



THE CASITAS WATER NEWS

Rincon Water Customers Prevent Water Outage

A water leak on the major pipeline serving water to coastal communities was discovered near Casitas Pass Road on the morning of March 25. Rincon area agricultural and residential customers quickly responded to calls to conserve water while Casitas' staff worked to make necessary repairs. The impacted area included Ventura County beach communities from the Santa Barbara County line to the City of Ventura, including La Conchita, Mussel Shoals, Sea Cliff, Faria and Solimar Beach. "Agricultural customers in the area complied with requests to stop irrigating, which contributed a great deal to preventing



Casitas' staff and contractors worked to remove old pipeline and prepare to replace it.

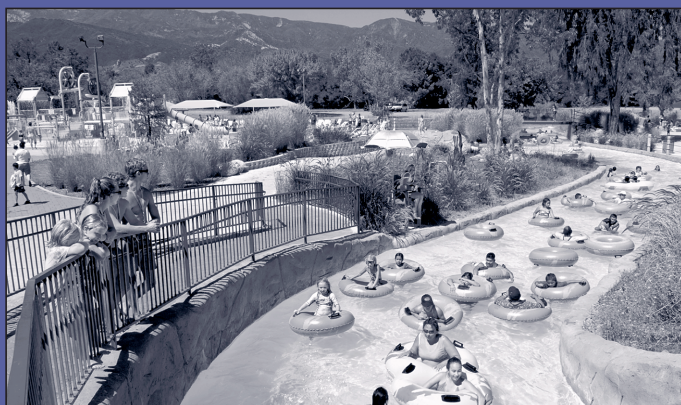


Casitas workers at pipeline break, where they worked nearly non-stop for two days.

water outages," said Steve Wickstrum, General Manager for Casitas. About 25 residents were without water service for approximately 48 hours while repairs were being made on the pipeline.

After the repairs were completed, Casitas quickly moved to replace the pipeline section to prevent future breaks in the same area of pipeline. "Casitas greatly appreciates the cooperation and patience shown from all of our Rincon water customers during these repairs," Wickstrum said.

Casitas Water Adventure to Open Memorial Day Weekend



Saturday, May 24, 2008
11 a.m. to 7 p.m.



Contractors and Casitas' pipeline crew replaced a section of deteriorating steel pipe with a high density polyethylene pipe.

Board Takes Action to Protect Water Su

Board Addresses Water Quality Threat to Lake Casitas

At a special meeting held March 4, Casitas Municipal Water District's Board of Directors approved a temporary restriction on boating activities at Lake Casitas to protect the lake from invasive quagga and zebra mussels. At the meeting, the Board requested that state and federal agencies more actively address the spread of invasive mussels into more of California's reservoirs and canals. The temporary boating restriction prevented access to Lake Casitas by boats not presently in the Lake Casitas Recreation Area at the time of the Board's action, such as rental, moored and stored boats.

In January 2007, quagga mussels were discovered in Lake Mead, which straddles the Nevada-Arizona border and connects to Southern California via the Colorado River. Quagga mussels and their closely-related cousin, the zebra mussel, are tiny invasive mussels native to the Ukraine. They travel as

hitchhikers on recreational boats or through canals. Canals and water vessels are the primary method of transferring invasive mussels, according to the peer-reviewed scientific literature on the subject. Quagga mussels likely arrived at Lake Mead on the hull of a recreational boat from the Great Lakes. From Lake Mead, quagga mussels infected a number of reservoirs in Riverside and San Diego counties through an adjoining system of aqueducts and canals.

Zebra mussels were discovered in January 2008 in the San Justo reservoir in Northern California. Again, they likely arrived from a recreational boat that had recently been in the infected Great Lakes or Mississippi River Basin. In the Midwest, invasive mussels have clogged water systems and industrial intake pipes, causing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage annually. They also have impacted native fish and mollusk populations.



Zebra mussel on native mussel. The zebra and quagga mussels were inadvertently introduced to the United States and are now spreading rapidly, impacting native fish species, as well as clogging power plant intakes.

The Casitas Board of Directors, at their March 26 meeting, established an ad hoc committee on invasive mussels. This committee will work with state and federal regulatory agencies, the boating community, the fishing community and other stakeholders to develop a comprehensive approach to address the threat of invasive mussels in California. Casitas efforts are to continue to raise awareness to other lake management agencies, and state and federal officials, to the threat of invasive mussels on Californian's water supply.

Boaters Given Option to Use Lake Casitas



Recreational boat at Lake Casitas. On April 9, the Casitas Municipal Water District's Board of Directors passed a measure to allow outside boats to exclusively use Lake Casitas.

