement (AF)**	**Leaching Percentage (%)**	**Estimated Leaching Requirement (AF)**	**Total Crop Water Requirement (AF)**
Pistachios	19,615	3.10	0.03	60,070	10	6,007	66,077
Almonds	4,372	3.43	0.03	14,836	10	1,484	16,320
Citrus	3,433	2.25	0.03	7,597	10	760	8,357
Pomegranates	2,012	2.25**	0.03	4,451	10	445	4,897
Totals	**29,432**	**-**	**-**	**86,955**	**-**	**8,696**	**95,650**

** "Miscellaneous Deciduous" used as a proxy for Young Perennial Fruits & Nuts' ETc value*
*** "Citrus" used as a proxy for Pomegranate's ETc value*

3.2 Environmental Water Use

BWSD does not provide any water for environmental uses.

3.3 Recreational Water Use

BWSD does not provide any water for recreational uses.

3.4 Municipal and Industrial Use

Approximately <1% of BWSD's water supplies are provided for industrial use, including oil and gas operations.

3.5 Groundwater Recharge Use

No groundwater recharge resources within the District are supported by the District's water supplies; however, the District participates in the Pioneer and Berrenda Mesa Spreading Grounds banking projects. In addition, one landowner participates in the Kern Water Bank Authority. All projects are outside of the District and are on the Kern River alluvial fan.

3.6 Transfer and Exchange Use

As mentioned in Section 2.2.4 Water Shortage Allocation Policy and Drought Management Plan, the District relies on transfers and exchanges to supplement its annual water supply. When SWP water allocations are reduced, the District is proactive in seeking and securing supplemental water supplies. Since 2009, the District has collaborated in securing additional water with four other agricultural water districts that also rely heavily on the SWP for its water supplies: (1) Berrenda Mesa Water District, (2) Dudley Ridge Water District, (3) Lost Hills Water District, and (4) Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District.

3.7 Other Water Use

There are no other water uses in the District.

4. Quantity and Quality of the Water Resources of the Agricultural Water Supplier

4.1 Water Supply Quantity

4.1.1 Surface Water Supply

Under its enabling legislation, KCWA was granted the primary power to acquire and contract water supplies, control stormwater, reclaim water, reclaim land, and protect groundwater quality in Kern County. The Agency is a State Water Contractor and obtains water from the SWP for delivery to its 13 member agencies (Member Units), of which BWSD is one. BWSD's original 1967 Table A water supply contract with KCWA provided for an annual contract of 163,000 AF of water. Since then, BWSD has transferred a total of 41,492 AF of Table A contract water to other agencies. BWSD chose to transfer a portion of its Table A contract to reduce SWP costs as the contracted supply exceeded demand in BWSD. BWSD's annual Table A contract water presently stands at 121,508 AF of which only 60,754 was delivered in 2025 (water supply). The current water demands are approximately 95,000 AF per year.

The District further can purchase water through various State and locally operated markets, several of which serve as important supplies for groundwater recharge; however, the availability of these supplies has diminished over time. A summary of the District's water supplies can be found in **Table 8.**

Table 8. Surface Water Supplies					
Source	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
CVP Class 1 Contracts	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-1914 Rights	0	0	0	0	0
SWP Water Contract	6,075	6,075	121,508	48,603	60,754
SWP Supplemental Water	11,583	7,606	51,003	30,726	32,015
CVP Supplemental	1,257	1,582	3,000	16,607	3,500
Kern River	1,968	3,040	68,935	0	0
Banked Water Recharge	0	0	-124,786	-16,406	-2,702
Banked Water Recovery	55,416	51,542	740	1,898	0
*Carryover**	*29,076*	*22,470*	*12,629*	*32,330*	*39,609*
Total Supply	**76,299**	**69,845**	**120,400**	**81,428**	**93,567**
**Carryover water represents unused portions of prior-year SWP allocations that may be available for delivery in subsequent years, subject to project operations and hydrologic conditions. Carryover does not increase the District's long-term average water supply but provides limited interannual operational flexibility. To this end, Carryover is included for its importance in mitigating drought conditions but is not included in the Total Supply value.*					

4.1.2 Groundwater Supply

Due to naturally occurring poor groundwater quality due to elevated salinity, only a few private groundwater wells exist within the District. These wells have historically supplied limited amounts of water for blending with SWP water, usually during shortage years. Due to the limited amount of groundwater used, the District does not track groundwater pumping. Furthermore, satellite imagery resources such as Land IQ or OpenET are unable to effectively delineate how much groundwater is used within the District due to the quantity of surface water imports exceeding the modeled evapotranspiration demand within BWSD. Additional information regarding the District's groundwater supply and water quality can be found within WDWA GSA's 2025 Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Sections 8.4 Basin Setting: Groundwater Conditions)[7].

Deep percolation amounts are unknown in BWSD. Estimates of District wide deep percolation from water balance calculations included later show negative deep percolation for some years (in error as discussed later). Deep percolation estimates from USDA soil moisture monitoring demonstration projects in the District historically show a very low percentage of applied water. BWSD, via its membership in WDWA GSA, is incorporated into a sophisticated Kern County Subbasin-wide groundwater model

[7] A copy of the WDWA GSA 2025 GSP can be found online at: https://www.westsidedwa.org/2025-westside-district-water-authority-gsa-groundwater-sustainability-plan.

(C2VSimFG-Kern) which provides modeled results for groundwater pumping, natural return flows, and agricultural return flow fractions. Additional information on the Kern County Subbasin water budget and model can be found within the WDWA GSA 2025 GSP in Section 9: Water Budget and Appendix H: Model and Water budget Supplemental and Supporting Documentation.

As previously mentioned, the District participates in the Berrenda Mesa Spreading Grounds and Pioneer groundwater banking projects to supplement water supplies during dry years. The amount BWSD can recover from both banking projects varies annually depending on demand downstream in the California Aqueduct, hydrologic conditions, and other factors. Currently, the District has banked a little over 100,000 AF in these projects on behalf of water users. Both banking projects are operated and maintained by KCWA.

4.1.3 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

BWSD is located within the Kern Subbasin as delineated under California's Groundwater Bulletin 118. The District's compliance under SGMA, passed in 2014, is managed through the Westside District Water Authority Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WDWA GSA). Groundwater conditions, sustainability objectives, monitoring networks, water budgets, and management actions applicable to lands served by the District are comprehensively addressed in the WDWA GSA 2025 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The District relies on the GSP as the controlling technical and regulatory document for groundwater management within the District. For detailed information regarding BWSD's compliance with SGMA, please reference the WDWA GSA 2025 GSP.

4.1.4 Delta Plan Consistency

To demonstrate a measurable reduction in reliance on Delta exports, in compliance with Policy WR P1 in the Delta Reform Act, historical and projected water supplies were analyzed using a consistent baseline and comparative framework. Baseline supplies were defined as the average annual water supplies sourced from the Delta over the 1996-2015 period. This baseline represents long-term observed conditions and serves as the reference point for evaluating changes over time.

To illustrate recent trends, five-year average water supplies were calculated for the reporting periods corresponding to prior AWMPs (2011-2015, 2016-2020, and 2021-2025). These averages reflect operational and hydrologic variability while demonstrating changes in supply composition and reliance on Delta exports over successive planning cycles. Future conditions were evaluated using scenarios from DWR's *The State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report 2025*[8] specifically the 2043 50 percent Level of Concern (LOC) and 2043 95 percent LOC scenarios. To ensure consistency between modeled and observed data, modeled deliveries for the District during the 1996-2015 period were first

[8] A copy of The State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report 2025 can be found online at: State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR) 2025 - Draft DCR 2025 Main Report - California Natural Resources Agency Open Data.

extracted and compared to observed baseline supplies. These data were then used to develop a scaling factor based on the ratio between modeled and observed deliveries for that baseline period. Once calculated, the scaling factor was applied to the baseline supplies' value to project future supplies to 2043 under the 50 percent LOC and 95 percent LOC conditions.

The results show that the District has continued to reduce reliance on Delta water supplies with a downward trend across the past 30 years (**Figure 6**). For this most recent AWMP update (2021-2025) average Delta supplies were lower than both the 50 percent and 95 percent LOC projections for 2043 (**Table 9**).

Table 9. Comparison of Historic Average Annual Delta Supplies vs. Projected Average Annual Delta Supplies

Value	Baseline Delta Supply (1996-2015)	2020 AWMP Average Delta Supply	2025 AWMP Average Delta Supply	2043 50% LOC Projected Delta Supply	2043 95% LOC Projected Delta Supply
Average Annual Supply (AF)	106,424	100,449	75,190	94,191	81,914
Percent of Baseline Supply	100%	94%	71%	89%	77%
Percent Reduction in Supply	0%	6%	29%	11%	23%

4.1.5 Other Water Supplies

The District does not have other water supplies outside those previously outlined.

4.1.6 Drainage from the Water Supplier's Service Area

The land serviced by BWSD does not have issues with subsurface drainage water.

4.2 Water Supply Quality

4.2.1 Surface Water Supply

BWSD has not had any water quality problems that have limited the use of the SWP water within the District. The District does not monitor the surface water quality of its imported water as the water used within the District is sourced from the SWP and other agencies hold responsibility for analyzing this water. The DWR has an on-going monitoring program that analyzes the water within the SWP monthly. This water is sampled at several locations along the Aqueduct and tested for electrical conductivity, standard minerals, selected trace elements, and chemical residue. **Table 10** presents recent water quality data that has been averaged across each year for a selection of representative analytes for the years 2021 through 2025. Where data was insufficient, either due to values falling below the respective analyte's reporting limit, or due to a lack of sampling, "NA" is reported for that

year and analyte. These results stem from the Kettleman CK-21 Station (ID: KA017226) upstream of the District.

The water quality from the SWP is generally very good for irrigation purposes, but even good quality water often contains some salt. The ET process returns water to the atmosphere but leaves the salts behind in the soil. To avoid damaging buildup of salt in the crop root zone, water more than the crops' ET is required. The amount of excess water needed, known as the leaching requirement, varies with the crop, soil, climate, and quality of the applied water and is used as an indicator of the minimum amount of water needed to flush salts from the root zone.

Table 10. Average Water Quality Measurements

Parameter	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alkalinity (Total)	mg/L as CaCO3	92.8	89.8	63.0	69.3	80.9
Aluminum (Total)	mg/L	79.8	86.6	520	179	97.6
Ammonia (Total)	mg/L as N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antimony (Total)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic (Total)	mg/L	2.96	2.97	1.95	1.60	1.45
Barium (Total)	mg/L	42.4	40.6	38.5	35.9	34.3
Boron (Dissolved)	mg/L	0.19	0.17	NA	NA	0.14
Bromide (Dissolved)	mg/L	0.28	0.28	NA	NA	0.19
Calcium (Dissolved)	mg/L	23.7	23.9	17.2	18.5	21.5
Chloride (Dissolved)	mg/L	91.4	82.9	38.9	62.4	62.1
Chromium (Total)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conductance (EC)	uS/cm	607	573	561	427	441
Copper (Total)	mg/L	2.74	1.87	2.67	2.15	1.97
Hardness (Dissolved)	mg/L as CACO3	122	120	82	93	105
Iron (Total)	mg/L	91.7	86.1	754	266	179
Magnesium (Dissolved)	mg/L	15.2	14.5	9.17	11.2	12.4
Manganese (Total)	mg/L	31	NA	58	24	10.1
Nickel (Total)	mg/L	1.79	1.67	3.81	NA	1.46
Nitrate + Nitrite (Dissolved)	mg/L as N	NA	NA	0.59	NA	0.87
Organic Carbon (Dissolved)	mg/L as C	3.98	5.41	4.94	3.54	3.65
Organic Carbon (Total)	mg/L as C	3.90	5.48	4.63	3.46	3.65
pH		8.46	8.56	7.78	7.92	7.85
Phosphate, Ortho (Dissolved)	mg/L as P	0.10	NA	0.10	0.10	0.08
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.07
Selenium (Total)	mg/L	1.61	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (Dissolved)	mg/L	69.8	65.5	31.6	46.8	46.9
Sulfate (Dissolved)	mg/L	38.7	37.0	34.9	35.4	38.0
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	330	314	203	241	256
Zinc (Total)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

4.2.2 Source Water Quality Monitoring Practices

BWSD's primary water supply comes from the SWP. DWR maintains records of all water diversions, water quality, and storage operations related to the SWP. Operational reports are distributed weekly and monthly to the District and published annually in Bulletin 132. DWR maintains water quality standards for its downstream urban users (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Central Coast Water Authority). DWR maintains an automated sampling station at Check 21 (just upstream from the District turnouts) that records electrical conductivity, water temperature, and turbidity daily. Moreover, grab samples are taken monthly. Total Dissolved Solid concentrations in the SWP water provided to the District generally range from 200 to 500 mg/L, which is suitable for agricultural use. **Table 11** provides a summary of the constituents sampled by DWR.

