



2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Draft

Sweetwater Authority

Chula Vista, CA

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Contents

1	Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview	1
1.1	Updated Guidance for 2025 Urban Water Management Plans	1
1.2	Executive Summary	2
1.2.1	Background	2
1.2.2	Plan Preparation.....	2
1.2.3	System Description	3
1.2.4	Water Use	3
1.2.5	SB x7-7 Baseline and Target Compliance	4
1.2.6	Water Supplies.....	4
1.2.7	Water Service Reliability	5
1.2.8	Single Dry Water Year Supply and Demand Assessment	5
1.2.9	Multiple Dry Water Year Supply and Demand Assessment.....	5
1.2.10	Drought Risk Assessment.....	6
1.2.11	Water Shortage Contingency Plan.....	6
1.2.12	Assembly Bill 1572	7
1.2.13	Demand Management Measures.....	8
2	Plan Preparation.....	11
2.1	Basis for Preparing a Plan.....	11
2.2	Individual or Regional Plans	13
2.3	Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure	13
2.3.1	Fiscal or Calendar Year.....	13
2.3.2	Units of Measure	13
2.4	Coordination and Outreach	14
2.4.1	Wholesale and Retail Coordination.....	14
2.4.2	Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community	14
2.4.3	Notice to Cities and Counties.....	15
3	Service Area Description.....	16
3.1	General Description	17
3.2	Service Area Climate	18
3.3	Service Area Population and Demographics	18
3.3.1	Service Area Population.....	18
3.3.2	Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors	19
3.4	Land Uses Within the Service Area	19
4	Water Use Characterization	22
4.1	Historical and Existing Water Use.....	22
4.2	Projected Water Use	23
4.2.1	Potable Demands.....	24
4.2.2	Recycled Water Demands	24
4.2.3	Low-Income Water Demand Projections.....	25
4.2.4	Water Sales.....	26
4.3	Service Area System Water Loss.....	26
4.4	Wholesale Water Use.....	29
4.5	Climate Change Considerations	29
5	SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting	30
5.1	Baselines and Target	30

6	Water Supplies	32
6.1	Purchased and Imported Water	32
6.2	Local Water Supplies and Resources	33
6.2.1	Groundwater	33
6.2.2	Surface Water	35
6.2.3	Wastewater and Recycled Water	35
6.2.4	Desalinated Water Opportunities	37
6.2.5	Water Exchanges and Transfers	38
6.2.6	Future Water Supply Projects	38
6.3	Summary of Historic, Existing, and Planned Sources of Water	38
6.4	Energy Use	41
7	Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment.....	44
7.1	Basis of Water Year	44
7.2	Supply and Demand Assessment	45
7.3	Project Normal Year Supply and Demand	46
7.4	Single Dry Water Year Supply and Demand	46
7.5	Five Consecutive Dry Water Year Supply and Demand	47
7.6	Constraints on Water Supply Sources	48
7.6.1	Reliability of Supply	48
7.7	Drought Risk Assessment	53
8	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	57
8.1	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment	57
8.2	Water Shortage Levels	58
8.3	Shortage Response Actions	59
8.3.1	Drought Responses Plan	62
8.3.2	Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan	64
8.4	Penalties and Charges	65
8.5	Determining Water Shortage Reductions	68
8.6	Revenue and Expenditure Impacts	68
8.7	Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning	69
8.7.1	SDCWA Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan	69
8.7.2	Authority Drought Response	69
8.7.3	Authority Emergency Response and Recovery Plan	70
8.8	Plan Adoption and Submittal	71
9	Demand Management Measures	72
9.1	Water Conservation Program	73
9.1.1	Water Waste Prevention	73
9.1.2	Public Education and Outreach	75
9.1.3	System Loss Programs	78
9.1.4	Residential Programs	79
9.1.5	Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives	80
9.1.6	Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts	81
9.2	Demand Management Measures	81
9.2.1	Metering	81
9.2.2	Conservation Pricing	81



10	Plan Adoption and Submittal.....	84
10.1	Notice of Public Hearing.....	85
10.2	Public Hearing and Adoption.....	85
10.3	Plan Submittal.....	86
10.4	Plan Availability.....	86
11	References.....	88

Tables

Submittal Table 2-1. Retail: Public Water Systems.....	12
Submittal Table 2-2. Plan Identification.....	12
Submittal Table 2-3. Supplier Identification.....	13
Submittal Table 2-4. Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange: Water Code Section 10631(h).....	14
Submittal Table 3-1. Retail: Population – Current and Projected: Water Code Section 10631(a).....	19
Table 3-2. Authority Land Uses.....	20
Submittal Table 4-1. Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water: Water Code Section 10631(d)(1).....	23
Submittal Table 4-2. Retail: Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable – Projected: Water Code Section 10631(d)(1).....	24
Submittal Table 4-4. Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections: Water Code Section 10631(a), 10631(d)(4)(A), and 10631(d)(4)(B).....	25
Submittal Table 4-5. Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting: Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A).....	27
Submittal Table 4-6. Retail: Progress Toward 2028 Water Loss Standard: Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C).....	28
Submittal Table 5-1. Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress: Water Code Section 10608.40.....	31
Submittal Table 6-1. Retail: Groundwater Value Pumped: Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c).....	34
Submittal Table 6-2. Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025: Water Code Section 10633(a).....	37
Submittal Table 6-3. Retail: Water Supplies – 2025 Actual: Water Code Section 10631 (b).....	39
Submittal Table 6-4. Retail: Water Supplies – Projected: Water Code Section 10631 (b).....	40
Submittal Table 6-5. Retail: Recommended Energy Reporting – Single Delivery Product – Water Supply Process Approach.....	42
Submittal Table 7-1. Retail: Basis Water-Year Data (Reliability Assessment).....	45
Submittal Table 7-2. Retail: Normal-Year Supply and Use Comparison: Water Code Section 10635 (a).....	46
Submittal Table 7-3. Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison: Water Code Section 10635(a).....	47
Submittal Table 7-4. Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison: Water Code Section 10635(a).....	48
Submittal Table 7-5. Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment: Water Code Section 10635(b)(3).....	54
Submittal Table 8-1. Cross-Reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels: Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B).....	58
Submittal Table 8-2. Retail: Demand-Reduction Actions: Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E).....	59
Table 8-3. Penalties and Charges.....	66

Table 8-4. Consumption Reduction Methods.....	68
Submittal Table 10-1. Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties: Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642	85

Figures

Figure 1-1. Service Area Map	9
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Appendices

Appendix A. Urban Water Management Planning Act.....	A-2
Appendix B. Department of Water Resources 2025 UWMP Tables and Checklist.....	B-1
Appendix C. City and County Notification Letters and Public Hearing Notice	C-1
Appendix D. Sweetwater’s Interim Groundwater Management Plan.....	D-1
Appendix E. Reduced Delta Reliance	E-1
Appendix F. Sweetwater Authority’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan	F-1
Appendix G. Adoption Resolution and Public Comments.....	G-1
Appendix H. Sweetwater Authority’s Drought Response Plan	H-1

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
Annual Assessment	annual water supply and demand assessment
Authority	Sweetwater Authority
BMP	best management practice
Cal-Am	California-American Water Company
CDP	Carlsbad Desalination Project
CPSD Basin	Coastal Plain of San Diego Groundwater Basin
DAC	disadvantaged communities
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Desal Facility	Richard A. Reynolds Desalination Facility
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DRP	Drought Response Plan
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ERRP	Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
FY	fiscal year
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GSP	groundwater sustainability plan
HCF	hundred cubic feet
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
kWh	kilowatt-hours
kWh/AF	kWh of energy used per AF of water
Legislature	State of California Legislature
MCE	maximum credible seismic event
Metro System	Metropolitan Wastewater System
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MPE	most probable seismic event
MTBE	methyl tertiary butyl ether
Perdue Plant	Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SBID	South Bay Irrigation District
SBx7-7	Water Conservation Act
SDCSD	San Diego County Sanitation District

SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SDF	San Diego Formation
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
Supplier	urban water supplier
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	total dissolved solids
UWMP	urban water management plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
Water Code	California Water Code
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDRP	Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan

1 Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). The Act requires an urban water supplier (Supplier) providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually to adopt an urban water management plan (UWMP) every 5 years, demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years. The Act also requires the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to report to the Legislature on the status of UWMPs.

Sweetwater Authority (Authority) prepared its 2025 UWMP in accordance with the California Water Code (Water Code) Sections 10610–10657. This UWMP evaluates the reliability of the Authority’s water supplies to meet existing and projected demands within its service area (Figure 1-1) under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions. Water demands and supplies are assessed over a 25-year planning horizon, and multiple demand scenarios are considered.

1.1 Updated Guidance for 2025 Urban Water Management Plans

For each cycle of the UWMP Act, the California Legislature has amended the original UWMP Act to include additional requirements and considerations. For the 2010 UWMP cycle, the Water Code was amended to include mandated compliance to reduce per capita water demands by 20 percent by 2020 (commonly referred to as the “20×2020 Plan”), with an interim reduction target in 2015. Enacted on November 10, 2009, the Water Conservation Act (also referred to as SBx7-7) required all water suppliers to further increase water use efficiency. The legislation also required that every urban water supplier include in its UWMP a status update regarding ability to meet the 2015 target and plans for additional conservation necessary to meet the 2020 target. In the Authority’s 2015 UWMP, the baseline water use calculation, as well as 2015 and 2020 targets, were reassessed.

Key updates to the 2020 UWMP included expanding drought planning to cover at least 5 consecutive years and introducing a new Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for the period of 2021 to 2025. Agencies were required to assess seismic risks to facilities or reference hazard mitigation plans, report on energy use and 5-year water loss, and prepare a standalone Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that can be updated more frequently. The amendments also called for coordination with groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) and the addition of plain-language summaries to make the UWMP more accessible to the public.

Notable amendments to the UWMP Act in preparation of the 2025 UWMP include the following:

- The 2025 UWMP submittal date has been changed to July 1, 2026.
- Stored water accounting guidance has been updated to improve consistency and avoid double counting of groundwater recharge and recovery.

- Direct potable reuse guidance has been added to reflect new state regulations allowing potable use of highly treated recycled water.
- Ocean desalination permitting guidance has been updated to support documentation of potential desalination projects for future supply planning.
- Water loss standards reporting has been updated to align with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) water loss audit and compliance requirements.
- SB X7-7 reporting for 2025 continues to document supplier progress toward the statewide 20 percent urban water use reduction target.
- Planning tool guidance has been moved to an appendix to streamline the main body of the guidebook.
- Most SB X7-7 guidance has also been relocated to an appendix for improved organization. A description of planned water plan management modification to meet the new Assembly Bill (AB) 1572 is included.

The UWMP Act, as amended, and SBx7-7 are included in Appendix A. Requirements for AB 1572 are discussed in Section 1.2.9 below.

While not required by the Water Code or amendments to the UWMP Act, this UWMP also demonstrates compliance with implementation of California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Policy WR P1: Reduced Reliance on the Delta through Improved Regional Water Reliance in the Delta Plan.

1.2 Executive Summary

This Executive Summary satisfies the requirement of Water Code Section 10630.5 by providing a simple lay description of information necessary to provide a general understanding of the UWMP, including the Authority's reliable water supply, anticipated challenges, and strategies for managing reliability risks.

1.2.1 Background

As described in Section 1.1, notable amendments to the UWMP Act in preparation of the 2025 UWMP include updated guidance for stored water accounting to improve consistency and avoid double counting of groundwater recharge and recovery, as well as new direct potable reuse guidance reflecting recently adopted state regulations allowing the potable use of highly treated recycled water. The UWMP Act and supporting guidebook updates also incorporate revised ocean desalination permitting guidance to support documentation of potential future desalination projects and updated water loss standards reporting to align with SWRCB audit and compliance requirements.

For the 2025 UWMP, there have been no changes to the Water Code regarding UWMP reporting requirements.

1.2.2 Plan Preparation

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to file plans with DWR describing and evaluating efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. In compliance with this requirement, the Authority's UWMP includes projected water supplies required

to meet future demands. The Authority has prepared UWMPs for every cycle from 1985 through 2020 and has filed those plans with DWR.

The Authority is a retail water agency, as defined by Water Code 10609.12(p), and delivers water to its customers through a single public water system. In developing this UWMP, the Authority coordinated with the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), the region's wholesale water supplier, as well as with the City of Chula Vista, City of National City, and County of San Diego, which serve as the land use authorities within the service area. These jurisdictions establish land use and housing policies that directly affect the Authority's water use projections.

1.2.3 System Description

The Authority's goal is to diversify water supplies to maximize reliability while minimizing cost to consumers. The Authority accomplishes this goal by maximizing the use of local resources to the greatest extent feasible and implementing ongoing and aggressive water conservation and efficiency programs. The Authority's mission is to provide its current and future customers with a safe and reliable water supply using the best available technology, sound management practices, public participation, and a balanced approach to human and environmental needs.

The Authority's water system contains about 35,026 service connections, with no current plans for expansion of the service area. Treated water is supplied from the Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant (Perdue Plant), Richard A. Reynolds Desalination Facility (Desal Facility), and National City Wells. The Authority treats local runoff collected in Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs and can supplement this supply with raw water and treated water from the aqueduct system owned and operated by SDCWA.

The population within the Authority's service area, which was about 188,915 people in 2025, is projected to slightly decrease to about 186,846 people by 2050. Population and housing growth projections are based on data from the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) 2050 Regional Growth Forecast (Series 15) for the years 2025 through 2050. Based on projected land use changes, about 115 acres are expected to redevelop for residential, commercial, or industrial land through the conversion of vacant lands and the reduction of public or open space.

The Authority's service area has a Mediterranean climate, with mild year-round coastal temperatures and warmer summers and colder winters inland. More than 80 percent of the region's rainfall occurs between December and March, with average annual precipitation at Sweetwater Reservoir ranging from about 9.7 inches to about 11.5 inches.

1.2.4 Water Use

In 2025, total water demand within the Authority's service area was 17,556 AF. Average water use was distributed as follows: 40 percent single family, 31 percent multi-family, 22 percent commercial, 7 percent institutional/governmental, and less than 1 percent for each for industrial, agricultural, and other uses. All service connections in the Authority's service area are metered.

By 2050, the total water demand is projected to remain stable to 17,790 AF due to the anticipated stable population. The projections are based on SANDAG population forecasts and a 16-year average (fiscal year [FY]10 through FY25) per capita demand of 85 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) through the planning year of 2050. This projection accounts for expected future water conservation savings while also recognizing that usage may rise due to post-drought rebound in residential demand and planned growth in commercial and industrial development. Population forecasts used in this UWMP also incorporate projections for low-income households. Consistent with the Authority's 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs, water demand for low-income residences is expected to represent about 1 percent of total demand.

The Authority does not currently supply recycled water to its customers and does not have a specific plan to pursue recycled water projects in the near future.

1.2.5 SB x7-7 Baseline and Target Compliance

The SBx7-7 required urban retail water suppliers to establish urban water use targets to help reduce per capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. For the 2025 UWMP, the Authority is required to compare 2025 per capita water use with the SB X7-7 per capita water use baseline developed for the 2010 UWMP and water use targets that were recalculated in the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs.

Population estimates were developed using SANDAG's Series 15 Regional Growth Forecast within the Authority service area boundary. The Authority's 2015 UWMP showed that the Authority per capita water use of 91 GPCD met their 2015 interim target of 120 GPCD. The Authority's 2020 and 2025 average per capita water use was also within their 2020 target of 116 GPCD.

1.2.6 Water Supplies

Since 1955, local sources have supplied about 45 percent of the Authority's water needs, with the remaining 55 percent met through imported water purchased from SDCWA. As a member agency of SDCWA, the Authority is entitled to purchase water directly from SDCWA on a wholesale basis. The proportion of local versus imported water can vary significantly year to year depending on local rainfall.

Within the Coastal Plain of San Diego Groundwater Basin (CPSD Basin), the Authority operates the National City Wells, which produce potable groundwater, and the Desal Facility, which produces drinking water from brackish groundwater. Between 2010 and 2020, the National City Wells produced an average of 1,740 AF per year. The Desal Facility has a maximum production capacity of 8,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) and has produced 7,200 AFY on average. DWR has designated the CPSD Basin as a low-priority basin, which exempts it from the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirement to develop a GSP. However, the Authority follows the guidance provided by the SGMA to sustainably manage its groundwater resources.

The Authority owns and operates two storage reservoirs known as Sweetwater Reservoir and Loveland Reservoir, which divert and store water from the Sweetwater River. In wet years, when both reservoirs are at or near full capacity, they can provide up to a 2-year supply to the Authority's customers.

The Authority does not produce or distribute recycled water, nor does it collect or treat wastewater. As part of its long-term supply evaluation efforts, the Authority participated in a preliminary recycled water supply study with Otay Water District to evaluate the feasibility of using recycled water from Otay and the City of San Diego as potential supply sources; however, the study determined that these options are currently cost-inefficient and not a practical near-term solution. The Authority is also considering initiating a feasibility study to evaluate development of a desalination facility in its southern Chula Vista service area using brackish groundwater. At this time, however, the Authority does not have specific plans to implement these new water supply projects within its service area in the near future.

In 2025, the Authority's net utility energy intensity was about 1,921 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy used per AF of water. This energy intensity represents 2025 data from the Authority for groundwater, surface water, desalinated water, local treatment, and distribution.

1.2.7 Water Service Reliability

The 2025 UWMP presents the Authority's water reliability assessments from 2030 through 2050. In accordance with the UWMP Act, each assessment compares the total projected water supply available to the Authority over the next 20 years in 5-year increments under three water supply condition scenarios: average/normal water year, single dry water year, and multiple dry water years.

Local groundwater supplies, including desalinated water, are assumed to remain constant even during drought conditions. Surface water supplies, however, are projected to decline under single and multiple dry water years. Imported water from SDCWA plays a critical role in ensuring that reliable supplies are available to meet local demands. According to SDCWA's reliability assessment, sufficient water supplies are anticipated within the Authority's service area for average/normal and single dry water years through 2050. However, supply limitations under multiple dry year scenarios must be addressed through implementation of extraordinary water conservation measures.

1.2.8 Single Dry Water Year Supply and Demand Assessment

The single dry water year scenario is based on the year with the lowest runoff (2015). Based on modeling performed by SDCWA and local trends in the Authority's service area, water demands are expected to increase slightly under single dry water year conditions. To meet this increase, the Authority would purchase additional supplies from SDCWA, whose 2025 UWMP projects sufficient availability to meet such demands. Under this scenario, supplies and demands are expected to balance, with no surplus or deficit.

1.2.9 Multiple Dry Water Year Supply and Demand Assessment

The multiple dry water year scenario is based on the period of 2013 to 2015, when the Authority experienced the lowest average runoff over a consecutive 3-year period. Modeling conducted by SDCWA, along with local trends within the Authority's service area, indicates that demands are expected to increase slightly above normal in each year of the multiple dry water year period. To meet these increased demands, the

Authority would purchase additional supplies from SDCWA, whose 2025 UWMP anticipates sufficient availability to meet such needs. However, because there would be a small potential reliability shortfall in the third year of a multiple dry year period, the Authority likely would implement enhanced conservation measures to reduce demand, consistent with actions taken during the most recent drought. In a multiple dry water year scenario, supplies and demands would be equal and there would be no surplus or deficit.

1.2.10 Drought Risk Assessment

The UWMP Act requires water suppliers to include a DRA in its 2025 UWMP. The Authority's DRA assesses a projected drought over the next 5-year period, from 2026 to 2030. The near-term drought reliability of the Authority's water supplies depends on the specific impacts and stresses on each source. Water produced by the Desal Facility is considered a drought-proof source and is assumed to remain constant over the 5-year DRA period. In contrast, during a prolonged drought, rainfall and runoff into local reservoirs would be reduced, resulting in decreased reservoir yields. For planning purposes, the availability of local water is assumed to be consistent with supply conditions experienced during the 2013 to 2017 drought. The Authority's groundwater supplies are not anticipated to be constrained during drought conditions and are therefore assumed to remain constant throughout the 5-year DRA period.

Potential seismic impacts on the Authority's water supplies are assessed at a regional scale, as seismic events along the San Andreas and San Jacinto fault systems could limit imported supplies. The Authority would be most affected by a significant event along the Elsinore Fault Zone, which has the potential to interrupt treated and/or untreated water deliveries from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) to SDCWA for 1 to 3 months. Damage from a regional earthquake to imported supply is mitigated by substantial regional investments in emergency storage made by SDCWA. SDCWA's Emergency Storage Project provides about 90,100 AF of emergency surface water storage, along with new distribution facilities, to help ensure continued water service to its member agencies during a prolonged regional supply interruption.

1.2.11 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The WSCP outlines the Authority's strategy for drought preparedness, water shortage response levels and actions, and management of water allocations during a declared water emergency. The WSCP has been developed as a standalone plan, allowing it to be updated and adopted independent of the UWMP cycle. Each year, the Authority will evaluate projected water demands and supplies to determine if adequate supplies are available for both the current year and the single dry year scenario.

The WSCP updates and refines the stages of action established in the Authority's 2015 Drought Response Plan's (DRP's), amended in June of 2021 per Resolution 21-13, provides stages of action to define six water shortage levels, which was also implemented on the 2025 WSCP. These graduated levels specify the response actions the Authority may implement in response to supply shortages, expressed as percentage reductions. The reduction goals are summarized as follows:

- Water Shortage Level 1 (voluntary) – up to 10 percent reduction
- Water Shortage Level 2 (mandatory) – up to 20 percent reduction

- Water Shortage Level 3 (mandatory) – up to 30 percent reduction
- Water Shortage Level 4 (mandatory) – up to 40 percent reduction
- Water Shortage Level 5 (mandatory) – up to 50 percent reduction
- Water Shortage Level 6 (mandatory) – over 50 percent reduction

The shortage response actions outlined in this WSCP consist of a combination of end use prohibitions, demand reduction measures, supply augmentation strategies, and operational modifications. While customers may choose the specific water conservation measures/actions most suitable for their circumstances, compliance with water waste prohibitions is mandatory, required reductions in water use must be achieved, and monetary penalties may be imposed on customers who fail to meet reduction goals.

The WSCP also addressed the Authority’s response to catastrophic events, such as natural disasters, that result in insufficient water supplies to meet the region’s demands or disrupt access to imported supplies. The SDCWA Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan (WSDRP) and the Authority’s DRP and Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (ERRP) provide the framework to prepare the Authority and the surrounding region for severe water supply shortages. These plans are intended to protect public health and safety, while also minimizing potential economic impacts arising from significant supply disruptions or emergency situations related to natural disasters, technological incidents, or national security emergencies in or affecting the Authority’s facilities and service area.

1.2.12 Assembly Bill 1572

In 2023, one bill, AB 1572, was signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom. The bill amends portions of the Water Code, including Section 10608, which is related to water resource management. AB 1572 requires public water systems to update their policies governing water use and the prohibition of potable water use on non-functional turf as defined in this bill no later than January 1, 2027. The public water system is to communicate these requirements to their customers on or before January 1, 2027.

AB 1572 “prohibits the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf on commercial, industrial, municipal, institutional, and multifamily residential properties and phases this ban in as follows:

- a. Beginning January 1, 2027, for all properties owned or leased by the Department of General Services;
- b. Beginning January 1, 2027, for all municipal and institutional properties, except those in disadvantaged communities (DAC);
- c. Beginning January 1, 2028, for all commercial and industrial properties;
- d. Beginning January 1, 2029, for all multifamily residential properties, except those in DACs; and
- e. Beginning January 1, 2031, for all multifamily residential affordable housing properties and all municipal properties in a DAC.”

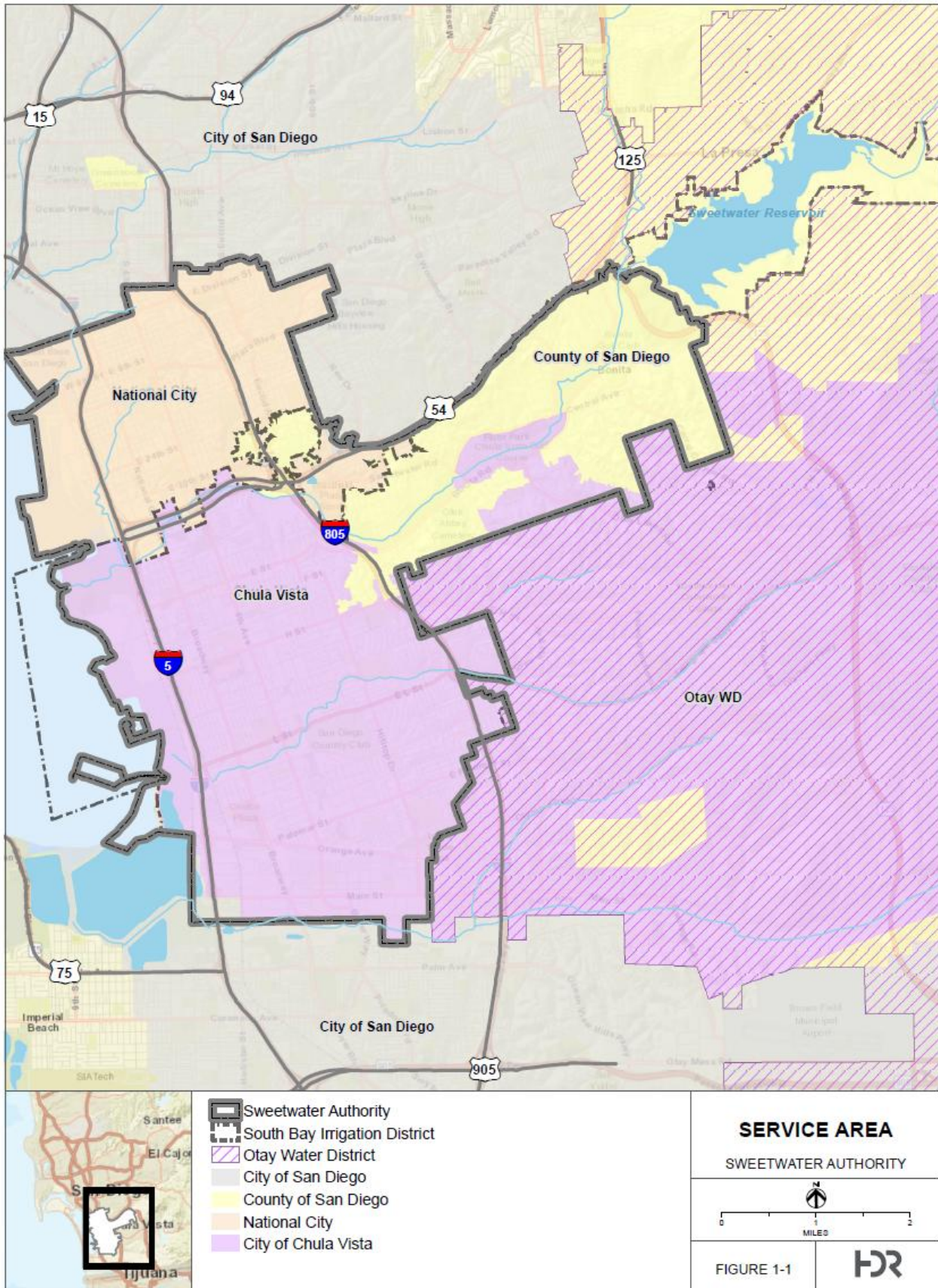
The Authority plans to implement appropriate actions to prohibit the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf prior to the AB 1572 deadlines.

1.2.13 Demand Management Measures

The long-term objective of the Authority's water use efficiency program is to achieve and sustain conservation targets across various customer categories, with goals that are appropriate and reasonable for each category. These programs are based on the principle that conservation effectively increases water supply by reducing demand on available supply. The Authority's water use efficiency initiatives, including customer education and incentive programs, are designed to complement regional conservation programs available to Authority customers. Collectively, these programs also help reduce reliance on both local and imported water supplies.

The Authority's water conservation programs and demand management measures include: water waste prevention; public education and outreach; system loss programs; residential programs; large landscape conservation programs and incentives; conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts; service connection metering; and conservation pricing through a tiered water rate structure.

Figure 1-1. Service Area Map



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2 Plan Preparation

The Authority staff has prepared the 2025 UWMP in accordance with the UWMP Act (Water Code Sections 10610–10657). This 2025 UWMP is intended to assess the reliability of the Authority’s water supplies in meeting existing and future demands within its service area (previously shown in Figure 1-1) under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions. The plan evaluates demands and supplies over a 25-year planning horizon and considers a range of demand scenarios.

According to Water Code Sections 10610–10657, the Authority is required to update its UWMP every 5 years. These sections, constituting the UWMP Act (originally AB 797), were added by Statute 1983, Chapter 1009, and became effective on January 1, 1984. The UWMP Act specifies that every urban water supplier providing water to more than 3,000 customers for municipal purposes, or supplying more than 3,000 AF of water annually, must prepare and adopt a UWMP in accordance with the prescribed requirements.

The UWMP Act also requires urban water suppliers to submit plans to DWR that describe and evaluate efficient water use, reclamation, and conservation activities. Consistent with these requirements, the Authority’s UWMP includes projected water supplies required to meet future demands. The Authority has prepared and submitted UWMPs for each cycle beginning in 1985 through 2020.

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

Water Code Section 10617

“Urban water supplier” means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

Water Code Section 10608.12

(t) “Urban retail water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

(w) “Urban wholesale water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Water Code Section 10620

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

Water Code Section 10621

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

This 2025 UWMP was prepared in accordance with current statutory requirements of the UWMP Act and with guidance from DWR. For the 2025 cycle, there have been no changes to the Water Code affecting UWMP reporting requirements. Updates to the 2025 *Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook* are minor and consist mainly of clarifications and updated guidance, including refinements to stored water accounting, direct potable reuse, ocean desalination permitting, and water loss standards. To facilitate UWMP reviews, DWR has developed a UWMP Checklist for use by DWR staff in their review of 2025 UWMPs. To expedite DWR's review and assure completeness of the Authority's plan, this checklist has been completed and is included as Appendix B.

The Authority is an urban retail water agency (as defined by Water Code Section 10608.12(t)), and an urban water supplier (as defined by Water Code Section 10617) and provides water to its customers through a single public water system (Submittal Table 2-1). The Authority is required to update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one pursuant to Water Code Section 10621. This 2025 UWMP was prepared by the Authority in coordination with other agencies as an individual UWMP (Submittal Table 2-2).

Submittal Table 2-1. Retail: Public Water Systems

Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)			No
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025
			(AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA3710025	Sweetwater Authority	35,026	17,556
Total		35,026	17,556

Submittal Table 2-2. Plan Identification

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	
NOTES:		

2.2 Individual or Regional Plans

Water Code Section 10620(d)(1):

An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation, efficient water use, and improved local drought resilience.

The Authority prepared an individual UWMP specific to the Authority’s water services while coordinating with several agencies and municipalities to accurately reflect future planning for the Authority service area (Section 2.4).

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

2.3.1 Fiscal or Calendar Year

Water Code Section 10608.20

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers ... may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

The Authority’s 2025 UWMP utilized FY data for its preparation, with each FY beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 of the following calendar year. As an example, a column labeled for the year 2025 denotes FY 2024–2025. Refer to Submittal Table 2-3.

2.3.2 Units of Measure

The Authority utilize AF for units of measure when reporting water volumes. Refer to Submittal Table 2-3.

Submittal Table 2-3. Supplier Identification

Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
07/01	
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

Water Code Section 10631

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision

(f) An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

While preparing the 2025 UWMP, the Authority coordinated its effort with several agencies and municipalities to accurately reflect future planning for the Authority service area. The Authority attended a number of workshop sessions in coordination with DWR, Metropolitan, and SDCWA to discuss the requirements of the UWMP Act and coordinate the regional UWMP planning efforts of Metropolitan, SDCWA, and its member agencies. The Authority reviewed and provided comments to SDCWA on its draft 2025 UWMP and provided SDCWA with notification information regarding the Authority's 2025 UWMP (Submittal Table 2-4).

Submittal Table 2-4. Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange: Water Code Section 10631(h)

Wholesale Water Supplier Name
San Diego County Water Authority
NOTES:

2.4.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

Water Code Section 10620

(d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

Water Code Section 10642

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan...

The Authority coordinated the development of this UWMP with SDCWA, the region's wholesale water supplier, as well as with the City of Chula Vista, National City, and San Diego County, which serve as the land use authorities within the service area. These jurisdictions establish land use and housing growth policies that affect the Authority's water use projections. Figure 1-1 shows a map of the Authority's service area along with neighboring agencies and municipalities. In addition, the Authority coordinates with the City of San Diego on water supplies and has provided applicable notices to the City of San Diego regarding the development of the UWMP (Appendix C).

2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

Water Code Section 10621(b)

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

At least 60 days before the public hearing, the Authority notified the City of Chula Vista, the City of National City, and the County of San Diego that the 2025 UWMP was being updated. Notices were also sent to SDCWA and the City of San Diego. Copies of all notifications are provided in Appendix C.

The draft 2025 UWMP was then made available for public review, as required by Water Code Section 10642. Public notices announcing the hearing were published in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* for 2 consecutive weeks (Appendix C). The draft 2025 UWMP was accessible on the Authority's website and at the Administration Offices. Section 10 describes the UWMP adoption process in detail.

3 Service Area Description

Water Code Section 10631

A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

The Authority was formed in 1977 as a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) between the City of National City and the South Bay Irrigation District (SBID). The Authority provides potable water service to National City, the central and western portions of the City of Chula Vista, and the unincorporated communities of Bonita Valley and Lincoln Acres in San Diego County. Its jurisdictional service area covers about 36 square miles (Figure 1-1) and serves a population of about 188,915 in coordination with neighboring agencies and municipalities.

As a JPA, the Authority was formed to provide water service within the combined service areas of SBID and the City of National City. SBID was established in March 1951 under the Irrigation Law of California (Division 11, Section 20500 et seq. of the Water Code) and serves the western portion of the City of Chula Vista and unincorporated areas within and adjacent to the Sweetwater River Valley, with smaller overlapping areas in National City and the City of San Diego. Incorporated in 1887, National City is the second-oldest city in San Diego County and is part of the urbanized South Bay region of the San Diego metropolitan area. Both SBID and National City are member agencies of SDCWA.

On May 10, 1968, SBID and National City filed a condemnation suit, which was finalized on August 30, 1977. The two agencies entered into a Joint Powers Agreement on February 1, 1972, which was later amended and re-adopted on July 22, 1977, formally establishing Sweetwater Authority pursuant to Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 (Section 6500 et seq.) of the California Government Code. Under this agreement, the Authority was empowered to acquire, own, lease, operate, manage, maintain, and improve the regional water system. On May 1, 1990, SBID transferred ownership of its water system, including all associated property deeds and easements, to the Authority.

One of the Authority's goals is to diversify water supplies to maximize reliability and minimize cost for consumers. The Authority accomplishes this goal by maximizing the use of local resources through continuous and aggressive water conservation and efficiency programs, including:

- Use of local potable groundwater supplies
- Ongoing use of brackish groundwater treatment and production
- Continuing operation of local surface water sources
- Construction and operation of the Urban Runoff Diversion System to protect water quality in Sweetwater Reservoir
- Implementation of upgrades to its treatment plant to meet future water quality regulations
- Feasibility investigations for using recycled water within its service area, and participation in regional conservation programs

The Authority's mission is to provide its current and future customers with a safe and reliable water supply through the use of the best available technology, sound management practices, public participation, and a balanced approach to human and environmental needs.

3.1 General Description

Water Code Section 10631

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier...

The Authority's water system serves about 188,915 people across 29 square miles and includes about 35,026 service connections. At present, there are no plans to expand the Authority's service area. The Authority's water service boundary is shown in Figure 1-1.