On April 9, the Casitas Municipal Water District's Board of Directors passed a measure to allow outside boats to exclusively use Lake Casitas. The new program relies on locks and tags

that are designed to ensure boats are not used at any other lake. There will be a \$50 charge to cover the cost of the lock and cable. Boats will be cabled and locked to a trailer, which can then be

stored at a boater's home or at Lake Casitas. Boaters will be able to use the lake after their boat passes an inspection and a 10-day quarantine period. Once a boater decides to use another lake, the boater will need to start the inspection and quarantine process all over again.

Boaters who want to participate in this program are urged to reserve their place on a waiting list by calling 805-649-2233, ext. 7, or by e-mailing Rob Weinerth, Park Services Officer, at rweinerth@casitaswater.com. Cable and lock systems are anticipated to be ready sometime during May of 2008. Park staff will contact those on the list to schedule appointments for an initial boat inspection.

Continued on page 7 >



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(2007 data)

Casitas Keeps Your Water Safe

Casitas strives to provide you with water that meets or exceeds all federal and state standards for safe water. To ensure that you receive the highest quality drinking water, we test beyond what state and federal regulations mandate. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2007, or the most recent testing period required.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para la informacion llame por favor 805-649-2251.

Board meetings are open to the public and are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the district main office, 1055 Ventura Ave., Oak View, CA, 93022. For additional details on the subjects outlined here and for more information about Casitas Municipal Water District, visit us at our Web site: www.casitaswater.org, or call Susan McMahon, Water Quality Supervisor, at 805-649-2251, ext. 120.

Your Tap Water Is Safe to Drink

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health set regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Health department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

It is reasonable to expect drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do You Know the Source of Your Water?

The Casitas Municipal Water District is supplied by a blend of ground water and surface water that is treated before it is distributed to the public. The ground water is drawn from the Mira Monte Well and the surface water comes from Lake Casitas, located near the junction of Highway 150 and Santa Ana Road. Most of the watershed is federally protected to limit contamination of the lake, and we inspect the watershed on a regular basis.

For more information, you may review the 1995 Watershed Sanitary Survey and the Survey's 2000 and 2006 updates, which are available at our main office in Oak View.



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Lake Casitas is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: boat services (repair and refinishing), petroleum pipelines and recreation. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, although the lake is still vulnerable to activities located near this major source of our drinking water. The potential sources of contaminants include private sewage disposal systems; livestock and wildlife grazing; limited pesticide and herbicide use; activities in the surrounding recreation area; unauthorized dumping; limited growth of new homes or urban areas; traffic accidents; and spills.

The 2002 drinking water source assessment for the Mira Monte Well is also available to the public at our office. This well is considered to be most vulnerable to the use of fertilizers and animal grazing, which can raise nitrate levels in the water. In addition, the Mira Monte Well may be vulnerable to activities associated with an urban environment. However, these activities have not resulted in contamination of the well.

Nature and Man Influence Your Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and, in some cases, radioactive material. It also can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1). Microbial contaminants like viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 2). Inorganic contaminants like salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production; mining or farming.
- 3). Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources including agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- 4). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural *Continued on page 4*

Casitas Water Quality Table

2007 Data

Primary Standards

CONSTITUENTS	MCL	(MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER		MIRA MONTE WELL		DISTRIBUTION
		PHG	LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	
Turbidity	Treatment technique (TT)^a						
Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	1 NTU	NA	highest value = 0.08	.01-.08	NA	0.06	0.5
	95% < 0.2 NTU	NA	100% of measurements < 0.2				
MICROBIOLOGICAL^b							
Total Coliform Bacteria	> 1 positive sample/month	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	> 1 positive sample/month	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	NA
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm) ^c	45	45	ND	ND	63.1	45.5-85.0	2.6
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.2
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS							
Chloramines (ppm)	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9
RADIOACTIVITY							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	1.1	0.3-2.1	1.4	0.9-2.5	NA
INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR: LEAD AND COPPER	Regulatory Action Level	MCLG PHG	# of samples collected	Homes above RAL			Level detected at 90th percentile
Lead (ppb)	15	2	20	0			1.6
Copper (ppm) ^d	1.3	0.17	20	0			0.946

Secondary Standards

CONSTITUENTS	MCL	LAKE CASITAS		MIRA MONTE WELL	
		LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE
Color (units)	15	10	10	5	5
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) (ppm)	Non-corrosive	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5
Odor (units)	3	ND	ND	ND	ND
Turbidity(NTU)	5	ND	ND	0.6	0.6
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	360	360	420	420
Specific Conductance (umhos)	1600	539	539	668	668
Chloride (ppm)	500	10	10	64	64
Sulfate (ppm)	500	126	126	32	32
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS					
Total Hardness (ppm)	NS	227	227	207	207
Sodium (ppm)	NS	23	23	58	58
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Boron (ppb)	N.L.=1000	70	70	ND	ND
Vanadium (ppb)	N.L.=50	2	2	ND	ND