Table 11. Constituents sampled by DWR at the Check-21 Station between 2021-2025

Constituent	Units	Standard
Total Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	Std Method 2320 B (Filtered)
Dissolved Aluminum	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Aluminum	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Ammonia	mg/L as N	EPA 350.1 (DWR Modified)
Dissolved Antimony	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Antimony	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Arsenic	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Arsenic	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Total Barium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Beryllium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Beryllium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Boron	mg/L	EPA 200.7 (D)
Dissolved Bromide	mg/L	EPA 300.0 28d Hold
Dissolved Cadmium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Cadmium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Calcium	mg/L	EPA 200.7 (D)
Dissolved Chloride	mg/L	EPA 300.0 28d Hold
Dissolved Chromium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Chromium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Specific Conductance	µS/cm @ 25 °C	Std Method 2510 B (Filtered)
Dissolved Copper	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Copper	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Hardness	mg/L as CaCO3	Std Method 2340 B (D)
Dissolved Iron	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Iron	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Lead	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Lead	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Magnesium	mg/L	EPA 200.7 (D)
Dissolved Manganese	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Manganese	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)

Table 11. Constituents sampled by DWR at the Check-21 Station between 2021-2025		
Constituent	**Units**	**Standard**
Dissolved Mercury	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (Hg Dissolved)
Dissolved Nickel	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Nickel	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Nitrate	mg/L	EPA 300.0 28d Hold
Dissolved Nitrate + Nitrite	mg/L as N	Std Method 4500-NO3-F (DWR Modified)
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L as C	EPA 415.3 (D)
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L as C	EPA 415.3 (T)
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	EPA 365.4 (DWR Modified)
Dissolved Selenium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Selenium	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Silver	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Silver	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)
Dissolved Sodium	mg/L	EPA 200.7 (D)
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Std Method 2540 C
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	EPA 160.2
Volatile Suspended Solids	mg/L	EPA 160.4
Dissolved Sulfate	mg/L	EPA 300.0 28d Hold
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	EPA 351.2 (DWR Modified)
Dissolved Zinc	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (D)
Total Zinc	mg/L	EPA 200.8 (T)

4.2.3 Groundwater Supply

Groundwater resources within the District are characterized by naturally occurring poor water quality, specifically high salinity and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) levels. Due to these naturally degraded conditions, the underlying groundwater is generally unsuitable for agricultural beneficial use without blending or prohibitively expensive treatment. Consequently, groundwater extraction for irrigation is minimal, and landowners rely primarily on imported surface water supplies.

For a comprehensive technical description of groundwater quality conditions, constituents of concern, and specific management strategies, please refer to Section 8.4 (Groundwater Conditions) of the WDWA GSA 2025 GSP.

4.2.4 Other Water Supplies

BWSD relies on surface water and highly limited groundwater supplies. There are no other water supplies used within the District. Effective precipitation values are estimated later in this document.

4.2.5 Drainage from the Water Supplier's Service Area

BWSD has no drainage water and therefore does not have any drainage reuse projects.

5. Water Accounting and Water Supply Reliability

5.1 Quantifying Inflows

5.1.1 Water Quantities

Table 12 provides information on the surface water supplies to the district from the CA Aqueduct from 2021-2025.

Table 12. Surface Water Supplies (AF)

Source	Diversion Restriction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SWP Water Contract	ESA & Delta BIOps	6,075	6,075	121,508	48,603	60,754
SWP Supplemental	ESA & Delta BIOps	11,583	7,606	51,003	30,726	32,015
CVP Supplemental	ESA & Delta BIOps	1,257	1,582	3,000	16,607	3,500
Kern River	NA	1,968	3,040	68,935	0	0
Banked water recovery	NA	55,416	51,542	740	1,898	0
Total		**76,299**	**69,845**	**245,186**	**97,834**	**96,269**

Notes:
ESA = Endangered Species Act
NA = Not Applicable
BiOps = Smelt and Salmon Biological Opinions

5.1.2 Other Water Sources Quantities

Effective precipitation is the only additional water source accounted for within the District (**Table 13**) Effective precipitation is calculated using empirically based methods and incorporated directly into the crop consumptive use estimates previously outlined in this document. It is shown here as an additional water source quantity for informational purposes only and is not additive to other water sources to avoid double-counting.

Table 13. Effective Precipitation Summary (AF)										
Month	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Gross (in)	Effective (AF)*	Gross (in)	Effective (AF)*	Gross (in)	Effective (AF)*	Gross (in)	Effective (AF)*	Gross (in)	Effective (AF)*
January	1.37	1,799	0.12	0	2.96	5,274	2.41	4,280	0.38	0
February	0	0	0.2	0	4.95	9,674	3.26	6,262	0.28	0
March	0.43	0	1.2	0	2.03	1,480	0.87	0	1.26	0
April	0.12	0	0.22	0	0	0	0.78	0	0.44	0
May	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0.19	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.71	0	0	0
July	0.07	0	0	0	0.85	0	0.71	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	1.37	0	0.04	0	0	0
September	0	0	1.57	0	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.41	0
October	0.73	971	0.31	333	0.1	8	0.06	0	0.73	990
November	0.09	0	0.49	0	0.22	0	0.46	0	3.58	6,929
December	1.54	2,183	2.15	3,606	1.78	2,665	0.34	0	2.04	3,379
Total	**4.35**	**4,953**	**6.26**	**3,940**	**15.42**	**19,101**	**4.25**	**10,542**	**4.61**	**11,298**

Note:
**Effective precipitation was calculated using data from CIMIS station #146 Belridge, and using relationships described in DWR's Effective Precipitation, 1989, MacGillivray and Jones.*

5.2 Quantification of Outflows

Table 14 summarizes all water uses in the District. The primary water use within BWSD is agriculture and demand is split between the crop water requirement and the leaching requirement. In years where water is plentiful, BWSD engages in groundwater banking to hedge against drought and provide a more sustainable water source for its landowners. Groundwater banking values, although not technically a demand, are provided in this table to summarize all outflows over the past 5-year period.

Table 14. Quantity of Water Use (AF)					
Water Use	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Crop Water Use					
1. Crop Water Requirement	89.440	90,404	67,141	78,185	86,955
2. Leaching Requirement	8,944	9,040	6,714	7,819	8,696
3. Cultural practices	0	0	0	0	0
Conveyance & Storage System					
4. Conveyance seepage	0	0	0	0	0
5. Conveyance evaporation	0	0	0	0	0
6. Conveyance operational spills	0	0	0	0	0
7. Reservoir evaporation	0	0	0	0	0
8. Reservoir seepage	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal and Industrial					
13. Municipal	0	0	0	0	0
14. Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Banking					
15. Groundwater Banking	0	0	124,786	16,406	2,702
Outside the District					
16. Transfers or Exchanges out of the service area (not included)	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use					
17. In-District Groundwater recharge*	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**98,384**	**99,444**	**198,641**	**102,410**	**98,353**

Note:

** Recharge outside District boundary is not accounted here.*

5.3 Overall Water Budget

Table 15 provides a summary of all water supplies in the District over the 5-year period, and **Table 16** provides an overall budget summary comparing water inflows and outflows within BWSD.

Table 15. Quantity of Water Supplies (AF)					
Water Supplies	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
1. Surface Water	76,299	69,845	245,186	97,834	96,269
2. Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**76,299**	**69,845**	**245,186**	**97,834**	**96,269**

Table 16. Water Budget Summary (AF)					
Water Accounting	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
1. Subtotal of Water Supplies	76,299	69,845	245,186	97,834	96,269
2. Subtotal of Water Uses*	98,384	99,444	198,641	102,410	98,353
3. Drain Water Leaving Service Area	-	-	-	-	-
Excess Deep Percolation**	-22,085	-29,599	46,545	-4,576	-2084
(Deficit Irrigation)					
**Effective precipitation is incorporated directly into crop consumptive use values, and therefore is not included in the subtotal of water supplies to avoid double counting*					
***Calculated from lines 2 and 3 subtracted from line 1*					

The District as a whole appears to be efficient with its water supply with the data suggesting a Total Water Use Efficiency (TWUE) of approximately 102% for 2025 and an average TWUE of 112% between 2021 and 2025. While these numbers are inaccurate, it shows that there is not significant excess water supplied to the District in most years. This average is heavily skewed by 2021 and 2022, which were both dry years. Given over 95% of crops within BWSD are permanent, it is likely that landowners were unable to meet their crop consumptive water needs for these years due to hydrologic constraints.

In addition, discrepancies between crop consumptive use and observed water supplies are due to a variety of other factors ranging from using ETc proxies for crop calculations, using precipitation data from a single station, relying on satellite imagery for crop acreage estimates, human error, and more. To this end, as mentioned prior, all results should be understood as *estimates* calculated under the constraints of limited resources.

5.4 Water Supply Reliability

BWSD's uses water from groundwater banking projects located in the Kern River alluvial fan to supplement SWP supplies, primarily in years of SWP delivery deficiencies. The maximum amount the District can extract from both banking projects annually varies based on downstream demand in the California Aqueduct. Additional storage would further increase water supply reliability, either via increased allocations for these projects or through access to other groundwater banking projects located outside the District's boundaries.

Given the majority of water in BWSD is sourced via the SWP, water supply reliability for the District is tied to that of the SWP and is best described in DWR's report: "The State Water Project Draft Delivery Reliability Report 2025" dated December 2025[9].

6. Climate Change

Within the five-year horizon of this Plan, the District is more concerned about the reliability of the SWP water supply than it is about climate change, although it recognizes the two are connected. The potential effects of climate change, which DWR projects to impact both BWSD's service area and result in statewide changes that could affect the SWP and its water supplies in the longer term, are a substantial concern beyond the planning horizon of this Plan.

DWR estimates indicate that California's Sierra Nevada snowpack, which has historically contained about 70% as much water[10], on average, as all of the state's reservoirs combined, will experience a 48-65% loss from the historical April 1 average by the end of the century[11]. Much of the precipitation is expected to fall as rain instead of snow during winter and cannot be stored in our current water systems for later use. The climate is also expected to become more variable and extreme, bringing additional, intensified droughts and floods. Thus, the District will need to prepare to adapt to greater variability and severity in weather patterns.

6.1 Potential Climate Change Effects

Within the next 20 years, DWR projects that climate change will affect water supplies, water demand, sea level rise, and the frequency and severity of flood events. The District must consider these projected impacts—many of which are already being observed in California and are evaluated in the most recent SWP Delivery Capability Report prepared by the DWR.

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[9] A copy of The State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report 2025 can be found online at: State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR) 2025 - Draft DCR 2025 Main Report - California Natural Resources Agency Open Data.

[10] Reported by the Public Policy Institute of California here: California's Snowpack Is the State's Biggest Reservoir—and It's Declining - Public Policy Institute of California

[11] More information on this statistic can be found on DWR's website here: Climate Change and Water

Projected Climate Change Impacts

1. **Water Demand** - Shorter winters, more frequent hot days and warm nights, and a longer irrigation season are expected to increase irrigation demand within the District. These conditions may also intensify competition for limited water supplies among SWP contractors and other users.
2. **Water Supply and Water Quality** - Reduced Sierra Nevada snowpack and earlier spring runoff are projected to decrease the reliability of surface water supplies. Earlier runoff timing may also affect reservoir operations and degrade water quality due to altered flow patterns and higher water temperatures.
3. **Sea Level Rise** - The Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta, through which the District's SWP supplies are conveyed, is increasingly vulnerable to sea level rise. Rising ocean levels are expected to increase salinity intrusion, place additional stress on Delta levees in low-lying areas, and heighten flood risk. These impacts may reduce the reliability and quality of water exports delivered to the District.
4. **Increased Frequency and Severity of Disasters** - Greater climate variability is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme events, including prolonged droughts and major flood events. These conditions may disrupt water supply reliability, damage infrastructure, and increase operational and emergency response costs.

6.2 Specific Points to Consider

Out of prudence, as the District continues to address near-term periods of water deficiency from the SWP during this planning cycle, it also must incorporate the following climate change impacts projected by DWR in its long-term planning efforts and coordination with DWR and the SWC:

1. **Increased irrigation demand.** Rising temperatures and more variable precipitation patterns are expected to increase crop water demands.
2. **Shifts in cropping patterns.** Some acreage may transition from permanent crops to annual or more flexible crop types in response to changing water availability and economic conditions.
3. **Reduced flexibility due to permanent crops.** Permanent crops, which currently comprise the majority of acreage within the District, are long-term investments that are difficult to fallow or replace. This reduces the District's ability to adapt quickly to water supply variability and changing climatic conditions.
4. **Increased flood risk.** More intense storm events and warmer winter rainfall are expected to increase flood risk, potentially affecting water supply reliability and damaging State and local water conveyance infrastructure.
5. **Declining snowpack.** Continued warming is projected to significantly reduce Sierra Neva snowpack and cause earlier runoff, resulting in decreased SWP supplies and reduced water availability for snowpack-dependent sources.

6. **Delta vulnerability.** The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is vulnerable to climate change impacts, particularly sea level rise. Higher sea levels may reduce the ability to export water using existing infrastructure, potentially decreasing water deliveries over time.

7. Water Use Efficiency Information

7.1 EWMP Implementation and Reporting

7.1.1 Critical EWMPs

(1) Water Measurement (Measure the volume of water delivered to customers with sufficient accuracy to comply with subdivision (a) of Section 531.10 and to implement paragraph (2).)

All of the turnout deliveries within the District are fully metered with propeller flowmeters which register both instantaneous and totalized flows. Meters are repaired and/or replaced as necessary. The District staff is capable of repairing these meters when required.