All the treated water is supplied by the Perdue Plant, the Desal Facility, and the National City Wells. Historically, the Perdue Plant, which is rated at 30 million gallons per day (mgd), has been the primary production facility, meeting most of the system's maximum day demand. The Authority typically treats local runoff collected in Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs and can supplement this supply with raw water from the SDCWA aqueduct system. In addition to this raw water connection, there is a connection to the SDCWA's treated water aqueduct pipeline which can deliver water directly to the Perdue Plant clearwell and into the Authority's treated water delivery system.

The Authority produces water from multiple sources, including two surface reservoirs: Sweetwater Reservoir, located near Spring Valley, California, and Loveland Reservoir, located near Alpine, California. Both reservoirs are situated within the Sweetwater River Watershed, with Loveland Reservoir located about 17 miles upstream of Sweetwater Reservoir. Water from Sweetwater Reservoir is treated at the adjacent Perdue Plant, which has a production capacity of 30 mgd. Loveland Reservoir is not directly connected to the Authority's water treatment or distribution system. To make use of water stored in Loveland Reservoir, releases are made from Loveland Dam to Sweetwater River, allowing the water to flow downstream into Sweetwater Reservoir for subsequent treatment at the Perdue Plant.

In addition, the Authority operates three fresh groundwater wells in National City and ten brackish groundwater wells at various locations in western Chula Vista. Water from the fresh groundwater wells meets all state and federal drinking water standards and only

requires disinfection before entering the distribution system. To further improve aesthetic water quality, an iron and manganese removal system is scheduled for implementation in summer 2026. Brackish groundwater from the ten wells is treated at the Desal Facility located in Chula Vista, which was expanded in 2017 to a maximum treatment capacity of 8,800 AFY. This expansion included the addition of five of the ten brackish groundwater wells. Finished after the completion of the 2015 UWMP and the 2015 Water Distribution System Master Plan, the expansion shifted the Authority's operations such that the Perdue Plant, once the workhorse of the system, now functions primarily as a peaking facility.

The Authority also has the ability to purchase imported raw and treated water through SDCWA. Imported raw and treated water can be delivered to the Perdue Plant, while imported raw water can also be directed to Sweetwater Reservoir. In addition, the Authority maintains several interconnections with neighboring water agencies to supply potable water during emergencies. These include six interconnections with Otay Water District, five with the City of San Diego, and one with California-American Water Company (Cal-Am). Due to system hydraulics, water at the Otay and San Diego interconnections flow only into the Authority's distribution system, while the Cal-Am interconnection allows for bi-directional flow.

The Authority's distribution system includes 20 storage tanks with a total storage capacity of about 43.5 million gallons, including one major buried reservoir with an 18-million-gallon capacity. The system operates 23 pumping stations, with a total combined pumping capacity of about 36,000 gallons per minute. Pipeline sizes range from 2 to 48 inches in diameter, with a total network length of about 388 miles.

3.2 Service Area Climate

Water Code Section 10631(a)

Describe the service area of the supplier, including ... "climate..."

Climate conditions within the Authority's service area are typically Mediterranean along the coast, with mild temperatures year-round. Most of the service area lies within 2 miles of San Diego Bay. However, the Bonita area and the Authority's two major reservoirs, located farther inland, experience somewhat hotter summers and colder winters. More than 80 percent of the region's rainfall occurs between December and March. At Sweetwater Reservoir, average annual rainfall ranges from about 9.7 to 11.5 inches, based on records from the Bonita and Chula Vista weather stations dating back to 1915.

3.3 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.3.1 Service Area Population

Water Code Section 10631(a)

Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population ... The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Population and housing growth data for the Authority’s service area was obtained from the SANDAG 2050 Regional Growth Forecast (Series 15) for years 2025 through 2050. According to the Series 15 projections, the Authority’s service area population is expected to remain relatively stable and gradually decline from about 188,915 in 2025 to about 186,846 in 2050, representing an overall decrease of about 1.1 percent over the planning period. This reflects a negligible long-term change and an average annual decline of about 0.04 percent. For comparison, the average annual population growth rate between calendar years 2020 and 2025 was about 0.13 percent. Population projections for the Authority’s service area, based on the Series 15 forecast, are presented in Submittal Table 3-1.

Submittal Table 3-1. Retail: Population – Current and Projected: Water Code Section 10631(a)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	188,915	188,033	188,086	188,139	187,492	186,846
NOTES: Projected values from SANDAG Growth Forecast for Sweetwater Authority - Series 15 Regional Forecast						

3.3.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Water Code Section 10631

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including ... other social, economic and demographic factors affecting the supplier’s water management planning.

The Authority’s service area primarily covers the City of National City, portions of the City of Chula Vista, and the County of San Diego’s unincorporated community of Bonita. According to the Authority’s FY 2025 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, the 2022 median per capita income for National City was \$21,577, and the 2023 median per capita income for Chula Vista was \$60,072. Together, the Sweetwater Union High School District and Chula Vista Elementary School District account for about 12.1 percent of total employment in the area. The 2022 unemployment rate for National City was 4.6 percent, and the 2023 unemployment rate for Chula Vista was 4.2 percent.

3.4 Land Uses Within the Service Area

Water Code Section 10631(a)

...The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier’s water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities...

The Authority provides water service to about 18,629 acres (29 square miles) within its service boundaries, not including Authority-owned land around Sweetwater Reservoir. Land use categories within the service area are based on the General Plans for the City

of Chula Vista, National City, and San Diego County. Existing and planned land uses are presented in Table 3-2 below.

Based on projected land uses, about 115 acres within the Authority's service area are anticipated to be redeveloped as residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. This redevelopment is expected to come from the conversion of vacant lands and from reductions in public or open space areas.

Table 3-2. Authority Land Uses

Land Use	Area (acres)	
	Existing	Planned
Single-Family Residential	6,364	6,392
Multi-Family Residential	1,257	1,257
Commercial	2,301	2,303
Industrial	1,060	1,146
Public Agencies	3,040	3,040
Vacant/Streets/ROW	4,605	4,490
Total	18,629	18,629

Source: SANGIS land use for the City of Chula Vista, City of National City, and County of San Diego



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4 Water Use Characterization

This section presents the Authority's urban water system demands, including past and current water use and future demand forecasts. Current water use data, recorded by the Authority, are categorized by customer type and projected over a 25-year planning horizon.

4.1 Historical and Existing Water Use

Water Code Section 10631(d)

(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following: single-family residential; multifamily; commercial; industrial; institutional and governmental; landscape; sales to other agencies; saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; agricultural; distribution system water loss. The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

The Authority categorizes water demands by use type: single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental, and other uses. Residential demand includes domestic and landscape irrigation use for single- and multi-family homes, as well as for mobile homes. Commercial demand includes retail businesses, restaurants, golf courses, and other businesses. Industrial demand generally consists of manufacturing uses. Institutional/governmental demand includes all governmental agencies, including the U.S. Navy, as well as civic facilities such as schools, libraries, and parks. Other uses include construction meters and fire protection.

All service connections within the Authority's service area are metered. Therefore, outdoor water use regulated under the Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance is captured in the 2025 actual total water uses reported in Submittal Table 4-1.

Submittal Table 4-1. Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water: Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL)	Volume (AF)
Single Family	—	Potable	7,022
Multi-Family	—	Potable	5,355
Commercial	—	Potable	3,775
Institutional/Governmental	—	Potable	1,229
Industrial	—	Potable	132
Other (optional)	Construction Meters	Potable	44
Subtotal Potable			17,556
Subtotal Non-Potable			0
Total			17,556
NOTES:			

4.2 Projected Water Use

Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following: single-family residential; multifamily; commercial; industrial; institutional and governmental; landscape; sales to other agencies; saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; agricultural; distribution system water loss. The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

The total water demand forecast for this UWMP has been developed using the same forecast methodology applied for the Authority’s 2020 Water Distribution System Master Plan.

The per capita unit demand for the UWMP was determined by reviewing average system demand over the past 16 years (2010 to 2025), a period that encompassed both wet and dry conditions, as well as water savings achieved through drought-related reductions and ongoing conservation practices. Based on this analysis, an average per capita demand of 85 GPCD was identified as a reasonable and realistic basis for the Authority’s long-term water use planning.

Although the most recent 6-year average (2020 to 2025) per capita demand was 80 GPCD, it is assumed that water use may increase from 80 GPCD to 85 GPCD over the 25-year planning horizon, reflecting a partial rebound in post-drought residential usage and anticipated growth in commercial and industrial development. Utilizing a per capita unit demand of 85 GPCD through the planning year 2050 results in a projected total

Authority demand of 17,790 AFY. The demand projections are presented in 5-year increments in Submittal Table 4-2.

Submittal Table 4-2. Retail: Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable – Projected: Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Projected Water Use					
	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Single Family	Potable	7,161	7,163	7,165	7,141	7,116
Multi-Family	Potable	5,460	5,462	5,464	5,445	5,426
Commercial	Potable	3,849	3,850	3,851	3,838	3,825
Institutional/Governmental	Potable	1,253	1,254	1,254	1,250	1,245
Industrial	Potable	134	134	134	134	133
Other (optional)	Potable	45	45	45	45	44
Subtotal Potable		17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Subtotal Non-Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Total		17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
NOTES:						

4.2.1 Potable Demands

Water demands were categorized by use type and show consistent proportions of total water use compared to 2020 demands. On average, single-family use accounts for about 40 percent, multi-family use accounts for 31 percent, commercial use accounts for 22 percent, institutional and governmental use accounts for 7 percent, and industrial and other uses account for less than 1 percent each. These average percentages were applied to the total projected water demand, based on an average per capita demand of 85 GPCD, to estimate anticipated water demands for each use type, as shown in Submittal Table 4-2.

4.2.2 Recycled Water Demands

The Authority does not currently supply recycled water to its customers and does not have immediate plans to implement recycled water projects in the near future. As shown in Submittal Table 4-2, all future anticipated demands are assumed to be met by potable and raw (imported) water sources.

If, in the future, the Authority incorporates recycled water or other water reuse projects into its water supply portfolio, this UWMP will be revised accordingly during future plan update.

4.2.3 Low-Income Water Demand Projections

Water Code Section 10631.1(a)

The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

DWR requires UWMPs to disclose whether lower income residential demands are included in the analysis. The Authority’s service area includes the western and central portions of the City of Chula Vista, the entire City of National City, and unincorporated areas of San Diego County (the community of Bonita). Each of these jurisdictions is projected to develop low-income housing units in accordance with the Regional Housing Needs Assessment established by the State of California and SANDAG. SANDAG’s Series 15 population projections, which form the basis for water demand projections in this UWMP (Submittal Table 3-1), incorporate all residents, including low-income populations, and are prepared in conjunction with local land use agencies’ Regional Housing Needs Assessments. Therefore, the residential demands presented in Submittal Table 4-2 include lower-income residential demands. Consistent with the Authority’s 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs, lower-income residential demands are expected to represent about 1 percent of overall demands (Submittal Table 4-4). Optional Submittal Table 4-3 for passive water savings projections is not included in this UWMP.

Submittal Table 4-4. Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections: Water Code Section 10631(a), 10631(d)(4)(A), and 10631(d)(4)(B)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	Section 4.2
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?	Yes
NOTES:	

4.2.4 Water Sales

The Authority currently transfers and exchanges water on an emergency basis with three neighboring water districts. It maintains:

1. Five interconnections with the City of San Diego, which borders on the north and south
2. Six interconnections with Otay Water District, which borders on the east and south
3. One interconnection with Cal-Am, which borders on the south

These interconnections are presently used only during emergencies and planned shutdowns. The interconnection with Cal-Am provides mutual benefit to both agencies, while the interconnections with the City of San Diego and Otay Water District primarily benefit the Authority due to hydraulic gradient differences. However, temporary pump connections could be installed at the City of San Diego and Otay Water District interconnections to allow for reciprocal service, if necessary.

When Sweetwater Reservoir is at full capacity, the Authority has previously sold excess water to Cal-Am. In winter 1995, excess water was sold to Cal-Am for several months. However, these sales are infrequent or unplanned, and therefore are not included within the Authority's demand projections.

4.3 Service Area System Water Loss

Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)

(A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

The Authority identifies system losses within its service area as unreported leaks or non-revenue water. Submittal Table 4-5 summarizes the water losses reporting status for FY 2020/2021 through FY 2024/2025. Water loss estimates were derived from water audits conducted in accordance with the American Water Works Association water audit methodology.

Submittal Table 4-5. Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting: Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all 5 years for each Public Water System as available.		
CA3710025	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
Links to the WUEdata submittals of the Authority’s Water Loss Audit Reports: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/4768964469/Sweetwater%20Authority%20FY2020%20Validation%20Certificate%5F2023.pdf https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/4260572135/Sweetwater%20Authority%20FY2021%20Validated%20Water%20Audit%5Fnew%5FPOC.xlsx https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/2044433414/Sweetwater%20Authority%20FY2022%20Validation%20Certificate.pdf https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/4488263785/Sweetwater%20FY2023%20%2D%20Validated%20Audit.xlsx https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/6939450919/Sweetwater%20FY2024%20%2D%20Validated%20Water%20Audit.xlsx		
NOTES:		

The Authority’s 30 mgd Perdue Plant is the highest-rated-capacity water treatment plant in the Authority’s service area. While the National City Wells and Desal Facility function as baseline production facilities due to their groundwater source of supply, the Perdue Plant operates as a peaking facility to ensure that system demands are met. Since the expansion of the Desal Facility in 2017, the Perdue Plant has often been operated at lower production rates than before the expansion. As a result, the former effluent meter at the Perdue Plant under-registered flows when production fell below 10 mgd; this contributed to the under-reporting of non-revenue water losses, as reflected in the AWWA water audits. To address this issue, the Authority initiated the Perdue Clearwell Effluent Meter Replacement Project, which was completed in FY 2024/25. The new meter shall provide improved accuracy across the full range of operating flows and enhance the reliability of production and water loss reporting.

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C), retail suppliers are required to provide data demonstrating whether the retail supplier met its State Water Board Water Loss Performance Standard in 23 CCR Section 980 et seq. for each applicable public water system. Submittal Table 4-6 allows for reporting on progress toward meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard. The Authority’s progress toward the 2028 standard is presented in Submittal Table 4-6.

Submittal Table 4-6. Retail: Progress Toward 2028 Water Loss Standard: Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)		2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	
					(AF)					(AF)	
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA3710025	Yes	12.68	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	34,966	127.36	3.3	8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	34,966	311.8	8.0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.											
NOTES:											

4.4 Wholesale Water Use

Water Code Section 10631(h)

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

The Authority coordinated with SDCWA to determine appropriate land use data and to provide anticipated demands for wholesale supplies. Section 6.3 presents information on projected demands for SDCWA supplies through 2050. These projections were calculated as the difference between the Authority's total demands and its verifiable local supplies. Minor variations may exist between the Authority's projection demands on SDCWA supplies presented in this UWMP and those in SDCWA's 2025 UWMP, due to differences in demand projection methodologies and in-house modeling approaches used by each agency.

4.5 Climate Change Considerations

Water Code Section 10631(b)(1)

For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Climate variability is expected to affect both demands and supplies across the Authority's service area over the UWMP planning horizon. While the impacts of climate change are expected, the extent to which hydroclimatic changes will influence water resources remains uncertain. As droughts in California become more frequent and severe due to climate change, water suppliers will need to strengthen demand management measures, including conservation mandates, to mitigate potential shortages.

Climate change continues to be a significant issue for water utilities and for state and federal legislators. The state is experiencing increased weather extremes and variability due to climate change that have led to significant deviations from historical hydrologic patterns and increasing challenges for water supply planning on all levels. As identified in the *2019 San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan*, climate change may affect water supply availability through more frequent droughts, seawater intrusion, changes in precipitation volumes and timing, altered fire and weather regimes, and potential reduction in imported water availability. Additional concerns include potential water quality degradation and the impacts of sea level.

As a member agency of the SDCWA, the Authority supports regional climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives implemented through SDCWA's participation in the Water Utility Climate Alliance and the San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative. The *2019 San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan* also identifies strategies for regional water planning, and the program supports grant funding for supply projects, including the expansion of the Authority's Desal Facility.

5 SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting

Water Code Section 10608.20 (a)

(1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in paragraph (1) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.

This section presents the methods and results to calculate the Authority's baseline water use and targets for 2015 and 2020, as required by SBx7-7. A description of the Authority's compliance with the 2020 target is also provided.

5.1 Baselines and Target

Water Code Section 10608.40

Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631.

SB X7-7 required urban water suppliers to reduce 2010 per capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020, which is commonly referred to as the "20x2020 Plan." In its 2010 UWMP, the Authority established a baseline per capita water use and established water use targets for 2015 and 2020. For the 2020 UWMP, the Authority was required to compare its 2020 actual per capita water use against the targets recalculated in the 2015 UWMP.

In the 2015 UWMP, DWR required agencies to recalculate their baseline population using final 2010 U.S. Census data. This requirement was implemented because complete 2010 U.S. Census data were not available until 2012; therefore, the 2010 UWMP relied on population projections that did not include the finalized 2010 Census results. Given that the Authority's service area does not align with a Census Designated Place, population estimates were developed using DWR's online population tool.

Recalibrating the Authority's population determined that the final 2010 U.S. Census was slightly lower than reported in the 2010 UWMP. The revised population figures were used to calculate baselines water use for the period of 1995 to 2010. The adjusted 10-year and 5-year baseline per capita water use values were estimated at 125 GPCD and 122 GPCD, respectively. The minimum water use reduction target for the Authority's service area was 116 GPCD (95 percent of the 5-year baseline).

DWR established four technical methodologies for determining SBx7-7 water use targets. The Authority initially selected Target Method 3, which defines the target as 95 percent of the regional 20x2020 target established for the applicable hydrologic region, the South Coast Hydrologic Region, which established a 2020 water use target of 149 GPCD. Using Target Method 3, the Authority's water use target would be 142 GPCD (95 percent of 149 GPCD).

However, because the Authority’s minimum water use reduction target of 116 GPCD was lower than the Method 3 result of 142 GPCD, the Authority adopted the lower value of 116 GPCD as its official 2020 water use target.

Urban water suppliers that met their 2020 target in 2020 are still required to submit Submittal Table 5-1 and include their 2020 target as well as their 2020 actual GPCD to verify that they met the SB X7-7 requirement. The Authority’s Submittal Table 5-1 is presented below.

Submittal Table 5-1. Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress: Water Code Section 10608.40

<input type="checkbox"/> Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.						
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	116	75	Yes	—	NA
NOTES:						

The Authority’s 2020 UWMP showed that the per capita water use of 75 GPCD met its 2020 interim target of 116 GPCD. The Authority’s 2025 average per capita water use of 80 GPCD is also within their 2020 target of 116 GPCD.

6 Water Supplies

Water Code Section 10631(b)

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier as described in subdivision (a) providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

Water supplies within the Authority's service area are from a combination of sources, including local fresh groundwater, brackish groundwater, surface water, and imported water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP). The imported water is delivered by SDCWA, either purchased from or wheeled by Metropolitan, and subsequently purchased by the Authority. Imported supplies can either be purchased as treated water or as untreated water for treatment at the Authority's Perdue Plant. Since 1955, local sources have provided about 45 percent of water needs within the Authority's service area, with the remaining 55 percent supplied through imported water. The proportion of local versus imported water varies annually, primarily due to fluctuations in local hydrologic conditions and rainfall.

6.1 Purchased and Imported Water

The Authority represents two (National City and SBID) of a total of 22 member agencies of SDCWA. Member agency status entitles the Authority to purchase water directly from SDCWA on a wholesale basis. One hundred percent of the Authority's imported water is purchased from SDCWA, which is itself a member agency of Metropolitan. The statutory relationships between SDCWA and its member agencies—and between Metropolitan and its member agencies, respectively—establish the scope of the Authority's entitlements to imported water from these two agencies.

SDCWA was organized on June 9, 1944, under the SDCWA Act for the sole purpose of importing Colorado River water into San Diego County. Today, the imported water supplies consist of a combination of Colorado River water, SWP water, and conserved water transferred from the Imperial Irrigation District through the 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA). These supplies are sold wholesale to SDCWA's 22 member agencies, each of which is autonomous and governed by its own city council or board of directors that establishes local policies and pricing structures.

Imported water delivered by SDCWA is either purchased from or conveyed (wheeled) through Metropolitan facilities, which are located just south of the San Diego-Riverside

county line. Metropolitan is a public agency that was formed in 1928 by a vote of the electorates of 13 Southern California cities. Since its formation, it has grown to include 26 member agencies of which SDCWA is the largest member water agency. Metropolitan’s mission is to develop, store, and distribute water to meet the needs of Southern California residents.

6.2 Local Water Supplies and Resources

6.2.1 Groundwater

Water Code Section 10631 (b)(4)

If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:

(A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier’s service area.

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(D) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

The Authority produces groundwater from the CPSD Basin, identified in DWR Bulletin 118 as Basin Number 9-033. In November 2001, the Authority adopted an interim groundwater management plan that governed groundwater management until a formal plan could be developed in accordance with Water Code Section 10750 (AB 3030). The interim groundwater management plan is included as Appendix D.

However, in 2014, the State of California passed the SGMA, which emphasizes the importance of groundwater to California’s overall water supply and addresses undesirable results caused by overreliance on groundwater. DWR has classified the CPSD Basin as a low-priority basin per Section 10722.4 of the Water Code. Because the CPSD Basin has not been identified as overdrafted, subject to critical overdraft conditions, or projected to become overdrafted under current management practices, preparation of a GSP is not required.

The principal aquifer units within the CPSD Basin include recent alluvium with offshore marine sediments, Quaternary marine and non-marine deposits, and the San Diego Formation (SDF). Although groundwater occurs in the overlying sedimentary deposits, the SDF serves as the primary aquifer within the basin. The SDF consists of fine-to-medium-grained sandstone, cobble conglomerate, and mudstone (commonly described as very fine sandy silt) deposited during a major late Pliocene marine transgression. The CPSD Basin is bounded by the La Nacion Fault to the east, the U.S./Mexico international border to the south, San Diego Bay to the west, and the Mission Valley Basin to the north. Basin recharge is derived from seasonal runoff, precipitation, discharge from Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs, and underflow from the reservoirs.

Within the CPSD Basin, the Authority operates two groundwater production facilities: the National City Wells, which produce potable groundwater with total dissolved solids (TDS) of about 600 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and the Desal Facility, which produces drinking water from brackish groundwater with TDS ranging from 1,600 to 2,500 mg/L. Both well fields extract groundwater from the SDF.

The National City Wells consist of three wells: No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. Wells No. 3 and 4 operate daily; the oldest well, No. 2, serves as a backup. The Authority has produced an average of 1,740 AFY from the National City Wells between 2015 and 2025. Groundwater production for the past 5 years is shown in Submittal Table 6-1.

Submittal Table 6-1. Retail: Groundwater Value Pumped: Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)							
Groundwater Type	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	San Diego Formation: National City Wells	1857.2	1938.1	1879.2	1251.1	1477.9
Alluvial Basin	Potable	San Diego Formation: Brackish Groundwater	8557.6	7329	7971.6	9593.1	7083.6
Total			10,415	9,267	9,851	10,844	8,562
NOTES: The quantities, expressed in acre-feet (AF), represent the volume pumped at the well sites. A portion of this volume will be lost during treatment and through conveyance and distribution processes.							

6.2.2 Surface Water

The Authority holds a variety of senior water rights to the Sweetwater River that authorize the diversion and beneficial use of water from the river. These rights include pre-1914 appropriative rights established under common law and early California statutes, modern appropriative rights administered by SWRCB, and rights to enforce restrictive covenants on parcels located along the Middle Sweetwater River. All of the Authority's water rights to the Sweetwater River, including its pre-1914 water rights, were originally owned by SBID, which acquired them in 1977 through eminent domain from Cal-Am and through a license on Loveland Reservoir issued in March 1985. These water rights were transferred to the Authority in 1990, when SBID conveyed all of its assets to the Authority.

The Authority owns and operates two storage reservoirs: Sweetwater Reservoir and Loveland Reservoir, constructed in 1888 and 1945, respectively. These reservoirs are used to divert and retain water from the Sweetwater River. Sweetwater Reservoir has a capacity of about 28,079 AF, and Loveland Reservoir has a capacity of about 25,387 AF, for a combined capacity of about 53,466 AF. The Sweetwater River Watershed encompasses about 230 square miles; both reservoirs are located in this watershed. Sweetwater Reservoir lies downstream of Loveland Reservoir and has an adjacent water treatment plant capable of producing 30 mgd.

The contribution of local supply from Sweetwater Reservoir varies significantly from year to year, ranging from zero to 100 percent of system demand, depending on local runoff conditions. To utilize storage from Loveland Reservoir, the Authority releases water through the dam's Howell-Bunger valve, allowing it to flow downstream through the Sweetwater River and make its way to Sweetwater Reservoir. Transfers between the reservoirs are conducted only when river flow and environmental conditions are suitable. The most recent transfer from Loveland Reservoir to Sweetwater Reservoir occurred between November 18 and December 10 in 2025.

Combined, Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs can provide up to a 2-year supply to the Authority's customers during wet years, when the reservoirs are at or near full capacity.

6.2.3 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Water Code Section 10633R

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier.

The Authority does not produce or distribute recycled water. However, several potential changes within the service area could significantly affect future potable water demands. These include:

- The previously planned construction of a new LSP Southbay, LLC Energy Power Plant with up to 5 mgd of recycled water demand. The project is currently in the permitting and environmental review stage. Construction is expected to begin in 2026 and be completed in 2028, but the timeline is subject to change and may be updated at any time.

- The Chula Vista Bayfront project, which is partially complete and is being built in phases. The Gaylord Pacific Resort and Convention Center opened in May 2025, but other parks and public areas are still under construction and will continue through 2026 and beyond. The project covers about 550 acres along San Diego Bay and includes parks, open space, and other public amenities. The full development will increase the demand for potable water.

Due to these proposed developments, the Authority completed a master plan for the distribution of recycled water within its service area. The Authority also participated in studies with SDCWA, Otay Water District, and the City of Chula Vista to study potential sites for regional water recycling facilities. However, implementation of recycled water within the Authority's service area was determined to be cost-prohibitive as of now. Therefore, the use of recycled water has not been considered as a supply source in the preparation of this UWMP.

Collection and Disposal of Wastewater

The Authority's service area consists of the western and central portions of the City of Chula Vista, all of National City, and the unincorporated community of Bonita. Each of these communities operates its own wastewater collection system, which ultimately connects to the City of San Diego's Metropolitan Wastewater System (Metro System). The total length of sewer pipeline within the Authority's service area is about 360 miles, based on data from the aforementioned agencies. However, the Authority is not a wastewater agency and does not have jurisdiction over the sewer conveyance infrastructure within its service area.

Portions of the Authority's service area are within the City of San Diego's Southern Service Area of the Metro System. Wastewater from this area is conveyed through the South Metro Interceptor to the South Bay Water Reclamation Facility (SBWRF), where it is treated to secondary levels and either discharged to the Pacific Ocean via the South Bay Ocean Outfall or treated to tertiary levels for reuse as recycled water. Some wastewater flows are also directed to the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant, where they receive secondary treatment before being discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the Point Loma Ocean Outfall. Currently, tertiary-treated recycled water from SBWRF is used within the Otay Water District's service area. There are no recycled water connections between SBWRF and the Authority's service area. The Cities of San Diego, Chula Vista, and National City are participating agencies of the Metro System. Chula Vista and National City each operate independent wastewater collection systems that connect to the Metro System for treatment and disposal.

The County of San Diego maintains its own wastewater collection system through the San Diego County Sanitation District (SDCSD), which serves unincorporated communities including Bonita, located within the Authority's service area (San Diego County 2010). SDCSD also serves outlying portions of the City of Chula Vista that fall within the Authority's service area (City of Chula Vista 2005). SDCSD's Spring Valley Interceptor conveys wastewater collected from both Chula Vista and Bonita to the Metro System for treatment and disposal (San Diego County 2010).

For this UWMP, all wastewater generated within the Authority's service area is assumed to be conveyed to the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. In 2025, the estimated

total wastewater generated was calculated as a function of overall water demands, which was 17,556 AFY. Based on regional average, wastewater flows are estimated to represent about 55 percent of total water demand. These values are presented in Submittal Table 6-2. No wastewater treatment or disposal facilities are located within the Authority service area.

Submittal Table 6-2. Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025: Water Code Section 10633(a)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Add additional rows as needed				
Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Authority	Estimated	9,656	Point Loma WWTP & Ocean Outfall, Place ID 248796	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		9,656		
NOTES: Volume of wastewater based on an estimate 55 percent return-to-sewer rate of water use.				

6.2.4 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Water Code Section 10631(g)

Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

The Desal Facility commenced operation in 1999. The facility was originally designed to take groundwater from four alluvial wells and five deep SDF wells (SDF Wells No. 1 through No. 5), located on the north side of the Sweetwater River. A sixth SDF (SDF Well No. 6) well was later constructed in 2004 and added to the Desal Facility. The facility removes TDS from the brackish groundwater using reverse osmosis technology. Currently, the alluvial wells are not operated for the following reasons:

1. Summertime vegetative distress in the Sweetwater River
2. Surface water influence on the relatively shallow alluvial aquifer
3. The reverse osmosis membranes not being approved for surface water treatment by the California Department of Public Health

Phase I of the Desal Facility was designed to produce 4 mgd of potable water and was constructed with sufficient space to accommodate a future Phase 2 expansion. The

Authority completed this Phase 2 expansion of the Desal Facility in 2017, which included the addition of five new SDF wells (SDF Wells No. 7 through No. 11), bringing the total to eleven SDF wells. In 2025, SDF Well No. 2 was destroyed for its poor water quality. The Desal Facility currently has the ability to produce a maximum of 8,800 AFY; on average, it has produced 6,350 AFY since the 2017 expansion. Additionally, the Authority continues to collaborate with the U.S. Geological Survey to evaluate the characteristics and sustainable yield of the SDF aquifer to ensure safe and efficient long-term groundwater utilization.

6.2.5 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Water Code Section 10631(c)

Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

Under a Settlement Agreement with the City of San Diego regarding the expansion of the Desal Facility, the City of San Diego and the Authority are each entitled to 50 percent of water produced from the facility's expanded capacity. The expanded facility has a maximum production capacity of 8,800 AFY; of this, the Authority is entitled to 3,600 AFY, with an additional 50 percent allocation of the additional capacity created by the expansion up to 2,600 AFY. The City of San Diego is also entitled to a maximum of 2,600 AFY from the expansion. The actual amount of water allocated to each party—up to the 2,600 AFY maximum—depends on the total annual production of the Desal Facility. The allocation period is based on a "Desal Water Year," which runs from April to March, rather than on a calendar year or FY.

Because there is no physical connection for the City of San Diego to directly receive its share of desalinated water, the water stays within the Authority's water distribution system. In lieu of a physical transfer, the Authority purchases an equal or offsetting amount of water for City of San Diego through SDCWA, which is delivered to the City of San Diego's Alvarado Treatment Plant. This is called an in-lieu exchange, meaning the exchange occurs in lieu of a physical water transfer. This in-lieu method does not affect updates to the UWMP, since all Desal Facility water remains within the Authority's distribution system.

6.2.6 Future Water Supply Projects

The Authority does not currently have immediate plans to implement new water supply projects within its service area.

6.3 Summary of Historic, Existing, and Planned Sources of Water

Historically, the Authority has averaged about 7,400 AF of available local surface water. This figure is based on the average local surface water production from Sweetwater Reservoir since 1945. Also, historically, the National City Wells have provided a range of 1,900 AF to 2,100 AF of water since 1999, and the Authority's Desal Facility has averaged 6,700 AF of water between 2021 and 2025. The remaining supply needed to

meet demands has been purchased from the SDCWA, ranging from 20 to 40 percent of the demand on the year.

In 2025, local sources supplied about 91 percent of the water demand within Sweetwater’s service area, while the remaining 9 percent balance was met through purchases from SDCWA. The proportion of local to purchased water varies significantly from year to year due to local rainfall patterns and climate conditions. For example, in 2016, no local surface water was available due to ongoing drought conditions. A summary of 2025 water supplies by source is presented in Submittal Table 6-3.

Submittal Table 6-3. Retail: Water Supplies – 2025 Actual: Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) (AF)
May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool				
Add additional rules as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water	1,484	Potable	1,484	—
Groundwater (not desalinated)	1,478	Potable	1,478	—
Surface water (not desalinated)	9,481	Potable	9,481	—
Desalinated Water - Groundwater	5,113	Potable	5,113	—
Subtotal Potable			17,556	—
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	—
Total			17,556	—
NOTES:				

Water supply projections for a normal water year are presented in Submittal Table 6-4 and are based on water supply data from FY 2016 through FY 2025. The Authority estimates 5,000 AF from local surface water, based on the average annual production from Sweetwater Reservoir between 2018 and 2025. In a normal water year, the National City Wells are projected to produce about 1,900 AF, based on average pumping during the 2015–2025 period. The Desal Facility is projected to supply about 7,000 AF, reflecting the average production and the Authority’s allocation since the facility’s expansion in 2017. The remaining supply needed to meet demand in a normal year will be purchased from SDCWA. The Authority coordinated anticipated demands and available imported water supplies with SDCWA during the preparation of its UWMP.

Submittal Table 6-4. Retail: Water Supplies – Projected: Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
			Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	SDCWA	Potable	4,003	4,008	4,013	3,952	3,890
Groundwater (not desalinated)	National City Wells ¹	Potable	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sweetwater Reservoir (treated at Perdue Plant) ²	Potable	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Desalinated Water - Groundwater	Reynolds Desalination Facility ²	Potable	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Subtotal Potable			17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
NOTES:							
1. National City wells supply projection is based on the 10-year production averages.							
2. Normal-year surface water and desalination production are based on the average production over the past eight years (post-drought and following the Reynolds Desalination Facility expansion), less the City of San Diego's allocation.							

6.4 Energy Use

Water Code Section 10631.2. (a)

In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:

- *An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.*
- *An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.*
- *An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.*
- *An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.*
- *An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.*
- *An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.*
- *Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.*

The Energy Intensity Analysis presented in this 2025 UWMP is an update to the analysis completed for the 2020 UWMP. The energy intensity is reported in terms of kWh of energy used per AF of water (kWh/AF) and is included in Submittal Table 6-5. The information in Submittal Table 6-5 represents data from the Authority from 2025 for groundwater, surface water, desalinated water, local treatment, and distribution.

Submittal Table 6-5. Retail: Recommended Energy Reporting – Single Delivery Product – Water Supply Process Approach

Optional Submittal Table O-1A: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - WATER SUPPLY PROCESS APPROACH										
	Retail Potable Deliveries	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control								
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	Water Management Process						Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)		
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025									
Is upstream embedded energy included in the values reported?	No									
		Units for Water Volume	Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Conveyance	Treatment	Distribution	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process	AF	6591	0	0	20928	17162	17162	0	17162	
Energy Consumed (kWh)	N/A	4698246	0	1186400	3130067	1727170	10741883	0	10741883	
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)	N/A	2187.6	0.0	0.0	459.0	308.9	1920.9	0.0	1920.86	
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy										
0	kWh									
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)										
<i>Metered Data</i>										
Data Quality Narrative:										
Extract and Divert: Energy consumption metered at National City Well Sites and SDF Well Sites. Place into Storage: Energy consumption presented as "0" as energy used included in 'Extract and Divert' cell. Conveyance: Energy consumption metered conveying raw water at Sweetwater Reservoir to Perdue Plant. Treatment: Energy consumption metered both at Perdue Plant and Reynolds Desal Plant. Distribution: Energy consumption metered at distribution pump stations.										
Narrative:										
Extract and Divert: Volume in AF measured at National City Well Sites and SDF Well Sites; Water Pumped from SDF Well Site entered into Desal Treatment Plant. Place into Storage & Conveyance: "0" as Net Volume Change. Treatment: Influent volume measured at the Perdue Plant and Reynolds Desal Plant. Partial volume lost during treatment processes. Distribution: Potable water supply to customer measured when water entering distribution system.										