Table 2008

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		Date	Source of contamination
LEVEL	RANGE	Sampled	
0.5	0.1-1.7	2007	Soil runoff
		2007	
0	0	2007	Naturally present in the environment
0	0	2007	Human and animal fecal waste
NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
			Erosion of natural products; discharge from metal factories
2.6	0.6-9.8	2007	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewerage; erosion from natural products
46.2	24.1-54.5	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
37	2-41	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2.9	1.6-3.9	2007	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
		(most recent)	
NA	NA	2004/2001	Erosion of natural deposits
ected at rcentile		Date Sampled	
		2007	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
		2007	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives

	Date Sampled	Source of contamination
	2007	Naturally occurring organic materials
	2007	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon or oxygen in the water; affected by temperature or other factors
	2007	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	2007	Soil runoff
	2007	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	2007	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
	2007	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	2007	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	2007	Generally found in ground and surface water
	2007	Generally found in ground and surface water
	2007	
	2007	

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Notification Level: Health based advisory levels established by California Department of Health Services for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Key To Table

AL = Regulatory Action Level

umhos = umhos per centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)

NA = Not Applicable

ND = None Detected

NL = Notification Level

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt = parts per trillion, or micrograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

TT = Treatment Technique

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- 100% of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance.
- In 2007 we collected 156 required samples for total coliform bacteria testing. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.
- Mira Monte Well is above the MCL of 45 ppm for nitrates, however the well water is blended with Lake Casitas water with the resulting nitrate level being 2.6 ppm. A short term violation of the nitrate MCL occurred during 2007 due to a programing failure. Affected customers (approx. 300) were notified and the area was flushed.
- Casitas has implemented a corrosion control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to reduce corrosivity and reduce copper levels.

Continued from page 1

application and septic systems.

- 5). Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 6). Lake Casitas has no urban or industrial water runoff and very few residents still live in the watershed. There is no oil, gas or mining production in our watershed.

What's New With Chloramine Disinfection?

All public drinking water must be disinfected to prevent water-borne diseases. Casitas disinfects the water by adding chlorine and a small amount of ammonia to the water to form chloramines. Chloramine disinfection is approved by the California Department of Health Services and the Environmental Protection Agency. Many United States and Canadian cities have used chloramines for decades to disinfect water. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California supplies water to nearly 18 million people and has been successfully using chloramines for disinfection since 1984. Chloramines reduce the level of unwanted disinfection byproducts in our water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when chlorine mixes with naturally occurring organic material in water. Currently, regulated disinfection byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Chloramines stop the formation of these byproducts and the chloraminated water has less of a chlorine taste and odor than chlorinated water. Chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population. Chloraminated water is safe for drinking, bathing, cooking and other normal uses. Two specific groups of people, however, do need to take special care with chloraminated water - kidney dialysis patients and tropical fish hobbyists.

Dialysis Patients Have Special Needs

Kidney patients are not harmed from drinking, cooking or bathing in chloraminated water. However, there is a problem that needs to be addressed for individuals who are undergoing dialysis treatment on artificial kidney machines. Chloramines must not be present in the water used in dialysis machines. They can be removed through a filtration system. We have worked with the California Department of Public Health to ensure that everyone involved with treatment of dialysis patients is alerted to the facts about chloraminated water.

Chloramines and Your Aquarium or Fishpond

Chloramines are toxic to fish or animals that use gills to breathe. While chlorine will evaporate rather quickly from standing water, it may take weeks for chloramines to disappear. Thus it is necessary to dechlorinate water used for aquariums and fishponds. We suggest using a filter system or a dechlorinating agent sold at most pet stores for fresh and saltwater aquariums and fishponds. Another option is to install a high-quality granular activated carbon (GAC) filter in your home. The chloramine residual in water used for fish should be kept below 0.1 parts per million. Contact your local pet store or fish shop for additional assistance.

Chloramines Are Safe for Plants and Swimming Pools

Chloramines will not affect the chlorine balance in your backyard swimming pool. You still need to add chlorine to retard algae and bacterial growth. Chloramines have no affect on plants, vegetables or fruit trees. For more information on chloramines call 805-649-2251, ext. 120.

What About Radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Radon can get into the air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other activities. Radon is a known human carcinogen. The water we send to our distribution system is well below the EPA proposed regulation of 300 pCi/L (picocuries/liter) of radon. Lake Casitas water measures at 0.0 pCi/L of radon, and the Mira Monte Well water measures at 500 pCi/L of radon. Mira Monte Well water is blended with Lake Casitas water, making the level of radon in the blended water approximately 16 pCi/L. For additional information, call your State radon program or call the EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

What About Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes it, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Casitas monitored for Cryptosporidium during 2007 on a monthly basis with a result of non-detect for 12 samples. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy people can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Low levels of Cryptosporidium were detected in the source water during 2006, but the level detected was low enough that Casitas will not be required to add additional treatment for Cryptosporidium removal.