The District maintains daily delivery records for each turnout being used and maintains records of daily water orders from the SWP. A grower's water use to date and remaining allocation is maintained by the District's comprehensive database system (Latis) that the District has used for nearly ten years. The system helps manage water orders, water use, water supply, water contract information, and water delivery system information.

Staff measures all flow meters located at turnouts along distribution laterals from the canals. The operations superintendent generates a monthly Water Transaction Report from Latis for Water Users to view. This report shows deliveries and any other water related activity (i.e., transfers, exchanges, recharge, etc.) for water users to view. See Appendix 9 for an example of the monthly Water Transaction Report.

The District's obligation to measure water deliveries ends at the meter. The Latis system is proving to be very effective in assisting staff and management to manage and analyze a variety of water related data with the ultimate goal of efficiently managing District water supplies.

BWSD is confident its existing water measurement devices meet the ±12% accuracy standard, and replacement meters meet the ±5% accuracy standard.

In addition, the District is working on upgrading Latis to add features and functions that will improve staff collaboration across all internal team functions. Staff are actively working on this upgrade and will continue to do so throughout 2026 and beyond helping to further improve efficiencies, reduce redundancy, and improve landowner satisfaction.

This EWMP is being implemented at a satisfactory level.

(2) Volume-Based Pricing (Adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered.)

BWSD's contracts with its Water Users establish a fixed unit pricing (Volumetric Rate Structure - $/AF) payment structure for SWP water supplies. This pricing structure also includes District fixed and variable costs. Both SWP and District fixed and variable costs are charged on a contract basis (i.e., assuming that full contract amount is available in any year). By July, both SWP and District variable costs for the preceding water year are adjusted to actual usage. This methodology mirrors the payment and adjustment structure which KCWA applies to its Member Units and which DWR applies to its contractors. Full costs (unsubsidized) are recovered for SWP water supplies.

BWSD is one of the most advanced agricultural water districts when it comes to conservation due to the high price of water. Water charges are already sufficiently high enough to encourage the water users to conserve water without imposing additional penalties such as those that might be incurred from a tiered water pricing program. At this time, the District has determined that a tiered water pricing system is not feasible.

7.1.2 Conditional EWMPs

(1) Alternate Land Use (Facilitation of alternative land use for lands with exceptionally high water duties or whose irrigation contributes to significant problems, including problem drainage.)

By a mechanism known as the "Top Contract", Water Users in the Service Area take delivery of and pay for SWP water that cannot be delivered to the lands in portions of the District that are not currently served by District facilities. This has two benefits: 1) it provides a source to fund the District's annual obligation to KCWA to pay for said water; and 2) it allows the water to be put to beneficial use within the District.

The District has also participated in groundwater banking facilities that use lands located south of the District in a different alternative manner. Instead of growing crops, the District is banking water for future use.

BWSD will consider requests for alternative land uses. Most lands in BWSD are considered excellent for agricultural purposes. However, about 50% of the land in the District would require pumping lifts of 300+ feet for deliveries. Lift costs coupled with already high unit cost of water make construction of additional conveyance facilities cost prohibitive.

Other permanent transfers of SWP Table A contract water have occurred within Kern County. Generally, KCWA does not object to transfers of SWP Table A contract water among Member Units.

(2) Recycled Water Use (Facilitation of use of available recycled water that otherwise would not be used beneficially, meets health and safety criteria, and does not harm crops or soils.)

BWSD does not have access to any municipal recycled water sources.

A considerable amount of oilfield-waste water is produced from petroleum production in BWSD. This water generally contains high total dissolved solids (TDS) and high concentrations of other constituents of concern including boron and selenium. BWSD, in coordination with the other WWA entities, commissioned a brackish oil-field water reuse project to investigate the viability of developing a recycled water system for the District. Unfortunately, the cost associated with treating this water to a quality acceptable for agriculture purposes is prohibitive at this time. Adequate funds are currently not available, and are not expected to become available, for this EWMP to be locally cost-effective or technically feasible during the term of the AWMP. The District may reconsider this EWMP if grant funding (such as that made available via Proposition 4[12]), additional project partners, and/or treatment technology advancements improve the economic viability of the project.

(3) On-Farm Irrigation Capital Improvements (Facilitate financing of capital improvements for on-farm irrigation systems)

BWSD is a progressive district and along with its Water Users already have implemented the best available technology for conveying water to crops. The District could help Water Users secure financing of new irrigation systems through a lending institution; however, most are already efficient in applying water to their fields.

Thus, this EWMP is not technically feasible, and will not be implemented.

(4) Incentive Pricing Structure (Implement an incentive pricing structure that promotes one or more of the following goals: A. "More efficient water use at the farm level such that it reduces waste"; B. "Conjunctive use of groundwater"; D. "Reduction in problem drainage".)

Water marketing and transfers already occur routinely within the District and frequently outside the District within the KCWA in accordance with adopted policies. Water marketing, transfers and exchanges offer an opportunity to achieve both the reliability of the water supply and costs at levels economically viable for District water users. Through water transfers and/or exchanges, row crop farmers may release their water entitlement in dry years to permanent crop needs.

The District facilitates transfers and exchanges in accordance with the following priorities: 1) in-District transfers, 2) transfers within KCWA, and 3) transfers outside the KCWA. The District relies on these transfers and exchanges with other water entities to provide the

[12] More information on Proposition 4 can be found at the Legislative Analyst's Office website: The 2025-26 California Spending Plan: Proposition 4

necessary flexibility to optimize beneficial use of the water supplies available to the District.

This EWMP has been implemented and will continue with current practices.

(5) Infrastructure Improvements (Expand line or pipe distribution systems, construct regulatory reservoirs to increase distribution system flexibility and capacity, decrease maintenance, and reduce seepage)

BWSD's two main canals are concrete-lined although approximately 6 miles of the approximately 35 miles of canal has experienced minor damage due to localized soil collapse. The entire District has lined canals or pipelines. The two regulating reservoirs are lined with a clay liner. The District's two terminal reservoirs are unlined. However, given the way the canals are operated, little if any water spills into the unlined reservoirs. On the rare occasion when a spill occurs, most of the water is recovered and put back into the canal. Distribution system losses are so low (usually on the order of 1%), and additional improvements to reduce losses have been deemed to be locally cost effective.

The District's two main reservoirs (415 Reservoir and 500 Reservoir) are used primarily for short-term regulation of the District's two main pump stations (Pump Station 1A & 1B, respectively). Because of their relatively small storage capacities, long-term storage of surplus water is generally not applicable. To minimize pumping costs and energy bills during the summer peak energy period the combined storage of the 415 and 500 Reservoirs provides only one to two hours (1-2 hours) of curtailment pumping. As previously mentioned, studies by P&P have shown that the benefit-cost ratio for additional storage in the District is not economical under current conditions. However, should grants, low interest financing or other funding sources become available, BWSD will investigate additional storage facilities to expand load-shifting capability, regulation, and/or surplus water storage capabilities.

In addition, the District has seen a number of improvements to infrastructure over the past 5 years, including, but not limited to:

- 415 and 500 Canal concrete panel replacements
- Rehabilitation and replacement of pumps and motors at multiple pump stations
- Canal structure and gate rehabilitation work at multiple locations
- Traveling screen replacement and rehabilitation work at multiple locations
- Various pipeline repairs

BWSD does not plan to implement this EWMP during this planning cycle. But the District will continue to evaluate potential improvements for future plan cycles as technologies and funding opportunities change, such as those that may become available under Proposition 4.

There are no remaining improvements that can be made to BWSD facilities that are regularly used. This EWMP has been implemented at a satisfactory level. No further improvements are planned, and staff regularly maintain the District's infrastructure at an exemplary level.

(6) Order/Delivery Flexibility (Increase flexibility in water ordering by, and delivered to, water customers within operational limits)

BWSD already has flexibility in water ordering and delivery. Most water orders and deliveries are based on an arranged demand system where the frequency and duration is flexible. The rate of flow is flexible to the extent that capacity of the delivery system allows. The storage capacities inherent in the California Aqueduct and the District facilities allow BWSD to provide some flexibility in water ordering and delivery.

This EWMP has been implemented at a satisfactory level and will continue to be implemented by continuing the practices discussed in this section.

(7) Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems (Construct and operate supplier spill and tail-water systems)

Except in case of emergencies, BWSD does not experience operational spills from their canals or pipelines. Daily deliveries are matched with the ordered demand, utilizing different pumping configurations at Pump Stations 1A and 1B and other downstream control structures in the canal and distribution laterals. In the worst case, emergency spills at the end of the canal can be gravity fed back into the distribution system for beneficial use.

BWSD has implemented this EWMP previously at a satisfactory level and will continue to implement it by operating its existing canal spill re-capture systems after emergencies.

(8) Conjunctive Use (Increase planned conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater with the supplier service area)

BWSD currently has an active conjunctive use program, primarily through groundwater banking programs outside of the District. In dry years, the District can recover significant quantities of banked water on behalf of its customers to supplement SWP shortages.

The District has practiced conjunctive use of water for many years. Since the majority of planted crops are permanent, demand within BWSD remains relatively constant from year to year. In dry years, when supplies from the SWP are low, supply deficits are augmented with banked supplies and/or through purchases and transfers.

This EWMP has been implemented at a satisfactory level and will continue to be implemented by the practices described in this section.

(9) Automated Canal Controls (Automate canal control devices)

As the water is lifted from Pump Station 1A, it is discharged into the 415 Reservoir. From there, water can be delivered through the 415 Canal system or diverted to Pump Station 1B and lifted to the 500 Reservoir for delivery through the 500 Canal. At the outlet of each reservoir to the 415 and 500 Canals is a canal gate that isolates the reservoir and canal. Numerous check and canal gate structures that are located at various locations along the canals are used to set water levels and flows in the canal. Canal gates are operated automatically, using the SCADA system or laptop via WiFi connection in the field, to match the desired deliveries for each day. Flow rates through the automated structures are calibrated as a percentage of how far the gate is open. These canal gates were converted to automatic operation, under the prior water conservation plan, after being operated manually since the facilities were constructed in 1966. Further, the legacy SCADA system is being updated to a significantly more sophisticated system.

This EWMP has previously been implemented at a satisfactory level. There are no further plans for additional canal automation, as they have been automated already.

(10) Customer Pump Test/Evaluation (Facilitate or promote customer pump testing and evaluation)

The District encourages the proper maintenance and operation of wells, pumps and other landowner owned equipment.

Customers do have many booster pumps on pressurized irrigation systems supplied with power by Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). In the past, the District has encouraged landowners to receive subsidized pump tests through programs such as Fresno State's Advanced Pumping Efficiency Program (APEP).

The District will implement this EWMP by continuing to encourage landowners to properly maintain their wells. The District will advertise any new programs that are developed to assist landowners with pump test subsidies, such as it did in the past with the APEP.

(11) Water Conservation Coordinator (Designate a water conservation coordinator)

BWSD has designated the General Manager of the Westside Water Authority as water conservation coordinator for the purposes of the Memorandum of Understanding for Agricultural Water Suppliers, and this AWMP.

Justin Rowe
Westside Water Authority
Belridge Water Storage District

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Bakersfield, CA 93312

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BWSD considers that it has adequately implemented this EWMP and will continue to implement it with Justin Rowe serving as water conservation coordinator.

(12) Water Management Services to Customers (Provide for the availability of water management services to water users)

On-farm irrigation and drainage system evaluations
BWSD has contributed to the North West Kern Resource Conservation District's (NWKRCD), formerly the Pond-Shafter-Wasco Resource Conservation District, mobile lab program for many years, contributing at ~$5,000 annually to the program. This contribution supports the cost to perform numerous irrigation evaluations per year countywide. This program is designed to evaluate irrigation systems on-farm, offering recommendations to improve distribution uniformity and overall system improvements.

NWKRCD has routinely performed several system evaluations in BWSD for Water User on an annual basis. BWSD will continue to support NWKRCD efforts and cooperate to perform system evaluations in their District.

Many of the District Water Users perform system evaluations in-house along with irrigation scheduling and other management techniques for water conservation. Other Water Users, if interested would be pointed to the NWKRCD or equivalent agency.

This EWMP has been implemented at a satisfactory level and will continue to be implemented through support of NWKRCD activities.

Agricultural water management educational programs and materials for farmers, staff and the public
KCWA has conducted an in-school water education program for 15 years. The program has been approved by Kern County's Superintendent of Schools as meeting classroom science and history criteria. This program targets children in grades 1-6.

BWSD individually contributes and/or pays annual dues to the following organizations that target water awareness both locally and State-wide:

- Water Education Foundation
- Water Association of Kern County

This EWMP has been implemented at a satisfactory level and will continue to implement it through activities described in this section.

(13) Identify Institutional Changes (Evaluate the policies of agencies that provide the supplier with water to identify the potential for institutional change to allow more flexible water deliveries and storage)

BWSD's administrative and O&M office is located in the District. Water Users frequently call the office to place water orders, discuss maintenance activities and administrative matters. As previously noted, the District is nearly entirely dependent on the State Water Project (SWP) for its water supply. The SWP has historically been, and is expected to continue to be, subject to delivery deficiencies. Contractual obligations are 4.1 million acre-feet (MAF) per year while the average annual water supply is approximately 2.5 MAF. As environmental and urban water demands continue to increase, the reliability of the SWP decreases for all SWP contractors. Delivery deficiencies are related to both the reduced quantity of water available and the increased frequency that shortages are imposed. The District continues to look at ways to further stabilize, or firm up, the reliability of the water supply so that production agriculture can continue to flourish in the District.