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7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Water Code Section 10635(a)

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water service reliability by comparing total projected water demand with the expected water supplies over a 20-year planning horizon, evaluated in 5-year increments. This section evaluates the overall reliability of the Authority's future supplies under varying conditions and includes a DRA that enables the Authority to evaluate its risk under a severe drought lasting 5 consecutive years.

7.1 Basis of Water Year

The Authority's available water supply is evaluated under three hydrologic scenarios: average/normal water year, single dry water year, and 5 consecutive dry water years. The Authority used local hydrologic data to determine the appropriate water years and also consulted the SDCWA 2025 UWMP to maintain consistency with regional planning efforts. The years selected for this analysis are presented in Submittal Table 7-1.

After selecting the hydrologic years for the analysis, the Authority estimated the average availability of each water supply under normal, single dry, and 5 consecutive dry water year conditions. These estimates were based on local hydrologic data within the Authority's service area and projected import supplies from SDCWA. As shown in Submittal Table 7-2 below, based on actual local supply data and SDCWA's methodology for imported supplies, 100 percent of supplies are assumed to be available during both the single dry and 5 consecutive dry water year periods.

Reliability is anticipated to vary by supply type. Local groundwater sources, including desalinated water, are assumed to remain stable and reliable, even during drought conditions. By contrast, surface water supplies are projected to decrease during single and multiple dry water years, in accordance with historical local data gathered from the Authority. The SDCWA 2025 UWMP was used as a reference to assess the reliability of imported supplies. SDCWA projects no reduction in the availability of water from water transfers, canal lining projects, or regional desalination and projects full availability of these supplies due to the drought resilience of the supplies.



Submittal Table 7-1. Retail: Basis Water-Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location:
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1986-2018	—	100%
Single-Dry Year	2015	—	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	—	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	—	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	—	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	—	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	—	100%
NOTES:			

7.2 Supply and Demand Assessment

To evaluate water service reliability during drought conditions, the UWMP Act requires each urban water supplier to prepare demand and supply projections for the single dry and 5 consecutive dry water year scenarios, presented in 5-year increments. As shown in Submittal Table 7-1, the normal water year is based on the average available supplies from 1986 to 2018; the single dry water year represents the year with the lowest runoff (2015); and the multiple dry water year period reflects the lowest average runoff over a consecutive 5-year period (2011 to 2015). Due to ongoing drought conditions, local surface water availability from Sweetwater Reservoir declined from 12,927 AF in 2013 to zero in 2015. This emphasizes the importance of the SDCWA’s imported water in maintaining reliable water supplies to meet local customer demands.

Local surface water supplies are estimated at about 5,000 AF for a single dry water year and are expected to fluctuate during multiple dry water year periods. Based on available storage, it is estimated that local reservoirs could provide about 2 years of supply;

therefore, beginning in the third year of a multiple dry water year period, the Authority would experience its lowest availability of local surface water.

The National City Wells and the Desal Facility are considered reliable, weather-independent supplies and are not anticipated to experience reductions in production during drought conditions.

According to SDCWA, if Metropolitan, SDCWA, and their member agencies continue to develop supplies as planned and the SBx7-7 water conservation targets are met, adequate water supplies are anticipated within the SDCWA’s service area under normal, single dry, and multiple dry water year conditions through 2050. Should supply limitations arise during extended droughts, they will be addressed through the implementation of extraordinary water conservation measures.

7.3 Project Normal Year Supply and Demand

Submittal Table 7-2 shows the forecasted normal water year projections for the Authority’s service area. The projections indicate that the Authority anticipates having adequate water supplies to meet projected demands through 2050.

Submittal Table 7-2. Retail: Normal-Year Supply and Use Comparison: Water Code Section 10635 (a)

	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES:					

7.4 Single Dry Water Year Supply and Demand

For the single dry water year scenario, water supplies were evaluated based on the anticipated availability of each source. Groundwater and desalinated water supplies are assumed to remain reliable and available at normal production levels during a single dry water year. Surface water supplies are projected to be reduced to about 56 percent of normal availability, consistent with local hydrologic data for a single dry water year. According to SDCWA’s draft 2025 UWMP, imported water supplies are expected to remain fully available to meet demands during a single dry water year. SDCWA anticipated being able to deliver all necessary regional supplemental water required by its member agencies during such conditions.

Modeling performed by SDCWA indicates that customer demands would increase by 6 percent in a single dry water year, taking conservation into account. To meet this

increased demand, the Authority would purchase additional supplies from SDCWA. As shown in Submittal Table 7-3, total supplies and demands for single dry water year conditions are projected to be balanced, with no surplus or deficit.

Submittal Table 7-3. Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison: Water Code Section 10635(a)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
Use totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES					

7.5 Five Consecutive Dry Water Year Supply and Demand

For the five consecutive dry water year scenario, supplies were also estimated based on the anticipated availability of each supply. Groundwater and desalinated water supplies are assumed to remain reliable and available at normal levels throughout the multiple dry water year period. For surface water supplies, it is anticipated that 80 percent of supplies would be available in the first 2 years of a multiple dry water year period, consistent with local historical data. In the third, fourth, and fifth year of a multiple dry water year period, surface water availability is projected to decrease to about 56 percent of normal.

Based on the SDCWA methodology, the multiple dry water year water use was calculated using an annual 1 percent increase from the single dry water year water use forecast. Therefore, demands are expected to increase by 6 percent of normal in the first year, 7 percent of normal in the second year, 8 percent of normal in the third year, 9 percent of normal in the fourth year, and 10 percent of normal in the fifth year of a multiple dry water year period.

The supply and demand assessment assumes that the Authority would purchase additional supplies from SDCWA to meet projected demands. SDCWA modeling does not indicate a supply deficit or the need to utilize carryover storage supplies during an extended drought; however, it assumes that both SDCWA and its member agencies would implement demand management and conservation measures in response to prolonged drought conditions. Therefore, as shown in Submittal Table 7-4, in all years of a multiple dry water year scenario, projected supplies and demands would remain balanced, with no surplus or deficit.

Submittal Table 7-4. Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison: Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First year	Supply totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
	Use totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	19,156	19,162	19,167	19,102	19,035
	Use totals	19,156	19,162	19,167	19,102	19,035
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	19,335	19,341	19,346	19,280	19,213
	Use totals	19,335	19,341	19,346	19,280	19,213
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	19,514	19,520	19,525	19,459	19,391
	Use totals	19,514	19,520	19,525	19,459	19,391
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	19,693	19,699	19,704	19,637	19,569
	Use totals	19,693	19,699	19,704	19,637	19,569
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES:						

7.6 Constraints on Water Supply Sources

The Authority may face several potential challenges in meeting future water demands. These anticipated challenges, as they relate to each of the Authority’s water supply sources, are discussed in the following sections.

7.6.1 Reliability of Supply

SDCWA Supplies

From 2010 to 2020, the Authority purchased an average of about 41 percent of its water supplies from SDCWA. From 2021 to 2025, that share declined to about 21 percent, reflecting increased local supply from the Desal Facility after its expansion. Looking ahead, it is assumed that the SDCWA supplies will continue to account for about 20 to 25 percent of the Authority’s total supply. SDCWA’s sources include imported water from the SWP and the Colorado River, water available through a transfer agreement and canal lining projects, and desalinated seawater.

SWP water originates from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta, where reliability has become an increasing concern due to effects of climate change, competing demands, and environmental constraints. Recent legal decisions regarding Colorado River supplies and the Delta Plan, as discussed below, may further restrict imported SWP water during drought periods or certain times of the year to maintain minimum flows for environmental

needs or other legal agreements. In recent years, SWP supplies have faced allocation reductions due to drought conditions, a risk that is expected to persist in the coming few years.

Colorado River supplies are subject to the QSA and related agreements executed in October 2003. The QSA resolved longstanding disputes over Colorado River water use among the involved agencies and established baseline water allocation for the Imperial Irrigation District, Coachella Valley Water District, and Metropolitan. This permitted implementation of a variety of water conservation and transfer agreements, including the Water Authority's transfer agreement with Imperial Irrigation District.

The 2003 QSA also provides that Coachella Valley Water District and Metropolitan put aside, for the term of the agreement, a dispute over beneficial use of water by Imperial Irrigation District. It also provides that Metropolitan would forbear consumptive use of water to permit the Secretary of the Interior to satisfy the uses of the non-encompassed water delivered to holders of present perfected rights.

Additionally, the Colorado River Basin has been experiencing a multi-year drought that has reduced supply storage to roughly 50 percent of total capacity. Continued drought conditions and climate change effects may further affect Colorado River water supplies. Even with potential changes to the QSA and climate change impacts, Colorado River supplies are generally regarded as more reliable than SWP supplies. As a part of the 2025 UWMP update, SDCWA evaluated the reliability of these supplies and, based on information from Metropolitan, estimated supply availability under average normal, single dry, and multiple dry water year conditions to be 1.25 million AF, which is the maximum delivery capacity of the Colorado River Aqueduct. This estimate includes water made available through water management programs, including SDCWA's transfers and canal lining projects.

To further increase supply reliability, SDCWA has been actively implementing plans to diversify its water supply with alternative sources. These efforts reduce the region's dependence on any single supply source and improve resilience against supply fluctuations. One key component of this strategy is the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, a drought-proof, locally controlled source expected to be reliable in normal, single dry, and multiple dry water year hydrologic scenarios.

Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is one of fourteen regulatory policies in the Delta Plan, a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council. The Delta Plan guides how federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta's water and environmental resources. Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies the UWMP as the tool to demonstrate consistency with the state policy requiring suppliers involved in covered actions to reduce their reliance on the Delta. Documentation of the Authority's efforts to reduce Delta reliance through SDCWA supplies and local projects is included as Appendix E.

Expanded discussion on the reliability and consistency of the SDCWA supplies is included in the SDCWA 2025 UWMP and Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP.

Local Supply Reliability

Water Code Section 10635(b)

The drought risk assessment shall include ... a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

Water Code Section 10634

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

The Authority's local water supplies consist of surface water, groundwater, and desalinated groundwater. While these local supplies are generally more reliable than imported supplies, several factors may constrain their availability, as discussed below.

Surface Water

The Authority owns and operates Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs, which have 28,079 AF and 25,387 AF capacity, respectively. Combined, Sweetwater and Loveland Reservoirs provided about 57 percent of the Authority's total water supply in 2025.

Surface water supplies are dependent on surface water runoff from the Sweetwater River Watershed and are therefore influenced by seasonal and climatic factors. As a result, annual surface water yields can vary significantly, from zero to nearly 100 percent of capacity, depending on local precipitation and runoff conditions. Under single and multiple dry water year scenarios, surface water storage may decrease, thereby constraining local supply availability. Both Loveland Reservoir and Sweetwater Reservoir have emergency storage reserves which help ensure the availability of surface water during an emergency.

WATER QUALITY

A significant portion of the drinking water supplied to the Authority's customers comes from Sweetwater Reservoir. The reservoir stores local runoff from the 180-square-mile middle and upper Sweetwater River Watersheds and imported raw water purchased from SDCWA. The quality of surface water within the Sweetwater River Watershed is directly affected by surrounding land use, which varies across its three basins. The lower basin, located downstream of Sweetwater Reservoir, drains into San Diego Bay. The middle basin is characterized by ongoing urbanization, which is anticipated to increase over the next 20 years and could negatively impact the quality of runoff entering the reservoir. In contrast, the upper basin, which flows into Loveland Reservoir, remains largely undeveloped and typically produces higher-quality runoff. The Authority monitors development projects within the watershed and requires the developers to incorporate mitigation measures into their plans to minimize potential adverse impacts on reservoir water quality. In addition, the Authority completed a sanitary watershed assessment in

2017, as required by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW), and completed an update in February 2023.

The Authority's Perdue Plant, which has a treatment capacity of 30 mgd, treats the water stored in Sweetwater Reservoir before it is delivered to customers throughout its service area. While the Perdue Plant can typically treat the Authority's supplies sufficiently, turbidity events (produced by storm runoff) or algal blooms can occasionally affect water treatment performance and restrict plant production. To protect water quality, the Authority operates the Urban Runoff Diversion System, which was constructed in two phases in 1991 and 1999. This system includes a series of ponds and conveyances designed to capture dry weather flows, the first flush from early seasonal storms, and accidental sewage or hazardous spills in the watershed. Captured flows can be diverted around the reservoir or temporarily contained until proper disposal or treatment can occur, helping to safeguard reservoir water quality.

Groundwater

The Authority operates the National City Wells, where potable groundwater is pumped from the SDF. The SDF provides a fairly consistent and reliable water source, with an estimated storage capacity of 960,000 AF and no restrictions on extraction rate. The basin has not been identified by DWR as being in overdraft condition, and groundwater levels in the National City Wells have remained stable since about 1950, further demonstrating the long-term reliability of this supply. The primary constraint associated with groundwater production is water quality.

WATER QUALITY

Three potable groundwater wells at the National City Wells supply the Authority's service area with up to 2 mgd. The wells are located within a largely urbanized area with several potential contaminating activities nearby. Although the wells are screened at depths that make the risk of contamination from surface activities relatively low, any degradation of groundwater quality from surface contamination could result in costly treatment requirements or, in severe cases, possible discontinued use of the well field.

The biggest risk to the water in the SDF is contamination with methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). MTBE is an oxygenate that is added to gasoline to reduce emissions of carbon monoxide and other pollutants. Although leaking underground storage tanks have been confirmed at the Shell and former E-Z Serve stations in National City, quarterly groundwater reports from the stations indicate that no MTBE has been detected in monitoring wells more than 120 feet from the tank. At the Shell station location, a soil vapor extraction system is currently cleaning up contaminated groundwater. Although it is the responsibility of the gasoline station owner to monitor and remediate contaminated groundwater at this facility, the Authority is currently monitoring the National City well field for MTBE contamination on a monthly basis. To date, monitoring has indicated no contamination.

A class of chemicals that has recently become an increasing concern in groundwater supplies across the country are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which include a large group of human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment and are resistant to natural degradation. PFAS chemicals have been used

in fire-fighting foam as well as consumer products such as non-stick cookware, rugs, and food and beverage containers.

PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, can accumulate within the human body over time, and are toxic at relatively low concentrations (i.e., parts per trillion). Prolonged exposure to PFAS chemicals can potentially cause health concerns such as developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects, and other effects (such as cholesterol changes).

In addition, DDW has identified the National City Wells as vulnerable to PFAS due to their proximity to two Department of Defense facilities located in National City: the 32nd Street Naval Base and the National Guard Armory. Monitoring for PFAS chemicals at the National City Wells was completed in March 2021; the analytical results did not detect PFAS chemicals.

Desalinated Water

The Authority's Desal Facility has the capacity to treat up to 8,800 AFY of brackish groundwater using reverse osmosis technology. Like groundwater pumped from the National City Wells, brackish groundwater, also extracted from the SDF, is a relatively consistent and reliable water source for the Authority, with the primary constraint being water quality.

WATER QUALITY

The Desal Facility currently treats water from 10 brackish groundwater wells. The high TDS in the brackish water supply are removed through reverse osmosis treatment. The process decreases the TDS from an average of 2,200 mg/L to 100 mg/L. The treated water is then blended with other water to bring the TDS back up to the 400–500 mg/L range for non-corrosive delivery to the distribution mains. The brackish water wells are located within 2 miles of San Diego Bay and within 3 miles of the Pacific Ocean.

The State Board and DDW have deemed six of the Authority's SDF wells (SDF Wells No. 1 through No. 6) vulnerable to PFAS contamination due to their proximity to an abandoned landfill near the site of the present-day National City Golf Course. Monitoring data for the SDF wells indicates that, although PFAS chemicals (PFOA and PFOS) have been detected in certain wells above their respective notification levels, PFAS chemicals have not been detected in the finished water produced by the Desal Facility as they are effectively removed by the reverse osmosis process.

As designed, the Desal Facility recovers about 80 percent of the water treated. The remaining 20 percent contains high concentrations of TDS and is discharged to the Sweetwater River, near the mouth of San Diego Bay. The concentrate discharge is permitted by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and includes limits for metals. Variations in influent water quality, particularly increases in metal concentrations, could negatively affect the concentration in the discharge. Although unlikely, exceedance of permitted discharge limits could restrict the Authority's ability to operate the facility without implementing additional treatment measures, which could require significant capital investment.

To ensure long-term water supply reliability, the Authority continues to implement strategies to strengthen the dependability of local supplies. Additionally, the Authority

continues to implement its water conservation program, including temporary water use reduction measures and demand management measures to reduce water use and, therefore, increase supply reliability. These measures and programs are discussed in Section 0.

7.7 Drought Risk Assessment

Water Code 10612

“Drought Risk Assessment” means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency’s water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

Water Code Section 10635(b)

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

- (1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.*
- (2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.*
- (3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.*
- (4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.*

Near-term drought reliability of the Authority’s water supply sources depends on the drought impact and associated stress on each supply. The reliability for each local supply is summarized below:

- **Desalinated Water:** Water supply provided by the desalination facility is considered a drought-proof source and is assumed to remain constant throughout the 5-year DRA period.
- **Local Surface Supply:** During a prolonged drought, reduced rainfall and runoff into local reservoirs are expected to decrease available surface water supplies. The availability of local surface water is assumed to be consistent with usage of this supply observed during the historical drought from 2013 to 2017.
- **Groundwater:** The Authority’s groundwater supply is not anticipated to be constrained during drought periods. Therefore, groundwater availability is assumed to remain constant throughout the 5-year DRA period.

The Authority’s DRA assesses a projected drought over the next 5-year period, from 2026 to 2030. The historical reference period used to represent the Authority’s driest consecutive 5-year period is from 2013 to 2017. This period experienced the lowest local surface water and groundwater production, which are both water supplies that are the most susceptible to hydrologic variation. The data used to calculate the Authority’s supply capabilities under the scenario of 5 consecutive dry years includes a comparison between available water supplies and water demands. For desalinated water, groundwater, and imported water supplies, no reduction in availability is assumed due to their demonstrated drought resilience. However, surface water supplies are assumed to vary based on weather and drought conditions and are considered to be available similar to usage observed during the 2013 to 2017 period.

The DRA demands for the period of 2026 to 2030 were projected by taking 2025 demands and escalating them annually for 5 years based on the multipliers developed by SDCWA, which were based on a weather index developed to assess the impact of dry/hot weather on water demands. The demand projection multipliers are as follows:

- 2026: 109 percent
- 2027: 109 percent
- 2028: 111 percent
- 2029: 114 percent
- 2030: 116 percent

The SDCWA 2025 UWMP shows a surplus of water supplies for all demand conditions and has determined that actions under the WSCP would not be necessary. Demand projection multipliers for each of the risk assessment years are modeled after the multipliers used in the SDCWA 2025 UWMP and use 2025 demands as the baseline demand year. The Authority’s DRA is presented in Submittal Table 7-5.

Submittal Table 7-5. Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment: Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)

2026		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,136
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,136
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2027		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,136
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,136
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2028		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,487
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,487
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0



2029		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	20,014
Total Supplies	(AF)	20,014
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2030		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	20,365
Total Supplies	(AF)	20,365
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		

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8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water Code Section 10632(a)

Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements.

Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

- (A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.*
- (B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:*
 - (ii) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.*
 - (iii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.*
 - (iv) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.*
 - (v) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.*
 - (vi) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.*

The WSCP presents the Authority's contingency plan to address drought planning, water shortage response levels and actions, and management of water allocations during a declared water emergency. The WSCP will be re-evaluated at least every 5 years in coordination with the UWMP but could be updated more frequently based on lessons learned, new regulatory requirements, or other factors. The Authority's WSCP can be found in Appendix F to this UWMP.

8.1 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

Water Code Section 10632.1

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

The amended Water Code requires that urban water suppliers conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) beginning July 1, 2022. While the Authority currently submits monthly reports to the State on water usage and current water shortage contingency levels, the Annual Assessment is intended to assess projected water demands and supplies to determine if adequate supplies are available for each current year and one dry water year. The annual assessment includes the process for determining water supply reliability and the Authority’s capacity to implement shortage response actions if needed.

Each year, the Authority conducts its Annual Assessment by evaluating all available local water supplies (groundwater, desalination, and surface water) as well as the water supply allocation from SDCWA. The Authority then compares total supplies to anticipated water demands for both the current year and one dry water year to determine water supply reliability and whether water supply shortages may occur. The Authority has prepared and submitted its annual assessment report to the State by July 1 of each year, beginning in 2022.

8.2 Water Shortage Levels

This WSCP updates the Authority’s 2020 WSCP’s stages of action to define six water shortage levels. These graduated water shortage levels specify water shortage response actions that the Authority may implement in response to water supply shortages, as expressed by percentage reductions in available supply.

Resolution 16-10 was adopted in 2016 to amend and adopt the Authority’s DRP, which contained a four-level drought response strategy that designated voluntary and mandatory consumption reduction methods to achieve a range of demand reduction goals. The Authority’s WSCP, developed as part of the 2020 UWMP process and updated as part of the 2025 UWMP, redefined and updated the reduction goals, which are summarized in Submittal Table 8-1 and described in detail below.

Submittal Table 8-1. Cross-Reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels: Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%	Up to 10%	Level 1 (Voluntary)
2	Up to 20%	Up to 20%	Level 2 (Mandatory)
3	Up to 30%	Up to 30%	Level 3 (Mandatory)
4	Up to 40%	Up to 40%	Level 4 (Mandatory)
5	Up to 50%	Up to 50%	Level 5 (Mandatory)
6	>50%	Up to 60%	Level 6 (Mandatory)
NOTES:			

8.3 Shortage Response Actions

Shortage response actions included in this WSCP are a mix of prohibitions on end use, demand reduction methods, supply augmentation, and operational change measures. The Authority will follow communication protocols, along with SDCWA and other member agencies, to relay to customers, the public, and others if there is a predicted or current water shortage as well as convey whether shortage response actions are triggered or are anticipated to be triggered.

Submittal Table 8-2 provides a summary of voluntary and mandatory prohibitions and consumption reduction methods that are implemented within the Authority’s service area in order to meet mandated water use restrictions. Customers can select the specific water conservation measures/actions that are most appropriate for their setting; however, customers must abide by water waste prohibitions, water use reductions are mandatory, and monetary penalties may be levied on customers who do not meet reduction goals. The Authority’s recent *Supplement to Rates and Rules*, adopted December 11, 2024, under Resolution 24-18, provides a tiered rate structure with increasing water rates for each level of drought response.

Submittal Table 8-2. Retail: Demand-Reduction Actions: Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 1	Other	Water should be used reasonably and productively at all times.	Yes
Level 1	Other – Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Customers are to repair major water leaks immediately and minor leaks within 24 hours of discovery.	Yes
Level 1	Other – Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Customers are encouraged to restrict hose washing of paved areas.	No
Level 1	Other	Customers are encouraged to use an automatic shut-off nozzle when using a hand-held hose for irrigation, vehicle, or structure washing.	No
Level 1	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	None.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	No

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 2	Water Features – Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	None.	Yes
Level 2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes, and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	No
Level 2	CII – Restaurants may only serve water upon request	None.	Yes
Level 2	CII – Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	None.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water ornamental turf on public street medians.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	No
Level 3	Water Features – Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	None.	Yes
Level 3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes, and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	No

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 3	CII – Restaurants may only serve water upon request	None.	Yes
Level 3	CII – Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	None.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water ornamental turf on public street medians.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	Yes
Level 4	Other – Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	None.	Yes
Level 4	Other – Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	None.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape – Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	None.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Customers shall only operate landscape sprinklers between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are to limit irrigation using sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	Yes
Level 4	Water Features – Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	None.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes, and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	Yes
Level 5	Landscape – Prohibit all landscape irrigation	None.	Yes
Level 6	Landscape – Prohibit all landscape irrigation	None.	Yes
NOTES:			

8.3.1 Drought Responses Plan

The Authority’s established drought levels are explained in the following sections. Submittal Table 8-1 and Submittal Table 8-2 provide a summary of the Authority’s drought response levels, which align with the SDCWA Model Drought Ordinance.

According to the SDCWA Model Drought Ordinance:

Triggers that identify the actions required to initiate a certain drought response level are included in the Model Drought Ordinance, which considers the relationship between the SDCWA and its member agencies. A certain drought response level may apply when SDCWA notifies its member agencies that a specific consumer demand reduction level is required. Factors that impact the demand reduction level include potential or actual cutbacks from MWD, the amount of member agency local supplies available, and the ability of SDCWA or its member agencies to secure supplemental supplies. Based on an action by the Board and notification from SDCWA, the member agency would declare the appropriate response level and implement water-use restrictions consistent with the declared response level.

At each stage, the demand reduction measures will be implemented in varying combinations and monitored to ensure that the demand reduction goals are met. During normal times, production figures are recorded daily and reported on a monthly basis. During Level 1, totals are reported weekly to the Director of Water Quality and monthly to the General Manager. In Levels 2 through 6, daily production figures are reported to the Director of Water Quality, who compares the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met and forwards reports to the General Manager. Monthly reports will be sent to the Governing Board. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the Governing Board so that corrective action can be taken.

Level 1 Drought Watch

A Drought Watch condition may occur when a program is initiated by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or SWRCB to reach up to a 10 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 10 percent from the base. At this level, the current water pricing structure remains in effect, with no imposition of allocation-based conservation water pricing. The General Manager shall declare a Drought Watch condition.

Level 2 Drought Watch

A Drought Alert condition may occur when a program is initiated by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or SWRCB to reach up to a 20 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 20 percent from the base and are required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Level 2 Drought Alert condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 2 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et seq., and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

Level 3 Drought Watch

A Drought Alert condition may occur when a program is initiated by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or SWRCB to reach up to a 30 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 30 percent from the base and are required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Level 3 Drought Alert condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 3 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et seq., and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

Level 4 Drought Watch

A Drought Critical condition may occur when a program is initiated by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or SWRCB to reach up to a 40 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 40 percent from the base and are required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Critical condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 4 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et seq., and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

Level 5 Drought Watch

A Drought Emergency condition may occur when a program is initiated by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or SWRCB to reach up to a 50 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 50 percent from the base and are required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Emergency condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 5 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et seq., and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

Level 6 Drought Watch

A Drought Emergency condition may occur when a program is initiated by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or SWRCB to reach in excess of a 50 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by more than 50 percent from the Base and are required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Emergency condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 6 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et seq., and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

8.3.2 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Water Code Section 10632.5(a)

Beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

Seismic impacts to the Authority's water supplies are evaluated on a regional scale, as seismic events along the San Andreas and San Jacinto fault systems could limit imported supplies.

The Authority's response actions for a seismic event are summarized by each area and are consistent with the measures outlined in the Authority's 2020 ERRP, developed as part of the risk and resiliency assessment to comply with America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. These actions are also aligned with the SDCWA Emergency Storage Project and the San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure regional coordination and consistency in emergency preparedness and response efforts.

San Diego County Water Authority

SDCWA's *2013 Regional Water Facilities Optimization and Master Plan Update* summarized the potential degree of damage to its pipelines and the amount of time required to restore services after a natural disaster. A 1993 report evaluated system vulnerabilities to the most probable seismic event (MPE) and maximum credible seismic event (MCE). The MPE is defined as the largest event, with a 10 percent chance of occurrence within the next 50 years, while the MCE represents the largest earthquake considered geologically possible, based on factors such as fault length, fault displacement, and slip rate.

Impacts to the Authority would be greatest with a major seismic event on the Elsinore Fault Zone; all five SDCWA pipelines cross the Elsinore Fault zone, and a significant seismic event affecting the Second Aqueduct (Pipelines 3, 4, and 5) could disrupt the delivery of both treated and/or untreated water from Metropolitan to the Authority for 1 to 3 months. Predicted failure from the MPE (magnitude 7.0) and MCE (magnitude 7.5) along the Elsinore Fault leads to estimated repair times that range from:

- 38 to 40 days for Pipeline 4
- 50 to 54 days for Pipeline 3
- 78 to 86 days for Pipeline 5

SDCWA is currently in the process of updating its vulnerability assessment.

Damage to imported supplies from a regional earthquake would be mitigated by major investments in emergency storage made by SDCWA. SDCWA's Emergency Storage Project provides about 90,100 AF of emergency surface water storage and includes new distribution facilities designed to maintain water service to its member agencies during a prolonged regional supply interruption. The Emergency Storage Project facilities can be used to support water deliveries during interruptions lasting from 2 to 6 months or any other emergency situations in which SDCWA is unable to meet at least 75 percent of total system demand within its service area or any portion of the service area.

The Carlsbad Desalination Project (CDP) also contributes to regional supply reliability and would help mitigate SDCWA water shortages resulting from reduced deliveries from Metropolitan. However, the facility may also be susceptible to a seismic event. Studies indicated that, if CDP sustained damage from the MCE on the Rose Canyon Fault, partial flows could be restored in 1 week to 1 month, and restoration to full capacity would require up to 6 months of repairs. Conveyance and distribution system damage from seismic activity is projected to take 1 week to 3 months to repair. The CDP has the capacity to produce 56,000 AFY (50,000 AFY of this total supply is owned by SDCWA, and the remaining 6,000 AFY is owned by the City of San Diego). An outage at the CDP due to major (a magnitude greater than 7.0) seismic activity would result in no supply being available from the CDP.

8.4 Penalties and Charges

Penalties for violators of the drought response levels include notification followed by implementation of drought penalties consistent with Water Code Sections 377 and 356.

- Any customer who uses, causes the use of, or permits the use of water in violation of this DRP during a Level 2 to Level 6 condition is guilty of a punishable offense. Violations of mandatory water waste prohibitions may be enforced through progressive administrative fines levied for each violation.
- Customers will be given one full billing cycle to come into compliance with target water allocations associated with each drought reduction stage. Failure to correct violations will result in administrative fines being levied.
- Should mandatory water use reductions and/or conditions be activated by resolution, any person who willfully uses, causes the use of, or permits the use of water in violation with the DRP is guilty of an offense punishable as follows:
 - Each violation may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or by both.
 - Willful violations may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs.
- The Authority’s *Supplement to Rates and Rules*, adopted December 11, 2024, under Resolution 24-18, provides a tiered rate structure with increasing water rates for each level of drought response. The Authority’s water rates were most recently increased in January 2025. The commodity rate for all water used increases as Levels 2 through 6 of the DRP are initiated by the Governing Board to achieve mandatory water use reductions. Drought rates for the commodity charges set forth in the Schedule of Water Rates shall only be implemented if the Authority is in a declared drought Level 2 through 6 and the Governing Board adopts a resolution that makes the following findings and determinations:
 - The Authority has and/or will experience significant losses in revenues due to reductions in the amount of purchased water during the specified drought level;
 - It is necessary to implement the drought rates to offset the impact of current and/or future revenues losses during the specified drought level; and
 - Without the implementation of the drought rates, there will be insufficient revenue to recover its costs of providing services.

Table 8-3 describes the penalties and charges applied when customers exceed their Target Water Allocation established for each property served by the Authority. Because its service area is entirely metered, the Authority is able to accurately track water usage and consumption reduction through meter readings to ensure that consumption is in line with water use reduction targets.

Table 8-3. Penalties and Charges

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Progressive administrative fines for violating water waste prohibitions	Level 2
Financial and/or legal penalty for violating Target Water Allocations	Level 2
Drought pricing – implementation of the Authority’s <i>Supplement to Rates and Rules</i>	Levels 2 through 6



8.5 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

In addition to the restrictions and prohibitions established under the DRP, the Authority implements consumption reduction methods to reduce demand and achieve the needed or required water use reductions. Table 8-4 provides the consumption reduction measures implemented by the Authority.

Table 8-4. Consumption Reduction Methods

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
All Levels	Expand Public Information Campaign	—	No
All Levels	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	—	No
All Levels	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	—	No
All Levels	Offer Water Use Surveys	—	No
All Levels	Reduce System Water Loss	—	No
Levels 2 through 6	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	—	No
Levels 4 through 6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	—	Yes
Levels 2 through 6	Other	When the Board declares a water shortage emergency, Sweetwater will establish water allocations for each property based on each property's average historic water use during the base period, less the percentage water use reduction goal to be achieved.	—
NOTES:			

8.6 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

Section 10632(a)(7) of the Water Code requires an analysis of the impacts for each of the conservation and water restriction actions taken on the revenues and expenditures of the water supplier. The Authority's revenue is directly related to water sales. A reduction in water use throughout the service area in response to drought conditions would result in an associated reduction in revenues. The Authority's rate structure, which was revised in December 2025 with the adoption of Resolution No. 24-18, has a stable ratio of fixed-to-variable costs in order to buffer against the variability in use. Single-family residential commodity rates, which include SDCWA surcharges, are tiered per 100 cubic feet of water to encourage conservation by requiring high water users to pay higher rates. Commercial, industrial, institutional, government, landscape, construction, and agricultural accounts are billed at fixed volumetric rates. Fixed fees include bi-monthly meter fees.

The Authority anticipates that capital outlay would be reduced to keep a revenue surplus for each stage of drought response described above. During a drought, both revenues and expenses typically decline; for example, reduced water consumption leads to lower treatment and distribution costs at the Perdue Plant. However, because revenues decrease more rapidly than expenses, capital outlay reductions are often necessary. The Authority's policy has been to account for revenue from surcharges separately, and to use those funds exclusively for water conservation activities or projects that explore or develop new water supplies.

To mitigate the financial impacts associated with reduced water sales during water shortage, the Authority has established drought pricing provisions in its *Supplement to Rates and Rules*. Beginning at Level 2, the supplement introduces a tiered rate structure with increasing water rates for each subsequent drought level. This structure ensures sufficient revenue generation to sustain operations and conservation efforts during periods of limited water availability.

8.7 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning

8.7.1 SDCWA Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan

SDCWA, in collaboration with its member agencies, developed a WSDRP in 2006, which was subsequently updated in 2012. This plan is to guide water shortage and drought management activities in the event that the region faces supply shortages due to drought conditions. The primary goal of the WSDRP is to provide a balanced, flexible, and systematic approach for identifying and implementing the regional actions necessary to minimize water shortage impacts. The WSDRP establishes three stages of response: (1) voluntary supply management, (2) supply enhancement, and (3) mandatory cutbacks. Within each stage, SDCWA may implement voluntary or mandatory drought contingency measures to prepare for and respond to drought conditions. The 2012 update to the WSDRP revised the regional supply allocation methodology for guiding decisions when normal demands cannot be met.

The WSDRP also includes provisions for SDCWA to utilize supplies available through the Emergency Storage Project during a prolonged drought or other water shortage situation where imported and local supplies do not meet 75 percent of the combined urban demands of its member agencies. The Emergency Storage Project consists of a network of reservoirs, pipelines, and related facilities designed to store and convey water throughout San Diego County in the event of a natural disaster. Events such as major earthquakes could disrupt imported water deliveries from Metropolitan, since transmission pipelines cross multiple fault lines. The Emergency Storage Project was designed to provide 90,100 AF of stored water for emergency purposes to meet the region's needs through at least 2050.

8.7.2 Authority Drought Response

The response levels and water use reduction goals outlined in the Authority's WSCP are consistent with those established in the SDCWA Model Drought Response Ordinance, and therefore align closely with the plans adopted by other agencies in the San Diego region. However, due to consistently low per capita water demands within the Authority's

service area compared to other parts of the region, the Authority's plan differs in its emphasis on recognizing and rewarding customers' past conservation efforts. For example, during initial water shortage response levels, the Authority's customers are encouraged to achieve water savings goals through self-directed conservation actions using a range of potential conservation methods, rather than being penalized for noncompliance with mandatory water use restrictions.

For emergency conditions, such as severe drought or catastrophic interruptions in service where additional water use restrictions are necessary, the Authority has developed a six-level DRP that allows for water use cutbacks of up to 50 percent or more. The Authority has also established an allocation method of rationing water during drought levels to equitable distribution of available supplies during periods of severe shortage.