Is Copper a Problem?

Elevated levels of copper can occur when corrosive water causes leaching of copper plumbing. In order to meet the copper action level, Casitas has implemented a corrosion-control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower the corrosivity and reduce copper levels. Sample results from 2006 indicate that the addition of phosphate has resulted in copper levels that are below the Regulatory Action Level at the customers' tap. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Those who drink water with copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their physician. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling 1-800-426-4791. (Please see "Copper" in table.)

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Immuno-compromised people such as cancer patients who are undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly people; and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

er Supply From Invasive Mussel Threat

Potential Impacts From an Invasive Mussel Introduction at Lake Casitas:

☞ Invasive mussels rapidly colonize on soft and hard surfaces, causing serious problems to piers, pilings, water intake structures, pumps and fish screens. Maintenance costs can be enormous, particularly for water-supply agencies due to the need for routine cleaning and repairing of equipment.

☞ These mussels can create conditions more suitable for the growth of algae which are known producers of taste and odor in the water supply. This can be very difficult and expensive to treat should it reach a level deemed unacceptable for public consumption.

☞ As filter feeders, mussels disrupt the natural food chain by removing food and nutrients from the water column very efficiently. This can devastate a lake ecosystem, including reducing many plant and fish populations.

☞ Mussels release toxins into the water that affect other species, resulting in a loss of fish populations like largemouth bass and trout. There have been bird die-offs in the Great Lakes region when migrating birds ate mussels with concentrated toxin levels.

Lake Casitas, the Perfect Habitat for Invasive Mussels

Ideal Conditions Needed for Quagga/Zebra		Lake Casitas
Salinity	<5 parts per trillion	✓
Calcium	>25 milligrams per liter	✓
pH	7.4-9.5	✓
% Oxygen Saturation > 25%		✓
Temperature Tolerance 33- 86° Fahrenheit		✓

New Opportunity to Save Water in the Yard



Longer daylight hours mean it's time to readjust irrigation timers and to check and repair sprinkler systems. Homeowners and gardeners have one more tool this year to conserve water and save money on water bills: Casitas is providing a limited time offer rebate program for up to a **\$350 rebate** toward the purchase of a smart irrigation controller. These devices measure soil conditions to determine how much

water each irrigation zone in a yard is required to have based on that zone's soil type, plant type and level of shade. More information on this program and other water conservation rebate programs is available online at www.casitaswater.org.

Is your soil too wet? Proper watering will make lawn plants thrive and look better. Over-watering can be as damaging to vegetation as under-watering because too much water prevents air from reaching the roots of plants. Roots require the proper mix of water and air to thrive. When air is allowed to reach the roots, there is less of a chance of plant disease. Over-watering can be recognized in stressed plant as wilting and or a lack of luster in leaves or blades of grass.



Casitas Boaters

Continued from page 2

tion. During the boat inspections, any boat found with water in the bilge, motor or any other location, or found with suspect debris, will be turned away from the lake. Any evidence of tampering with the lock, cable or tag will result in a one-year ban from the lake. The lock and tag program represents Casitas' commitment to accommodate the needs of recreational customers without jeopardizing the local water supply.

Loan Program to Help Farmers Improve Irrigation Efficiency



Casitas recently initiated an Agricultural Low-Interest Loan Program for farm projects that will create greater water efficiency. Casitas partnered with the Ojai Community Bank to provide up to \$100,000 in loans. Loans will be made in the amounts of a \$5,000 minimum to a \$25,000 maximum. Eligible projects for this program include activities such as the purchase and installation of irrigation equipment or well rehabilitation.

Applicants must be Casitas agricultural customers. All application material is available at www.casitaswater.org on the bottom right column of the front page of the Web site.

CASITAS SPEAKERS BUREAU: Casitas is committed to our community. As part of our efforts to better serve you, we created the Casitas Speakers Bureau to provide our customers and the community with an even greater opportunity to learn more about water issues in our area. If your community group or organization would like to invite a speaker to a meeting, please contact Ron Merckling, Water Conservation and Public Affairs Manager, at 805-649-2251, ext. 118.

Inside: Learn How the Casitas Municipal Water District Board Is Working to Protect Water Supplies Against Invasive Mussels.



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Your Board in Action

Bill Hicks, Division I
James W. Word, Division II
Pete Kaiser, Division III
Richard Handley, Division IV
Russ Baggerly, Division V

The Casitas Board of Directors is scheduled to meet at 4:30 p.m. in the board room located in the main office at 1055 Ventura Ave., Oak View, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month.