One method of stabilizing the water supply that the District has initiated is groundwater banking. The District participates in the following groundwater banking/recovery programs:

- KCWA Pioneer Property
- Berrenda Mesa Spreading Grounds

BWSD has initiated and will continue efforts to develop programs with other agencies that would alleviate the aforementioned problems regarding water supply stability.

In addition, as shown below, this EWMP has previously been implemented at a satisfactory level with the following practices, which will be continued.

Regular District Meetings

BWSD holds monthly meetings and distributes a meeting notice to each landowner.

Other Meetings

In addition to the monthly meetings, other meetings include:

- The General Manager attends monthly KCWA Member Unit Managers meetings, to discuss pertinent topics and issues.
- The General Manager, Legal Counsel, Key District Personnel and/or Board Members attend the semi-annual ACWA conferences.
- The District also holds special meetings to discuss urgent matters on an as needed basis.
- Any meeting can be translated for attendees that wish to hear information in Spanish.

BWSD Website
BWSD has an active web site that provides a variety of information about the District and will be updating it as needed. The web address is http://www.belridgewsd.com.

Links to KCWA and DWR
Contractually, the only institution to which BWSD is subject is the KCWA. Similarly, contractually, the only institution to which KCWA is subject to is DWR. Nevertheless, policy differences arise nearly every year with respect to water supply and operations of the SWP. Generally, as policy issues arise, they are discussed among the State Water Contractors, Inc. (SWC), a non-profit organization of SWP contractors. Once agreement is reached by the SWC as a whole, then DWR is engaged to seek changes in the subject policies.

SWC holds an annual retreat at which DWR and Contractor policies and issues are reviewed in depth. DWR management staff is invited to these retreats and participate in the discussions. This has been a valuable forum for resolution of issues.

BWSD, along with KCWA, considers the existing arrangement for resolution of policy issues to be successful. DWR and SWC policies are discussed and resolved as they arise, leading to a dynamic resolution process.

This EWMP will continue to be implemented by continuing current practices.

(14) Supplier Pump Improved Efficiency (Evaluate and improve the efficiencies of the supplier's pumps)

In 2001 and 2011, BWSD utilized State grant and PG&E rebates to help fund pump efficiency tests on all District-owned pumps and to help fund selected pump repairs to improve performance. The District intends to keep testing pumps to ensure that these units are operating at peak efficiency. Pumps with low efficiencies will be re-evaluated to determine if newer more efficient units would replace existing less efficient units.

The District installed sensors in Pump Station "1A" for remote control utilizing the SCADA system under the prior Water Management Plan, and similar improvements to Pump Station 1B have been made. BWSD is currently migrating from a legacy SCADA platform to a modernized technology system designed to improve operational stability, enhance real-time monitoring and control, and strengthen data collection and reporting capabilities. The upgraded system supports distributed communications, localized operational continuity, and integrated metering technologies to ensure accurate water delivery and accountability.

This EWMP has been implemented at a satisfactory level and will be continued as described in this section.

7.2 Summary of EWMP Implementation

Table 17 summarizes the EWMPs implemented and planned and **Table 18** includes estimates of Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Improvements that occurred since adoption of the prior Water Management Plan. In most cases data was not available to allow quantification and the prior Plan's water balance calculations indicated very high overall District WUE had been attained by 2020, with little room for improvement.

The schedule of future and current EWMPs for implementation is highlighted in **Table 19.** Given the District's current WUE estimate of nearly 102%, little improvement is expected over the next 5-10 years. Rather, maintenance of high WUE is the expectation.

Table 17. Report of EWMPs Implemented/Planned Report of EWMPs (Water Code §10608.48(d), §10608.48 (e), and §10826 (e))

EWMP No.*	Description of EWMP Implemented	Description of EWMPs Planned
Critical EWMPs		
1	Water Measurement	Continue current practices
2	Volume-Based Pricing	Continue current practices
Conditionally Required EWMPs (locally cost-effective and technically feasible EWMPs)		
1	Alternate Land Use	Continue current practices
2	Recycled Water Use	No plans to implement but will continue to evaluate
3	On-Farm Irrigation Capital Improvements	Continue current practices
4	Incentive Pricing Structure	Continue current practices
5	Infrastructure Improvements	No further improvements planned
6	Order/Delivery Flexibility	Continue current practices
7	Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems	Operate current systems. No plans for further improvements
8	Conjunctive Use	Continue current practices
9	Automated Canal Controls	No further plans to automate
10	Customer Pump Test/Eval.	Continue current practices
11	Water Conservation Coordinator	Continue current practices
12	Water Management Services to Customers	Continue current practices
13	Identify Institutional Changes	Continue current practices
14	Supplier Pump Improved Efficiency	Continue current practices
Other Optional EWMPs (as applicable)		
Notes: **EWMP numbers correspond to (Water Code §10608.48(c)*		

Table 18. Report of EWMPs Efficiency Improvements (Water Code §10608.48(d), §10608.48 (e), and §10826 (e))			
Corresponding EWMP No.(s)*	**EWMP**	**Estimate of Water Use Efficiency Improvements That Occurred Since Last Report** ***(Quantitative or Descriptive)***	**Estimated Water Use Efficiency Improvements 5 and 10 years in future** ***(Quantitative or Descriptive)***
Critical 1	Water Measurement	No data available to estimate	0%
Critical 2	Volume-Based Pricing	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 1	Alternate Land Use	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 2	Recycled Water Use	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 3	On-Farm Irrigation Capital Improvements	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 4	Incentive Pricing Structure	No data available to estimate	No data available to estimate
Conditional 5	Infrastructure Improvements	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 6	Order/Delivery Flexibility	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 7	Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 8	Conjunctive Use	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 9	Automated Canal Controls	No data available to estimate	No data available to estimate
Conditional 10	Customer Pump Test/Eval.	No data available to estimate	No data available to estimate
Conditional 11	Water Conservation Coordinator	No data available to estimate	0%
Conditional 12	Water Management Services to Customers	No data available to estimate	No data available to estimate
Conditional 13	Identify Institutional Changes	No data available to estimate	No data available to estimate
Conditional 14	Supplier Pump Improved Efficiency	No data available to estimate	No data available to estimate
Notes: *EWMP numbers correspond to (Water Code §10608.48(c).			

Table 19. Schedule to Implement EWMPs (Water Code §10608.56 (d))				
EWMP	**Implementation Schedule**	**Finance Plan**	**Budget Allotment**	**1999 AWMC MOU Demand Measures**
Critical				
1. Water Measurement	NA	NA	(1)	C-1
2. Volume-Based Pricing	NA	NA	(1)	No equivalent
Conditional				
1. Alternate Land Use	Continue as necessary	NA		B-1
2. Recycled Water Use	NA	NA		B-2
3. On-Farm Irrigation Capital Improvements	NA	NA		B-3
4. Incentive Pricing Structure	NA	NA	(1)	C-2
5. Infrastructure Improvements	Continue as necessary	NA	(1,2)	B-5
6. Order/Delivery Flexibility	NA	NA	(1)	B-6
7. Supplier Spill and Tailwater Systems	NA	NA		B-7
8. Conjunctive Use	Continue groundwater banking program as necessary	NA	(1)	B-8
9. Automated Canal Controls	Continue SCADA upgrade over the next 5-year period	NA	(1,2)	B-9
10. Customer Pump Test/Eval.	NA	NA		No equivalent
11. Water Conservation Coordinator	NA	NA	(1)	A-2
12. Water Management Services to Customers	NA	NA	(1)	A-3
13. Identify Institutional Changes	NA	NA	(1)	A-5
14. Supplier Pump Improved Efficiency	Continue SCADA upgrade over the next 5-year period	NA	(1)	A-6
Other EWMPs:				
1999 AWMC MOU A-4: Improve communication and cooperation among water suppliers, users, and other agencies.				
1999 AWMC MOU B-4: Facilitate voluntary water transfers.				
Grand Total all EWMPs				

Note: There is no equivalent AWMC Critical EWMP #2 or Conditional EWMP #10
NA = Not Applicable
(1) Budget allocation within District's operation budget
(2) Budget allocation can benefit from grant funding and partnering opportunities

7.3 Documentation for non-implemented EWMPs

The District has considered but rejected two conditional EWMPs. The remainder have either been previously implemented, are continuing to be implemented, or will be implemented. Non-implemented EWMP justification/documentation was described previously and is summarized in **Table 20**.

Table 20. Non-Implemented EWMP Documentation (Water Code §10608.48(d), §10608.48 (e), and §10826 (e))

		(check one or both)		
EWMP #	**Description**	**Technically Infeasible**	**Not Locally Cost-Effective**	**Justification/Documentation***
2	Recycled Water Use	x	x	Salinity of industrial wastewater exceeds safe re-use limit and treatment is cost prohibitive for customers at this time.
3	On Farm Irrigation Capital Improvements	x		Current on-farm efficiencies (>95%). Any further improvement unlikely with current technology.

Notes:
**Justification/Documentation can include summary cost-benefit analysis or engineering determination with reference to the specific study/agency/engineer responsible for making that determination.*

8. Supporting Documentation

8.1 Agricultural Water Measurement Regulation Documentation

The District receives its water deliveries through eight DWR turnouts off of the California Aqueduct. These turnouts have meters which record instantaneous flow rates as well as total quantities delivered. The duration and flow rates for all deliveries are scheduled in advance so that DWR can coordinate water flows to the District.

In addition to the DWR metered turnouts, all in-District deliveries are metered daily during use at individual Water User turnouts. These Water User meters are located at turnouts throughout the District. These turnouts include meter facilities that were originally designed by District consulting engineers who also oversaw construction of the facilities. District Water Users also schedule their deliveries (duration and flow rates) in advance so the District can accurately schedule deliveries from DWR.

District System Operators measure deliveries to individual turnouts daily when they are operating. The System Operators know the requested flow rate at various turnouts as well as the normal flow rate. If there is any variance in these rates or if there is any problem with the meter the O&M Superintendent is immediately notified and repair work is scheduled. The District primarily uses McCrometer flow meters and District maintenance staff has

received training at McCrometer's facility. Replacement meters are purchased from McCrometer and include a Certified Test Report (**Appendix E**).

District staff compares DWR daily flow rates and deliveries with the sum of individual in-District flow rates and deliveries as another check of meter accuracy. This process enables District staff to document meter accuracy daily and to quickly identify variances and schedule repairs. In addition, DWR total monthly deliveries are compared to the sum of individual in-District deliveries as another check of meter accuracy. During 2012 the sum of individual in-District meters was within about 1% of DWR meter readings, and the meters continue to work at a similar level of accuracy.

8.1.1 Legal Certification and Apportionment Required for Water Measurement

Legal certification is not applicable.

8.1.2 Engineer Certification and Apportionment Required for Water Measurement

An engineer's certification is not provided because BWSD's water measurement practices as described above, demonstrate compliance with accuracy standards.

8.1.3 Description of Water Measurement Best Professional Practices

Best Professional Practices refer to:

- Collection of water measurement data: By staff members trained and supervised by the superintendent.
- Frequency of measurements: Daily while in use. All meters read monthly at a minimum.
- Method for determining irrigated acres: Provided by customers, checked by aerial photographs.
- Quality control and quality assurance procedures:
  - Cross check daily flowrate versus customer order. Sum all turnout reading monthly. Investigate and attempt to correct identified differences.
  - Sum all running meters daily and compare versus DWR meters by Service Area. Investigate and attempt to correct identified differences. Repair all meters found not functioning properly per manufacturer's recommendations.

All of the turnout deliveries within the District are fully metered with propeller flowmeters which register both instantaneous and totalized flows.

The District maintains daily delivery records for each turnout being used and maintains records of daily water orders from the SWP. A grower's water use to date and remaining allocation is maintained by the District's comprehensive database system (Latis). The system helps manage water orders, water use, water supply, water contract information, and water delivery system information.

8.1.4 Documentation of Water Measurement Conversion to Volume

All flowmeters used by BWSD register both instantaneous and totalized flows (volume accrued during a period of time).

8.1.5 Device Corrective Action Plan Required for Water Measurement

BWSD is confident its existing water measurement devices meet the ±12% accuracy standard, and replacement meters meet the ±6% accuracy standard. No corrective actions are planned.

8.2 Other Documents (as applicable)

Tables and appendices have been included as needed to support this AWMP document. Most of the tables follow the format suggested in the template given in the 2020 Ag Water Management Plan guidebook. Additional tables and appendices provide complementary information where needed.