8.7.3 Authority Emergency Response and Recovery Plan

A vulnerability assessment was completed for the Authority in 2003 that quantitatively identified the critical facilities and vulnerabilities of the Authority's water system. Though the vulnerability assessment addressed issues related to terrorism, the findings can be applied to a regional power outage, earthquake, or other natural disasters, since the same scenarios (i.e., loss of critical pump stations, etc.) were used to assess damage. Because the vulnerability assessment identifies specific system weaknesses that could potentially be exploited against the system and this UWMP is a publicly available document, it is not included or reproduced in this UWMP.

The Authority's ERRP was updated in September 2020, subsequent to the vulnerability assessment, and complies with Section 1443(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002. The plan has been designed for conformance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 of the National Incident Management System and with Government Code Section 8607 of the Standardized Emergency Management System and should be used in conjunction with state and local emergency plans. Due to its size and sensitive content, the full plan is not included or reproduced in this UWMP; however, a summary of the sections relevant to water supply and emergency management is provided below.

The ERRP was designed to prepare the Authority for a planned response to emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in, or affecting, the Authority's facilities and service area. The plan describes the following:

- The Authority's emergency management organization, which is required to help mitigate any significant emergency or disaster
- Authorities, policies, responsibilities, and procedures that are required to protect the health and safety of customers, personnel, and facility property
- Operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center activities, and the recovery process

- Implementation of the National Incident Management System for use within the United States, along with the Standardized Emergency Management System for use within the San Diego County operational area, regional, and state systems
- Multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the Authority and local, state, and federal agencies in emergency operations
- Pre-event emergency planning, as well as emergency operations procedures

Detailed procedures and action plans are included in the ERRP to address a wide range of potential emergencies, including extensive power or communications failure; water treatment failure at the Perdue Plant; imported water supply interruptions; structure failure of Authority’s storage, pumping, and/or transmission facilities; and incidents involving physical, biological, or radiological contamination. The plan also covers natural disasters, bomb threats or explosions, and controlled reservoir releases.

8.8 Plan Adoption and Submittal

Water Code Section 10632 (c)

The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

A public hearing, conducted by the Authority, was held on June 10, 2026. Members of the public were able to participate via a webinar link or in person to listen to and/or view the meeting proceedings and provide public comments and input on the draft WSCP. Following adoption of the WSCP, the Authority will submit the plan to DWR and, no later than 30 days after filing the WSCP, the Authority will make the WSCP available for public review.

9 Demand Management Measures

Water Code Section 10631 (e)

Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1)(A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measure that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

The Authority recognizes water conservation as a priority in its water use planning and demand management strategy. The long-term goal of the Authority's water use efficiency program is to achieve and sustain reasonable water conservation goals across various use categories. Specific objectives of the Authority's water use efficiency program are:

- Eliminating wasteful practices in water use
- Continuing to develop information on current and potential water conservation practices
- Ensuring the ongoing and timely implementation of effective conservation practices
- Conducting public information and education activities to promote efficient water use techniques and devices

The Authority started its water conservation program in 1990. Initial efforts included a long-term public information program and cooperation with the conservation efforts of SDCWA. The water conservation program expanded significantly during the 1987–1992 drought, establishing the foundation for a comprehensive, long-term efficiency strategy. Since then, particularly during the 2014–2017 drought, the Authority has continued to revamp the conservation program through innovative and effective demand management approaches.

The Authority's water use efficiency programs are developed and implemented on the principle that water conservation effectively extends water supply by reducing the demand on available supply, thereby improving the overall reliability and sustainability of the region's supply resources. The Authority actively participates in countywide and regional demand management programs through partnerships with SDCWA and Metropolitan. As a member agency of SDCWA, the Authority benefits from regional programs and also participates in shared-cost conservation initiatives jointly implemented by SDCWA, Metropolitan, and their member agencies.

The majority of measurable water savings have historically resulted from the installation of residential and commercial ultra-low-flow toilets, high-efficiency toilets, and high-efficiency washers. In 2008, the Authority shifted emphasis toward more water-efficient landscaping and commercial appliances, which continue to evolve and provide significant water savings. The conservation achieved through these programs and through state-mandated water conservation measures directly contributes to increasing the amount of water available for beneficial use within SDCWA's service area, including the Authority's

own service area. In partnership with SDCWA and local land use agencies, the Authority’s water use efficiency efforts are expected to grow and expand.

The Authority’s water use efficiency education and customer incentive programs complement the regional conservation programs available to its customers. These programs also reduce local and imported water demand.

Demonstrating its commitment to water conservation, the Authority officials became an original signatory to the *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California*—which created the California Urban Water Conservation Council in 1991—in an effort to reduce California’s long-term water demands. As defined in the memorandum of understanding, one of several water conservation best management practices (BMPs) was:

... A policy, program, practice, rule, regulation, or ordinance or the use of devices, equipment, or facilities which meets either of the following criteria: (a) An established and generally accepted practice among water suppliers that results in more efficient use or conservation of water; (b) A practice for which sufficient data are available from existing water conservation projects to indicate that significant conservation or conservation related benefits can be achieved; that the practice is technically and economically reasonable and not environmentally or socially unacceptable; and that the practice is not otherwise unreasonable for most water suppliers to carry out.

From the time the Authority became a signatory in 1991 until the BMPs were retired in 2014, the Authority made implementation of the California Urban Water Conservation Council’s BMPs for water conservation a foundational element of its demand management programs and a key component in its water resource management strategy. In 2014, amendments to the Water Code introduced new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches to water use efficiency. The Authority has since incorporated these updates into its ongoing conservation efforts and program design. The current demand management measures implemented by the Authority are described in Section 9.1.

9.1 Water Conservation Program

9.1.1 Water Waste Prevention

The Authority implements both regional and agency-level water waste prohibitions to promote efficient water use within the region and to support the achievement of demand reduction goals during extended water shortage.

Regional

San Diego County enforces several state and local ordinances requiring water conservation to ensure that available water resources are put to beneficial use for all citizens of the county. Section 402 of the California Plumbing Code requires installation of water-conserving fixtures in new construction. Section 67.101 of the County’s Code of Regulatory Ordinances simply prohibits water waste: “No person shall waste or cause or

permit to be wasted any water furnished or delivered by any agency distributing for public benefit any water dedicated to or provided for public use within the unincorporated territory of the county of San Diego.”

In addition, the State Legislature determined in the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Government Code Sections 65591 et seq.) that the state’s water resources are in limited supply. The Legislature also recognized that, while landscaping is essential to the quality of life in California, landscape design, installation, maintenance, and management must be water-efficient. The act requires land use agencies—including cities and counties—to enforce California’s Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or a similar ordinance which is at least as effective.

For property within San Diego County, Section 6717(c)(1) of the County’s Zoning Ordinance meets this requirement as it applies to new and rehabilitated public and private landscapes that require a permit on developer-installed residential landscapes. The County’s *Water Efficient Landscape Design Manual* implements Zoning Ordinance Section 6712(d), which requires efficient irrigation uses (including rain sensors), transitional zones, use of native plantings, restriction on turf, use of mulch, preservation of existing vegetation and natural features, and use of reclaimed water when available.

Within the City of Chula Vista, landscape water efficiency is regulated through the City of Chula Vista Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance (Chapter 20.12). The general purpose of this chapter is to establish water use standards for landscapes in Chula Vista that implement the landscape design requirements established by the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act. Similarly, the City Council of National City passed Ordinance 2010-2331, amending Title 18 of the Municipal Code by amending Chapter 18.54, which established water-efficient landscape regulations. National City’s landscape regulations were subsequently amended in 2015 and reaffirmed in Chapter 18.44.190.

Authority

Resolution 14-18, passed on September 24, 2014, adopted the Authority’s DRP. For use during emergency conditions such as drought or catastrophic interruption in service—when additional water use restrictions are necessary—the Authority’s DRP established a four-level DRP allowing for water use cutbacks of up to 40 percent or more, as well as an allocation-based method for rationing water during shortage periods. The plan also sets customer guidelines for water conservation. Based on this UWMP and the updated WSCP, the drought response framework has been expanded from four to six shortage response levels, enabling the Authority to implement progressive measures and achieve overall water use reductions of up to 50 percent when necessary.

Resolution 15-18, passed on June 24, 2015, amended the Authority’s DRP to align with statewide emergency regulations issued by SWRCB in response to statewide water supply conditions. In September 2014, a Level 2 Drought Watch was declared, which implemented mandatory water use restrictions. The activation of a Level 2 Drought Alert from Level 1, which had essentially been in effect since 2008, came after the implementation of statewide mandatory water use restrictions and a mandatory water reduction of 25 percent.

Between 2014 and 2016, the Authority’s DRP was revised multiple times to remain consistent with evolving state requirements and directives. The current DRP adopted

with Resolution 16-10, attached in Appendix H, passed on June 22, 2016. On the same date, the Authority's Governing Board voted to rescind the Level 2 Drought Alert and resume a Level 1 Drought Watch status, following action taken by SWRCB to adopt a statewide water conservation approach that replaced the prior percentage-based water conservation standard. This new approach to water conservation is due to improved water supply conditions across the entire state, investments in drought-resistant local water supplies, and strong conservation efforts by all Californians. The new standard requires water agencies to self-certify the level of available water supplies, assuming 3 additional dry years. Agencies projecting a supply shortfall after the third dry year must adopt a conservation standard equivalent to the anticipated shortage.

On April 7, 2017, Governor Jerry Brown officially declared the end of the multi-year drought in most of California, lifting the statewide drought emergency that had been in effect since January 2014. However, the declaration maintained the requirement for ongoing urban water usage reporting and prohibited eight wasteful water practices. On May 31, 2018, Governor Brown signed into law two new bills, Senate Bill 606 and AB 1668, that established a new long-term framework for water efficiency and conservation. These laws required urban water suppliers across California to set permanent water use targets for their service areas by 2022. In 2022, following extensive public input, SWRCB adopted new standards, performance measures, and variances for calculating urban water use efficiency. Implementation of these regulations is phased; water suppliers are required to meet their calculated Urban Water Use Objective by January 1, 2027, with full enforcement and potential penalties for noncompliance to occur thereafter.

These new requirements have no immediate impact on individual customers because the efficiency targets apply to water suppliers on a system-wide basis. Any future customer impacts—such as potential adjustments to rate structures—would occur indirectly as agencies take steps to comply with the new statewide standards.

9.1.2 Public Education and Outreach

Wholesale Agency Assistance Program

This demand management measure applies only to wholesale agencies. SDCWA provides conservation-related technical support and information to its member agencies and manages regional programs on behalf of its member agencies. The Authority, SDCWA, and Metropolitan share funding for some conservation incentives.

Public Information Programs

The Authority promotes water conservation in coordination with the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College, local land use agencies, neighboring water agencies, SDCWA, and Metropolitan. Regional activities include public service announcements, demonstration gardens, conservation strategy meetings, water awareness month activities, water efficiency workshops, and landscape water use classes and contests. The Authority independently distributes public information through its website, social media accounts, bill inserts, on-hold telephone messages, annual Consumer Confidence Report/Calendar, newsletters, news releases, brochures, keynote speakers, classroom presentations, facility tours, video library, and participation in year-round special events

and community festivals. The Authority participates in regional drought, conservation, and environmental stewardship public outreach programs, including the WaterSmart programs, the WaterSense Program from the Environmental Protection Agency, Climate Change Workgroups, and City of San Diego Clean-Green programs.

- **Literature and Brochures.** The Authority provides brochures and literature on a variety of water conservation topics including gray water, lawn watering, xeriscape planting, WaterSmart, California-friendly and NatureScape gardening, drip irrigation, swimming pool maintenance, leak detection, and general household conservation tips. These are made available to residents through a literature rack at the Authority's Administration Office and via its website, individual and group mailings, distribution to residential complex managers, online and electronic media, and distribution at public appearances by Authority Board members and staff.
- **Newsletters and Outreach Materials.** The Authority publishes a quarterly consumer newsletter, *On Tap*, which regularly includes content on conservation and rebate programs. Other outreach materials are developed and distributed to address specific conservation issues and provide detailed information on drought response measures. The Authority also utilizes direct mail pieces sent to all physical addresses in the Authority's service area to provide information in English and Spanish about conservation or drought measures.
- **Personal Letters and Emails.** The Authority sends a personalized letter or email to notify consumers of reported or observed water waste on their property. These documents are sent to elicit cooperation in the Authority's efforts to use water efficiently, and are sent with appropriate conservation materials, such as a lawn-watering guide, leak detection information, or general conservation tips.
- **Seminars.** The Authority works with local agencies to cooperatively host periodic conservation seminars for groups of water users, targeted toward high-water-use consumers or toward specific types of use. These seminars include information on current water-saving methods and devices, contacts for additional assistance and information, and a summary of local agency information and contact persons for cooperative efforts between the Authority and its consumers.
- **Speakers Bureau.** The Authority staff are available to address civic and community groups, clubs, associations, and other organizations about a wide variety of water issues. Speakers provide conservation handouts to interested audience members at these appearances. The Authority speakers' bureau is promoted through involvement in civic groups, the customer newsletter, letters to local libraries and schools, and periodic newspaper announcements of availability.
- **Committees.** The Authority maintains a permanent Communications Committee that can be convened as needed to provide assistance and suggestions to staff regarding conservation issues and to address consumer concerns resulting from water reduction allocations.
- **Exhibits and Related Materials.** The Authority is an agency member of the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College. This garden promotes water conservation, features over 5 acres of displays, and offers a variety of water conservation educational programs. The Authority also participates in local business

and community fairs to distribute water-saving devices and conservation literature and to answer consumer questions face-to-face. Materials with information on general water conservation issues are provided to local merchants and libraries for their distribution and display. The Authority also partners with neighboring water agencies to organize water conservation public awareness events, including water-efficiency technology expos and landscape contests.

- **Partnership.** The Authority partners with the Living Coast Discovery Center to provide displays featuring the relationship between good water stewardship and environmental sustainability. The Authority also promotes sustainable water practices and water conservation through partnerships with the City of Chula Vista's Green programs, Climate Change Initiatives, and NatureScape Program.
- **News Relations.** The Authority provides formal press releases and feature story information to local print, radio, and television reporters and to trade and special-interest publications.
- **Advertising.** The Authority has purchased advertising or content space in local newspapers and chamber publications to promote water conservation and understanding of water issues. The Authority monitors social media posts and strategically purchases boosts, retweets, etc., to increase message exposure.

School Education Programs

Since 1991, the Authority has had an active school education program that includes water conservation messages. The Authority currently has two partnerships to educate students in its service area. The Hydro Station is a partnership with the Chula Vista Elementary School District and Otay Water District. In this experience, more than 4,000 fifth-grade students will visit the Authority's Desal Facility and learn about careers in the water industry.

In 2018, the Authority established a partnership with Olivewood Gardens located in National City. This program sees 2,500 students per year, and the curriculum includes information on water efficiency and the safety of drinking tap water.

The Authority also provides funding for the Water Conservation Garden's Ms. Smarty Plants school programs and assemblies. These activities are fact-filled, engage students in water conservation and their relationship with ecosystems, and inspire critical thinking skills related to the efficient use of water. The programs meet or exceed California State Standards and Next Generation Science Standards. E-STEAM and Common Core are incorporated.

In addition, the Authority participates in SDCWA's countywide education programs. SDCWA offers a wide array of educational opportunities, including water testing kits and computer programs, to students from kindergarten through high school.

- **Junior and Senior High School Education Programs.** The Authority hosts an annual High School Photo Contest with schools in its service area. The winning photos are selected and used in the annual *Water Quality Report*, which also serves as a calendar. Cash prizes are awarded to the students.

- **Mini Grant Program for Local Schools.** The Authority provides mini grants to teachers for developing and presenting water-based lessons, providing conservation demonstration gardens at local school sites, and hosting San Diego County's Splash Science Lab and Green Machine at local schools.

9.1.3 System Loss Programs

System Water Audits, Leak Detection, and Repair

The Authority's system water audits, leak detection, and repair programs contribute to better water management and reduction in real and apparent water loss.

- **Water Audits.** The Authority conducts annual water audits of its water distribution system—which comply with the requirements of Senate Bill 555—to identify real (physical) and apparent (non-physical) system water losses. The Authority also conducts a monthly assessment of its distribution system for unbilled and non-revenue water loss. Using these comparisons, the Authority can evaluate the need for implementation of a formal water loss reduction program. System loss is determined by comparing total water use with total water production.
- **Leak Detection.** A Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system was installed in the distribution system in 2001 and is used to monitor water flow throughout the system. Rapid changes in water quantity and/or pressure at any of the monitoring points within the system are immediately evaluated. Leaks are rare, and with this system, they are quickly detected and corrected. A leak detection survey was performed on 19.49 miles of the distribution system in September 2002. There was no total annual water loss for surveyed portions of the system.
- **Water System Improvements.** Routine and preventative maintenance is performed on the distribution system. In addition, the Authority implements a capital improvement program to maintain and renew transmission, distribution, and storage facilities.
- **Facility Inspection.** Critical facilities, including pump stations and valve vaults, are inspected bi-weekly; other distribution facilities are inspected weekly. As part of the Authority's preventative maintenance program, each system valve is exercised at least every 3 years, and each fire hydrant is visually inspected and maintained every 1 to 2 years.
- **Meter Maintenance and Replacement Program.** A 15-year repair/replacement program covers every service meter within the Authority's system. Meters sized below $\frac{5}{8}$ inch are volumetrically tested and replaced as needed. Meters sized 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches are calibrated and rebuilt as necessary. Consumer meters sized at 3 inches and larger are calibrated and maintained annually.
- **Water Theft.** The Authority monitors incidents of water theft and is able to charge up to three times the water service rate when it is determined that water theft has occurred.

9.1.4 Residential Programs

The following programs are available to the Authority's residential customers to reduce residential water use and improve water use efficiency.

- **Water Survey Programs for Single-Family and Multi-Family Residential Consumers.** The Residential Survey Program is free to both single-family and multi-family residential consumers and has been available since 1995. The program helps consumers learn how to save water in their own homes, which in turn saves them money. The survey is customized to the property and may include a review of landscaping, outdoor irrigation system, indoor use, identification of indoor leaks, a complete educational packet, information about other water conservation programs, and free faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads. An irrigation surveyor may perform a meter leak detection test, check the irrigation system, suggest seasonal adjustments for a consumer's individual water schedule, check the soil to ensure that watering coincides with moisture absorption, discuss proper lawn maintenance, and offer low water use landscape information.
- **High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Program.** Since 2000, the Authority has participated in SDCWA's rebate program. New technology in washing machine design provides for more efficient water use and savings. Residential and commercial consumers have taken advantage of rebates up to \$185 to replace their standard top-loading washers with low-water-use, energy-efficient models. The current rebate is \$85. Prior to March 10, 2004, high-efficiency washers had water efficiency factor values of 9.5 or less. With greater availability of ultra-high-efficiency washers, rebates are now limited to machines with an integrated water factor of 3.7 or less. The integrated water efficiency factor is determined by the amount of water it takes to wash a cubic foot of laundry. The lower the efficiency factor, the greater the water efficiency of the clothes washer.
- **Residential Toilet Replacement Program.** Since 1991, the Authority has participated in regional ultra-low-flow and high-efficiency toilet voucher and/or rebate programs offered by SDCWA and Metropolitan. The current program offers rebates to multi-family residential consumers who have purchased water-efficient devices to replace older, less-efficient units.

Since 1992, toilets manufactured in the United States must comply with a 1.06-gallons-per-flush maximum flow. Toilets with consistently lower water use continue to be developed, and high-efficiency toilets have increased in efficiency from 1.1 to 0.75 gallons per flush. Beginning in 2008, rebates are only available for high-efficiency and dual-flush toilets to encourage customers to install toilets that meet more rigorous water efficiency standards.
- **Single-Source Gray Water Retrofit Rebates.** Since 2013, the Authority has offered residential customers \$75 towards the purchase and installation of laundry-to-landscape gray water systems.
- **Car Wash Rebates.** Authority customers are eligible to receive a reimbursement of up to \$10 in the form of a bill credit for up to four washes per year. Car washes must be located within the Authority's service area, and the car wash provider must reclaim and recycle their water.

- **Smart Leak Detector Rebate.** Starting in FY 2019–2020, Authority customers can participate in a rebate program to install smart leak detectors and obtain a rebate of up to \$100. These devices provide customers with real-time data on their water usage, allowing them to set water budgets and receive leak notifications with alerts sent via text message. Some past case studies show an average of 16 percent water savings when these devices are installed.
- **Fix a Leak Campaign.** Starting in FY 2014–2015, the Authority implemented an annual rebate program during the month of March to provide customers with up to \$100 in rebates to repair water leaks. The program is held in conjunction with the EPA Fix a Leak Week campaign.

9.1.5 Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

From 1991 to 2004, large landscape (defined as landscape with 1 acre or more) irrigation surveys were made available to consumers at no charge through the Professional Assistance for Landscape Management program, sponsored by SDCWA. Using methodology developed by the Irrigation Training and Research Center at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, the surveyor performs catch can tests, makes numerous soil and plant observations, and calculates evapotranspiration based on irrigation schedule.

Beginning in 2005, residential and commercial consumers with large landscapes (initially defined as over 2,000 square feet) are eligible to receive the following services at no charge through the programs sponsored by the Authority, SDCWA, Metropolitan, and DWR. These programs are available for limited durations and are routinely adjusted in response to participation levels and overall verifiable water savings achieved:

- **Landscape Transformation Program.** Customers can receive a rebate for replacing turf with sustainable landscaping features through this program sponsored by SDCWA and Metropolitan.
- **Landscape Irrigation Audits.** Audits are available at no charge to residential and commercial consumers with a minimum of 1 acre of irrigated landscaping. Site audits include a review of irrigation conditions, watering schedule, and sprinkler distribution uniformity by a trained technician. Landscape area measurement and water use recommendations are provided.
- **Weather-Based and Soil Moisture Sensor Irrigation Controllers.** Rebates are available to residential and commercial consumers with irrigated landscaping for weather-based irrigation controllers to retrofit old timers, and/or to add soil moisture sensors to an existing compatible irrigation controller.
- **Rotating Irrigation Nozzles.** Rebates are available for rotating irrigation nozzles. Rebates are only available for devices listed on the Qualified Product List, maintained by Metropolitan. No site size minimum applies to this incentive program; however, the current rotating nozzle rebate is only available in quantities of 30 or more per eligible customer.
- **Cisterns.** Customers can receive a rebate for installing a cistern to collect rainwater from their roofs, which can be used for irrigation. The rebate amount depends on the size of the cistern installed.

9.1.6 Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts

The Authority participates in Metropolitan's Save Water, Save a Buck program, which offers rebates to consumers for water-efficient devices. A limited number of rebates are available for commercial plumbing fixtures (high-efficiency toilets and high-efficiency ultra-low-flow and waterless urinals), cleaning equipment (single- and multi-load commercial clothes washers and water brooms), water-efficient medical equipment (X-ray processors, dry vacuum pumps, and steam sterilizer retrofits), food service equipment (connectionless food steamers, air cooled ice machines, and spray valves used for pre-rinsing dishes in commercial kitchens), and cooling tower conductivity controllers. New rebates are added to the program, and rebate values are adjusted as water savings potentials are validated. The rebates reduce the costs for businesses, and the equipment produces long-term savings in water, sewer, and energy costs.

- **Water Savings Performance Program.** This program is designed for non-residential customers improving their water efficiency through upgraded equipment or services that do not qualify for standard rebates. The program is unique because it provides an incentive based on the measured amount of water saved. This pay-for-performance design lets customers implement custom projects for their sites. Any project that saves at least 10 million gallons of water could qualify. Metropolitan provides this incentive, which pays up to \$0.60 per 1,000 gallons of water saved.
- **Grants.** The Authority offers grants of up to \$5,000 each for water efficiency projects in the Authority's service area. Current grant programs are the Savings Through Efficiency Program and the Water Efficiency Education Program. The Savings Through Efficiency Program provides grant funding for commercial, industrial, and institutional customers for equipment retrofits or innovative projects or devices that maximize water use efficiency. The Water Efficiency Education Program provides grant funds for publicly accessible educational displays, programs, projects, or instructional media that teaches the importance of using water efficiently.

As more and better data are collected over time, the demand management measures are refined and revised based on the most objective criteria available. Agency-specific implementation schedules and coverage goals are based on industry best practices, standardized criteria, and state requirements.

9.2 Demand Management Measures

9.2.1 Metering

All service connections located within the Authority's service area are metered. The Authority requires installation of water meters on all new services throughout its distribution system and bills by the volume of water metered.

9.2.2 Conservation Pricing

The Authority's water rate structure is set up as an increasing block rate, which increases the cost of water in four tiers for single-family residential use. This encourages single-family residential users to limit their water use by charging more for units above a base

amount. New rates became effective on January 1, 2025, with the adoption of Resolution 24-18.

The Tier 1 rate applies to all single-family residential customers for their first 10 hundred cubic feet (HCF) of bi-monthly water use. Rates increase with increased water use up to Tier 4, which applies to customers with a bi-monthly water use greater than 28 HCF. All other water users—such as multi-family, commercial, industrial, public, and construction—are billed at a single uniform rate, which is between the third and fourth tier rate of the residential customer for multi-family, commercial, and industrial users, and above the fourth tier for public agencies and construction use.



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10 Plan Adoption and Submittal

Water Code Section 10621

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

Water Code Section 10635(d)

The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

Water Code Section 10642

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies.

After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Water Code Section 10644(a)(1)

An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

Water Code Section 10645(a)

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

10.1 Notice of Public Hearing

At least 60 days prior to the public hearing on this 2025 UWMP, the Authority notified the municipalities within its service area—the City of Chula Vista, City of National City, and County of San Diego—that the UWMP was undergoing review and revision as indicated in Submittal Table 10-1. This effort was intended to inform the municipalities of the planning effort and solicit comments and input. Appendix C contains copies of the city and county notifications, which were also sent to SDCWA and the City of San Diego due to water supply coordination efforts.

Prior to the adoption of the 2025 UWMP, the Authority made the UWMP available for public review. Section 10642 of the UWMP Act requires that the urban water supplier make the UWMP available for public hearing to allow for comments from the general public, as well as comments from the local governmental agencies. Notices were published in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* on two subsequent weeks prior to the public hearing to inform interested parties (Appendix C).

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the draft 2025 UWMP was made available for public review on the Authority’s website (www.sweetwater.org) and at the Authority’s Administration Offices at 505 Garrett Avenue, Chula Vista, California. During the public comment period, written comments received were compiled and appended (Appendix G). This Final 2025 UWMP incorporated responses to comments.

Submittal Table 10-1. Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties: Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Chula Vista	Yes	Yes
National City	Yes	Yes
San Diego	Yes	Yes
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Diego County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

10.2 Public Hearing and Adoption

A public hearing, conducted by the Authority, is planned to be held as a video conference on June 10, 2026. Members of the public were able to participate via a webinar link or telephone connection to listen and/or view the meeting proceedings and provide public comments and input on the draft UWMP. Notification letters must be sent at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. Notification letters can be addressed to a City manager, County administrator, or other local contacts, as appropriate for the urban water supplier’s service area.

10.3 Plan Submittal

Within 30 days of submitting the UWMP to DWR, the adopted 2025 UWMP will be submitted to the California State Library, City of Chula Vista, City of National City, and San Diego County. The Authority's 2025 UWMP was submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026.

10.4 Plan Availability

The adopted 2025 UWMP will be made available for public review on the Authority's website (www.sweetwater.com) and at the Authority's Administration Offices at 505 Garrett Avenue, Chula Vista, California.



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11 References

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Appendix A. Urban Water Management Planning Act



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Appendix A

California Water Code—Urban Water Management Planning

This material is for informational purposes only and is not to be used in place of official California Water Code.

This appendix presents updated sections of California Water Code (Water Code) as of the publication of this Guidebook and as compiled by California Department of Water Resources (DWR) staff. The selection here focuses on the portions of Water Code directly relevant to preparation of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), and sections of Water Code that are contextually relevant to urban water suppliers and DWR.

Water Code published here also concerns the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), which covers sustainable water use and demand reduction, and more. Further legislative information is available on the [California Legislative Information website](#).

Contents

Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)	A-3
Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy, Sections 10608–10608.8	A-3
Chapter 2. Definitions, Section 10608.12	A-5
Chapter 2.5. Nonfunctional Turf	A-9
Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers, Sections 10608.16–10608.44.....	A-11
Chapter 5. Sustainable Water Management, Section 10608.50	A-21
Chapter 6. Standardized Data Collection, Section 10608.52	A-22
Chapter 7. Funding Provisions, Sections 10608.56–10608.60.....	A-23
Chapter 9. Urban Water Use Objectives and Water Use Reporting, Sections 10609–10609.38	A-24
Urban Water Management Planning Act.....	A-39
Chapter 1. General Declaration and Policy, Sections 10610–10610.4.....	A-39
Chapter 2. Definitions, Sections 10611–10618	A-40
Chapter 3. Urban Water Management Plans.....	A-42
Article 1. General Provisions, Sections 10620–10621	A-42
Article 2. Contents of Plans, Sections 10630–10634	A-44

Article 2.5. Water Service Reliability, Section 10635 A-54
Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans,
 Sections 10640–10645 A-55
Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions, Sections 10650–10657 A-58

Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

This section contains information extracted from Water Code Division 6, *Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources*, [Part 2.55, Sustainable Water Use And Demand Reduction](#). Click on any section header below to read Water Code directly at the [California Legislative Information website](#).

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy, Sections 10608–10608.8

Section 10608.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.
- (b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California’s economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.
- (c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.
- (d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- (e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.
- (f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time, providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.
- (g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.
- (h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.
- (i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider’s efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less

useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

Section 10608.4.

It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

- (a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.
- (b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.
- (c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.
- (d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor’s goal of a 20- percent reduction.
- (e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.
- (f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council’s adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.
- (g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.
- (h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.
- (i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.
- (k) Support the economic productivity of California’s agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- (l) Advance regional water resources management.

Section 10608.8.

- (a)
 - (1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

- (2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier’s failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.
 - (3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.
- (b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
 - (c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population growth may have greater effects on water use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California’s agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.
 - (d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

Chapter 2. Definitions, Section 10608.12

Section 10608.12.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

- (a) “Affordable housing” has the same meaning as defined in Section 34191.30 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (b) “Agricultural water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. “Agricultural water supplier” includes a supplier or contractor

for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. “Agricultural water supplier” does not include the department.

- (c) “Base daily per capita water use” means any of the following:
- (1) The urban retail water supplier’s estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
 - (2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the
 - (3) calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
 - (4) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier’s estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.
- (d) “Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use” means an urban retail water supplier’s base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.
- (e) “CII water use” means water used by commercial water users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large landscape water users.
- (f) “Commercial water user” means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.
- (g) “Common area” means that portion of a common interest development or of a property owned or managed by a homeowners’ association or a community service organization or similar entity that is not assigned or allocated to the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit within the property.
- (h) “Common interest development” has the same meaning as in Section 4100 of the Civil Code.
- (i) “Community service organization or similar entity” has the same meaning as in Section 4110 of the Civil Code.
- (j) “Community space” means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for civic, ceremonial, or other community events or social gatherings

- (k) “Compliance daily per capita water use” means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.
- (l) “Disadvantaged community” means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.
- (m) “Functional turf” means a ground cover surface of turf located in a recreational use area or community space. Turf enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly is not functional turf.
- (n) “Gross water use” means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:
 - (1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.
 - (2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.
 - (3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.
 - (4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.
- (o) “Homeowners’ association” means an “association” as defined in Section 4080 of the Civil Code.
- (p) “Industrial water user” means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.
- (q) “Institutional water user” means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.
- (r) “Interim urban water use target” means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier’s base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier’s urban water use target for 2020.
- (s) “Large landscape” means a nonresidential landscape as described in the performance measures for CII water use adopted pursuant to Section 10609.10.
- (t) “Locally cost effective” means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater

than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.

- (u) “Nonfunctional turf” means any turf that is not functional turf, and includes turf located within street rights-of-way and parking lots.
- (v) “Performance measures” means actions to be taken by urban retail water suppliers that will result in increased water use efficiency by CII water users. Performance measures may include, but are not limited to, educating CII water users on best management practices, conducting water use audits, and preparing water management plans. Performance measures do not include process water.
- (w) “Potable reuse” means direct potable reuse, indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge, and reservoir water augmentation as those terms are defined in Section 13561.
- (x) “Potable water” means water that is suitable for human consumption.
- (y) “Process water” means water used by industrial water users for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development. Process water includes, but is not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, and water used for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers, laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that are integral to the manufacturing or research and development process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water. Process water does not mean incidental water uses.
- (z) “Public water system” has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (aa) “Recreational use area” means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for recreation, including, but not limited to, sports fields, golf courses, playgrounds, picnic grounds, or pet exercise areas. This recreation may be either formal or informal.
- (ab) “Recycled water” means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.
- (ac) “Regional water resources management” means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:
 - (1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.
 - (2) The use of recycled water.

- (3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.
- (4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.
- (ad) “Reporting period” means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.
- (ae) “Turf” has the same meaning as defined in Section 491 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations
- (af) “Urban retail water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.
- (ag) “Urban water supplier” has the same meaning as defined in Section 10617.
- (ah) “Urban water use objective” means an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year, as described in Section 10609.20.
- (ai) “Urban water use target” means the urban retail water supplier’s targeted future daily per capita water use.
- (aj) “Urban wholesale water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre- feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Chapter 2.5. Nonfunctional Turf

Section 10608.14.

- (a) The use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners’ associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities is prohibited as of the following dates:
 - (1) All properties owned by the Department of General Services, beginning January 1, 2027.
 - (2) All properties owned by local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those specified in paragraph (5), beginning January 1, 2027.
 - (3) All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.

- (4) All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
 - (5) All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the use of potable water is not prohibited by this section to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial nonturf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.
 - (c) The board may, upon a showing of good cause for reasons including economic hardship, critical business need, and potential impacts to human health or safety, postpone a compliance deadline in subdivision (a) by up to three years for certain persons, institutions, and businesses, and may create a form to be used for compliance certification to the board by property owners.
 - (d) Public water systems shall, by no later than January 1, 2027, revise their regulations, ordinances, or policies governing water service to include the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b), as revised by the board pursuant to subdivision (c), and shall communicate the requirements to their customers on or before that date.
 - (e)
 - (1) An owner of commercial, industrial, or institutional property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated area other than a cemetery shall certify to the board, commencing June 30, 2030, and every three years thereafter through 2039, that their property is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
 - (2) An owner of a property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated common area that is a homeowners' association, common interest development, or community service organization or similar entity shall certify to the board, commencing June 30, 2031, and every three years thereafter through 2040, that their property is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
 - (f) Noncompliance by a person or entity with this chapter or regulations adopted thereunder shall be subject to civil liability and penalties set forth in Section 1846, or to civil liability and penalties imposed by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy.

- (g)
 - (1) A public water system, city, county, or city and county may enforce the provisions of this chapter.
 - (2) To avoid duplication of enforcement, any entity identified in paragraph (1) that is not a retail public water system shall notify the retail public water system 30 days prior to enforcement of the provisions of this chapter against a property served by such system.
 - (3) Nothing in paragraph (2) shall preclude enforcement by any entity identified in paragraph (1) once adequate notice is given.
- (h) The department shall, when using funds appropriated for water conservation for turf replacement, prioritize financial assistance for nonfunctional turf replacement to public water systems serving disadvantaged communities and to owners of affordable housing.
- (i) The department shall utilize the saveourwater.com internet website and outreach campaign to provide information and resources on converting nonfunctional turf to native vegetation.
- (j) The Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development shall support small and minority-owned businesses that provide services that advance compliance with this chapter.

Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers, Sections 10608.16–10608.44

Section 10608.16.