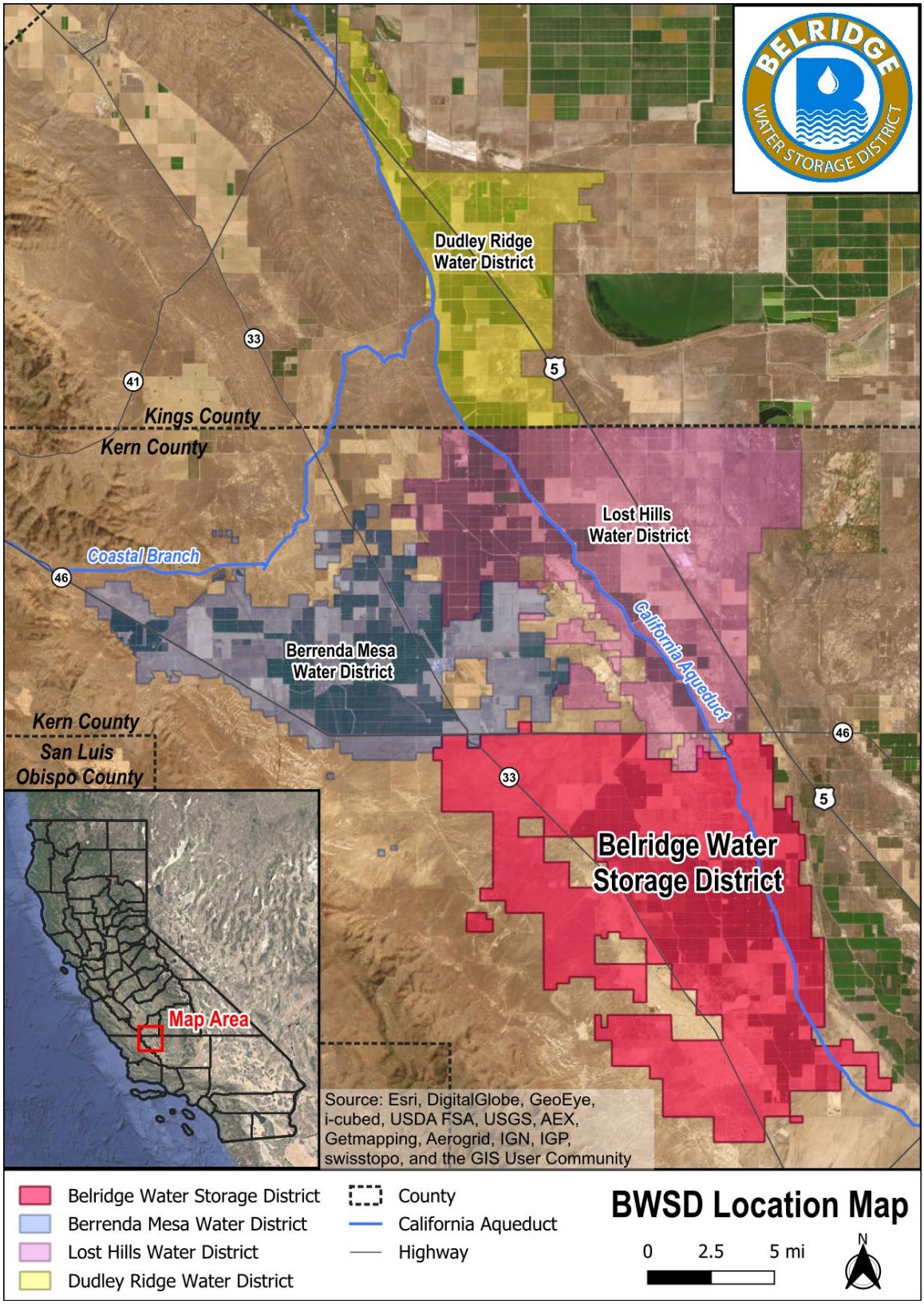

Figure 1. Map of BWSD and adjacent water districts.

Figure 2. Overview of SWP facilities throughout California.

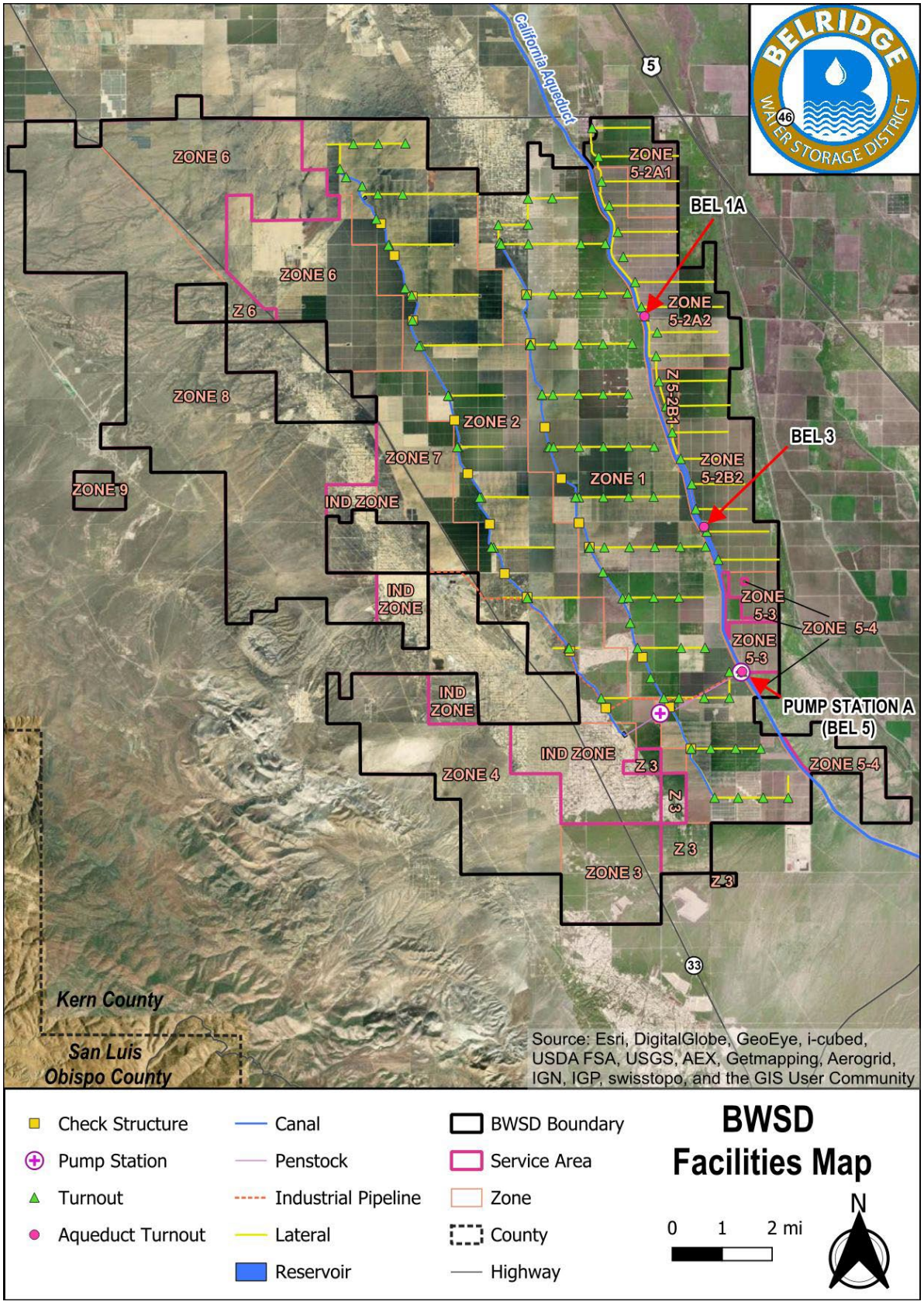

Figure 3. Map of BWSD's facilities.

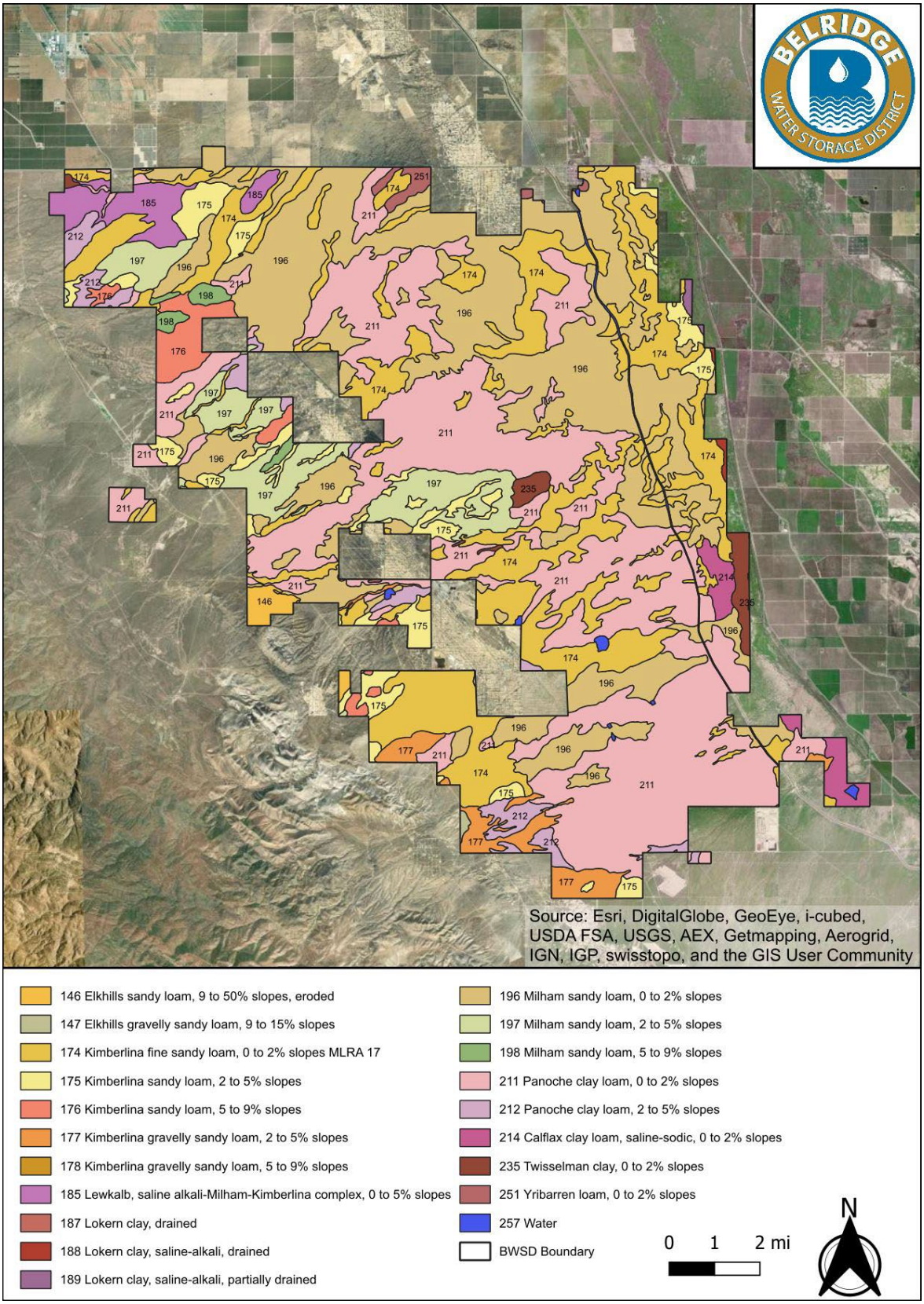

Figure 4. Map of soil types within LHWD.

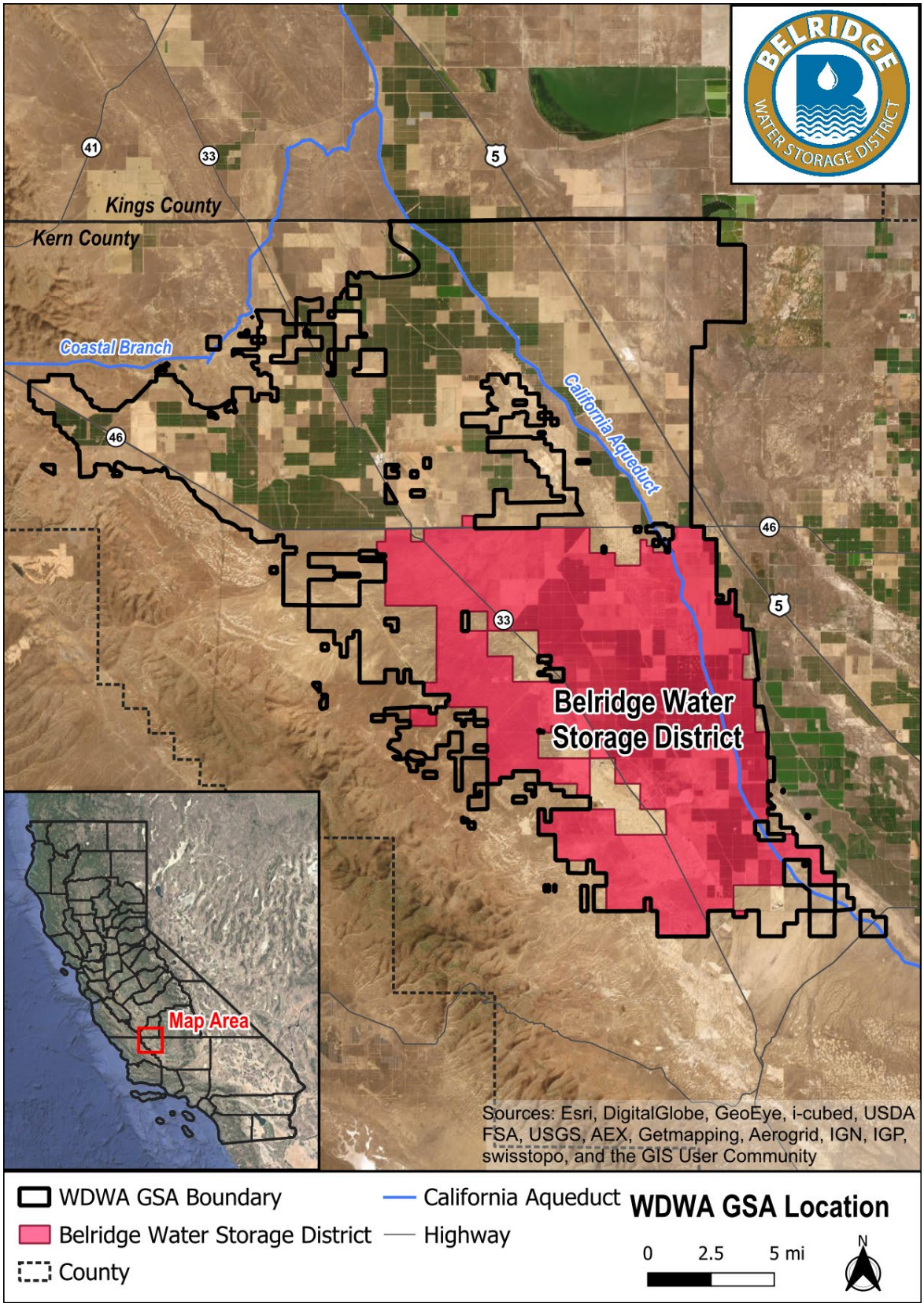

Figure 5. Map of BWSD located within WDWA GSA.