- (a) The state shall achieve a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California on or before December 31, 2020.
 - (1) The state shall make incremental progress towards the state target specified in subdivision (a) by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015.

Section 10608.20.

- (a)
 - (1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28, and may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in paragraph (1) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.
- (b) An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):
 - (1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier’s baseline per capita daily water use.
 - (2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:
 - (A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department’s 2017 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.
 - (B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape’s installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.
 - (C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10- percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.
 - (3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state’s draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.
 - (4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:
 - (A) Consider climatic differences within the state.
 - (B) Consider population density differences within the state.
 - (C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

- (D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.
 - (E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.
 - (F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.
- (c) If the department adopts a regulation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) that results in a requirement that an urban retail water supplier achieve a reduction in daily per capita water use that is greater than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, an urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may limit its urban water use target to a reduction of not more than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, by adopting the method described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).
 - (d) The department shall update the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2014. An urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may adopt a new urban daily per capita water use target pursuant to this updated method.
 - (e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.
 - (f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.
 - (g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).
 - (h)
 - (1) The department, through a public process and in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall develop technical methodologies and criteria for the consistent implementation of this part, including, but not limited to, both of the following:
 - (A) Methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area

population, indoor residential water use, and landscaped area water use.

(B) Criteria for adjustments pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 10608.24.

(2) The department shall post the methodologies and criteria developed pursuant to this subdivision on its internet website, and make written copies available, by October 1, 2010. An urban retail water supplier shall use the methods developed by the department in compliance with this part.

(h)

(1) The department shall adopt regulations for implementation of the provisions relating to process water in accordance with Section 10608.12, subdivision (e) of Section 10608.24, and subdivision (d) of Section 10608.26.

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

(j)

(1) An urban retail water supplier is granted an extension to July 1, 2011, for adoption of an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 to allow the use of technical methodologies developed by the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (h). An urban retail water supplier that adopts an urban water management plan due in 2010 that does not use the methodologies developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) shall amend the plan by July 1, 2011, to comply with this part.

(2) An urban wholesale water supplier whose urban water management plan prepared pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) was due and not submitted in 2010 is granted an extension to July 1, 2011, to permit coordination between an urban wholesale water supplier and urban retail water suppliers.

Section 10608.22.

Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

Section 10608.24.

- (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.
- (b) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.
- (c) An urban retail water supplier's compliance daily per capita water use shall be the measure of progress toward achievement of its urban water use target.
- (d)
 - (1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:
 - (A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.
 - (B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.
 - (C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.
 - (2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.
- (e) When developing the urban water use target pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area may exclude process water from the calculation of gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.
- (f)
 - (1) An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) may include the agricultural water use in determining

gross water use. An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in determining gross water use and develops its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 shall use a water efficient standard for agricultural irrigation of 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration multiplied by the crop coefficient for irrigated acres.

- (2) An urban retail water supplier, that is also an agricultural water supplier, is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 10608.48), if the agricultural water use is incorporated into its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (1).

Section 10608.26.

- (a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:
 - (1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
 - (2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
 - (3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.
- (b) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target through efficiency improvements in any combination among its customer sectors. An urban retail water supplier shall avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector.
- (c) For an urban retail water supplier that supplies water to a United States Department of Defense military installation, the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part shall consider the conservation of that military installation under federal Executive Order 13514.
- (d)
 - (1) Any ordinance or resolution adopted by an urban retail water supplier after the effective date of this section shall not require existing customers as of the effective date of this section, to undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use, but may provide technical assistance and financial incentives to those customers to implement efficiency measures for process water. This section shall not limit an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to a declaration of drought emergency by an urban retail water supplier.
 - (2) This part shall not be construed or enforced so as to interfere with the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113980) to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 114380), inclusive, of Part 7 of

Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any requirement or standard for the protection of public health, public safety, or worker safety established by federal, state, or local government or recommended by recognized standard setting organizations or trade associations.

Section 10608.28.

- (a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:
 - (1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.
 - (2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).
 - (3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.
 - (4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.
 - (5) By hydrologic region.
 - (6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.
- (b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

Section 10608.32.

All costs incurred pursuant to this part by a water utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may be recoverable in rates subject to review and approval by the Public Utilities Commission, and may be recorded in a memorandum account and reviewed for reasonableness by the Public Utilities Commission.

Section 10608.34.

- (a)
 - (1) On or before January 1, 2017, the department shall adopt rules for all of the following:
 - (A) The conduct of standardized water loss audits by urban retail water suppliers in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association in the third edition of Water Audits and Loss

Control Programs, Manual M36 and in the Free Water Audit Software, version 5.0.

- (B) The process for validating a water loss audit report prior to submitting the report to the department. For the purposes of this section, “validating” is a process whereby an urban retail water supplier uses a technical expert to confirm the basis of all data entries in the urban retail water supplier’s water loss audit report and to appropriately characterize the quality of the reported data. The validation process shall follow the principles and terminology laid out by the American Water Works Association in the third edition of Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 and in the Free Water Audit Software, version 5.0. A validated water loss audit report shall include the name and technical qualifications of the person engaged for validation.
 - (C) The technical qualifications required of a person to engage in validation, as described in subparagraph (B).
 - (D) The certification requirements for a person selected by an urban retail water supplier to provide validation of its own water loss audit report.
 - (E) The method of submitting a water loss audit report to the department.
- (2) The department shall update rules adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) no later than six months after the release of subsequent editions of the American Water Works Association’s Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36. Except as provided by the department, until the department adopts updated rules pursuant to this paragraph, an urban retail water supplier may rely upon a subsequent edition of the American Water Works Association’s Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 or the Free Water Audit Software.
- (b)
- (1) On or before October 1 of each year until October 1, 2023, each urban retail water supplier reporting on a calendar year basis shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or the previous fiscal year as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).
 - (2) On or before January 1 of each year until January 1, 2024, each urban retail water supplier reporting on a fiscal year basis shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous fiscal year as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).
 - (3) On or before January 1, 2024, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit a completed and

validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as part of the report submitted to the department pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10609.24 and as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).

- (4) Water loss audit reports submitted on or before October 1, 2017, may be completed and validated with assistance as described in subdivision (c).
- (c) Using funds available for the 2016–17 fiscal year, the board shall contribute up to four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) towards procuring water loss audit report validation assistance for urban retail water suppliers.
- (d) Each water loss audit report submitted to the department shall be accompanied by information, in a form specified by the department, identifying steps taken in the preceding year to increase the validity of data entered into the final audit, reduce the volume of apparent losses, and reduce the volume of real losses.
- (e) At least one of the following employees of an urban retail water supplier shall attest to each water loss audit report submitted to the department:
 - (1) The chief financial officer.
 - (2) The chief engineer.
 - (3) The general manager.
- (f) The department shall deem incomplete and return to the urban retail water supplier any final water loss audit report found by the department to be incomplete, not validated, unattested, or incongruent with known characteristics of water system operations. A water supplier shall resubmit a completed water loss audit report within 90 days of an audit being returned by the department.
- (g) The department shall post all validated water loss audit reports on its internet website in a manner that allows for comparisons across water suppliers. The department shall make the validated water loss audit reports available for public viewing in a timely manner after their receipt.
- (h) Using available funds, the department shall provide technical assistance to guide urban retail water suppliers' water loss detection programs, including, but not limited to, metering techniques, pressure management techniques, condition-based assessment techniques for transmission and distribution pipelines, and utilization of portable and permanent water loss detection devices.
- (i) No earlier than January 1, 2019, and no later than July 1, 2020, the board shall adopt rules requiring urban retail water suppliers to meet performance standards for the volume of water losses. In adopting these rules, the board shall employ full life-cycle cost accounting to evaluate the costs of meeting the performance standards. The board may consider establishing a minimum

allowable water loss threshold that, if reached and maintained by an urban water supplier, would exempt the urban water supplier from further water loss reduction requirements.

Section 10608.35.

- (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and make a recommendation to the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, on the feasibility of developing and enacting water loss reporting requirements for urban wholesale water suppliers.
- (b) The studies and investigations shall include an evaluation of the suitability of applying the processes and requirements of Section 10608.34 to urban wholesale water suppliers.
- (c) In conducting necessary studies and investigations and developing its recommendation, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

Section 10608.36.

Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

Section 10608.40.

Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

Section 10608.42.

- (a) The department shall review the 2015 urban water management plans and report to the Legislature by July 1, 2017, on progress towards achieving a 20-percent reduction in urban water use by December 31, 2020. The report shall include recommendations on changes to water efficiency standards or urban water use targets to achieve the 20- percent reduction and to reflect updated efficiency information and technology changes.
- (b) A report to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

Section 10608.43.

The department, in conjunction with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, by April 1, 2010, shall convene a representative task force consisting of academic experts, urban retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users to develop alternative best management practices for commercial, industrial, and institutional users and an assessment of the potential statewide water use efficiency improvement in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that would result from implementation of these best management practices. The taskforce, in conjunction with the department, shall submit a report to the Legislature by April 1, 2012, that shall include a review of multiple sectors within commercial, industrial, and institutional users and that shall recommend water use efficiency standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional users among various sectors of water use. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Appropriate metrics for evaluating commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.
- (b) Evaluation of water demands for manufacturing processes, goods, and cooling.
- (c) Evaluation of public infrastructure necessary for delivery of recycled water to the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.
- (d) Evaluation of institutional and economic barriers to increased recycled water use within the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.
- (e) Identification of technical feasibility and cost of the best management practices to achieve more efficient water use statewide in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that is consistent with the public interest and reflects past investments in water use efficiency.

Section 10608.44.

Each state agency shall reduce water use at facilities it operates to support urban retail water suppliers in meeting the target identified in Section 10608.16.

Chapter 5. Sustainable Water Management,

Section 10608.50

Section 10608.50.

- (a) The department, in consultation with the board, shall promote implementation of regional water resources management practices through increased incentives and removal of barriers consistent with state and federal law. Potential changes may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Revisions to the requirements for urban and agricultural water management plans.
 - (2) Revisions to the requirements for integrated regional water management plans.
 - (3) Revisions to the eligibility for state water management grants and loans.
 - (4) Revisions to state or local permitting requirements that increase water supply opportunities, but do not weaken water quality protection under state and federal law.
 - (5) Increased funding for research, feasibility studies, and project construction.
 - (6) Expanding technical and educational support for local land use and water management agencies.
- (b) No later than January 1, 2011, and updated as part of the California Water Plan, the department, in consultation with the board, and with public input, shall propose new statewide targets, or review and update existing statewide targets, for regional water resources management practices, including, but not limited to, recycled water, brackish groundwater desalination, and infiltration and direct use of urban stormwater runoff.

Chapter 6. Standardized Data Collection, Section 10608.52

Section 10608.52.

- (a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.
- (b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24 and an agricultural water supplier's compliance with implementation of efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10608.48. The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

Chapter 7. Funding Provisions, Sections 10608.56–10608.60

Section 10608.56.

- (a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.
- (b) On and after July 1, 2013, an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the department shall determine that an agricultural water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the efficient water management practices described in Section 10608.48, if the agricultural water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the efficient water management practices. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the efficient water management practices to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.
- (f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan

is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

Section 10608.60.

- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for grants to implement this part. In the allocation of funding, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department give consideration to disadvantaged communities to assist in implementing the requirements of this part.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75041 of the Public Resources Code, should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for direct expenditures to implement this part.

Chapter 9. Urban Water Use Objectives and Water Use Reporting, Sections 10609–10609.38

Section 10609.

- (a) The Legislature finds and declares that this chapter establishes a method to estimate the aggregate amount of water that would have been delivered the previous year by an urban retail water supplier if all that water had been used efficiently. This estimated aggregate water use is the urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. The method is based on water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year. By comparing the amount of water actually used in the previous year with the urban water use objective, local urban water suppliers will be in a better position to help eliminate unnecessary use of water; that is, water used in excess of that needed to accomplish the intended beneficial use.
- (b) The Legislature further finds and declares all of the following:
 - (1) This chapter establishes standards and practices for the following water uses:
 - (A) Indoor residential use.
 - (B) Outdoor residential use.
 - (C) CII water use.
 - (D) Water losses.

- (E) Other unique local uses and situations that can have a material effect on an urban water supplier’s total water use.
- (2) This chapter further does all of the following:
 - (A) Establishes a method to calculate each urban water use objective.
 - (B) Considers recycled water quality in establishing efficient irrigation standards.
 - (C) Requires the department to provide or otherwise identify data regarding the unique local conditions to support the calculation of an urban water use objective.
 - (D) Provides for the use of alternative sources of data if alternative sources are shown to be as accurate as, or more accurate than, the data provided by the department.
 - (E) Requires annual reporting of the previous year’s water use with the urban water use objective.
 - (F) Provides a bonus incentive for the amount of potable recycled water used the previous year when comparing the previous year’s water use with the urban water use objective, of up to 10 percent of the urban water use objective.
 - (3) This chapter requires the department and the board to solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons in the development of the standards and the adoption of regulations pursuant to this chapter.
 - (4) This chapter preserves the Legislature’s authority over long- term water use efficiency target setting and ensures appropriate legislative oversight of the implementation of this chapter by doing all of the following:
 - (A) Requiring the Legislative Analyst to conduct a review of the implementation of this chapter, including compliance with the adopted standards and regulations, accuracy of the data, use of alternate data, and other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.
 - (B) Stating legislative intent that the director of the department and the chairperson of the board appear before the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees to report on progress in implementing this chapter.
 - (C) Providing one-time-only authority to the department and board to adopt water use efficiency standards, except as explicitly provided in this chapter. Authorization to update the standards shall require separate legislation.

- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the following principles apply to the development and implementation of long-term standards and urban water use objectives:
- (1) Local urban retail water suppliers should have primary responsibility for meeting standards-based water use targets, and they shall retain the flexibility to develop their water supply portfolios, design and implement water conservation strategies, educate their customers, and enforce their rules.
 - (2) Long-term standards and urban water use objectives should advance the state's goals to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
 - (3) Long-term standards and urban water use objectives should acknowledge the shade, air quality, and heat-island reduction benefits provided to communities by trees through the support of water-efficient irrigation practices that keep trees healthy.
 - (4) The state should identify opportunities for streamlined reporting, eliminate redundant data submissions, and incentivize open access to data collected by urban and agricultural water suppliers.

Section 10609.2.

- (a) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water pursuant to this chapter on or before June 30, 2022.
- (b) Standards shall be adopted for all of the following:
- (1) Outdoor residential water use.
 - (2) Outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use.
 - (3) A volume for water loss.
- (c) When adopting the standards under this section, the board shall consider the policies of this chapter and the proposed efficiency standards' effects on local wastewater management, developed and natural parklands, and urban tree health. The standards and potential effects shall be identified by May 30, 2022. The board shall allow for public comment on potential effects identified by the board under this subdivision.
- (d) The long-term standards shall be set at a level designed so that the water use objectives, together with other demands excluded from the long-term standards such as CII indoor water use and CII outdoor water use not connected to a dedicated landscape meter, would exceed the statewide conservation targets required pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10608.16).

- (e) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt by regulation variances recommended by the department pursuant to Section 10609.14 and guidelines and methodologies pertaining to the calculation of an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective recommended by the department pursuant to Section 10609.16.

Section 10609.4.

- (a)
 - (1) Until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 55 gallons per capita daily.
 - (2) Beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 47 gallons per capita daily.
 - (3) Beginning January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 42 gallons per capita daily.
- (b)
 - (1) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefits and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems and shall include saturation end-use studies. The studies and investigations shall build on the standards and potential effects identified pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 10609.2 and shall also consider, and as appropriate incorporate, other regional and statewide studies that quantify the impacts on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems, and evaluate the long-term effects of telework. To facilitate these studies and investigations, the board may request necessary and relevant information from wastewater agencies, including monthly influent flow, actions taken to reassess treatment processes, and the impact of the implementation of this chapter on wastewater operations, maintenance, and capital investment. The department, in coordination with the board, shall summarize the findings of these studies and investigations in a report to the Legislature on or before October 1, 2028. The report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.
 - (2) If the department, in coordination with the board, determines that the 2030 indoor residential use standard is likely to unduly impact affordability of water and wastewater services, the department and the board may jointly recommend to the Legislature an alternate date on which the 2030 indoor residential use standard shall take effect. This determination shall be made using at least two years of data reflecting application of the 2025 indoor residential use standard.

- (3) Based upon the studies and investigations conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), the department shall consider whether to recommend, for adoption by the board, additional variances to accommodate unique challenges related to residential indoor water use pursuant to Section 10609.2. Variance options may include, but are not limited to, stranded assets, impacts on disadvantaged communities, impacts to environmental flows, or adverse impacts to wastewater or recycled water operations.
 - (4) The studies, investigations, and report described in paragraph (1) shall include timely and inclusive collaboration with, and input from, a broad group of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, environmental groups, experts in indoor plumbing, water, wastewater, and recycled water agencies.
- (c) An urban retail water supplier shall not be subject to enforcement pursuant to this chapter solely for failing to meet the indoor residential use standard.

Section 10609.6.

- (a)
- (1) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, standards for outdoor residential use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.
 - (2)
 - (A) The standards shall incorporate the principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Article 10.8 (commencing with Section 65591) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code).
 - (B) The standards shall apply to irrigable lands.
 - (C) The standards shall include provisions for swimming pools, spas, and other water features. Ornamental water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, shall be analyzed separately from swimming pools and spas.
- (b) The department shall, by January 1, 2021, provide each urban retail water supplier with data regarding the area of residential irrigable lands in a manner that can reasonably be applied to the standards adopted pursuant to this section.
- (c) The department shall not recommend standards pursuant to this section until it has conducted pilot projects or studies, or some combination of the two, to ensure that the data provided to local agencies are reasonably accurate for the

data's intended uses, taking into consideration California's diverse landscapes and community characteristics.

Section 10609.8.

- (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, standards for outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or other means of calculating outdoor irrigation use in connection with CII water use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.
- (b) The standards shall incorporate the principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Article 10.8 (commencing with Section 65591) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code).
- (c) The standards shall include an exclusion for water for commercial agricultural use meeting the definition of subdivision (b) of Section 51201 of the Government Code.

Section 10609.9.

For purposes of Sections 10609.6 and 10609.8, "principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance" means those provisions of the model water efficient landscape ordinance applicable to the establishment or determination of the amount of water necessary to efficiently irrigate both new and existing landscapes. These provisions include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Evapotranspiration adjustment factors, as applicable.
- (b) Landscape area.
- (c) Maximum applied water allowance.
- (d) Reference evapotranspiration.
- (e) Special landscape areas, including provisions governing evapotranspiration adjustment factors for different types of water used for irrigating the landscape.

Section 10609.10.

- (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, performance measures for CII water use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.
- (b) Prior to recommending performance measures for CII water use, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons relating to all of the following:

- (1) Recommendations for a CII water use classification system for California that address significant uses of water.
 - (2) Recommendations for setting minimum size thresholds for converting mixed CII meters to dedicated irrigation meters, and evaluation of, and recommendations for, technologies that could be used in lieu of requiring dedicated irrigation meters.
 - (3) Recommendations for CII water use best management practices, which may include, but are not limited to, water audits and water management plans for those CII customers that exceed a recommended size, volume of water use, or other threshold.
- (c) Recommendations of appropriate performance measures for CII water use shall be consistent with the October 21, 2013, report to the Legislature by the Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Task Force entitled “Water Use Best Management Practices,” including the technical and financial feasibility recommendations provided in that report, and shall support the economic productivity of California’s commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.
- (b)
- (1) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt performance measures for CII water use on or before June 30, 2022.
 - (2) Each urban retail water supplier shall implement the performance measures adopted by the board pursuant to paragraph (1).

Section 10609.12.

The standards for water loss for urban retail water suppliers shall be the standards adopted by the board pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 10608.34.

Section 10609.14.

- (a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and, no later than October 1, 2021, recommend for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter appropriate variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier’s urban water use objective.
- (b) Appropriate variances may include, but are not limited to, allowances for the following:
 - (1) Significant use of evaporative coolers.
 - (2) Significant populations of horses and other livestock.
 - (3) Significant fluctuations in seasonal populations.
 - (4) Significant landscaped areas irrigated with recycled water having high levels of total dissolved solids.

- (5) Significant use of water for soil compaction and dust control.
- (6) Significant use of water to supplement ponds and lakes to sustain wildlife.
- (7) Significant use of water to irrigate vegetation for fire protection.
- (8) Significant use of water for commercial or noncommercial agricultural use.
- (d) The department, in recommending variances for adoption by the board, shall also recommend a threshold of significance for each recommended variance.
- (e) Before including any specific variance in calculating an urban retail water supplier's water use objective, the urban retail water supplier shall request and receive approval by the board for the inclusion of that variance.
- (f) The board shall post on its Internet Web site all of the following:
 - (1) A list of all urban retail water suppliers with approved variances.
 - (2) The specific variance or variances approved for each urban retail water supplier.
 - (3) The data supporting approval of each variance.

Section 10609.15.

To help streamline water data reporting, the department and the board shall do all of the following:

- (a) Identify urban water reporting requirements shared by both agencies, and post on each agency's Internet Web site how the data is used for planning, regulatory, or other purposes.
- (b) Analyze opportunities for more efficient publication of urban water reporting requirements within each agency, and analyze how each agency can integrate various data sets in a publicly accessible location, identify priority actions, and implement priority actions identified in the analysis.
- (c) Make appropriate data pertaining to the urban water reporting requirements that are collected by either agency available to the public according to the principles and requirements of the Open and Transparent Water Data Act (Part 4.9 (commencing with Section 12400)).

Section 10609.16.

The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, guidelines and methodologies for the board to adopt that identify how an urban retail water supplier calculates its urban water use objective. The guidelines and methodologies shall address, as necessary, all of the following:

- (a) Determining the irrigable lands within the urban retail water supplier’s service area.
- (b) Updating and revising methodologies described pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of Section 10608.20, as appropriate, including methodologies for calculating the population in an urban retail water supplier’s service area.
- (c) Using landscape area data provided by the department or alternative data.
- (d) Incorporating precipitation data and climate data into estimates of a urban retail water supplier’s outdoor irrigation budget for its urban water use objective.
- (e) Estimating changes in outdoor landscape area and population, and calculating the urban water use objective, for years when updated landscape imagery is not available from the department.
- (f) Determining acceptable levels of accuracy for the supporting data, the urban water use objective, and compliance with the urban water use objective.

Section 10609.18.

The department and the board shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons in the development of the standards and the adoption of regulations pursuant to this chapter. The board shall hold at least one public meeting before taking any action on any standard or variance recommended by the department.

Section 10609.20.

- (a) Each urban retail water supplier shall calculate its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.
- (b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier’s water use conditions for the previous calendar or fiscal year.
- (c) Each urban water supplier’s urban water use objective shall be composed of the sum of the following:
 - (1) Aggregate estimated efficient indoor residential water use.
 - (2) Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor residential water use.
 - (3) Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology in connection with CII water use.
 - (4) Aggregate estimated efficient water losses.
 - (5) Aggregate estimated water use in accordance with variances, as appropriate.

(d)

- (1) An urban retail water supplier that delivers water from a groundwater basin, reservoir, or other source that is augmented by potable reuse water may adjust its urban water use objective by a bonus incentive calculated pursuant to this subdivision.
- (2) The water use objective bonus incentive shall be the volume of its potable reuse delivered to residential water users and to landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use, on an acre-foot basis.
- (3) The bonus incentive pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be limited in accordance with one of the following:
 - (A) The bonus incentive shall not exceed 15 percent of the urban water supplier's water use objective for any potable reuse water produced at an existing facility.
 - (B) The bonus incentive shall not exceed 10 percent of the urban water supplier's water use objective for any potable reuse water produced at any facility that is not an existing facility.
- (4) For purposes of this subdivision, "existing facility" means a facility that meets all of the following:
 - (A) The facility has a certified environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration on or before January 1, 2019.
 - (B) The facility begins producing and delivering potable reuse water on or before January 1, 2022.
 - (C) The facility uses microfiltration and reverse osmosis technologies to produce the potable reuse water.

(e)

- (1) The calculation of the urban water use objective shall be made using landscape area and other data provided by the department and pursuant to the standards, guidelines, and methodologies adopted by the board. The department shall provide data to the urban water supplier at a level of detail sufficient to allow the urban water supplier to verify its accuracy at the parcel level.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an urban retail water supplier may use alternative data in calculating the urban water use objective if the supplier demonstrates to the department that the alternative data are equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the department. The department may provide technical assistance to an

urban retail water supplier in evaluating whether the alternative data are appropriate for use in calculating the supplier's urban water use objective.

Section 10609.21.

- (a) For purposes of Section 10609.20, and notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 10609.20, "existing facility" also includes the North City Project, phase one of the Pure Water San Diego Program, for which an environmental impact report was certified on April 10, 2018.
- (b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2019.

Section 10609.22.

- (a) An urban retail water supplier shall calculate its actual urban water use no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.
- (b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use for the previous calendar or fiscal year.
- (c) Each urban water supplier's urban water use shall be composed of the sum of the following:
 - (1) Aggregate residential water use.
 - (2) Aggregate outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use.
 - (3) Aggregate water losses.

Section 10609.24.

- (a) An urban retail water supplier shall submit a report to the department no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter. The report shall include all of the following:
 - (1) The urban water use objective calculated pursuant to Section 10609.20 along with relevant supporting data.
 - (2) The actual urban water use calculated pursuant to Section 10609.22 along with relevant supporting data.
 - (3) Documentation of the implementation of the performance measures for CII water use.
 - (4) A description of the progress made towards meeting the urban water use objective.
 - (5) The validated water loss audit report conducted pursuant to Section 10608.34.
- (b) The department shall post the reports and information on its internet website.

- (c) The board may issue an information order or conservation order to, or impose civil liability on, an entity or individual for failure to submit a report required by this section.

Section 10609.25.

As part of the first report submitted to the department by an urban retail water supplier no later than January 1, 2024, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10609.24, each urban retail water supplier shall provide a narrative that describes the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its urban water use objective by January 1, 2027.

Section 10609.26.

- (a)
- (1) On and after January 1, 2024, the board may issue informational orders pertaining to water production, water use, and water conservation to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective required by this chapter. Informational orders are intended to obtain information on supplier activities, water production, and conservation efforts in order to identify technical assistance needs and assist urban water suppliers in meeting their urban water use objectives.
 - (2) In determining whether to issue an informational order, the board shall consider the degree to which the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective, information provided in the report required by Section 10609.24, and actions the urban retail water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help meet the urban water use objective.
 - (3) The board shall share information received pursuant to this subdivision with the department.
 - (4) An urban water supplier may request technical assistance from the department. The technical assistance may, to the extent available, include guidance documents, tools, and data.
- (b) On and after January 1, 2025, the board may issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective required by this chapter. The written notice may warn the urban retail water supplier that it is not meeting its urban water use objective described in Section 10609.20 and is not making adequate progress in meeting the urban water use objective, and may request that the urban retail water supplier address areas of concern in its next annual report required by Section 10609.24. In deciding whether to issue a written notice, the board may consider whether the urban retail water supplier has received an informational order, the degree to which the urban retail water supplier is not

meeting its urban water use objective, information provided in the report required by Section 10609.24, and actions the urban retail water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help meet its urban water use objective.

- (1) On and after January 1, 2026, the board may issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. A conservation order may consist of, but is not limited to, referral to the department for technical assistance, requirements for education and outreach, requirements for local enforcement, and other efforts to assist urban retail water suppliers in meeting their urban water use objective.
 - (2) In issuing a conservation order, the board shall identify specific deficiencies in an urban retail water supplier's progress towards meeting its urban water use objective, and identify specific actions to address the deficiencies.
 - (3) The board may request that the department provide an urban retail water supplier with technical assistance to support the urban retail water supplier's actions to remedy the deficiencies.
- (c) A conservation order issued in accordance with this chapter may include requiring actions intended to increase water-use efficiency, but shall not curtail or otherwise limit the exercise of a water right, nor shall it require the imposition of civil liability pursuant to Section 377.

Section 10609.27.

Notwithstanding Section 10609.26, the board shall not issue an information order, written notice, or conservation order pursuant to Section 10609.26 if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The board determines that the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective solely because the volume of water loss exceeds the urban retail water supplier's standard for water loss.
- (b) Pursuant to Section 10608.34, the board is taking enforcement action against the urban retail water supplier for not meeting the performance standards for the volume of water losses.

Section 10609.28.

The board may issue a regulation or informational order requiring a wholesale water supplier, an urban retail water supplier, or a distributor of a public water supply, as that term is used in Section 350, to provide a monthly report relating to water production, water use, or water conservation.

Section 10609.30.

On or before January 10, 2024, the Legislative Analyst shall provide to the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature and the public a report evaluating the implementation of the water use efficiency standards and water use reporting pursuant to this chapter. The board and the department shall provide the Legislative Analyst with the available data to complete this report.

- (a) The report shall describe all of the following:
- (1) The rate at which urban retail water users are complying with the standards, and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.
 - (2) The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.
 - (3) Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including CII water users.
 - (4) The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.
 - (5) The early indications of how implementing this chapter might impact the efficiency of statewide urban water use.
 - (6) Recommendations, if any, for improving statewide urban water use efficiency and the standards and practices described in this chapter.
 - (7) Any other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.

Section 10609.32.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the chairperson of the board and the director of the department appear before the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature on or around January 1, 2026, and report on the implementation of the water use efficiency standards and water use reporting pursuant to this chapter. It is the intent of the Legislature that the topics to be covered include all of the following:

- (a) The rate at which urban retail water suppliers are complying with the standards, and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.
- (b) What enforcement actions have been taken, if any.
- (c) The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.

- (d) Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including CII water users.
- (e) The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.
- (f) An assessment of how implementing this chapter is affecting the efficiency of statewide urban water use.

Section 10609.34.

Notwithstanding Section 15300.2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, an action of the board taken under this chapter shall be deemed to be a Class 8 action, within the meaning of Section 15308 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, provided that the action does not involve relaxation of existing water conservation or water use standards.

Section 10609.36.

- (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to determine or alter water rights. Sections 1010 and 1011 apply to water conserved through implementation of this chapter.
- (b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the board to update or revise water use efficiency standards authorized by this chapter except as explicitly provided in this chapter. Authorization to update the standards beyond that explicitly provided in this chapter shall require separate legislation.
- (c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the use of recycled water as seawater barriers for groundwater salinity management.

Section 10609.38.

The board may waive the requirements of this chapter for a period of up to five years for any urban retail water supplier whose water deliveries are significantly affected by changes in water use as a result of damage from a disaster such as an earthquake or fire. In establishing the period of a waiver, the board shall take into consideration the breadth of the damage and the time necessary for the damaged areas to recover from the disaster.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

This section contains information extracted from Water Code Division 6, *Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources*, [Part 2.6, Urban Water Management Planning](#). Click on any section header below to read Water Code directly at the [California Legislative Information website](#).

Chapter 1. General Declaration and Policy, Sections 10610–10610.4

[Section 10610.](#)

This part shall be known and may be cited as the “Urban Water Management Planning Act.”

[Section 10610.2.](#)

- (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.
 - (2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.
 - (3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California’s businesses and economic climate, and increasing long-term water conservation among Californians, improving water use efficiency within the state’s communities and agricultural production, and strengthening local and regional drought planning are critical to California’s resilience to drought and climate change.
 - (4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years now and into the foreseeable future, and every urban water supplier should collaborate closely with local land-use authorities to ensure water demand forecasts are consistent with current land-use planning.
 - (5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.
 - (6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require

specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

- (7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.
 - (8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.
 - (9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.
- (b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

Section 10610.4.

The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

- (a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.
- (b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.
- (c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve the efficient use of available supplies and strengthen local drought planning.

Chapter 2. Definitions, Sections 10611–10618

Section 10611.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

Section 10611.3.

“Customer” means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

Section 10611.5.

“Demand management” means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

Section 10612.

“Drought risk assessment” means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency’s water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

Section 10613.

“Efficient use” means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

Section 10614.

“Person” means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

Section 10615.

“Plan” means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

Section 10616.

“Public agency” means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

Section 10616.5.

“Recycled water” means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

Section 10617.

“Urban water supplier” means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 10617.5.

“Water shortage contingency plan” means a document that incorporates the provisions detailed in subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and is subsequently adopted by an urban water supplier pursuant to this article.

Section 10618.

“Water supply and demand assessment” means a method that looks at current year and one or more dry year supplies and demands for determining water shortage risks, as described in Section 10632.1.

Chapter 3. Urban Water Management Plans

Article 1. General Provisions, Sections 10620–10621

Section 10620.

- (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).
- (b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.
- (c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.
- (d)
 - (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water

management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation, efficient water use, and improved local drought resilience.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), each urban water supplier shall develop its own water shortage contingency plan, but an urban water supplier may incorporate, collaborate, and otherwise share information with other urban water suppliers or other governing entities participating in an areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management plan, an agricultural management plan, or groundwater sustainability plan development.
 - (3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.
- (e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.
 - (f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Section 10621.

- (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.
- (b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.
- (c) An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.
- (d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).
- (e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

- (f) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

Article 2. Contents of Plans, Sections 10630–10634

Section 10630.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

Section 10630.5.

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

Section 10631.

A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

- (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.
- (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:
- (1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the

drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

- (2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.
- (3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.
- (4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:
 - (A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.
 - (B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.
 - (C) For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).
 - (D) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
 - (E) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water

supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

- (c) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.
- (d)
 - (1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:
 - (A) Single-family residential.
 - (B) Multifamily.
 - (C) Commercial.
 - (D) Industrial.
 - (E) Institutional and governmental.
 - (F) Landscape.
 - (G) Sales to other agencies.
 - (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.
 - (I) Agricultural.
 - (J) Distribution system water loss.
 - (2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).
 - (3)
 - (A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.
 - (B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.
 - (C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met

the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(4)

- (A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.
 - (B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:
 - (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.
 - (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.
- (a) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:
- (1)
- (A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.
 - (B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:
 - (i) Water waste prevention ordinances.
 - (ii) Metering.
 - (iii) Conservation pricing.
 - (iv) Public education and outreach.
 - (v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.
 - (vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.
 - (vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

- (2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.
- (f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.
- (g) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.
- (h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five- year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

Section 10631.1.

- (a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under

Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

Section 10631.2.

- (a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:
 - (1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.
 - (2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.
 - (3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.
 - (4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.
 - (5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.
 - (6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.
 - (7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.
- (b) The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.
- (c) The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.

Section 10632.

- (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements:
 - (1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.
 - (2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:
 - (A) The written decision making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

- (B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:
 - (i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.
 - (ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.
 - (iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.
 - (iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.
 - (v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.
- (3)
 - (A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.
 - (B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.
- (4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:
 - (A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.
 - (B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.
 - (C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

- (D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state- mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.
 - (E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.
- (5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:
- (A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.
 - (B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.
 - (C) Any other relevant communications.
- (6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.
- (7)
- (A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.
 - (B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.
 - (C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.
- (8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- (A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

- (B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).
 - (C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.
- (9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.
- (10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.
- (b) For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (c) The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

Section 10632.1.

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

Section 10632.2.

An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from

taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

Section 10632.3.

It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

Section 10632.5.

- (a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.
- (b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.
- (c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106- 390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

Section 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

- (a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.
- (b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.
- (c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

- (d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.
- (e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier’s service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.
- (f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.
- (g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier’s service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Section 10634.

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Article 2.5. Water Service Reliability, Section 10635

Section 10635.

- (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.
- (b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included

in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

- (1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.
 - (2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.
 - (3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.
 - (4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.
- (c) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.
- (d) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.
- (e) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans, Sections 10640–10645

Section 10640.

- (a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.
- (b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of

Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

Section 10641.

An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan or a water shortage contingency plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

Section 10642.

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Section 10643.

An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

Section 10644.