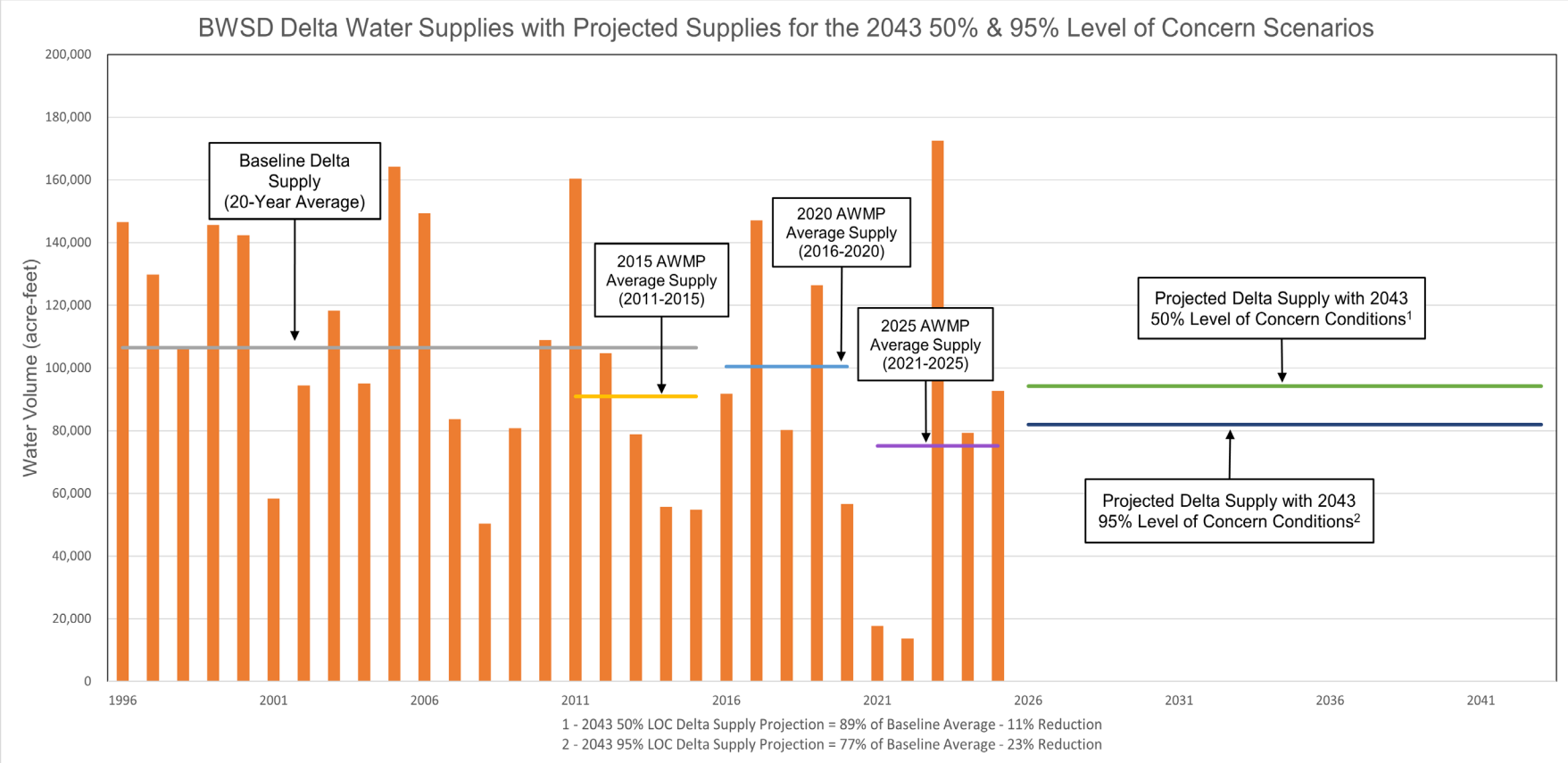

Figure 6. BWSD delta water supplies for the 2043 50% & 95% Level of Concern scenarios

Appendix A: Email with an attached Notice of Preparation sent to relevant Agencies listed in Table 1 on February 20th, 2026

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that the Belridge Water Storage District has prepared a draft of its 2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan (the "Plan"). Any person wishing to review a copy of the Plan may request a copy by contacting Trevor Maggart, Senior Regulatory Specialist, at (661) 633-9022.

The District will hold a public hearing regarding the Plan at its regularly scheduled Board meeting located at 21908 7th Standard Rd, McKittrick, CA 93251 on March 11, 2026, at 1:30 p.m. After the hearing, the District may adopt the Plan as presented or modified to reflect public comment.

In addition, please find attached the notice of preparation to be posted in the Bakersfield Californian for two consecutive weeks on February 20, 2026 and February 27, 2026.

Respectfully,

Trevor Maggart
Senior Regulatory Specialist

Appendix B: Notice of Preparation published in the Bakersfield Californian on February 20th, 2026 and sent to relevant agencies

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AND HEARING ON

BELRIDGE WATER STORAGE DISTRICT

2025 AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Belridge Water Storage District's (the "District") proposed 2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan (the "Plan"), prepared pursuant to Water Code, section 10820 et. seq., is available for public review and comment.

Any person who desires to review the Plan may request a copy by contacting Trevor Maggart, Senior Regulatory Specialist, at (661) 633-9022. In addition, the District will hold a public hearing regarding the Plan as part of its regularly scheduled Board meeting located at 14823 CA-33, Lost Hills, CA 93249 on March 11, 2026 at 1:30 p.m. After the hearing, the District may adopt the Plan as presented or modified to reflect public comment.

Trevor Maggart, Senior Regulatory Specialist
Belridge Water Storage District

Appendix C: Resolution of the Plan adoption by the Board on March 11, 2026

BELRIDGE WATER STORAGE DISTRICT

RESOLUTION 959

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BELRIDGE WATER STORAGE DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2025 UPDATE TO THE AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, agricultural water suppliers, such as the Belridge Water Storage District (the "District"), were required to prepare and adopt an Agricultural Water Management Plan by December 31, 2012; and

WHEREAS, the District prepared and adopted its original Agricultural Water Management Plan (the "Plan") on April 3rd, 2013; and

WHEREAS, agricultural water suppliers are required to update their respective Agricultural Water Management Plans every five years; and

WHEREAS, the District updated its original Plan and adopted its 2015 Plan Update on December 2nd, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the District subsequently updated its 2015 Plan Update and adopted its 2020 Plan Update on April 7th, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the District must now update its 2020 Plan Update, adopt a 2025 Plan Update, and submit such updated plan to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of adoption; and

WHEREAS, the District's proposed 2025 Plan Update is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, in preparing its 2025 Plan Update, the District scheduled and held a public hearing on March 11th, 2026, to provide the public with an opportunity to offer comments to the District's Board of Directors on the proposed 2025 Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, the District provided notice of such public hearing as follows:

1. By publishing notice in the Bakersfield Californian on February 20th, 2026, and February 27th, 2026.

2. By posting a notice in a freely accessible location at the District's Bakersfield office located at 8501 Brimhall Road, Suite 202, Bakersfield, CA 93312 on February 20th, 2026.

3. By sending notices to local government agencies and other interested parties.

WHEREAS, the Board reviewed and considered all public comments received and incorporated those comments into the 2025 Plan Update, as deemed appropriate by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board reviewed the 2025 Plan Update and considers its adoption to be in the best interest of the District and its landowners.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Belridge Water Storage District as follows:

1. The Board of Directors of the Belridge Water Storage District hereby adopt the 2025 Plan Update.

2. The General Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and submit the approved 2025 Update to the Agricultural Water Management Plan to the California Department of Water Resources.

_____

Rob Yraceburu, Board President

Appendix D: Rules and Regulations for the Distribution and Use of Water

James Maples, Assessor-Recorder
Kern County Official Records
DOCUMENT #:0199052026
0199052026
JASON
Pages: 25
4/13/1999
8:00:00
Fees....
Taxes...
Other...
TOTAL
PAID..
Stat. Types:1

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

Belridge Water Storage District

RECORDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF:

Belridge Water Storage District

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

Kuhs, Parker & Stanton (WCK)
Post Office Box 2205
Bakersfield, CA 93303

BELRIDGE WATER STORAGE DISTRICT

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FOR
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BELRIDGE WATER STORAGE DISTRICT

AMENDED AND RESTATED
RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR
DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF WATER

(Wat. Code, § 43003)

The Board of Directors of Belridge Water Storage District hereby publishes the amended and restated rules and regulations for the distribution and use of water within the District.

ARTICLE I.

RULES OF INTERPRETATION

1.00. Introduction.

The rules of interpretation contained in article I hereof shall govern the interpretation of these Rules unless the context otherwise requires.

1.01. Authority.

These Rules are established and published under the authority of Water Code section 43003.

1.02. Effective Date.

These Rules shall become effective on the date of the recordation of a certified copy hereof in the Official Records.

1.03. Purpose.

These Rules are intended to implement the California Water Storage District Law (Division 14 (commencing with section 39000) of the Water Code) and the Water Supply Contracts with respect to the administration, operation and maintenance of the District Project. In the event of any conflict between these Rules and the Water Supply Contracts, the latter shall control.

1.04. Severability.

If any provision of these Rules, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, no other provision shall be affected.

1.05. Captions.

The captions of articles and sections of these Rules shall not define the scope, meaning or intent of these Rules.

1.06. Definitions.

The definitions contained in article II hereof shall govern the interpretation of these Rules unless the context otherwise requires.

1.07. Amendments.

The reference to any law, agreement, or policy shall include all amendments and additions thereto, heretofore or hereafter made.

1.08. Tenses.

The present tense includes the past and future tenses; and the future tense includes the present.

1.09. Gender.

The masculine, feminine or neuter gender shall include the other.

1.10. Singular; Plural.

The singular or plural number shall include the other.

ARTICLE II.

DEFINITIONS

2.00. Agency.

"Agency" means the Kern County Water Agency.

2.01. Annual Entitlement.

"Annual Entitlement" means the amount of Entitlement Water set forth in section 11.00 of the Water Supply Contract

2.02. Board.

"Board" means the Board of Directors of the District.

2.03. Buyer.

"Buyer" means a holder of title to land who is a party to a Water Supply Contract and any successor in interest of the Buyer in any part of the Buyer's Land.

2.04. Class 1 Land.

"Class 1 Land" means land within the District subject to a Water Supply Contract.

2.05. Class 2 Land.

"Class 2 Land" means land within the District not subject to a Water Supply Contract.

2.06. Connection Service Charge.

"Connection Service Charge" means the charge established from time-to-time by the Board for the construction, acquisition and installation of a turnout.

2.07. Contract Entitlement.

"Contract Entitlement" means the amount of Entitlement Water set forth in Table 1 of the District Contract.

2.08. District.

"District" means Belridge Water Storage District, a California water storage district organized and existing under and by virtue of the provisions of Division 14 (commencing with section 39000) of the Water Code.

2.09. District Contract.

"District Contract" means the agreement between the Agency and the District dated October 4, 1966 as heretofore amended and as may be hereafter amended, supplemented or replaced.

2.10. District Project.

"District Project" means those certain facilities that have been constructed by and are presently being operated and maintained by the District and any future facilities that may hereafter be constructed, or otherwise acquired, and operated and maintained by the District.

2.11. Entitlement Water.

"Entitlement Water" means the water delivered or scheduled to be delivered by the Agency to the District as part of the District's Contract Entitlement and water delivered or scheduled to be delivered by the District to the Buyer as part of the Buyer's Annual Entitlement.

2.12. General Manager.

"General Manager" means the person appointed by the Board to manage the affairs of the District.

2.13. Interruptible Water.

"Interruptible Water" means Project Water available to the District under article 15(e) of the District Contract.