(a)

- (1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.
- (2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall

include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

- (b) If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.
- (c)
 - (1)
 - (A) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, the department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before July 1, in the years ending in seven and two, a report summarizing the status of the plans and water shortage contingency plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans and water shortage contingency plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan and water shortage contingency plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans and water shortage contingency plans submitted pursuant to this part.
 - (B) The department shall prepare and submit to the board, on or before September 30 of each year, a report summarizing the submitted water supply and demand assessment results along with appropriate reported water shortage conditions and the regional and statewide analysis of water supply conditions developed by the department. As part of the report, the department shall provide a summary and, as appropriate, urban water supplier specific information regarding various shortage response actions implemented as a result of annual supplier-specific water supply and demand assessments performed pursuant to Section 10632.1.
 - (C) The department shall submit the report to the Legislature for the 2015 plans by July 1, 2017, and the report to the Legislature for the 2020 plans and water shortage contingency plans by July 1, 2022.
 - (2) A report to be submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.
- (d) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

Section 10645.

- (a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.
- (b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions, Sections 10650–10657

Section 10650.

Any actions or proceedings, other than actions by the board, to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

- (a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan or a water shortage contingency plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.
- (b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan or water shortage contingency plan, or action taken pursuant to either, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or water shortage contingency plan or an amendment to either pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

Section 10651.

In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan or a water shortage contingency plan, or an action taken pursuant to either by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

Section 10652.

The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the

plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

Section 10653.

The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans, water shortage contingency plans, or conservation plans; provided, that if the board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation, drought response measures, or financial conditions to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan that complies with analogous federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

Section 10654.

An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its urban water management plan, its drought risk assessment, its water supply and demand assessment, and its water shortage contingency plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in either of the plans.

Section 10655.

If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

Section 10656.

An urban water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the urban water supplier complies with this part.

Section 10657.

The department may adopt regulations regarding the definitions of water, water use, and reporting periods, and may adopt any other regulations deemed necessary or desirable to implement this part. In developing regulations pursuant to this section, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

Appendix B

Changes to the California Water Code

Since 2020 Urban Water Management Planning

This material is for informational purposes only and is not to be used in place of official California Water Code.

This appendix presents changes made to the California Water Code (Water Code) statutes that appeared in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook (2020 Guidebook), and includes updated Water Code statutes as of the publication of this Guidebook. The information presented here focuses on Water Code sections affecting urban water suppliers (Suppliers) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), as compiled by DWR staff.

Further legislative information is available on the [California Legislative Information website](#); click any section header below to read Water Code directly online.

Contents

Division 1, General State Powers over Water.....	2
Chapter 1, General State Policy	2
Division 6, Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources ..	3
Part 2.55, Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction	3
Chapter 2, Definitions.....	3
Chapter 2.5, Nonfunctional Turf	7
Chapter 9, Urban Water Use Objectives and Water Use Reporting	9

Note: ~~Strikeouts~~ indicate text removed since the 2020 Guidebook while underlined text represents new language since 2020.

Division 1, General State Powers over Water

Chapter 1, General State Policy

Section 110 is added to the Water Code, to read:

Section 110.

- (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) The use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem.
 - (2) The Governor reported in August 2022 that climate change will bring significant enduring reductions in California’s water supply and that the state must take steps to respond to this reality.
 - (3) The State of Nevada enacted AB 356 in 2021 to prohibit the use of Colorado River water to irrigate nonfunctional turf on all properties except single-family residences by January 1, 2027.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the irrigation of grasses for agricultural production shall not be limited by requirements to eliminate the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf.
- (c) The Legislature hereby directs all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water.

Division 6, Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources

Part 2.55, Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction

Chapter 2, Definitions

Section 10608.12.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

- (a) "Affordable housing" has the same meaning as defined in Section 34191.30 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (b)~~(a)~~ "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water supplier" includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the department.
- (c)~~(b)~~ "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:
 - (1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
 - (2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
 - (3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

- (d)~~(e)~~ "Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.
- (e)~~(d)~~ "CII water use" means water used by commercial water users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large landscape water users.
- (f)~~(e)~~ "Commercial water user" means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.
- (g) "Common area" means that portion of a common interest development or of a property owned or managed by a homeowners' association or a community service organization or similar entity that is not assigned or allocated to the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit within the property.
- (h) "Common interest development" has the same meaning as in Section 4100 of the Civil Code.
- (i) "Community service organization or similar entity" has the same meaning as in Section 4110 of the Civil Code.
- (j) "Community space" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for civic, ceremonial, or other community events or social gatherings.
- (k)~~(f)~~ "Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.
- (l)~~(g)~~ "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.
- (m) "Functional turf" means a ground cover surface of turf located in a recreational use area or community space. Turf enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly is not functional turf.
- (n)~~(h)~~ "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:
 - (1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.
 - (2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

- (3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.
- (4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.
- (o) "Homeowners' association" means an "association" as defined in Section 4080 of the Civil Code.
- (p)(i) "Industrial water user" means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.
- (q)(i) "Institutional water user" means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.
- (r)(k) "Interim urban water use target" means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier's urban water use target for 2020.
- (s)(i) "Large landscape" means a nonresidential landscape as described in the performance measures for CII water use adopted pursuant to Section 10609.10.
- (t)(m) "Locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.
- (u) "Nonfunctional turf" means any turf that is not functional turf, and includes turf located within street rights-of-way and parking lots.
- (v)(n) "Performance measures" means actions to be taken by urban retail water suppliers that will result in increased water use efficiency by CII water users. Performance measures may include, but are not limited to, educating CII water users on best management practices, conducting water use audits, and preparing water management plans. Performance measures do not include process water.
- (w)(o) "Potable reuse" means direct potable reuse, indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge, and reservoir water augmentation as those terms are defined in Section 13561.
- (x) "Potable water" means water that is suitable for human consumption.
- (y)(p) "Process water" means water used by industrial water users for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development. Process water includes, but is not limited to, continuous manufacturing

processes, and water used for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers, laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that are integral to the manufacturing or research and development process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water. Process water does not mean incidental water uses.

- (z) "Public water system" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (aa) "Recreational use area" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for recreation, including, but not limited to, sports fields, golf courses, playgrounds, picnic grounds, or pet exercise areas. This recreation may be either formal or informal.
- (ab)~~(q)~~ "Recycled water" means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.
- (ac)~~(r)~~ "Regional water resources management" means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:
 - (1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.
 - (2) The use of recycled water.
 - (3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.
 - (4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.
- (ad)~~(s)~~ "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.
- (ae) "Turf" has the same meaning as defined in Section 491 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (af)~~(t)~~ "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.
- (ag) "Urban water supplier" has the same meaning as defined in Section 10617.

- (ah)(u) "Urban water use objective" means an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year, as described in Section 10609.20.
- (ai)(v) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.
- (aj)(w) "Urban wholesale water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Chapter 2.5, Nonfunctional Turf

Section 10608.14.

- (a) The use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities is prohibited as of the following dates:
- (1) All properties owned by the Department of General Services, beginning January 1, 2027.
 - (2) All properties owned by local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those specified in paragraph (5), beginning January 1, 2027.
 - (3) All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.
 - (4) All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.
 - (5) All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the use of potable water is not prohibited by this section to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial nonturf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.
- (c) The board may, upon a showing of good cause for reasons including economic hardship, critical business need, and potential impacts to human health or safety, postpone a compliance deadline in subdivision (a) by up

to three years for certain persons, institutions, and businesses, and may create a form to be used for compliance certification to the board by property owners.

(d) Public water systems shall, by no later than January 1, 2027, revise their regulations, ordinances, or policies governing water service to include the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b), as revised by the board pursuant to subdivision (c), and shall communicate the requirements to their customers on or before that date.

(e)

(1) An owner of commercial, industrial, or institutional property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated area other than a cemetery shall certify to the board, commencing June 30, 2030, and every three years thereafter through 2039, that their property is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) An owner of a property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated common area that is a homeowners' association, common interest development, or community service organization or similar entity shall certify to the board, commencing June 30, 2031, and every three years thereafter through 2040, that their property is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(f) Noncompliance by a person or entity with this chapter or regulations adopted thereunder shall be subject to civil liability and penalties set forth in Section 1846, or to civil liability and penalties imposed by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy.

(g)

(1) A public water system, city, county, or city and county may enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(2) To avoid duplication of enforcement, any entity identified in paragraph (1) that is not a retail public water system shall notify the retail public water system 30 days prior to enforcement of the provisions of this chapter against a property served by such system.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2) shall preclude enforcement by any entity identified in paragraph (1) once adequate notice is given.

(h) The department shall, when using funds appropriated for water conservation for turf replacement, prioritize financial assistance for nonfunctional turf replacement to public water systems serving disadvantaged communities and to owners of affordable housing.

- (i) The department shall utilize the saveourwater.com internet website and outreach campaign to provide information and resources on converting nonfunctional turf to native vegetation.
- (j) The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development shall support small and minority-owned businesses that provide services that advance compliance with this chapter.

Chapter 9, Urban Water Use Objectives and Water Use Reporting

Section 10609.4.

- (a)
 - (1) Until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 55 gallons per capita daily.
 - (2) Beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall ~~be the greater of 52.547~~ gallons per capita daily ~~or a standard recommended pursuant to subdivision (b).~~
 - (3) Beginning January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be ~~the greater of 5042~~ gallons per capita daily ~~or a standard recommended pursuant to subdivision (b).~~
- (b)
 - (1) ~~The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and may jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use that more appropriately reflects best practices for indoor residential water use than the standard described in subdivision (a). A report on the results of the studies and investigations shall be made to the chairpersons of the relevant policy committees of each house of the Legislature by January 1, 2021, and shall include information necessary to support the recommended standard, if there is one. The studies and investigations shall also include an analysis of the benefits and impacts of how the changing standard for indoor residential water use will impact water and wastewater management, including potable water usage, wastewater, recycling and reuse systems, infrastructure, operations, and supplies to~~ assess and quantify the economic benefits and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems and shall include saturation end-use studies. The studies and investigations shall build on the standards and potential effects identified pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 10609.2 and

shall also consider, and as appropriate incorporate, other regional and statewide studies that quantify the impacts on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems, and evaluate the long-term effects of telework. To facilitate these studies and investigations, the board may request necessary and relevant information from wastewater agencies, including monthly influent flow, actions taken to reassess treatment processes, and the impact of the implementation of this chapter on wastewater operations, maintenance, and capital investment. The department, in coordination with the board, shall summarize the findings of these studies and investigations in a report to the Legislature on or before October 1, 2028. The report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

~~(2) The studies, investigations, and report described in paragraph (1) shall include collaboration with, and input from, a broad group of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, environmental groups, experts in indoor plumbing, and water, wastewater, and recycled water agencies.~~

(2) If the department, in coordination with the board, determines that the 2030 indoor residential use standard is likely to unduly impact affordability of water and wastewater services, the department and the board may jointly recommend to the Legislature an alternate date on which the 2030 indoor residential use standard shall take effect. This determination shall be made using at least two years of data reflecting application of the 2025 indoor residential use standard.

(3) Based upon the studies and investigations conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), the department shall consider whether to recommend, for adoption by the board, additional variances to accommodate unique challenges related to residential indoor water use pursuant to Section 10609.2. Variance options may include, but are not limited to, stranded assets, impacts on disadvantaged communities, impacts to environmental flows, or adverse impacts to wastewater or recycled water operations.

(4) The studies, investigations, and report described in paragraph (1) shall include timely and inclusive collaboration with, and input from, a broad group of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, environmental groups, experts in indoor plumbing, water, wastewater, and recycled water agencies.

(c) An urban retail water supplier shall not be subject to enforcement pursuant to this chapter solely for failing to meet the indoor residential use standard.



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Appendix B. Department of Water Resources 2025 UWMP Tables and Checklist

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Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems

Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)			No
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025
			(AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA3710025	Sweetwater Authority	35,026	17,556
Total		35,026	17,556

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	

NOTES:

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification

Type of Supplier (select one or both)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a retail supplier

Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years

If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)

07/01

Units of measure used in UWMP

Unit	AF
------	----

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
Water Code Section 10631(h)**

Wholesale Water Supplier Name

San Diego County Water Authority

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected
Water Code Section 10631(a)**

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	188,915	188,033	188,086	188,139	187,492	186,846

NOTES:
Projected values from SANDAG Growth Forecast for Sweetwater Authority - Series 15 Regional Forecast

**Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)**

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Single Family		Potable	7,022
Multi-Family		Potable	5,355
Commercial		Potable	3,775
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	1,229
Industrial		Potable	132
Other (optional)	Construction Meters	Potable	44
		Subtotal Potable	17556
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	17,556

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water - Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)**

Use Type	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
	Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Single Family	Potable	7,161	7,163	7,165	7,141	7,116
Multi-Family	Potable	5,460	5,462	5,464	5,445	5,426
Commercial	Potable	3,849	3,850	3,851	3,838	3,825
Institutional/Governmental	Potable	1,253	1,254	1,254	1,250	1,245
Industrial	Potable	134	134	134	134	133
Other (optional)	Potable	45	45	45	45	44
Subtotal Potable		17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Subtotal Non-Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Total		17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) Drop down list (y/n)	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. OPTIONAL Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) Drop down list (y/n)	Yes
NOTES:	

**Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)**

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
--	------------------	--

Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed

CA3710025	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
 Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss <small>Drop down list</small>	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) <small>(AF)</small>	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) <small>(AF)</small>	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA3710025	Yes	12.68	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	34,966	127.36	3.3	8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	34,966	311.8	8.0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress
Water Code Section 10608.40

Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.

Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	116	75	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.
 NA=Not Applicable

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped
Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)**

Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.

Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)

Groundwater Type	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	San Diego Formation: National City Wells	1857.2	1938.1	1879.2	1251.1	1477.9
Alluvial Basin	Potable	San Diego Formation: Brackish Groundwater	8557.6	7329	7971.6	9593.1	7083.6
Total			10,415	9,267	9,851	10,844	8,562

NOTES: The quantities, expressed in acre-feet (AF), represent the volume pumped at the well sites. A portion of this volume will be lost during treatment and through conveyance and distribution processes.

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025
Water Code Section 10633(a)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
		(AF)		
Add additional rows as needed				
Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Authority	Estimated	9,656	Point Loma WWTP & Ocean Outfall, Place ID 248796	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		9,656		

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES: Volume of wastewater based on an estimate 55 percent return-to-sewer rate of water use.

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10633 (e)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.
-------------------------------------	--

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3
Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use
Water Code Section 10633 (f)**

Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.

Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
			(AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Total (AF)			0
Unit Conversion to AF			0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs
Water Code Section 10631 (f)

Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.

Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.

Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type Drop Down List	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					(AF)

Add additional rows as needed

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Actual Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
			(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rules as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water	SDCWA	Potable	1,484	1,484
Groundwater (not desalinated)	National City Wells	Potable	1,478	1,478
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sweetwater Reservoir (treated at Perdue Plant)	Potable	9,481	9,481
Desalinated Water - Groundwater	Reynolds Desalination Facility	Potable	5,113	5,113
Subtotal Potable			17,556	17,556
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0
Total			17,556	17,556

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
			Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	SDCWA	Potable	4,003	4,008	4,013	3,952	3,890
Groundwater (not desalinated)	National City Wells	Potable	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sweetwater Reservoir (treated at Perdue Plant)	Potable	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Desalinated Water - Groundwater	Reynolds Desalination Facility	Potable	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Subtotal Potable			17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-1A: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - WATER SUPPLY PROCESS APPROACH

	Retail Potable Deliveries	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control								
Start Date of Reporting	7/1/2024	Water Management Process						Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)		
End Date of Reporting	6/30/2025									
Is upstream embedded energy included in the values reported?	No									
	Units for Water Volume	Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Conveyance	Treatment	Distribution	Total Utility See DWR NOTES	Hydropower	Net Utility	
Volume of Water Entering Process	AF	6591	0	0	20928	17162	17162	0	17162	
Energy Consumed (kWh)	N/A	4698246	0	1186400	3130067	1727170	10741883		10741883	
Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)	N/A	2187.6	0.0	0.0	459.0	308.9	1920.9	0.0	1920.86	
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy										
0 kWh										
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)										
<i>Metered Data</i>										
Data Quality Narrative:										
Extract and Divert: Energy consumption metered at National City Well Sites and SDF Well Sites. Place into Storage: Energy consumption presented as "0" as energy used included in 'Extract and Divert' cell. Conveyance: Energy consumption metered conveying raw water at Sweetwater Reservoir to Perdue Plant. Treatment: Energy consumption metered both at Perdue Water Treatment Plant and Reynolds Desal Plant. Distribution: Energy consumption metered at distribution pump stations.										
Narrative:										
Extract and Divert: Volume in AF measured at National City Well Sites and SDF Well Sites; Water Pumped from SDF Well Site entered into Desal Treatment Plant. Place into Storage & Conveyance: "0" as Net Volume Change. Treatment: Influent volume measured at Perdue Water Treatment Plant and Reynolds Desal Plant. Partial volume lost during treatment processes. Distribution: Potable water supply to customer measured when water entering distribution system.										
NOTES:										

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1986-2018		100%
Single-Dry Year	2015		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015		100%

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635 (a)**

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Surplus/(shortfall)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)**

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
Use totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First year	Supply totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
	Use totals	18,977	18,982	18,988	18,923	18,857
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	19,156	19,162	19,167	19,102	19,035
	Use totals	19,156	19,162	19,167	19,102	19,035
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	19,335	19,341	19,346	19,280	19,213
	Use totals	19,335	19,341	19,346	19,280	19,213
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	19,514	19,520	19,525	19,459	19,391
	Use totals	19,514	19,520	19,525	19,459	19,391
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	19,693	19,699	19,704	19,637	19,569
	Use totals	19,693	19,699	19,704	19,637	19,569
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment
Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)**

2026		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,136
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,136
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2027		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,136
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,136
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2028		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,487
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,487
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2029		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	20,014
Total Supplies	(AF)	20,014
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2030		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	20,365
Total Supplies	(AF)	20,365
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		

**Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels
Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)**

Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage.
Proceed to the next table.

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%	Up to 10%	Level 1 (Voluntary)
2	Up to 20%	Up to 20%	Level 2 (Mandatory)
3	Up to 30%	Up to 30%	Level 3 (Mandatory)
4	Up to 40%	Up to 40%	Level 4 (Mandatory)
5	Up to 50%	Up to 50%	Level 5 (Mandatory)
6	>50%	Up to 60%	Level 6 (Mandatory)

NOTES:

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
Shortage Level 1	Other			Water should be used reasonable and productively at all times.
Shortage Level 1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner			Customers are to repair major water leaks immediately and minor leaks within 24 hours of discovery.
Shortage Level 1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces			Customers are encouraged to restrict hose washing of paved areas.
Shortage Level 1	Other			Customers are encouraged to use an automatic shut-off nozzle when using a hand-held hose for irrigation, vehicle, or structure washing.
Shortage Level 1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	10	
Shortage Level 2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	20	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.
Shortage Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.
Shortage Level 2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains			
Shortage Level 2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction			Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.
Shortage Level 2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request			
Shortage Level 2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service			
Shortage Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.
Shortage Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Shortage Level 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days			Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.
Shortage Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.
Shortage Level 3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains			
Shortage Level 3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction			Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.
Shortage Level 3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request			
Shortage Level 3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service			
Shortage Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.
Shortage Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
Shortage Level 4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces			
Shortage Level 4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water			
Shortage Level 4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation			
Shortage Level 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times			Customers shall only operate landscape sprinklers between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.
Shortage Level 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days			Customers are to restrict residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than 1 day per week.
Shortage Level 4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition			Customers are to limit irrigation using sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.
Shortage Level 4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains			
Shortage Level 4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction			Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.
Shortage Level 5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation			
Shortage Level 6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation			
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List
Add additional rows as needed			
Level 1	Other	Water should be used reasonable and productively at all times	Yes
Level 1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Customers are to repair major water leaks immediately and minor leaks within 24 hours of discovery.	Yes
Level 1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Customers are encouraged to restrict hose washing of paved areas.	No
Level 1	Other	Customers are encouraged to use an automatic shut-off nozzle when using a hand-held hose for irrigation, vehicle, or structure washing.	No
Level 1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days		Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	No
Level 2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
Level 2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re- filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	No
Level 2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
Level 2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	No

Level 3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
Level 3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	No
Level 3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
Level 3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	Yes
Level 4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
Level 4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Customers shall only operate landscape sprinklers between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are to limit irrigation using sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	Yes
Level 4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
Level 4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	Yes
Level 5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes
Level 6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties
Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642**

City Name	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
Chula Vista	Yes	Yes
National City	Yes	Yes
San Diego	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
San Diego County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population

Year	Population	
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1996	171,063
Year 2	1997	171,800
Year 3	1998	172,537
Year 4	1999	175,482
Year 5	2000	174,086
Year 6	2001	175,080
Year 7	2002	176,074
Year 8	2003	177,067
Year 9	2004	178,061
Year 10	2005	179,055
<i>Year 11</i>		
<i>Year 12</i>		
<i>Year 13</i>		
<i>Year 14</i>		
<i>Year 15</i>		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	177,067
Year 2	2004	178,061
Year 3	2005	179,055
Year 4	2006	180,049
Year 5	2007	181,043

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	Deductions					Acre Feet
		Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	Annual Gross Water Use
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use							
Year 1	1996	23,990			-	-	23,990
Year 2	1997	24,048			-	-	24,048
Year 3	1998	23,299			-	-	23,299
Year 4	1999	23,684			-	-	23,684
Year 5	2000	25,839			-	-	25,839
Year 6	2001	24,802			-	-	24,802
Year 7	2002	25,202			-	-	25,202
Year 8	2003	24,748			-	-	24,748
Year 9	2004	25,394			-	-	25,394
Year 10	2005	23,570			-	-	23,570
Year 11	0	-			-	-	-
Year 12	0	-			-	-	-
Year 13	0	-			-	-	-
Year 14	0	-			-	-	-
Year 15	0	-			-	-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use							24,458
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use							
Year 1	2003	24,748			-	-	24,748
Year 2	2004	25,394			-	-	25,394
Year 3	2005	23,570			-	-	23,570
Year 4	2006	24,349			-	-	24,349
Year 5	2007	24,131			-	-	24,131
5 year baseline average gross water use							24,438
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source Purchased Water

This water source is:

- The supplier's own water source
- A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	--

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1996	1,589	1,589
Year 2	1997	14,229	14,229
Year 3	1998	8,476	8,476
Year 4	1999	10	10
Year 5	2000	5,520	5,520
Year 6	2001	14,428	14,428
Year 7	2002	19,551	19,551
Year 8	2003	20,271	20,271
Year 9	2004	20,526	20,526
Year 10	2005	11,428	11,428
Year 11	0		-
Year 12	0		-
Year 13	0		-
Year 14	0		-
Year 15	0		-

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	20,271	20,271
Year 2	2004	20,526	20,526
Year 3	2005	11,428	11,428
Year 4	2006	7,723	7,723
Year 5	2007	12,102	12,102

¹ **Units of measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

² **Meter Error Adjustment** - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source Surface Water

This water source is:

- The supplier's own water source
- A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	--

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1996	20339		20,339
Year 2	1997	7880		7,880
Year 3	1998	13197		13,197
Year 4	1999	21898		21,898
Year 5	2000	16302		16,302
Year 6	2001	5484		5,484
Year 7	2002	993		993
Year 8	2003	0		0
Year 9	2004	1231		1,231
Year 10	2005	8363		8,363
Year 11	0			0
Year 12	0			0
Year 13	0			0
Year 14	0			0
Year 15	0			0

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	0		0
Year 2	2004	1231		1,231
Year 3	2005	8363		8,363
Year 4	2006	12685		12,685
Year 5	2007	6631		6,631

¹ **Units of measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

² **Meter Error Adjustment** - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source National City Wells (Groundwater)

This water source is:

The supplier's own water source

A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	--

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1996	2062	2,062
Year 2	1997	1939	1,939
Year 3	1998	1626	1,626
Year 4	1999	1776	1,776
Year 5	2000	1899	1,899
Year 6	2001	1775	1,775
Year 7	2002	1406	1,406
Year 8	2003	1637	1,637
Year 9	2004	1595	1,595
Year 10	2005	1793	1,793
Year 11	0		0
Year 12	0		0
Year 13	0		0
Year 14	0		0
Year 15	0		0

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	1637	1,637
Year 2	2004	1595	1,595
Year 3	2005	1793	1,793
Year 4	2006	1670	1,670
Year 5	2007	2161	2,161

¹ **Units of measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

² **Meter Error Adjustment** - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source Desalinated Water

This water source is:

- The supplier's own water source
- A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	--

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1996	0	0
Year 2	1997	0	0
Year 3	1998	0	0
Year 4	1999	0	0
Year 5	2000	2118	2,118
Year 6	2001	3115	3,115
Year 7	2002	3252	3,252
Year 8	2003	2840	2,840
Year 9	2004	2042	2,042
Year 10	2005	1986	1,986
Year 11	0		0
Year 12	0		0
Year 13	0		0
Year 14	0		0
Year 15	0		0

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	2840	2,840
Year 2	2004	2042	2,042
Year 3	2005	1986	1,986
Year 4	2006	2271	2,271
Year 5	2007	3237	3,237

¹ **Units of measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

² **Meter Error Adjustment** - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-B: Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction (For use only by agencies that are deducting indirect recycled water)

Baseline Year Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	Surface Reservoir Augmentation					Groundwater Recharge			Total Deductible Volume of Indirect Recycled Water Entering the Distribution System
	Volume Discharged from Reservoir for Distribution System Delivery ¹	Percent Recycled Water	Recycled Water Delivered to Treatment Plant	Transmission/ Treatment Loss ¹	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Surface Reservoir Augmentation	Recycled Water Pumped by Utility ^{1, 2}	Transmission/ Treatment Losses ¹	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Groundwater Recharge	
10-15 Year Baseline - Indirect Recycled Water Use									
Year 1	1996			-	-			-	-
Year 2	1997			-	-			-	-
Year 3	1998			-	-			-	-
Year 4	1999			-	-			-	-
Year 5	2000			-	-			-	-
Year 6	2001			-	-			-	-
Year 7	2002			-	-			-	-
Year 8	2003			-	-			-	-
Year 9	2004			-	-			-	-
Year 10	2005			-	-			-	-
Year 11	0			-	-			-	-
Year 12	0			-	-			-	-
Year 13	0			-	-			-	-
Year 14	0			-	-			-	-
Year 15	0			-	-			-	-
5 Year Baseline - Indirect Recycled Water Use									
Year 1	2003			-	-			-	-
Year 2	2004			-	-			-	-
Year 3	2005			-	-			-	-
Year 4	2006			-	-			-	-
Year 5	2007			-	-			-	-
¹ Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3. Suppliers will provide supplemental sheets to document the calculation for their input into "Recycled Water Pumped by Utility". The volume reported in this cell must be less than total groundwater pumped - See Methodology 1, Step 8, section 2.c.									
NOTES:									

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C: Process Water Deduction Eligibility

(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water) Choose Only One

<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 1- Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 2 - Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 3 - Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 4 - Disadvantaged Community. Complete SB x7-7 Table 4-C.4

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in
 Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1: Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Criteria 1

Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use Without Process Water Deduction	Industrial Water Use *	Percent Industrial Water	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Process Water Deduction Eligibility				
Year 1	1996	23,990	0%	NO
Year 2	1997	24,048	0%	NO
Year 3	1998	23,299	0%	NO
Year 4	1999	23,684	0%	NO
Year 5	2000	25,839	0%	NO
Year 6	2001	24,802	0%	NO
Year 7	2002	25,202	0%	NO
Year 8	2003	24,748	0%	NO
Year 9	2004	25,394	0%	NO
Year 10	2005	23,570	0%	NO
Year 11	0	-		NO
Year 12	0	-		NO
Year 13	0	-		NO
Year 14	0	-		NO
Year 15	0	-		NO
5 Year Baseline - Process Water Deduction Eligibility				
Year 1	2003	24,748	0%	NO
Year 2	2004	25,394	0%	NO
Year 3	2005	23,570	0%	NO
Year 4	2006	24,349	0%	NO
Year 5	2007	24,131	0%	NO
* Units of Measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel
 format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2: Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Criteria 2

Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Industrial Water Use *	Population	Industrial GPCD	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Process Water Deduction Eligibility					
Year 1	1996		171,063	-	NO
Year 2	1997		171,800	-	NO
Year 3	1998		172,537	-	NO
Year 4	1999		175,482	-	NO
Year 5	2000		174,086	-	NO
Year 6	2001		175,080	-	NO
Year 7	2002		176,074	-	NO
Year 8	2003		177,067	-	NO
Year 9	2004		178,061	-	NO
Year 10	2005		179,055	-	NO
<i>Year 11</i>	0		-		NO
<i>Year 12</i>	0		-		NO
<i>Year 13</i>	0		-		NO
<i>Year 14</i>	0		-		NO
<i>Year 15</i>	0		-		NO
5 Year Baseline - Process Water Deduction Eligibility					
Year 1	2003		177,067	-	NO
Year 2	2004		178,061	-	NO
Year 3	2005		179,055	-	NO
Year 4	2006		180,049	-	NO
Year 5	2007		181,043	-	NO

* **Units of Measure** (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3: Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Criteria 3

Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use Without Process Water Deduction <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Industrial Water Use *	Non-industrial Water Use	Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Non-Industrial GPCD	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
--	--	------------------------	--------------------------	---	---------------------	-------------------------------

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Year 1	1996	23,990		23,990	171,063	125	NO
Year 2	1997	24,048		24,048	171,800	125	NO
Year 3	1998	23,299		23,299	172,537	121	NO
Year 4	1999	23,684		23,684	175,482	120	NO
Year 5	2000	25,839		25,839	174,086	133	NO
Year 6	2001	24,802		24,802	175,080	126	NO
Year 7	2002	25,202		25,202	176,074	128	NO
Year 8	2003	24,748		24,748	177,067	125	NO
Year 9	2004	25,394		25,394	178,061	127	NO
Year 10	2005	23,570		23,570	179,055	118	YES
Year 11	0	-		-	-	-	NO
Year 12	0	-		-	-	-	NO
Year 13	0	-		-	-	-	NO
Year 14	0	-		-	-	-	NO
Year 15	0	-		-	-	-	NO

5 Year Baseline - Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Year 1	2003	24,748		24,748	177,067	125	NO
Year 2	2004	25,394		25,394	178,061	127	NO
Year 3	2005	23,570		23,570	179,055	118	YES
Year 4	2006	24,349		24,349	180,049	121	NO
Year 5	2007	24,131		24,131	181,043	119	YES

* **Units of Measure** (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata. Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.4: Process Water Deduction Eligibility

Criteria 4
 Disadvantaged Community. A “Disadvantaged Community” (DAC) is a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

SELECT ONE

"Disadvantaged Community" status was determined using one of the methods listed below:

- 1. IRWM DAC Mapping tool**
<https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>

If using the IRWM DAC Mapping Tool, include a screen shot from the tool showing that the service area is considered a DAC.

- 2. 2010 Median Income**

	California Median Household Income	Service Area Median Household Income	Percentage of Statewide Average	Eligible for Exclusion? Y/N
2010	\$60,883		0%	YES

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Baseline Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Annual Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1996	171,063	23,990	125
Year 2	1997	171,800	24,048	125
Year 3	1998	172,537	23,299	121
Year 4	1999	175,482	23,684	120
Year 5	2000	174,086	25,839	133
Year 6	2001	175,080	24,802	126
Year 7	2002	176,074	25,202	128
Year 8	2003	177,067	24,748	125
Year 9	2004	178,061	25,394	127
Year 10	2005	179,055	23,570	118
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				125
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	177,067	24,748	125
Year 2	2004	178,061	25,394	127
Year 3	2005	179,055	23,570	118
Year 4	2006	180,049	24,349	121
Year 5	2007	181,043	24,131	119
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				122

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 6: Baseline GPCD *Summary*
From Table SB X7-7 Table 5

10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	125
5 Year Baseline GPCD	122

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method*Select Only One*

Target Method		Supporting Tables
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator <i>Located in the WUE Data Portal at wuedata.water.ca.gov Resources button</i>

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1

20% Reduction

10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
125	100
NOTES:	

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 7-B: Target Method 2

Target Landscape Water Use

Units of Measure		Acre Feet
Reference Evapotranspiration Rate (ET0) ¹ for Service Area (inches/year)		
Acres of Irrigated Landscape and Applicable ETAF		Water Use ³
	Acres	
Acres of landscape installed pre-2010 (ETAF 0.8) ²		-
Acres of landscape installed post-2010 (ETAF 0.7) ²		-
Acres of residential landscape installed post 2015 (ETAF .55)		-
Acres of CII landscape installed post 2015 (ETAF .45)		-
Acres of Special Landscape Area (ETAF 1.0) ²		-
Target Landscape Water Use for 2020		-

¹ ETo information can be found at <https://cimis.water.ca.gov>. If the water supplier's service area spans more than one ETo Zone, the supplier will use multiple versions of SB X7-7 Table 7B for each ETo zone that they serve.

² ETAF - Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor. Refer to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance at <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Model-Water-Efficient-Landscape-Ordinance>

³ Water Use Unit of Measure (AF, MG, CCF) is automatically converted to the units selected by the user in Table 0.

NOTES

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 7-C: Target Method 2

Target CII Water Use

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		CII Water Use ^{1,2}	Process Water Exclusion (Optional) <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	CII Water Use Minus Process Water	Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	CII GPCD
Unit of Measure						Acre Feet
Year 1	1996		0	0	171,063	0
Year 2	1997		0	0	171,800	0
Year 3	1998		0	0	172,537	0
Year 4	1999		0	0	175,482	0
Year 5	2000		0	0	174,086	0
Year 6	2001		0	0	175,080	0
Year 7	2002		0	0	176,074	0
Year 8	2003		0	0	177,067	0
Year 9	2004		0	0	178,061	0
Year 10	2005		0	0	179,055	0
Year 11	0		0	0	-	
Year 12	0		0	0	-	
Year 13	0		0	0	-	
Year 14	0		0	0	-	
Year 15	0		0	0	-	
Average Annual 10 to 15 Year Baseline CII Water Use (GPCD)						0
10% Reduction						0.0
2020 Target CII Water Use						0
¹ CII water use for each year of the baseline period must be provided by the user.						
² Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3.						
NOTES						

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in
 Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 7-D: Target Method 2 Summary

2020 Population	Enter 2020 Population	
Sector	Volume	GPCD
	Acre Feet	
Target Indoor Residential Water Use		55
Target Landscape Water Use* <i>From SB X7-7 Table 7-B</i>	-	
Target CII Water Use <i>From SB X7-7 Table 7-C</i>		0
2020 Target	-	55

**Additional rows may be added for Target Landscape Water Use if the service area spans more than one Eto Zone.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7-E: Target Method 3

Agency May Select More Than One as Applicable	Percentage of Service Area in This Hydrological Region	Hydrologic Region	"2020 Plan" Regional Targets	Method 3 Regional Targets (95%)
<input type="checkbox"/>		North Coast	137	130
<input type="checkbox"/>		North Lahontan	173	164
<input type="checkbox"/>		Sacramento River	176	167
<input type="checkbox"/>		San Francisco Bay	131	124
<input type="checkbox"/>		San Joaquin River	174	165
<input type="checkbox"/>		Central Coast	123	117
<input type="checkbox"/>		Tulare Lake	188	179
<input type="checkbox"/>		South Lahontan	170	162
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		South Coast	149	142
<input type="checkbox"/>		Colorado River	211	200
2020 Target <i>(If more than one region is selected, this value is calculated.)</i>				0
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target

5 Year Baseline GPCD From SB X7-7 Table 5	Maximum 2020 Target ¹	Calculated 2020 Target ²			Confirmed 2020 Target ⁴
		As calculated by supplier in this SB X7-7 Verification Form	Special Situations ³		
			Prorated 2020 Target	Population Weighted Average 2020 Target	
122	116				116

¹ **Maximum 2020 Target** is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD except for suppliers at or below 100 GPCD.