2.14. Master Contract.

"Master Contract" means the agreement between the State and the Agency dated November 15, 1963 as heretofore amended and as may be hereafter amended, supplemented or replaced.

2.15. Non-Service Area Entitlement Water.

"Non-Service Area Entitlement Water" means the difference between 95% of the District's Contract Entitlement in any Year and the aggregate amount of the Entitlement Water scheduled for delivery to Buyers in the Service Area in such Year.

2.16. Official Records.

"Official Records" means the official records in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Kern, State of California.

2.17. Permanent Transfer Policy.

"Permanent Transfer Policy" means the District's duly adopted policy for the permanent transfer of entitlement to Project Water as heretofore amended and as may be hereafter amended, supplemented or replaced.

2.18. Project Water.

"Project Water" means all water made available to the District by the Agency under or because of the District Contract.

2.19. Rules.

"Rules" means the District's Rules and Regulations for Distribution and Use of Water.

2.20. Service Area.

"Service Area" means the geographical area of the District within which (a) the District is obligated to deliver Entitlement Water and (b) the Water Users are obligated to pay for the delivery of Entitlement Water.

2.21. State.

"State" means the State of California, acting by and through its Department of Water Resources.

2.22. Supplemental Water.

"Supplemental Water" means any water acquired by the District from the Agency, other than Project Water, and any other water acquired by the District from any source other than the Agency.

2.23. Turnout.

"Turnout" means the delivery structure installed by the District in accordance with the Water Supply Contract.

2.24. Water Shortage.

"Water Shortage" means a condition during a particular Year when the total amount of Entitlement Water to be made available by the Agency to the District during that Year under the District Contract is less than the District's Contract Entitlement for that Year.

2.25. Water Supply Contract.

"Water Supply Contract" means a contract between the District and a holder of title to land in the District for the purchase and delivery of Project Water.

2.26. Water User.

"Water User" means any holder of title to land in the District with whom the District has executed a Water Supply Contract.

2.27. Year.

"Year" means the twelve month period from January 1 through December 31.

2.28. Zone.

"Zone" means a zone of benefit, the boundaries of which are generally shown on Exhibit A to the Water Supply Contract.

ARTICLE III.

ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRICT

3.00. Board.

The Board shall govern the administration of the District.

3.01. Meetings of Board.

(a) Regular Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Board shall be held without notice at one o'clock in the afternoon on the first Tuesday of each month at the District's Administration and Operations Building in the Southeast Quarter of Section 36, Township 28 South, Range 21 East, M.D.B.& M., Kern County, California, or such other place as the Board may provide by resolution. If

at any time any regular meeting falls on a holiday, such regular meeting shall be held on the next business day. If by reason of fire, flood, earthquake or other emergency, it shall become unsafe to meet at the place designated, the meeting may be held for the duration of the emergency at such place as is designated by the President of the Board.

(b) Adjourned and Special Meetings.

Adjourned meetings and special meetings may be held from time-to-time and at such places and in such manner as is authorized by law.

3.02. Officers.

The officers of the District shall be a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be elected or appointed by the Board from time-to-time to perform such duties as may be designated by the Board. The duties of such officers shall include the following:

(a) President. The President shall:

(1) be the principal executive officer of the District and, unless otherwise determined by the Board, shall preside at all meetings of the Board;

(2) sign deeds, notes, bonds, contracts or other instruments authorized by the Board to be executed, except in cases in which the signing and execution thereof is expressly designated by the Board or by these Rules to some other officer or agent of the District or is required by law to be otherwise signed or executed; and

(3) perform in general all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board.

(b) Secretary. The Secretary shall:

(1) keep the minutes of the meeting of the Board in one or more books provided for that purpose;

(2) see that all notices are duly given in accordance with these Rules or as required by law;

(3) be custodian of the District records and of the seal of the District and affix the seal of the District to documents, the execution of which on behalf of the District under its seal is duly

authorized in accordance with the provisions of these Rules; and

(4) perform in general all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board.

(c) Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall see that all funds and securities of the District are deposited with the District's depository and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time-to-time may be assigned by the Board.

(d) Other Officers.

Any Vice President shall exercise the authority of the President in the absence or unavailability of the President. Any Assistant Secretary shall exercise the authority of the Secretary in the absence or unavailability of the Secretary. Any Assistant Treasurer shall exercise the authority of the Treasurer in the absence or unavailability of the Treasurer.

3.03. General Manager.

The General Manager shall be responsible for the administration, construction, operation and maintenance of the District Project and is responsible directly to the Board.

3.04. District Employees.

The General Manager shall supervise the activities of all District employees in connection with the operation and maintenance of the District Project and all other activities of the District. District employees and other persons authorized by the General Manager shall have access at all times to all lands being served by the District Project for the purpose of conducting District business which may include the following:

(a) The inspection of the lands upon which Project Water is being applied for the purpose of determining compliance with the terms of the Water Supply Contracts or other agreements for the supply or delivery of water.

(b) The inspection, maintenance, repair or modification of facilities of the District Project.

(c) The determination of improper use or wasting of Project Water.

ARTICLE IV.

ALLOCATION OF WATER

4.00. Introduction.

The District's primary source of water is Project Water, that is, water made available to the District by the Agency under or because of the District Contract. Most of the District's Contract Entitlement has been allocated to Water Users under their Water Supply Contracts. A Water User may apply for more or less than its Annual Entitlement in the manner provided in section 4.01 hereof. The District will attempt to obtain all of the water needed by the Water Users and will allocate such water under section 4.02 hereof. Finally, it may be necessary for the District to allocate or reallocate water when the amount of water available to the District is inadequate to meet the needs of all Water Users and the District will do so under section 4.02(a) hereof.

4.01. Applications.

(a) Requests On or Before September 1.

A request by a Buyer that water be made available in any Year in an amount greater than its Annual Entitlement for that Year or in an amount less than its Annual Entitlement for that Year, made in accordance with the Water Supply Contract, shall be "timely made" if received by the District by four o'clock in the afternoon, local time, on September 1 of the Year preceding the Year during which the Buyer desires more or less than its Annual Entitlement. All timely made requests shall have the same priority in time and shall be deemed made at four o'clock in the afternoon, local time, on such September 1.

A request to purchase additional water shall constitute an offer by the Buyer to purchase the requested water from the District. The request shall be irrevocable until the District accepts the request and agrees to make such water available to the Buyer or until the next December 31, whichever first occurs. The request, to the extent accepted by the District, shall constitute a contract on the part of the Buyer to purchase water from the District at the applicable rate established by the District in the manner provided in article V hereof or, if no such rate has been established, at the rate agreed to by the District and the Buyer. A request received by the District by 4:00 p.m., local time, on September 1 of the Year preceding the Year during which the Buyer desires more than its Annual Entitlement shall no longer be deemed "timely made" after the District accepts the request and agrees

to make such water available to the Buyer or after the next December 31, whichever first occurs.

The District will, from time-to-time as required, notify each Buyer who has requested that water be made available in any Year in an amount less than the Buyer's Annual Entitlement of the District's ability to dispose of such water, the estimated revenue to be derived therefrom, and such other information as the Buyer may reasonably require so that the Buyer may determine whether to attempt to otherwise dispose of such water.

(b) Requests After September 1.

All requests for additional water received by the District after September 1 of a Year prior to the Year of delivery will be considered and acted upon by the District in a fair and equitable manner. Buyers who request additional water will be notified as to the availability of water, the estimated cost thereof, and such other information as may be material so that they may determine whether they wish to purchase additional water. When appropriate, pools will be established and water will be allocated among Buyers pro rata on the basis of each Buyer's Annual Entitlement.

4.02. Allocation of Water Supply to Class 1 Lands.

(a) Introduction.

If water is not available to the District in an amount sufficient to satisfy the requests of all Buyers for the delivery of water in amounts greater than their Annual Entitlements, the available water shall be allocated first among the Buyers whose requests therefor are timely made and next to Buyers whose requests are not timely received by the District. If the amount of water made available to the District is reduced after the District has made an original allocation thereof, the remaining available supply thereof shall be allocated or reallocated, as the case may be, pursuant to the allocation procedures contained in this section.

(b) Non-Service Area Entitlement Water.

All Non-Service Area Entitlement Water shall be pooled and shall be the first water used to fill the requests of those Buyers requesting that water be made available to them in amounts greater than their allocation of Entitlement Water. If the requests for Non-Service Area Entitlement Water exceed the amount of such water available to the District, the available

water shall be allocated pro rata among Buyers on the basis of each Buyer's Annual Entitlement.

(c) Pooled Entitlement Water.

All Entitlement Water made available to the District as a result of requests timely made for reduced deliveries shall be pooled and shall be the next water used to fill the requirements of those Buyers requesting that water be made available to them in amounts greater than the aggregate of their allocation of Annual Entitlement Water and their allocation of the Non-Service Area Entitlement Water. If the requests for pooled Entitlement Water exceed the amount of such water available to the District, the available water shall be allocated pro rata among Buyers on the basis of each Buyer's Annual Entitlement.

(d) Supplemental Water.

Water required by the District to satisfy the demands of Buyers desiring the delivery of water in amounts greater than the aggregate of their allocation of Annual Entitlement Water and their allocation of the pooled Entitlement Water, shall be obtained by the District, to the extent possible, from the Agency or from any other outside source which may from time-to-time become available. If the requests for Supplemental Water exceed the amount of such water available to the District, the available water shall be allocated pro rata among the Buyers on the basis of each Buyer's Annual Entitlement.

4.03. Assignment of Entitlement Water.

A Buyer may assign the right to receive Entitlement Water under its Water Supply Contract to any person for use on Class 1 Land without the prior written consent of the District. A Buyer may not assign the right to receive Entitlement Water under its Water Supply Contract to any person for use on Class 2 Land without the prior written consent of the District. A Buyer may not assign the right to receive any other water allocated by the District.

ARTICLE V.

WATER CHARGES, ASSESSMENTS AND CREDITS

5.00. Adoption of District Budget.

The Board shall adopt at its regular meeting in October a District budget for the next Year.

5.01. Establishment of Buyer's Annual Payment Obligation.

The Board shall determine at its regular meeting in October each Buyer's Agency Charge, District Capital Charge, Delivery Charge, and Overhead Charge for the next Year in accordance with the Water Supply Contract.

5.02. Establishment of Other Water Charges.

(a) Initial Unit Rates.

The Board, to the extent possible, shall establish initial unit rates for additional Project Water and Supplemental Water at the time the District gives each Buyer notice of its annual payment obligation for the next Year. The unit rate for Non-Service Area Entitlement Water shall be the amount determined by dividing (1) the total of (i) the portion of the Buyer's Agency Charge for such Year for Entitlement Water scheduled for delivery in the Zone in which such water is to be delivered, (ii) one-half of the operations, maintenance and replacement component of the Buyer's Delivery Charge for such Year for such Zone, (iii) the energy component of the Buyer's Delivery Charge for such Year for such Zone, unadjusted for any funds on hand at the beginning of the Year, and (iv) one-half of that portion of the Buyer's Overhead Charge which bears the same relationship to the whole thereof as the portion of the Buyer's Annual Entitlement for such Year scheduled for delivery in such Zone bears to the Buyer's Annual Entitlement for such Year by (2) that portion of the Buyer's Annual Entitlement scheduled for delivery in such Zone for such Year. The unit rate for pooled Entitlement Water shall be the unit rate established in the manner provided in section 8.01(b) of the Water Supply Contract. The unit rate for Supplemental Water and Interruptible Water shall be the same as the unit rate for Non-Service Area Entitlement Water except that there shall be no Agency Charge but the Buyer shall pay to the District the amount the District is obligated to pay to the Agency, if any, for such additional water.

(b) Final Unit Rates.

On or before May 15 following the District's notice to each Buyer of its annual payment obligation, the District shall reestablish the unit rate for additional Project Water and Supplemental Water based upon the latest available information as to the availability of such water. The revised unit rates for

additional water shall be established in the manner provided in section 5.02(a) hereof.

5.03. Payment of Water Charges.

(a) Annual Entitlement.

The Buyer shall pay for its Annual Entitlement in the manner and at the times indicated in its Water Supply Contract.

(b) Other Water Charges.

At the time the District gives each Buyer notice of its annual payment obligation for the next Year, the District, to the extent possible, shall bill the Buyer separately for (1) Non-Service Area Entitlement Water, (2) pooled Entitlement Water, and (3) Supplemental Water ordered by the Buyer for the purchase of which the District must obligate itself in advance of delivery and for water which the District is not required to obligate itself in advance of delivery. If it is not possible for the District to bill the Buyer for water at the time the District gives notice to a Buyer of its annual payment obligation for the next Year, the District shall bill the Buyer for such water at the District's earliest opportunity. The amount billed for water for which the District is not required to obligate itself in advance of delivery (1) shall be deposited by the Buyer with the District on or before the date specified by the District, (2) shall be held by the District as trustee for the benefit of the Buyer separate and apart from other funds of the District but may be commingled with other such deposits, (3) shall be transferred by the District to the District's Operations Fund, and (4) shall become the property of the District as needed to pay for water delivered to the Buyer. The Buyer shall not be entitled to any interest on or from the funds so deposited.