² **Calculated 2020 Target** is the target calculated by the Supplier based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target. Supplier may only enter one calculated target.

³ **Prorated targets and population weighted target** are allowed for special situations only. These situations are described in Appendix P, Section P.3

⁴ **Confirmed Target** is the lesser of the Calculated 2020 Target (C5, D5, or E5) or the Maximum 2020 Target (Cell B5)

NOTES:

**Years in Baseline
Period**

**Year Beginning 10-
15 year Baseline
Period**

**Year Beginning 5
year Baseline
Period**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003

2003
2004
2005
2006

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP*

(select one from the drop down list)

Acre Feet

**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate**Method Used to Determine 2020 Population**
(may check more than one)**1. Department of Finance (DOF) or
American Community Survey (ACS)****2. Persons-per-Connection Method****3. DWR Population Tool****4. Other**
DWR recommends pre-review

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population

2020 Compliance Year Population

2020	201,792
-------------	---------

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use

Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	16,941			-		-	16,941

* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Purchased Water	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	2,701	-	2,701
¹ <i>Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.</i> ² Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s) Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Surface Water	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	5,408		5,408
¹ <i>Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.</i> ² Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source National City Wells (Groundwater)

This water source is (check one) :

The supplier's own water source

A purchased or imported source

Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	1,671		1,671

¹ *Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.*

² **Meter Error**

Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source Desalinated Water

This water source is (check one) :

The supplier's own water source

A purchased or imported source

Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System ¹	Meter Error Adjustment ² <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	7,161		7,161

¹ *Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.*

² **Meter Error**

Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-B: 2020 Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction (For use only by agencies that are deducting indirect recycled water)

2020 Compliance Year	2020 Surface Reservoir Augmentation				2020 Groundwater Recharge			Total Deductible Volume of Indirect Recycled Water Entering the Distribution System	
	Volume Discharged from Reservoir for Distribution System Delivery ¹	Percent Recycled Water	Recycled Water Delivered to Treatment Plant	Transmission/Treatment Loss ¹	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Surface Reservoir Augmentation	Recycled Water Pumped by Utility ^{1,2}	Transmission/Treatment Losses ¹		Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Groundwater Recharge
			-		-			-	-

¹ **Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. ²
 Suppliers will provide supplemental sheets to document the calculation for their input into "Recycled Water Pumped by Utility". The volume reported in this cell must be less than total groundwater pumped - See Methodology 1, Step 8, section 2.c.

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility
(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water) Choose Only One

<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 1- Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 2 - Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 3 - Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criteria 4 - Disadvantaged Community. Complete SB x7-7 Table 4-C.4

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in
 Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 1)*

Criteria 1

Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use

2020 Compliance Year	2020 Gross Water Use Without Process Water Deduction	2020 Industrial Water Use	Percent Industrial Water	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
	16,941		0%	NO

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel
 format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 2)*

Criteria 2
 Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD

2020 Compliance Year	2020 Industrial Water Use	2020 Population	2020 Industrial GPCD	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
		201,792	-	NO

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 3)*

Criteria 3
 Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD

2020 Compliance Year	2020 Gross Water Use Without Process Water Deduction <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	2020 Industrial Water Use	2020 Non-industrial Water Use	2020 Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Non-Industrial GPCD	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
	16,941		16,941	201,792	75	YES

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.
 Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in
 Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.4: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 4)*

Criteria 4

Disadvantaged Community. A “Disadvantaged Community” (DAC) is a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

SELECT ONE

"Disadvantaged Community" status was determined using one of the methods listed below:

1. IRWM DAC Mapping tool <https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>

If using the IRWM DAC Mapping Tool, include a screen shot from the tool showing that the service area is considered a DAC.

2. 2020 Median Income

	California Median Household Income*		Service Area Median Household Income	Percentage of Statewide Average	Eligible for Exclusion? Y/N
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020	\$75,235		0%	YES
*California median household income 2015 -2019 as reported in US Census Bureau QuickFacts.					

NOTES

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)

2020 Gross Water <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	2020 Population <i>Fm</i> <i>SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	2020 GPCD
16,941	201,792	75

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD ¹	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD ^{1,2}	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments ¹	Adjusted 2020 GPCD ¹ <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events ¹	Weather Normalization ¹	Economic Adjustment ¹				
75	-	-	-	-	75	116	YES

¹ All values are reported in GPCD

² **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:

Appendix F Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

This appendix shows the checklist of specific Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) requirements. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) asks urban water suppliers (Suppliers) to complete this checklist as part of their 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). A Microsoft Excel version of this table is available on the Water Use Efficiency Data Portal ([WUEdata portal](#)). On the portal, scroll down to the "Resources" section, and click through to the file.

In the table, suppliers should enter information in the far-right column labeled "2025 UWMP Location," and indicate the page number in their UWMP where a requirement is addressed. This checklist may be submitted with the 2025 UWMP and helps DWR reviewers assess whether a UWMP addresses Water Code requirements.

Table F-1. Urban Water Management Plan Checklist							
Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Section 1.2
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.0
x	x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	n/a	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.1
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.3.2
x	x	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4.2
x	x	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4.2
x	n/a	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Section 2.4.1
n/a	x	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	N/A (SWA is not a Wholesale Supplier)
x	x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.0
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.2
x	x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.3.1
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3.2
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area... include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.4
x	Optional	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.1 & 4.2
x	Optional	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 4.3
x	n/a	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 4.3
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(i)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall... indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2
x	x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.5
n/a	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	N/A (SWA is not a Wholesale Supplier)
x	n/a	Section 5.2	10608.40	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: • Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, • Met its 2020 target in 2020, or • Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Section 5.1
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.3
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Section 7
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	N/A (Basin is not adjudicated)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin...	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A (Interim Groundwater Management Plan)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.5
x	n/a	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.2.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.2.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	N/A (Recycled water is not considered)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	N/A (Recycled water is not considered)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	N/A (Recycled water is not considered)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	N/A (Recycled water is not considered)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	N/A (Recycled water is not considered)
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.2.4
x	x	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.2.4
x	x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System supplies, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.4
x	x	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 7.3, 7.4, 7.5
x	x	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.6.1

x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.7
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.7
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 7.7, Appendix F (Section 1)
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 7.6
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 7.3, 7.4
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Section 8.2
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation activities.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix B
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix B
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Section 8.3, Appendix B
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 8.3.2
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3, Appendix F (Section 4.1)
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3, Appendix F (Section 4)
x	n/a	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3, Water Shortage Emergencies.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	n/a	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, <i>Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	n/a	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 9.1.3
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 9.1.3, Appendix F
x	n/a	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3, Appendix F (Section 3, 10)
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	n/a	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 9.1
n/a	x	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	N/A (SWA is not a Wholesale Supplier)
x	n/a	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.1
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.1
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.2
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.1
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	N/A (SWA is not regulated by the Public Utilities Commission)



Appendix C. City and County Notification Letters and Public Hearing Notice

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SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

505 GARRETT AVENUE
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91910
(619) 420-1413
FAX (619) 425-7469
www.sweetwater.org

GOVERNING BOARD

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RON MORRISON

CARLOS QUINTERO
GENERAL MANAGER

March 3, 2026

City of Chula Vista
Attn: Patrick Moneda
Principal Civil Engineer
276 Fourth Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 91910

Subject: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
SWA File(s): (Gen) Urban Water Management Plan 2025

Dear Mr. Moneda:

Sweetwater Authority (Authority) is in the process of preparing and updating the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the Authority's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as official notice that the Authority is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP, to be adopted and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources before the July 1, 2026, deadline. The Authority will be adopting its Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the 2025 UWMP.

A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the Authority's website (www.sweetwater.org) in Spring of 2026, and the Authority will subsequently hold noticed public hearings on the 2025 UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan, in advance of their proposed adoption.

You are invited to submit comments and consult with the Authority regarding its 2025 UWMP update. The public comment period is anticipated to be held in Spring 2026, with a public hearing planned during that time.

If you have any input for the matters contained in this notice letter, require additional information, or if you would like to set up a meeting to discuss the Authority's 2025 UWMP update, please contact Kyehee Kim, Engineering Manager of Water Resources and Environmental, at (619) 409-6751, or kkim@sweetwater.org.



Patrick Moneda
Re: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
March 3, 2026
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Xochitl Aranda', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Xochitl Aranda, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

XA:KK:mm



SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

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CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91910
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RON MORRISON

CARLOS QUINTERO
GENERAL MANAGER

March 3, 2026

City of National City
Attn: David Welch
Principal Planner
1243 National City Boulevard
National City, CA 91950

Subject: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
SWA File(s): (Gen) Urban Water Management Plan 2025

Dear Mr. Welch:

Sweetwater Authority (Authority) is in the process of preparing and updating the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the Authority's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

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You are invited to submit comments and consult with the Authority regarding its 2025 UWMP update. The public comment period is anticipated to be held in Spring 2026, with a public hearing planned during that time.

If you have any input for the matters contained in this notice letter, require additional information, or if you would like to set up a meeting to discuss the Authority's 2025 UWMP update, please contact Kyehee Kim, Engineering Manager of Water Resources and Environmental, at (619) 409-6751, or kkim@sweetwater.org.



David Welch
Re: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
March 3, 2026
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Xochitl Aranda', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Xochitl Aranda, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

XA:KK:mm



SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

505 GARRETT AVENUE
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91910
(619) 420-1413
FAX (619) 425-7469
www.sweetwater.org

GOVERNING BOARD

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HECTOR MARTINEZ, VICE CHAIR
STEVE CASTANEDA
ELIZABETH COX
MANNY DELGADO
PAULINA MARTINEZ-PEREZ
RON MORRISON

CARLOS QUINTERO
GENERAL MANAGER

March 3, 2026

City of San Diego
Attn: Sandra Carlson
Public Utilities Department
9192 Topaz Way
San Diego, CA 92123

Subject: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
SWA File(s): (Gen) Urban Water Management Plan 2025

Dear Ms. Carlson:

Sweetwater Authority (Authority) is in the process of preparing and updating the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the Authority's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

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Sandra Carlson
Re: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
March 3, 2026
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

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Xochitl Aranda, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

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RON MORRISON

CARLOS QUINTERO
GENERAL MANAGER

March 3, 2026

County of San Diego
Attn: Heather Conklin
Deputy Director
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Ave. Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92123

Subject: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
SWA File(s): (Gen) Urban Water Management Plan 2025

Dear Ms. Conklin:

Sweetwater Authority (Authority) is in the process of preparing and updating the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the Authority's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

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Heather Conklin
Re: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
March 3, 2026
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

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Xochitl Aranda, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

XA:KK:mm



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RON MORRISON

CARLOS QUINTERO
GENERAL MANAGER

March 19, 2026

San Diego County Water Authority
Attn: Jordan Beane
Director of Water Resources
4677 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123

Subject: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
SWA File(s): (Gen) Urban Water Management Plan 2025

Dear Mr. Beane:

Sweetwater Authority (Authority) is in the process of preparing and updating the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the Authority's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as official notice that the Authority is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP, to be adopted and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources before the July 1, 2026, deadline. The Authority will be adopting its Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the 2025 UWMP.

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You are invited to submit comments and consult with the Authority regarding its 2025 UWMP update. The public comment period is anticipated to be held in Spring 2026, with a public hearing planned during that time.

If you have any input for the matters contained in this notice letter, require additional information, or if you would like to set up a meeting to discuss the Authority's 2025 UWMP update, please contact Kyehee Kim, Engineering Manager of Water Resources and Environmental, at (619) 409-6751, or kkim@sweetwater.org.



Jordan Beane
Re: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update
March 19, 2026
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

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Xochitl Aranda, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

XA:KK:mm



Appendix D. Sweetwater's Interim Groundwater Management Plan

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ATTACHMENT A

RESOLUTION 01-19

**RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF
SWEETWATER AUTHORITY ADOPTING AN
INTERIM GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, Sweetwater Authority and its predecessors have been engaged in groundwater management activities associated with the Authority's groundwater projects in the Sweetwater Valley (Department of Water Resources Basin Number 9-17) and the San Diego Formation for over one hundred and thirty-two years, and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of Sweetwater Authority, by approval of Budget Project Number 99-21A approved funding of the preparation of a Groundwater Management Plan, and

WHEREAS, Sweetwater has plans to contract with an engineering consultant to work with staff to prepare a formal Groundwater Management Plan pursuant to Water Code Section 10750 et seq. (AB 3030), and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board wishes to memorialize its existing groundwater management activities as an interim Groundwater Management Plan,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Governing Board of Sweetwater Authority that, the attached Interim Groundwater Management Plan is adopted to guide the groundwater management activities of Sweetwater Authority until such time as it is replaced by a subsequent Groundwater Management Plan under Water Code Section 10750 et Seq. (AB 3030) or other statutes.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Governing Board of Sweetwater Authority held on this 9th day of November, 2001 by the following vote, to wit:

Ayes: Directors Doud, Jarrett, Pocklington, Waters, Welsh, Wolniewicz,
and Wright

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstain: None

/s/ Margaret Cook Welsh
Margaret Cook Welsh, Chair

Attest:

/s/ Marisa Farpon-Friedman
Marisa Farpon-Friedman, Secretary

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY INTERIM GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. Interim Plan

This interim groundwater management plan shall govern the groundwater management activities of the Sweetwater Authority until a subsequent Groundwater Management Plan is adopted by the Sweetwater Authority Governing Board, pursuant to Water Code Section 10750 et seq. (AB 3030).

B. Groundwater Management Area Boundaries

Sweetwater Authority shall engage in groundwater management in the area of the Sweetwater Valley basin. This basin is as described in the State of California Department of Water Resources Bulletin Number 118 as the Sweetwater Valley Basin Number 9-17. Also included in the groundwater management activities are the watershed of the Sweetwater River and the underlying San Diego Formation within the Service area of the Sweetwater Authority.

C. Groundwater Management Strategies

1. Maintain static groundwater levels

It shall be the policy and goal of Sweetwater Authority groundwater management to extract from the San Diego Formation so as to not cause a decline in the long term static water levels. In the Sweetwater Valley basin alluvial areas, the policy and goal of Sweetwater Authority groundwater management shall be to extract groundwater to not increase seawater intrusion or cause environmental impacts or damage other producers in the alluvial portion of the basin through the operations of Sweetwater Authority's groundwater projects.

2. Protect groundwater from pollution by manmade activities

Sweetwater Authority shall work with the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 9) to ensure that the groundwater quality within the Sweetwater Valley Basin and the San Diego Formation is protected from contamination.

3. Monitor seawater intrusion

Sweetwater Authority shall monitor groundwater levels, quality and seawater intrusion to ensure that activities of Sweetwater Authority are not causing seawater intrusion.

4. Monitor groundwater quality and quantity

Sweetwater Authority shall periodically monitor the levels and quality of groundwater in the monitoring wells shown in Appendix A. The Authority shall maintain a database of this period information for display on the Sweetwater Authority web page located at www.sweetwater.org.

5. Sweetwater Authority Groundwater Projects

Current Sweetwater Authority groundwater projects include the following:

- a. Existing National City Wells
- b. Existing Richard A. Reynolds Brackish Groundwater Desalination Facility and its nine groundwater extraction wells.
- c. Monitoring of existing groundwater monitoring wells and maintenance of a groundwater level and groundwater quality database.
- d. Proposed National City Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project.

6. Develop new or expanded groundwater supplies

Staff shall perform activities to develop new groundwater supplies and expand existing groundwater supplies and provide Budget Requests for the Governing Board's approval for these activities, as follows:

- a. Investigate the development of new wells to extract potable or brackish groundwater to facilitate expansion of existing groundwater projects as in paragraph C.5. above.
- b. Investigate new technologies and their application to existing groundwater sources.
- c. Explore conjunctive use activities to augment or expand existing groundwater supplies.

7. Development of relationships with state and local regulation agencies – Bur. Rec. – USGS

Sweetwater Authority has worked and consulted with the Bureau of Reclamation and the United States Geological Survey to receive funding and develop groundwater projects and to study water quality issues. These relationships have been ongoing since 1997. Sweetwater Authority is currently involved with a contract with the USGS to study groundwater quality issues in the San Diego Formation.

D. Implementation

Sweetwater Authority shall work within the watershed of the Sweetwater River, the Sweetwater Valley Basin (Number 9-17) and the San Diego Formation within the service area of the Sweetwater Authority to manage groundwater levels and protect groundwater quality. By adoption of this document, the Sweetwater Authority Governing Board hereby authorizes staff to maintain databases and perform groundwater management activities as described in this interim groundwater management plan.

E. Data Collection and Management

Sweetwater Authority shall maintain a database of groundwater levels and water quality for the existing monitoring wells shown in Appendix A. Staff shall, to the best of its abilities, carry out groundwater management activities using the strategies in Section C of this interim groundwater management plan.

F. Education

The Sweetwater Authority Stakeholder Survey identifies issues important to stakeholders in the watershed of the Sweetwater River, the Sweetwater Valley basin and the San Diego Formation within the Sweetwater Authority service area. As a part of the groundwater management activities to be carried out under the auspices of this interim groundwater management plan, Sweetwater Authority staff is directed to meet with other public entities and the public interested in the groundwater activities of the Sweetwater Authority. The purpose of these meetings shall be to coordinate information about Sweetwater Authority groundwater management activities and projects, receive input and responses from the public and public entities. Also these meetings shall strive to develop a base of support and a forum for constructive criticism and input to Sweetwater Authority for the groundwater management activities of the Authority.

G. Resolutions of the Governing board, Sweetwater Authority Policy and Legal Authority

1. Resolutions of the Governing Board

Adoption of the attached Resolution 01-19 establishes governing board adoption of this interim groundwater management plan and provides authorization for Sweetwater Authority staff to proceed with the activities described within.

2. Sweetwater Authority Policy concerning groundwater management

Sweetwater Authority's policies regarding groundwater management activities are described within this plan and any subsequent amendments to this interim groundwater management plan authorized by the Governing Board.

3. Legal Authority

Sweetwater Authority operates under the legal authority contained in Irrigation District Law as included in water code section 20500 et seq. Under this authorization the Sweetwater Authority may control,

distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recapture and salvage any water for the beneficial use of the district. Further Sweetwater Authority according to water code 22078 may do any act to put to any beneficial use any water under its control.

Also under water code section 22076 Sweetwater Authority has, though its groundwater management practices have not been previously memorialized in an AB 3030 plan (Water Code section 10750 et seq.) programs that relate to the following:

- a. the control of saline water intrusion
- b. identification of and management of wellhead protection areas and recharge areas
- c. replenishment of groundwater
- d. monitoring of groundwater levels and storage
- e. construction and operation of a brackish groundwater demineralization facility
- f. development of state and federal partnerships in the funding of groundwater management activities
- g. review and coordination of land use permitting with the County of San Diego to access development activities and their impact on groundwater
- h. management of its groundwater resources by Sweetwater Authority as a local agency thereby making state-controlled groundwater management unnecessary

H. Program Coordination

The General Manager and the Operations Manager of Sweetwater Authority shall be responsible to the Governing Board for the performance of the groundwater management activities described in this interim groundwater management plan.

APPENDIX A

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY MONITORING
WELLS**

1. ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELL (AMW) #1
2. AMW #2
3. AMW #3
4. AMW #4
5. AMW #5
6. AMW #6
7. AMW #7
8. AMW #8
9. AMW #9

10. SAN DIEGO FORMATION MONITORING WELL
(SDFMW) #1 (STEIN FARM)
11. SDFMW #2 (DIXIE LINE)
12. SDFMW #3 (OPS WELL)
13. SDFMW #4 (ALBERTSON WELL)
14. SDFMW #5 (DEMIN PROPERTY)
15. ABRIGO MONITORING WELL
16. EL TOYON MONITORING WELL



Appendix E. Reduced Delta Reliance

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Background

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), should provide information in their 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMPs that can then be used in the certification of consistency process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Regulations, Title 23, §5003).

Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is one of fourteen regulatory policies in the Delta Plan. The Delta Plan is a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan guiding how federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta's water and environmental resources. The Delta Plan was adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC). Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies urban water management plans (UWMP) as the tool to demonstrate consistency with the state policy that suppliers that carry out or take part in covered actions must reduce their reliance on the Delta.

Sweetwater Authority's (Authority) information on its reduced reliance on the Delta is documented below and can be used in future certifications of consistency with WR P1 for potential future water supply covered actions in the Delta.

1 Process to Demonstrate Reduced Reliance on Delta

Consistent with Appendix C in the California Department of Water Resource's Draft UWMP Guidebook 2025 (DWR Guidebook), the Authority's analysis followed Steps 1 through 4 in the DWR Guidebook to document consistency with WR P1 and produce data and information covering the Authority's 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMPs as noted below.

- 1) Quantify the water use efficiency supply volume
- 2) Quantify total water supplies;
- 3) Quantify water supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance; and
- 4) Demonstrate reduced reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed.

2 Quantifying Total Water Supplies

To demonstrate reduced reliance on the Delta, the Authority compared its projected Delta water use against a baseline. The baseline, shown in Table C-1, was determined as the 2010 water demand.

3 Quantifying Water Supplies that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance

To demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report in their UWMP the expected outcome for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance as a reduction in water used from the Delta watershed. To determine whether there is an increase in regional self-reliance, the baseline calculated in Table C-1 is used to compare against the water supplies listed in Table C-3 that contribute to regional self-reliance. The comparison is done over five-year periods, from 2015 through 2050, to calculate how regional self-reliance will change over time.

Table C-3 lists the sources of water supplies and volumes that contribute to regional self-reliance. As shown in the table, the Authority's reliance on the Delta watershed has decreased compared to the baseline as the percent of local water supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance increases. The volumes of the individual supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance can be found in Section 4 of the Authority's 2010 UWMP, Section 5 of the Authority's 2015 UWMP, Section 6 of the Authority's 2020 UWMP, and Section 6 of the Authority's 2025 UWMP.

The water supplies included in Table C-3 that contribute to regional self-reliance are represent the Authority's verifiable supplies from groundwater, surface water, and desalinated water production within the "Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects" category. Imported water supplies from San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), and indirectly the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), may include a percentage of water from the Delta watershed, and SDCWA imported supplies are excluded from the list of supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance in the San Diego region.

4 Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

WR P1 subdivision (c)(1)(C) requires water suppliers to report on the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in water supplies from the Delta watershed. The Authority purchases water from SDCWA, and the only potential source of water from the Delta watershed is water imported from SDCWA and Metropolitan. Because water provided by Metropolitan to SDCWA can include supplies that comingle Delta watershed and Colorado River supplies, SDCWA had incorporated Metropolitan's forecast as a reasonable methodology to forecast the percent of Metropolitan water supply from the Delta watershed and the Colorado River, at least until Metropolitan provides the methodology approved by the Delta Stewardship Council as anticipated. Accordingly, the Authority presented its report of reduced reliance on the Delta watershed conservatively assuming all of SDCWA's supplies to the Authority include Delta watershed and Colorado River supplies. Additional information on SDCWA's methodology can be found in Appendix J of SDCWA's Draft 2025 UWMP.

CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	14,548	13,954	2,701	1,484	4,003	4,008	4,013	3,952	3,890
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions									
Transfers and Exchanges									
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed									
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	14,548	13,954	2,701	1,484	4,003	4,008	4,013	3,952	3,890
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)									
	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	19,982	19,232	16,941	17,556	17,903	17,908	17,913	17,852	17,790
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)									
	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	14,548	13,954	2,701	1,484	4,003	4,008	4,013	3,952	3,890
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(594)	(11,847)	(13,064)	(10,545)	(10,540)	(10,535)	(10,596)	(10,658)
Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)									
	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	72.8%	72.6%	15.9%	8.5%	22.4%	22.4%	22.4%	22.1%	21.9%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-0.2%	-56.9%	-64.4%	-50.4%	-50.4%	-50.4%	-50.7%	-50.9%



Appendix F. Sweetwater Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Sweetwater Authority
Chula Vista, California

March 26, 2026





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Contents

Introduction.....	1
1 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures.....	1
1.1 Decision Making Process	2
1.2 Current and Projected Demands.....	2
1.3 Available and Projected Water Supply.....	2
1.4 Infrastructure Constraints.....	3
2 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels	3
3 Shortage Response Actions.....	3
3.1 Drought Response Plan	9
3.1.1 Level 1 Drought Watch.....	9
3.1.2 Level 2 Drought Alert.....	9
3.1.3 Level 3 Drought Alert.....	10
3.1.4 Level 4 Drought Critical.....	10
3.1.5 Level 5 Drought Emergency.....	10
3.1.6 Level 6 Drought Emergency.....	11
3.2 Determining Water Shortage Reductions.....	11
3.3 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning.....	12
3.3.1 SDCWA Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan	12
3.3.2 Authority Drought Response Plan.....	12
3.3.3 Authority Emergency Response Plan	12
4 Communication Protocols	13
4.1 Strategies for Communication.....	14
4.2 Catastrophic Communication	17
5 Compliance and Enforcement.....	17
6 Legal Authorities.....	18
7 Financial Consequences	19
8 Monitoring and Reporting.....	20
9 WSCP Refinement Procedures.....	20
10 Special Water Feature Distinction	20
11 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability.....	20

Tables

Table 1. Water Shortage Levels	3
Table 2. Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses.....	5
Table 3. Consumption Reduction Methods.....	11
Table 4. Communication Outline.....	15
Table 5. Penalties and Charges.....	18

Acronyms

Authority	Sweetwater Authority
CII	Commercial, Industrial, Institutional
DRP	Drought Response Plan
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Water Code	California Water Code
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDRP	Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan

Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) presents Sweetwater Authority's (Authority) detailed proposal for how the Authority will act in the case of an actual water shortage condition.

In 2018, two long-term conservation bills, Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, were signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown, amending portions of the California Water Code (Water Code) related to water shortage contingency planning. The amended Water Code requires agencies to prepare and adopt a WSCP, as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that contains the following elements:

- 1 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures
- 2 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels
- 3 Shortage Response Actions
- 4 Communication Protocols
- 5 Compliance and Enforcement
- 6 Legal Authorities
- 7 Financial Consequences
- 8 Monitoring and Reporting
- 9 WSCP Refinement Procedures
- 10 Special Water Feature Distinction
- 11 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP will be re-evaluated at least every five years in coordination with the UWMP but could be updated more frequently based on lessons learned, new regulatory requirements, or other factors. This WSCP also discusses steps taken by the Authority's water supply wholesaler, the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), during an extended drought or water emergency event.

1 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

The amended Water Code requires that urban water suppliers conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment), beginning July 1, 2022. The Authority currently submitted monthly reports to the state on water usage and current water shortage contingency levels; however, the Annual Assessment is intended to assess projected water demands and supplies to determine if adequate supplies are available for each current year and one dry year. The annual assessment includes a process for determining water supply reliability and the Authority's ability to utilize shortage response actions should implementation be required.

Each year, the Authority determines its water supply and demand assessment by evaluating total local water supplies (groundwater, desalination, and surface water), as well as the water supply allocation from SDCWA. The Authority then compares total supplies to anticipated water demands for both the current year and one dry year to determine water supply reliability and whether water supply shortages may occur. The Authority will prepare and submit their annual assessment report to the state by July 1 of each year, starting in 2022.

1.1 Decision Making Process

Each year the Authority will use the following steps to determine, and subsequently report to the state, its water supply reliability.

- SDCWA announces member agency allocation determination for current year and any carryover or emergency storage supplies.
- Authority will determine available local supplies, exclusive of imported water supply, and also total available supplies.
- Authority will review known infrastructure constraints (including water quality conditions limiting local sources).
- Authority reviews and estimates current and projected water demands.
- Authority compares supply and demand and determines the water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.
- Authority prepares and submits Annual Assessment Report to the state.

Evaluation criteria for the Authority's supplies, demands, and water shortage levels will include SDCWA's determination on regional supplies for its member agencies, local groundwater and surface water availability, storage, infrastructure constraints, and recent water demand trends.

1.2 Current and Projected Demands

The Annual Assessment will use the Authority's recent demand data and projections (adjusted by the previous year's active consumption) which considers demand, weather, population growth, and other influencing factors for the current year and following years.

1.3 Available and Projected Water Supply

The Authority will evaluate the current year available supply and one dry year available supply in its Annual Assessment. The available water supply evaluation will consider hydrological and regulatory conditions. Available supply from each water source will consider local surface water storage and emergency storage allocations, groundwater production from the previous year and potential projected groundwater production, desalinated water production from the previous year and projected production capacities, and imported water supplies as determined by SDCWA. SDCWA considers member agencies' local water supplies first before determining allocations of imported water to each member agency.

1.4 Infrastructure Constraints

The Authority’s existing water supply infrastructure includes surface water reservoirs, a water treatment plant and desalination facility, pipelines, storage tanks, pump stations, and groundwater wells. The Authority will evaluate existing water supply and capacities and any constraints for the current year and for one dry year. Infrastructure constraints may consider supply capabilities in the current year, such as shut-downs due to maintenance, construction impacts, and water quality impacts. Once constraints have been identified, the Authority will determine whether the total quantified water supply should be adjusted to account for these identified constraints.

2 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

This WSCP revises the Authority’s stages of action defined in the Authority’s 2015 Drought Response Plan (DRP) to define six water shortage levels in response to Water Code revisions. These graduated water shortage levels specify water shortage response actions that the Authority can implement in response to shortages in water supply, as expressed by percentages.

Resolution 16-10 was adopted in 2016 to amend and adopt the Authority’s DRP, which contained a four-level drought response strategy that designated voluntary and mandatory consumption reduction methods to achieve a range of demand reduction goals. The Authority WSCP, developed as part of the 2025 UWMP process, maintained the reduction goals defined in the 2020 UWMP, which are summarized in Table 1 and described in detail below:

Table 1. Water Shortage Levels

Water Shortage Level	Percent Reduction
Level 1: Drought Watch Condition (voluntary)	10
Level 2: Drought Alert Condition (mandatory)	20
Level 3: Drought Alert Condition (mandatory)	30
Level 4: Drought Critical Condition (mandatory)	40
Level 5: Drought Emergency Condition (State and Board Declared (mandatory)	50
Level 6: Drought Emergency Condition (State and Board Declared (mandatory)	> 50

3 Shortage Response Actions

Shortage response actions included in this WSCP are a mix of locally appropriate mandatory prohibitions on end use, demand reduction methods, supply augmentation, and operational change measures. Table 2 provides a summary of voluntary and mandatory prohibitions and consumption reduction methods that are implemented within the Authority service area in order to meet mandated water use restrictions. Customers

can select the specific water conservation measures/actions that are most appropriate for their setting; however, customers must abide by water waste prohibitions, water use reductions are mandatory, and monetary penalties may be levied on customers who do not meet reduction goals. The recent Authority Supplement to Sweetwater Authority Rates and Rules, adopted December 11, 2024, under Resolution 24-18, provides a tiered rate structure with increasing water rates for each level of drought response.

Table 2. Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 1	Other	Water should be used reasonable and productively at all times.	No
Level 1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Customers are to repair major water leaks immediately and minor leaks within 24 hours of discovery.	No
Level 1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Customers are encouraged to restrict hose washing of paved areas.	No
Level 1	Other	Customers are encouraged to use an automatic shut-off nozzle when using a hand-held hose for irrigation, vehicle, or structure washing.	No
Level 1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	No
Level 2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
Level 2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	No
Level 2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
Level 2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.	Yes
Level 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict irrigation to no more than 2 days per week, which may include limitations to specific days of the week as determined by the Governing Board.	Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and irrigation sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	No
Level 3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
Level 3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	No
Level 3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
Level 3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes
Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.	Yes

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.	Yes
Level 4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
Level 4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Customers shall only operate landscape sprinklers between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Customers are to restrict residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
Level 4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Customers are to limit irrigation using sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.	Yes
Level 4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
Level 4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.	Yes
Level 5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes
Level 6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes

CII = Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

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3.1 Drought Response Plan

The Authority's established drought levels are explained in the following sections. Table 1 and Table 2 provide a summary of the Authority's drought response levels, which align with the SDCWA Model Drought Ordinance.

According to the SDCWA Model Drought Ordinance:

“Triggers that identify the actions required to initiate a certain drought response level are included in the Model Drought Ordinance, which takes into account the relationship between the SDCWA and its member agencies. A certain drought response level may apply when SDCWA notifies its member agencies that a specific consumer demand reduction level is required. Factors that impact the demand reduction level include potential or actual cutbacks from MWD, the amount of member agency local supplies available, and the ability of SDCWA or its member agencies to secure supplemental supplies. Based on an action by the Board and notification from SDCWA, the member agency would declare the appropriate response level and implement water-use restrictions consistent with the declared response level.”

At each stage, the demand reduction measures will be implemented in varying combinations and monitored to ensure the demand reduction goals are met. During normal times, production figures are recorded daily and reported on a monthly basis. During Level 1, totals are reported weekly to the Director of Water Quality and monthly to the General Manager. In Levels 2 through 6, daily production figures will be reported to the Director of Water Quality who compares the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met and forwards reports to the General Manager. Monthly reports will be sent to the Governing Board. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the Governing Board so that corrective action can be taken.

3.1.1 Level 1 Drought Watch

A Drought Watch condition may occur when a program is initiated by the SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or the SWRCB to reach up to a 10 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by up to 10 percent from the base. At this level, the current water pricing structure remains in effect with no imposition of allocation-based conservation water pricing. The General Manager shall declare a Drought Watch condition.

3.1.2 Level 2 Drought Alert

A Drought Alert condition may occur when a program is initiated by the SDCWA, Metropolitan and/or the SWRCB to reach up to a 20 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by up to 20 percent from the base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Level 2 Drought Alert condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 2 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure,

then the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

3.1.3 Level 3 Drought Alert

A Drought Alert condition may occur when a program is initiated by the SDCWA, Metropolitan and/or the SWRCB to reach up to a 30 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by up to 30 percent from the base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Level 3 Drought Alert condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 3 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

3.1.4 Level 4 Drought Critical

A Drought Critical condition may occur when a program is initiated by the SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or the SWRCB to reach up to a 40 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by up to 40 percent from the base and required to comply with the water conservation measures set. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Critical condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 4 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

3.1.5 Level 5 Drought Emergency

A Drought Emergency condition may occur when a program is initiated by the SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or the SWRCB to reach up to a 50 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by up to 50 percent from the base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Emergency condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 5 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority's policy titled "Adjustment to Customer's Water Bill" shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

3.1.6 Level 6 Drought Emergency

A Drought Emergency condition may occur when a program is initiated by the SDCWA, Metropolitan, and/or the SWRCB to reach in excess of a 50 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by more than 50 percent from the base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Emergency condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 6 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority’s policy titled “Adjustment to Customer’s Water Bill” shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

3.2 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

In addition to the restrictions and prohibitions implemented under the WSCP, the Authority implements consumption reduction methods to reduce demands to achieve the needed or required water use reductions. Table 3 provides the consumption reduction measures implemented by the Authority.

Table 3. Consumption Reduction Methods

Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional Explanation or Reference
All Levels	Expand Public Information Campaign	N/A
All Levels	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	
All Levels	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	
All Levels	Offer Water Use Surveys	
All Levels	Reduce System Water Loss	
Levels 2 through 6	May Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	
Levels 4 through 6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	
Levels 2 through 6	Other	When the Board declares a water shortage emergency, Sweetwater will establish water allocations for each property based on each property’s average historic water use during the Base period, less the percentage water use reduction goal to be achieved.

3.3 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning

3.3.1 SDCWA Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan

The SDCWA, in conjunction with its member agencies, developed a Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan (WSDRP) in 2006, which was subsequently updated in 2012, to guide water shortage and drought management activities in the event the region faces supply shortages due to drought conditions. The goal of the WSDRP is to provide a balanced, flexible, and systematic approach to identifying regional actions necessary to reduce water shortage impacts. The WSDRP includes three stages: voluntary supply management, supply enhancement, and mandatory cutbacks. During each of the stages, the SDCWA may implement voluntary or mandatory drought contingency measures to prepare and respond to drought conditions. The 2012 update to the WSDRP revised the regional supply allocation methodology for guiding decisions when normal demands cannot be met.

The WSDRP also includes provisions whereby the SDCWA would implement and utilize supplies governed by the Emergency Storage Project during a prolonged drought or other water shortage situation where imported and local supplies do not meet 75 percent of the SDCWA's member agencies urban demands. The Emergency Storage Project is a system of reservoirs, pipelines, and other facilities designed to store and move water around San Diego County in the event of a natural disaster. A natural disaster, such as an earthquake, could potentially disrupt water service in San Diego, especially because the pipelines that carry imported water to San Diego County from the Metropolitan Water District cross several major fault lines. The Emergency Storage Project was designed to provide 90,100 AF of stored water for emergency purposes to meet the region's needs through at least 2045.

3.3.2 Authority Drought Response Plan

The response levels and water use reduction goals in the Authority's WSCP are similar to those stipulated in the SDCWA Model Drought Response Ordinance, and therefore similar to those of other agencies in the San Diego region. However, due to consistently low water demands within the Authority's service area compared to other parts of the region, the Authority's plan may differ from others in that it makes an effort to recognize and reward past conservation efforts of local customers. For example, during initial water shortage response levels, Authority customers are encouraged to achieve water savings goals through self-directed actions using a variety of potential conservation methods, instead of being penalized for non-compliance with mandatory water use restrictions.

For use during emergency conditions, such as drought or catastrophic interruptions in service where additional water use restrictions are necessary, the Authority has developed a six-level DRP in this WSCP allowing for water use cutbacks up to 50 percent or more and has established an allocation method of rationing water during drought levels.

3.3.3 Authority Emergency Response Plan

A Vulnerability Assessment was completed for the Authority in 2003 that quantitatively identified the critical facilities and vulnerabilities of the Authority's water system. Though

the Vulnerability Assessment addressed issues related to terrorism, the findings can be applied to a regional power outage, earthquake, or other natural disasters as the same scenarios (e.g., loss of critical pump stations) were used to assess damage. Because the Vulnerability Assessment specifically points out system area weaknesses that could be used against the system and this UWMP is a publicly available document, it is not included nor is any part of it reproduced in this UWMP.

The Authority's Emergency Response and Recovery Plan which was developed in September 2020 and updated in January of 2024 is subsequent to the Vulnerability Assessment, and complies with Section 1443 (b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Act of 2002. The plan has been designed for conformance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 of the National Incident Management System and Government Code Section 8607 of the Standardized Emergency Management System and should be used in conjunction with state and local emergency plans. The Emergency Response and Recovery Plan is too large to include as an appendix or to reproduce in this UWMP; however, a summary of portions relevant to the UWMP is provided below.

The Emergency Response and Recovery Plan was designed to prepare the Authority for a planned response to emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in, or affecting, the Authority's facilities and service area. The plan describes the following:

- The Authority's emergency management organization which is required to assist in mitigating any significant emergency or disaster
- Authorities, policies, responsibilities, and procedures that are required to protect the health and safety of customers, personnel, and facility property
- Operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center activities, and the recovery process
- Implementation of the National Incident Management System for use within the United States, along with the Standardized Emergency Management System for use within the San Diego County operational area, regional, and state systems
- Multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the Authority and local, state, and federal agencies in emergency operations
- Pre-event emergency planning as well as emergency operations procedures

Detailed procedures, including action plans, are addressed in the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan for extensive power or communications failure; water treatment failure at the Perdue Plant; imported water supply failure; structure failure of Authority's storage, pumping, and transmission facilities; physical, biological, or radiological contamination; natural disaster, bombs, and explosions; and reservoir controlled releases.

4 Communication Protocols

The Authority, along with SDCWA and other member agencies, regularly engage in communication and outreach with the public on water supplies, water efficiency, and

water conservation. Updated communication plans are necessary should supply conditions change as the Authority is required to implement stages of the WSCP.

The Authority communicates and coordinates with SDCWA during normal water supply scenarios and will continue to coordinate with SDCWA during drought conditions or times of limited water supply allocations to provide consistent communication and messaging to its customers. The communication protocol will align with strategies developed by SDCWA for each water shortage level, as presented in the SDCWA WSCP.

4.1 Strategies for Communication

During normal water supply conditions, the Authority will continue to promote water conservation tactics and water efficiency programs using standard ongoing communication protocols. When water shortage levels are triggered, the Authority will increase communication to reduce water use using methods that include measures within the Authority's conservation program and as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4. Communication Outline

Water Shortage Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
Demand Reduction Target	Up to 10%	Up to 20%	Up to 30%	Up to 40%	Up to 50%	Over 50%
District Communications	Update messaging to reflect conditions, district response, and needed actions from the public; coordinate with other agencies as appropriate	Update campaign and messaging to generate immediate actions/behaviors by public; coordinate with other agencies as appropriate	Update campaign and messages to raise awareness for more severe water-saving actions/behaviors by public; coordinate with other agencies as appropriate	Update campaign and messages to raise awareness for more severe and higher level water-saving actions/behaviors by public; coordinate with other agencies as appropriate	Update campaign and messages to reflect extreme or emergency condition and likely focus water use on health/safety need; coordinate with other agencies as appropriate	Update campaign and messages to reflect extreme or emergency condition and likely focus water use on health/safety need; coordinate with other agencies as appropriate
		Include increased conservation messaging on website and in standard outreach efforts.	Update elected officials, other key civic and business leaders of shortage	Conduct specialized outreach to reduce discretionary outdoor water use while minimizing landscape damage.	Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach to affected industries	Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach to affected industries
	Promote available rebates, classes, and workshops	Actively promote available rebates, classes, and workshops	Actively promote available rebates, classes, and workshops	Actively promote available rebates, classes, and workshops	Actively promote available rebates, classes, and workshops	Actively promote available rebates, classes, and workshops
		Targeted outreach to high water users	Outreach to key homeowner association building managers and landscape companies about restrictions and need for increased conservation	Specialized outreach and assistance to homeowners, landscape professionals, large-scale water users and high water users	Consider alternate emergency homepage	Implement emergency homepage
		Targeted outreach to specific customer classes	Targeted outreach to specific customer classes	Targeted outreach to specific customer classes	Targeted outreach to specific customer classes	Targeted outreach to specific customer classes

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The Authority promotes water conservation in coordination with the Water Conservation Garden, neighboring water agencies, the Water Authority, and Metropolitan. Regional activities include: public service announcements, demonstration gardens, conservation strategy meetings, water awareness month activities, water efficiency workshops, and landscape water use classes and contests. The Authority independently distributes public information through its website, social media, bill inserts, on-hold telephone messages, annual Consumer Confidence Report, newsletters, news releases, brochures, keynote speakers, classroom presentations, facility tours, video library, and participation in year-round special events and community festivals. The Authority participates in regional drought, conservation, and environmental stewardship public outreach programs including the 20 Gallon Challenge, WaterSmart programs, Climate Change Workgroups, and city Clean- Green programs.

4.2 Catastrophic Communication

In the event of a natural disaster, infrastructure failure, or other situation that requires regional water use to be quickly prioritized for or limited to essential public health and safety needs, the Authority will immediately deploy or enhance appropriate communication strategies and tactics from WSCP Levels 1-6 as needed, and will consider additional strategies and tactics to reflect the need for urgent, emergency-driven water conservation.

5 Compliance and Enforcement

Penalties for violators of the drought response levels include notification followed by implementation of drought penalties consistent with Water Code Sections 377 and 356.

- Any customer who uses, causes to be used, or permits the use of water in violation of this DRP during a Level 2 – Level 6 condition is guilty of a punishable offense. Violations of mandatory water waste prohibitions may be enforced through progressive administrative fines levied for each violation.
- Customers will be given one full billing cycle to come into compliance with target water allocations associated with each drought reduction stage. Failure to correct violations will result in administrative fines being levied.
- Should mandatory water use reductions and/or conditions be activated by resolution, any person who willfully uses, causes to be used, or permits the use of water in violation with the DRP is guilty of an offense punishable as follows: Each violation may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or by both. Willful violations may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs.
- The Supplement to Sweetwater Authority Rates and Rules, effective January 1, 2021, provides a tiered rate structure with increasing water rates for each level of drought response. The Authority's water rates were most recently increased in January 2021. The commodity rate for all water used increases as Levels 2 through

6 of the DRP are initiated by the Governing Board to achieve mandatory water use reductions. Drought rates for the commodity charges set forth in the Schedule of Water Rates shall only be implemented if the Authority is in a declared drought Level 2 through 6 and the Governing Board adopts a resolution that makes the following findings and determinations: (1) the Authority has and/or will experience significant losses in revenues due to reductions in the amount of purchased water during the specified drought Level; (2) it is necessary to implement the drought rates to offset the impact of current and/or future revenues losses during the specified drought Level; (3) without the implementation of the drought rates there will be insufficient revenue to recover its costs of providing services.

Table 5 describes that penalties and charges that are levied when customers use excess water beyond the Target Water Allocation established for each property served by the Authority. As its service area is entirely metered, the Authority is able to accurately track water usage and consumption reduction through meter readings to ensure that consumption is in line with consumption reduction targets.

Table 5. Penalties and Charges

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Progressive administrative fines for violating water waste prohibitions	Level 2
Financial and/or legal penalty for violating Target Water Allocations	Level 2
Drought Pricing – Implementation of the <i>Supplement to Sweetwater Authority Rates and Rules</i>	Levels 2-6

6 Legal Authorities

The Authority has the legal authority to implement and enforce its WSCP. California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and Water Code Section 100 states that water must be put to beneficial use, the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of water use shall be prevented, and the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view of the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare. Sections of Water Code Chapter 3 commencing with Section 350 of Division 1, provide the authority for the governing body of a water agency to declare a water shortage and adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions (Water Code Sections 350-359, 375-378.0). If necessary, the Authority shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 of Division 1. Once having declared a water shortage, the Authority is provided with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing the water shortage. For example: Water Code section 375(a) provides:

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing

upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity.

Water Code Section 375(a). Water Code Section 375(b) permits the Authority to set prices to encourage water conservation.

With regard to water delivered for other than agricultural uses, the ordinance or resolution may specifically require installation of water-saving devices designed to reduce water consumption. The ordinance or resolution may also encourage water conservation through rate structure design.

Pursuant to these authorities, the Authority's WSCP prohibits waste and imposes water conservation requirements, including six stages of water shortage conditions and conservation requirements for each stage. The stages are consistent with Water Code Section 10632(a)(3) and include the declaration of a water shortage emergency as appropriate in compliance with Water Code Section 350.

The Authority's General Manager is authorized and directed to implement the WSCP provisions to implement and enforce its shortage response actions identified herein.

The Authority shall coordinate with its service area cities that receive water supply services, for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

7 Financial Consequences

Section 10632(a)(8) of the Water Code requires a description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including a description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions and mitigation actions needed to address associated revenue reductions and expense increases as described in the Shortage Response Actions, as well as the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with [Section 365](#)) of Division 1.

The Authority's revenue is directly related to sales of water. A reduction in water use throughout the service area in response to drought conditions would result in an associated reduction in revenues. The Authority's rate structure, which was revised in December of 2024 with the adoption of Resolution No. 24-18, has a stable ratio of fixed to variable costs in order to buffer against the variability in use. Single-family residential commodity rates, which include SDCWA surcharges, are tiered per 100 cubic-feet of water to require high water users to pay higher rates. Commercial, industrial, institutional, government, landscape, construction and agricultural rates are fixed volumetric rates. Fixed fees include bi-monthly meter fees.

The Authority anticipates that capital outlay would be reduced to keep a surplus of revenues for each stage of drought response described above. During a drought, both revenues and expenses are reduced. For example, a reduction in water use would have a corresponding reduction in the Authority expenditures for the treatment and distribution of the water supply at the Perdue Plant. Because revenues decrease faster than

expenses, however, reductions in capital outlay are necessary. The Authority's policy has been to account for revenue from surcharges separately, and to use those monies only for water conservation activities or projects which explore or develop new water supplies.

To mitigate the financial impacts of a water shortage, the Authority has established drought pricing in the Supplement to Sweetwater Authority Rates and Rules. Initiated at Level 2, the Supplement to Sweetwater Authority Rates and Rules provides a tiered rate structure with increasing water rates for each level of drought response to provide needed revenue during periods of limited water deliveries.

8 Monitoring and Reporting

The Authority monitors how effective the combination of shortage response actions is in each water shortage level through metered customer demand data. The Authority's water supplies are metered prior to entering the distribution system and at individual customer connections. The Authority will compare meter data with water use in prior months and during non-drought years to determine specific percentage goals for water consumption associated with the drought response levels have been achieved. If the goals are not being met, the Authority may choose to implement additional shortage response actions. The Authority also reports total monthly production and water use to the SWRCB.

9 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP will be re-evaluated at least every five years in coordination with the Urban Water Management Plan update, but the frequency of the re-evaluations could increase based on Authority needs. Re-evaluations will be based on lessons learned, new statutory requirements, continued local supply development, or other factors.

10 Special Water Feature Distinction

The Authority's 2015 DRP and this WSCP evaluate decorative and recreational water features separately from pools or spas. However, the Authority does not currently serve recycled water for use in recreational or decorative water features.

11 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

A virtual, video conference public hearing, conducted by the Authority, was held on June 10, 2026. Members of the public were able to participate via a webinar link or telephone connection to listen and/or view the meeting proceedings and provide public comments and input on the draft WSCP. Following adoption of the WSCP, the Authority will submit the plan to DWR and, no later than 30 days after filing the WSCP, the Authority will make the WSCP available to the public.



Appendix G. Adoption Resolution and Public Comments

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Appendix H. Sweetwater Authority's Drought Response Plan

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RESOLUTION 21-13

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF SWEETWATER AUTHORITY AMENDING THE DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN

WHEREAS, Sweetwater Authority (Authority) originally adopted its Drought Response Plan in 2008 by Resolution 08-19, and the Authority has subsequently amended its Drought Response Plan from time to time in order to address State Water Resources Control Board regulations, Executive Orders, and other restrictions; and

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Water Code § 10610, et seq. (the Act)), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (Plan); and

WHEREAS, the Authority's WSCP is a detailed plan for how the Authority, an urban water supplier, intends to act in the case of any actual water shortage condition; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 375 et seq. authorizes public entities which supply water at retail for the benefit of persons within the service area of the public entity to adopt and enforce water conservation programs to reduce the quantity of water used by water customers for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of such public entity; and

WHEREAS, the Authority has adopted such a program by adoption of its Drought Response Plan, due to the persistent and unpredictable water conditions in the State, statutory requirements for water planning, and the declared policy of the State; and

WHEREAS, the Authority's Drought Response Plan is established based upon the need to conserve water supplies for the greatest public benefit, increase the efficient uses of water, discourage waste of water, and avoid or minimize the effects of future shortage; and

WHEREAS, the Authority's Drought Response Plan enables the Authority to implement its WSCP; and

WHEREAS, recent amendments to the Act require the WSCP to contain six water shortage levels based on the water suppliers' water supply conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Authority's current Drought Response Plan has only four water shortage levels based on the Authority's water supply conditions; and

WHEREAS, in order to make the Drought Response Plan consistent with the WSCP, it is necessary to amend the Sweetwater Authority's Drought Response Plan; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Authority to adopt a water conservation program, in the form of its amended Drought Response Plan, in order to conserve the Authority's water supplies.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Governing Board of the Authority, as follows:

RESOLUTION 21-13

SECTION 1. All of the above recitals are true.

SECTION 2. The Governing Board called a public hearing for June 9, 2021 at 6:00 p.m., for the purposes of receiving public comments and protests concerning this Resolution. Notice of the public hearing was given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the Authority, as required by law. At the Regular Board meeting, the Governing Board of the Authority reviewed the amendments to the Authority's Drought Response Plan, which are proposed to be adopted to implement the mandatory conservation measures. At the time and place set for the public hearing, this Resolution was considered and the Governing Board heard and considered the comments of all persons appearing at the hearing and all written comments and protests submitted prior to the close of the hearing.

SECTION 3. The Governing Board of the Authority adopts the amended Drought Response Plan, attached as Exhibit "A" to this Resolution, to guide the drought response activities of the Authority until such time as it is replaced by a subsequent Drought Response Plan.


SECTION 4. The Governing Board directs that all documents and other materials constituting the record of proceedings be maintained by the General Manager, or his designee, on file at the Authority, located at 505 Garrett Avenue, Chula Vista, California 91910.

SECTION 5. All previously adopted water conservation measures, including those adopted by Resolution 16-09, under which new emergency short-term and permanent longer-term water conservation regulations were complied with, are hereby rescinded and replaced by this Resolution.

SECTION 6. This Resolution shall become effective as of the date of adoption and shall be posted in three public places within the Authority's boundaries, within ten (10) days after its adoption pursuant to California Water Code Section 376.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of Sweetwater Authority at a regular meeting duly held on the 9th day of June, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Calderon-Scott, Castaneda, Martinez, Martinez-Perez, Preciado, Rios, and Sotelo-Solis
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None



Hector Martinez, Chair

Attest:



Ligia Perez, Board Secretary

RESOLUTION 21-13

Exhibit "A" – Drought Response Plan, dated June 9, 2021

EXHIBIT "A"

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN June 9, 2021

SECTION 1. Declaration of Policy.

California Water Code Sections 350 et seq. permits distributors of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency condition and adopt regulations and restrictions of the delivery of water to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection.

California Water Code Section 370 et seq. permits the use of allocation-based conservation water pricing to encourage water users to conserve water, increase efficient uses of water, and further discourage waste of water.

California Water Code Sections 375 et seq. permits public entities which supply water at retail for the benefit of persons within the service area of the public entity to adopt and enforce water conservation programs to reduce the quantity of water used by water customers for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of such public entity.

Additionally, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Water Code § 10610, et seq.), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (Plan). The Sweetwater Authority's (Authority) WSCP is a detailed plan for how an urban water supplier, like the Authority, intends to act in the case of any actual water shortage condition.

The Governing Board of the Authority hereby establishes this Drought Response Plan based upon the need to conserve water supplies for the greatest public benefit, increase the efficient uses of water, discourage waste of water, and avoid or minimize the effects of any future shortage. This Drought Response Plan is also consistent with the Authority's WSCP and enables the Authority to implement its WSCP. Additionally, this Drought Response Plan is in addition to any other regulatory requirements and mandated water use prohibitions enacted by the State of California.

SECTION 2. Findings.

The Governing Board finds and determines that a water shortage could exist based upon the occurrence of one (1) or more of the following conditions:

- A) A general extended water supply shortage due to increased demand or limited supplies.*
- B) The supply and/or distribution of water by the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) or certain other agencies become inadequate.*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

- C) *A major failure of the supply, storage, and distribution facilities of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), the CWA, or Authority occurs.*
- D) *The Governor proclaims a State of Emergency to exist throughout the State of California due to severe drought conditions.*

The Governing Board also finds and determines that the conditions prevailing in the San Diego region require that the water resources available be put to maximum beneficial use; the waste or unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water be discouraged; and that the conservation of such water be achieved to the maximum extent reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the customers of the Authority and for the public welfare.

SECTION 3. Application.

This Drought Response Plan shall apply to all persons who use any water provided by the Authority.

- A) *This Drought Response Plan is only intended to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to the protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff.*
- B) *Nothing in this Drought Response Plan is intended to limit the ability of the Authority to declare and respond to an emergency, including an emergency that affects the ability of the Authority to supply water.*
- C) *The provisions of this Drought Response Plan do not apply to use of water from private wells or other approved alternate water sources including, but not limited to grey water and rain water catchment systems.*

SECTION 4. Authorization.

Unless otherwise specified herein, The Authority's General Manager or a designated representative, is hereby authorized and directed to implement the provisions of this Drought Response Plan.

SECTION 5. Revenue Neutral Water Conservation Pricing Structure.

The Authority may, from time to time, establish a revenue neutral water conservation pricing structure, enabling the Authority to retain current revenue projections while encouraging customer conservation by adopting changes to its inclining block rate structure. The revenue neutral conservation pricing structure would involve changes in water commodity rates and charges in current block rate tiers or the addition of new block rate tiers to encourage conservation by water users. Adoption of any such water conservation pricing structure shall be subject to the requirements of all applicable laws including, but not limited to, Proposition 218.

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

SECTION 6. Reduction Levels.

The identified water conservation levels specified in this Drought Response Plan enable the Authority to control water use demands, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent unreasonable use of water within the Authority's service area, and plan and implement water management measures necessary to conserve water in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public.

Water use reduction goals are percentage water reductions from a base (Base). The Base is the annual average of potable water used by all Authority customers during either the immediately preceding period in which no mandatory water use or supply restrictions were implemented, or a specified period aligned with state agency and/or wholesale water supplier's reference period. The Base period will be set by Board declaration and continue until changed by subsequent declaration.

Customer target water allocations (Target Water Allocations) will be established for each property based upon each property's average historic water use during the Base period, less the percentage water use reduction goal to be achieved. When the Governing Board declares a water shortage emergency during a Level 2 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 3 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 4 – Drought Critical condition, a Level 5 – Drought Emergency condition, or a Level 6 – Drought Emergency condition, no customer account shall use more than the Target Water Allocation for that parcel each billing cycle.

Most customers receive their water bills on a bi-monthly basis, or six (6) times a year, therefore a Target Water Allocation will be calculated for each billing cycle. The Target Water Allocation will be printed on each bill for both the current and next billing period. This will allow all customers to see their Target Water Allocation for the next billing cycle. The Target Water Allocation shall be the Base less the percentage of the particular drought level. For example, if a customer has a Base for September bills of 20 HCF and the Drought Level is 4, or 40 percent, then the customer's Target Water Allocation is 12 HCF.

Notwithstanding the below-noted general occurrences that trigger each level of drought response, the Governing Board may consider hydrologic conditions and social, political, and economic indicators and in its reasonable discretion determine the appropriate level of drought response. The Governing Board may consider short term (one year or less) and/or long term (multiple dry year) projected water supply shortfalls to determine appropriate percentage reduction goals. The Governing Board may increase the level of drought response for reasons including but not limited to notification of regional supply reductions, localized emergency events causing a local supply shortage, and/or a State agency or wholesale water supplier imposing mandatory water use restrictions or prohibitions on the Authority or end users.

The six levels of drought are defined as:

- A) Level 1 - Drought Watch.** *A Level 1 – Drought Watch condition may occur when a water shortage described in Section 2 of this Drought Response Plan requires*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

up to a 10 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 10 percent from the Base. At this level, the current water pricing structure remains in effect with no imposition of allocation-based conservation water pricing. The General Manager shall declare a Drought Watch condition.

- B) Level 2 - Drought Alert.** *A Level 2 – Drought Alert condition may occur when a water shortage described in Section 2 of this Drought Response Plan requires up to a 20 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 20 percent from the Base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Level 2 Drought Alert condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 2 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority’s policy titled “Adjustment to Customer’s Water Bill” shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.*
- C) Level 3 - Drought Alert.** *A Level 3 – Drought Alert condition may occur when a water shortage described in Section 2 of this Drought Response Plan requires up to a 30 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 30 percent from the Base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Level 3 Drought Alert condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 3 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority’s policy titled “Adjustment to Customer’s Water Bill” shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.*
- D) Level 4 - Drought Critical.** *A Level 4 – Drought Critical condition may occur when a water shortage described in Section 2 of this Drought Response Plan requires up to a 40 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 40 percent from the Base and required to comply with the water conservation measures set. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Critical condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 4 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority’s policy titled “Adjustment to Customer’s Water Bill” shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.

- E) Level 5 – Drought Emergency.** *A Level 5 – Drought Emergency condition may occur when a water shortage described in Section 2 of this Drought Response Plan requires up to a 50 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption up to 50 percent from the Base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Emergency condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 5 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority’s policy titled “Adjustment to Customer’s Water Bill” shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.*
- F) Level 6 – Drought Emergency.** *A Level 6 – Drought Emergency condition may occur when a water shortage described in Section 2 of this Drought Response Plan requires in excess of a 50 percent water use reduction goal. Authority customers are requested to reduce consumption by more than 50 percent from the Base and required to comply with water conservation measures. The Governing Board has sole authority to declare a Drought Emergency condition and may also implement a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure. If during a Level 6 condition the Governing Board implements a revenue-neutral water conservation pricing structure, then the Authority’s policy titled “Adjustment to Customer’s Water Bill” shall be suspended. The Governing Board may additionally declare a water shortage emergency, in the manner and on the criteria provided in Water Code Section 350 et. Seq. and adopt appropriate regulations and restrictions under such authority.*

SECTION 7. Water Waste Prohibitions and Water Conservation Measures.

These measures are established to encourage all Authority customers to use available water wisely and take all reasonable steps to reduce their water use, are aligned with state imposed end user water waste prohibitions, and are designed to increase the efficiency of water use throughout the service area. Authority customers are to carefully manage indoor and outdoor water use and eliminate water waste. “Use Water Wisely” is the underlying theme designed to achieve a water conservation ethic for all customers, which is especially important during the drought.

- A) State Wide Water Waste Prohibitions** *–The following practices have been determined by the state to waste water, and are therefore prohibited by end users at all times, including during a Level 1 – Drought Watch condition, Level 2 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 3 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 4 –*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

Drought Critical condition, a Level 5 – Drought Emergency condition, and a Level 6 – Drought Emergency condition:

- 1. Customers are prohibited from hosing off sidewalks, driveways, or other hardscapes except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a State or federal agency.*
- 2. Customers are prohibited from washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle.*
- 3. Customers are prohibited from using non-re-circulated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature.*
- 4. Customers are prohibited from watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff.*
- 5. Customers are prohibited from watering lawns within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable precipitation.*
- 6. Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.*

B) Water Conservation Measures – *The following end user water conservation measures are designed to be more restrictive with each drought level, to conserve available supplies for future use.*

In addition to the above noted state water waste prohibitions, the following measures shall apply at all times, including during a Level 1 – Drought Watch condition:

- 1. Water should be used reasonably and productively at all times.*
- 2. Customers are to repair major water leaks immediately and minor water leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery.*
- 3. Customers are encouraged to restrict hose washing of parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas to periods of immediate safety or sanitary hazards.*
- 4. Customers are encouraged to use an automatic shut-off nozzle when using a hand-held hose for spraying, landscape watering, trailer/vessel washing, or structure washing.*
- 5. Customers are encouraged to minimize the application of water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff; such that no water flows onto adjacent properties, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.*
- 6. Customers are encouraged to limit the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall.*
- 7. Customers are encouraged to use drip methods or hand irrigation whenever possible and prudent to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system; limit sprinkler operation to the*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

hours of 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. the following morning, except for the first thirty (30) days necessary to establish a new lawn; and to irrigate no more than three (3) days per week.

8. *Customers are encouraged to use re-circulating systems for landscape and recreational water features.*

The above noted state water waste prohibitions and these additional measures apply during a Drought Alert – Level 2. To the extent any of the following measures conflict with measures in Level 1, the following language will replace the conflicting language in the measures in Level 1.

1. *Customers shall repair major water leaks immediately and minor water leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery.*
2. *Customers are to restrict hose washing of, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas to periods of immediate safety or sanitary hazards.*
3. *Customers must use an automatic shut-off nozzle when using a hand-held hose for spraying, trailer/vessel washing, or structure washing.*
4. *Customers are to use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.*
5. *Customers are restricted from watering outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent properties, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.*
6. *Customers are restricted from applying potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall.*
7. *Customers are to restrict outdoor landscape sprinkler operation to the hours of 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. the following morning; and to irrigate no more than two (2) days per week, or as otherwise determined by the Governing Board in its reasonable discretion, which may include limitations to specific days of the week.*
8. *Customers are encouraged to limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation using sprinklers to no more than ten (10) minutes per watering station per day. This recommendation does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using water efficient devices, including but not limited to weather-based controllers, drip/micro-irrigation systems and stream rotor sprinklers.*
9. *Stop operating ornamental fountains, decorative water features, and recreational water features unless the water is part of a recirculating system.*
10. *Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life.*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

11. *Eating and drinking establishments, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased, are limited to serving drinking water only upon request.*
12. *Operators of hotels and motels other commercial lodging establishments shall offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily, and shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.*
13. *Customers are prohibited from irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.*
14. *Customers are prohibited from irrigating with potable water landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.*

The above-noted state water waste prohibitions, measures in Levels 1 and 2, and the following additional measures apply during a Drought Alert – Level 3. To the extent any of the following measures conflict with measures in Levels 1 and 2, the following language will replace the conflicting language in the lower level requirements.

1. *Customers are to restrict residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than two (2) days per week, or as otherwise determined by the Governing Board in its reasonable discretion, which may include limitations to specific days of the week.*
2. *Customers are to limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation using sprinklers to no more than ten (10) minutes per watering station per day. This does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using water efficient devices, including but not limited to weather-based controllers, drip/micro-irrigation systems and stream rotor sprinklers.*
3. *Customers shall stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features with potable water. This prohibition does not apply to decorative fountains and landscape water features which are connected to alternative water sources.*
4. *Customers are encouraged to stop filling or re-filling pools, ornamental lakes and/or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under this ordinance.*

The above-noted state water waste prohibitions, measures in Levels 1, 2, and 3, and the following additional measures apply during a Drought Critical – Level 4. To the extent any of the following measures conflict with measures in Levels 1, 2 and 3, the following language will replace the conflicting language in the lower level requirements.

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

1. *Customers shall stop washing sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas except to address immediate health and safety or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.*
2. *Customers shall stop hand-washing vehicles. Customers are encouraged to stop washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that re-circulate (reclaim) water onsite, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.*
3. *Customers are prohibited from watering outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent properties, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.*
4. *Customers shall only operate landscape sprinklers between the hours of 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. the following morning.*
5. *Customers are to restrict residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than 1 day per week.*
6. *Customers are to limit irrigation using sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per watering station per day.*
7. *No new potable water service shall be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as will serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances:*
 - a. *A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for a project; or*
 - b. *A project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or*
 - c. *The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for a project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the Authority.*

This provision shall not be construed to preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted for a period of one (1) year or less

The above-noted state water waste prohibitions, measures in Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the following additional measures apply during a Drought Emergency – Levels 5 and 6. To the extent any of the following measures conflict with measures in Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 the following language will replace the conflicting language in the lower level requirements.

1. *Stop all landscape irrigation except:*
 - a. *Crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries*
 - b. *Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the fire marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated*

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

- c. *Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control*
- d. *Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals*
- e. *Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week*
- f. *Watering of livestock*
- g. *Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects*

SECTION 8. Mandatory Restrictions.

When customers of the Authority can no longer meet water use reduction goals as defined for any drought level through requested efforts, or when the amount of water supply available to the Authority for service to customers is determined to be inadequate to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection, the Governing Board may activate by resolution mandatory water use reductions, and/or additional prohibitions or measures in accordance with California Water Code 350 et seq.

SECTION 9. Violations and Penalties.

Any customer who violates a state water waste prohibition at any time, and/or uses, causes to be used, or permits the use of water in violation of this Drought Response Plan during a Level 2 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 3 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 4 – Drought Critical condition, a Level 5 – Drought Emergency condition, or a Level 6 – Drought Emergency condition is guilty of an offense punishable as provided:

- A) *Each day that a violation of a prohibited water conservation measure occurs is a separate offense.*
- B) *Progressive administrative fines may be levied for each violation as follows:*
 - 1. *First violation of any prohibition - written warning.*
 - 2. *Second violation of any prohibition within one (1) year - \$50.*
 - 3. *Third violation of any prohibition within one (1) year - \$100.*
 - 4. *Fourth violation of any prohibition within one (1) year - \$200.*
 - 5. *Each violation thereafter of any prohibition within one (1) year - \$500.*
 - 6. *Any violation occurring more than one (1) year from the previous will be treated as a first violation.*

Customers using more than the Target Water Allocation will be notified of their overage and given one (1) full billing cycle to bring their usage below the Target Water Allocation. Failure to do so may result in the implementation of the following

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

administrative fines levied as follows, and/or other measures the Authority may determine at a later date:

- 1. First and second allocation overage violation - written warning.*
- 2. Third violation of any allocation overage within one (1) year - \$100.*
- 3. Fourth violation of any allocation overage within one (1) year - \$200.*
- 4. Each violation thereafter of allocation overage within one (1) year - \$500.*
- 5. Any allocation overage violation occurring more than one (1) year from the previous will be treated as a first violation.*

Should mandatory water use reductions and/or conditions be activated by resolution, any person who willfully uses, causes to be used, or permits the use of water in violation of this Drought Response Plan, adopted by Resolution 21-13 is guilty of an offense punishable as provided herein.

- A) Each violation of this Drought Response Plan may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000 -U.S.A. currency), or by both, as provided in California Water Code Section 377.*
- B) Willful violations of mandatory conservation measures which may be put into place during any drought level may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs, as provided by California Water Code Section 356 et seq.*
- C) All remedies provided herein, both civil and criminal, shall be cumulative, and not exclusive.*

SECTION 10. Exemptions and Appeals.

In order to encourage the efficient use of water for sanitary, health care, and conservation benefit purposes, specific customer classes are exempted from the water use reduction penalties.

- A) An exemption gives specified accounts the allowance not to meet their target conservation goals without monetary penalty.*
- B) Exemptions are under the discretion of the Authority and can be removed at any time. The Authority has identified and provided an exemption from penalties to water accounts for:
 - 1. Residential water use that is:
 - a. Less than or equal to 28 HCF in the bi-monthly billing periods for bills received in July, August, September and October, and 22 HCF for bi-monthly billing periods for bills received all other months during Drought Level 2.*
 - b. Less than or equal to 17 HCF in the bi-monthly billing period during Drought Level 3.***

**SWEETWATER AUTHORITY
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN
June 9, 2021**

- c. Less than or equal to 11 HCF in the bi-monthly billing period during Drought Level 4.*
- 2. Related to a medical nature, in order to ensure the health and safety of the general public.*
- 3. Commercial establishments that provide an opportunity for conservation by offering services that allow individuals alternative means for completing water dependent tasks.*

Any customer desiring to initiate a Target Water Allocation Appeal may do so at any time. Any customer desiring to appeal a penalty may do so within two (2) weeks of receipt of the bi-monthly or monthly bill. Any such request must be in writing utilizing the appeal form and filed with the General Manager or his/her designee. Customers shall have the right to appeal the decision of the General Manager or his/her designee to the Governing Board by filing a written appeal within seven (7) days of receipt of the written decision of the General Manager, or his/her designee. The Governing Board may delegate to a committee of its members the authority to consider and rule upon the written appeal.

SECTION 11. Activation and Deactivation.

The Governing Board of Sweetwater Authority hereby directs the General Manager to implement this Drought Response Plan by making appropriate declarations, determinations, and findings necessary and establish a Level 1 – Drought Watch condition. The declaration of any change in a Level 1- Drought Watch condition shall be reported to the Governing Board at its next Regular Meeting. The declaration of a Level 2 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 3 – Drought Alert condition, a Level 4 – Drought Critical condition, a Level 5 – Drought Emergency condition, or a Level 6 – Drought Emergency condition shall be made by the Governing Board, in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Following the declaration of any drought level, the General Manager shall implement the applicable provisions of this Drought Response Plan and make appropriate public announcements and notices. The designated drought response level shall become effective immediately upon announcement, unless otherwise stated at the time of resolution by the Governing Board.

Except for deactivation of a Level 1 – Drought Watch condition, which can be implemented by the General Manager and reported to the Governing Board at its next Regular Meeting, the deactivation of a drought response level shall be by resolution of the Governing Board.



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