5.04. Assessments.

The District has levied assessments for the benefit of Units of Construction 1 and 2, 6-1 and 5-2 and the District Contract. The benefits of these units of construction and the District Contract have been apportioned to the lands in the District under Part 9 (commencing with section 46000) of Division 14 of the Water Code and assessment rolls in connection therewith are on file at the District office. The Board may from time-to-time make orders fixing and calling an assessment in an amount determined by the Board. Any such assessments are in addition to

any payments otherwise due from a Buyer to the District under a Water Supply Contract.

5.05. Credits.

(a) Non-Use of Available Water.

A Buyer who requests and pays for water in any Year and who thereafter fails to use, accept or otherwise dispose of all such water shall be entitled to a credit in an amount equal to the direct costs which the District does not incur or will be refunded as a result of the reduced delivery of such water requested and paid for but not used, accepted or otherwise disposed of, to be determined each Year within each Zone. The "direct costs" which the District does not incur or will be refunded for each acre foot of water not used, accepted or disposed of, shall be as follows:

(1) For the Buyer's Entitlement Water, (i) any credit due from the Agency resulting from the reduced delivery and (ii) the energy component of the Delivery Charge for such Year for the Zone, both expressed in dollars per acre foot;

(2) For pooled Entitlement Water acquired under section 4.02(c) hereof,

(i) any credit due from the Agency resulting from the reduced delivery and the energy component of the Delivery Charge for such Year for such Zone, both expressed in dollars per acre foot, if the cost of such water was established under section 8.01(b)(1) of the Water Supply Contract; or

(ii) any credit due from the Agency resulting from the reduced delivery, one-half the operations, maintenance and replacement component of the Delivery Charge in such Zone for such Year, the energy component of the Delivery Charge in such Year for such Zone, unadjusted for any funds on hand at the beginning of the Year, and one-half of the Overhead Charge for such Year, all expressed in dollars per acre foot, if the cost of such water was established under section 8.01(b)(2) of the Water Supply Contract; and

(3) For Non-Service Area Entitlement Water, Supplemental Water, and Interruptible Water, (i)

any credit due from the Agency resulting from the reduced delivery, (ii) one-half of the operations, maintenance and replacement component of the Delivery Charge for such Year for such Zone, (iii) the energy component of the Delivery Charge for such Year for such Zone, unadjusted for any funds on hand at the beginning of the Year, and (iv) one-half of the Overhead Charge for such Year.

The credit shall be determined by the General Manager as soon as feasible after the end of the Year for which it is to be determined and shall be applied, without interest, against the next payment thereafter becoming due to the District from a Buyer entitled thereto.

(b) Non-Availability of Water.

A Buyer who requests and pays for water other than Entitlement Water in any Year and who thereafter is unable to receive the delivery of any portion thereof because of a reduction in the amount thereof and a reallocation thereof as provided in section 4.02(a) hereof shall be entitled to a credit in an amount equal to the difference between the Buyer's actual total payment for such water and what the Buyer's total payment for such water would have been if determined on the basis of the reduced supply of such water. Any credit shall be applied in the manner provided in section 5.05(a) hereof.

ARTICLE VI.

SCHEDULING OF WATER SERVICE

6.00. Five Year Schedules.

If a Buyer desires to modify a water delivery schedule, the Buyer shall file with the District on or before September 1 a preliminary schedule for each Zone indicating the amount of Entitlement Water to be delivered each month for the succeeding five Years through such Zone. Upon receipt of a preliminary schedule, the District shall review it and, after consultation with the Buyer, shall make such modifications as the District deems necessary to insure that the amounts, times and rates of delivery to the Buyer will be consistent with the District's receipt of Entitlement Water from the Agency and the State, considering the then current delivery schedules of all Water Users.

6.01. Monthly Delivery Schedule.

If a Buyer modifies a water delivery schedule under

section 6.00 hereof, on or before December 30 of the Year prior to the Year of delivery, the District will furnish each Buyer a schedule of monthly deliveries for the next Year. This schedule will conform to the Buyer's requests for water deliveries as nearly as possible. In the event that the dates provided for in the District Contract are changed, the dates provided for in this section shall be changed so that the time span between dates specified in this section and the corresponding dates in the District Contract will remain constant.

6.02. Daily Delivery Schedule.

Prior to nine o'clock in the morning of each Tuesday of each week, each Buyer shall file with the District a daily water use schedule for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of that week for each Turnout of such Buyer. Prior to nine o'clock in the morning of each Friday of each week, each Buyer shall file with the District a daily water use schedule for Saturday of that week and Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of the next week for each Turnout of such Buyer. Buyers shall be informed by the District if any change is required in their requested schedules. Unless otherwise approved by the District, daily delivery schedules shall be made on the basis of continuous use of water during the 24-hour period commencing at seven o'clock in the morning of one day and ending at seven o'clock in the morning the following day, including Sundays and holidays, and no allowance shall be made in the service to any Buyer for failure to use the water. Daily delivery schedules may be revised by notification to and approval by the District no less than 24 hours prior to the time such revision is to take effect.

ARTICLE VII.

DELIVERY OF WATER

7.00. Installation of Turnouts.

The District shall install and maintain all Turnouts specified in the Water Supply Contracts. The Board shall establish the Connection Service Charge concurrent with the Buyer's written request for the installation of a Turnout.

7.01. Place of Delivery.

All water shall be delivered to and accepted by each Buyer at the Buyer's Turnout unless otherwise agreed in writing by the District.

7.02. Delivery of Water.

Delivery of water to Buyers shall conform to the daily delivery schedules or approved revisions thereof. Unless

otherwise approved by the District, water deliveries shall be made to Buyers on a continuous flow basis in 24-hour increments. Required adjustments in the delivery facilities of the District's project will be made each day beginning at seven o'clock in the morning and will be completed by nine o'clock in the morning or as soon thereafter as practicable. The Buyer's system must be designed to receive water from a Turnout on a continuous flow basis for 24-hour increments. If a Buyer fails to use the water during a period assigned on the schedule, or if the operation under the schedule is begun and then discontinued, the Buyer shall nevertheless be responsible for the water. However, upon notice of emergencies, the District will give such assistance to the Buyer as may be practicable under the circumstances to minimize any water losses.

7.03. Change of Place of Delivery and Use.

The District hereby consents to the change of place of delivery and use of Project Water from any Class 1 Land to any other Class 1 Land, provided that the Buyer first notifies the District in writing of the proposed change of place of delivery and use.

7.04. Delivery to Lands Subject to Outstanding Certificates of Sale.

To the extent that a Buyer is otherwise entitled to the delivery of Entitlement Water from the District, the District will not suspend the delivery of such Entitlement Water under the terms of the Water Supply Contract because the land subject to the Water Supply Contract is also subject to one or more certificates of sale issued pursuant to Water Code section 46761 so long as such Buyer is not delinquent in the payment of its water charges for the Year in which the delivery of Entitlement Water is requested.

7.05. Limitations.

(a) Refusal to Deliver Water.

The District may refuse to deliver water to a Buyer if water is to be delivered through a private facility which the General Manager has determined is not capable of conveying water without creating damage to the District Project, or any portion thereof.

(b) Waste of Water.

Water deliveries will be discontinued to any Buyer found to be wasting water either willfully, carelessly, or on account of defective or inadequate ditches or pipelines or inadequately prepared land or improper

management and water deliveries will not be resumed until such conditions are corrected.

(c) Water Unfit for Domestic Use.

Water furnished by the District will be unfit for human consumption. A Buyer who desires to use such water for incidental domestic use must provide, operate, and maintain water treatment facilities satisfactory to all governmental authorities vested with jurisdiction over domestic water supplies.

(d) Non-Waiver of Lien.

The lien created by the Water Supply Contract on the lands of a Buyer shall not be waived or in any manner modified as a result of the Buyer's changing the place of delivery and use of any water and the District's consent thereto as provided for in section 7.03 hereof, or the disposition of water as provided in article VIII hereof.

7.06. Allocation of Capacity in District Conveyance Facilities.

If the capacity of any District conveyance facility is insufficient to meet the demands of Water Users served by such facility, the capacity thereof shall be allocated among such Water Users pro rata on the basis of the annual entitlements appurtenant to lands served by such facility.

ARTICLE VIII.

DISPOSITION OF WATER

8.00. Entitlement Water, Non-Service Area Entitlement Water, and Pooled Entitlement Water.

If (1) a Buyer is unable to put all of its Entitlement Water to reasonable beneficial use and has either not filed or not timely filed a written request with the District as provided in the Water Supply Contract and section 4.01(a) hereof, (2) a Buyer has been allocated Non-Service Area Entitlement Water but is unable to put all of such water to reasonable beneficial use, or (3) a Buyer has been allocated pooled Entitlement Water hereof but is unable to put all of such water to reasonable beneficial use, the Buyer may dispose of such water to any owner of Class 1 Land within the District for use on such Class 1 Land if the Buyer first notifies the District in writing of the disposition of such water. If a Buyer does not so dispose of such water, upon written request the District will attempt to dispose of such water; provided, however, that such water will be disposed of by

the District only after there has been complete allocation of all Non-Service Area Entitlement Water and all pooled Entitlement Water and after allocation of any other water required to be paid for, whether or not taken. Any funds received by the District for the account of the Buyer shall be credited and applied as provided in section 5.05 hereof.

8.01. Supplemental Water.

If the Supplemental Water requirements of a Buyer are less than the amount of Supplemental Water allocated to the Buyer as provided in section 4.02(d) hereof, the District, upon written request from the Buyer, will attempt to dispose of the excess Supplemental Water for the account of the Buyer. Any funds received by the District for the account of the Buyer shall be credited and applied as provided in section 5.05 hereof. Except as herein provided or as provided in section 5.05(a) hereof, a Buyer who receives an allocation of Supplemental Water shall not sell or otherwise dispose of such Supplemental Water without the prior written consent of the District.

8.02. Permanent Transfer of Annual Entitlement.

If a Buyer elects to permanently transfer any of its Annual Entitlement to any person, including the Buyer, for use outside the boundaries of the District, any such transfer shall be subject to any limitations, conditions, or like provisions contained in the Water Supply Contract and the Permanent Transfer Policy.

ARTICLE IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

9.00. Operation and Maintenance of District Project.

The operation and maintenance of all of the District Project shall be within the exclusive control of the District. No person shall be allowed to make any opening in, cut, plow down or otherwise interfere with or weaken any bank of any facility of the District Project.

9.01. Prohibitions.

(a) Pumping Into Canals and Pipelines.

No private pumping into or from District canals or reservoirs shall be permitted. No private pumping into District pipelines shall be permitted, except those pipeline laterals in which a rejection structure has

been installed and the water in the pipeline downstream of the structure is controlled by the Buyer.

(b) Structures.

No structures of any kind whatsoever, shall be placed in, on, or over any District canal or pipeline by anyone, except as such are approved, both as to location and character of construction, by the District.

(c) Nuisances.

No rubbish, swill, garbage, manure or refuse, or dead animal or animal matter from any barnyard, stable, dairy or hog pen shall be placed in or allowed to be emptied into any canal, reservoir, or pipeline of the District.

(d) Waste Waters.

No waste water shall be discharged into District canals or pipelines without the written consent of the District.

(e) Private Interference.

Attention is directed to Penal Code section 592 which provides as follows:

> "(a) Every person who shall, without authority of the owner or the managing agent, and with intent to defraud, take water from any canal, ditch, flume or reservoir used for the purpose of holding or conveying water for manufacturing, agricultural, mining, irrigating or generation of power, or domestic uses is guilty of a misdemeanor.
>
> "(b) If the total retail value of all the water taken is more than four hundred dollars ($400), or if the defendant has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or any former section that would be an offense under this section, or of an offense under the laws of another state or of the United States that would have been an offense under this section if committed in this state, then the violation is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison."

9.02. Availability of Public Records.

All public records on file with the District shall be made available for review and inspection of landowners within the District, or any other interested party, during the normal business hours of the District. Copies may be procured of all such public records which the District can reproduce at its office upon the payment of reasonable reproduction charges as shall be established by the General Manager. Copies of those public documents which are not capable of being reproduced at the District's office may be procured by making appropriate arrangements with the General Manager for the safe delivery thereof to a person determined by the General Manager to be capable of safely reproducing such documents, and all costs of such reproduction shall be borne by the party requesting the copies.

END OF DOCUMENT

wp60/wck/bwsd/RulesReg.cln

Appendix E: Certified Test Report

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER: MCCALLS METER SALES SERVICE
MODEL NO: M0306
METER SERIAL NO: 11-04485

CONFIGURATION

METER INSIDE DIAMETER: 6.065
METER OUTSIDE DIAMETER: 6.625
TEST DATE: 6/16/2011
TEST FACILITY: Volumetric
IDEAL TEST CONSTANT: 6738

CALIBRATION DATA

	Tested TC	GPM	Accuracy
1	6741	1257	100.0

CERTIFIED BY: Paul Hobbs **DATE:** 6/20/2011

This calibration was performed on a gravimetric or volumetric test facility, traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, USA. The estimated flow measurement uncertainty of the calibration facilities are:
Gravimetric +/- 0.15% Volumetric +/- 0.5%

McCROMETER
3255 WEST STETSON AVENUE
HEMET, CA 92545 USA
PHONE (951) 652-6811 / FAX (951) 652-3078
WEB SITE: http://www.mccrometer.com E-MAIL: info@mccrometer.com

11-04485

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