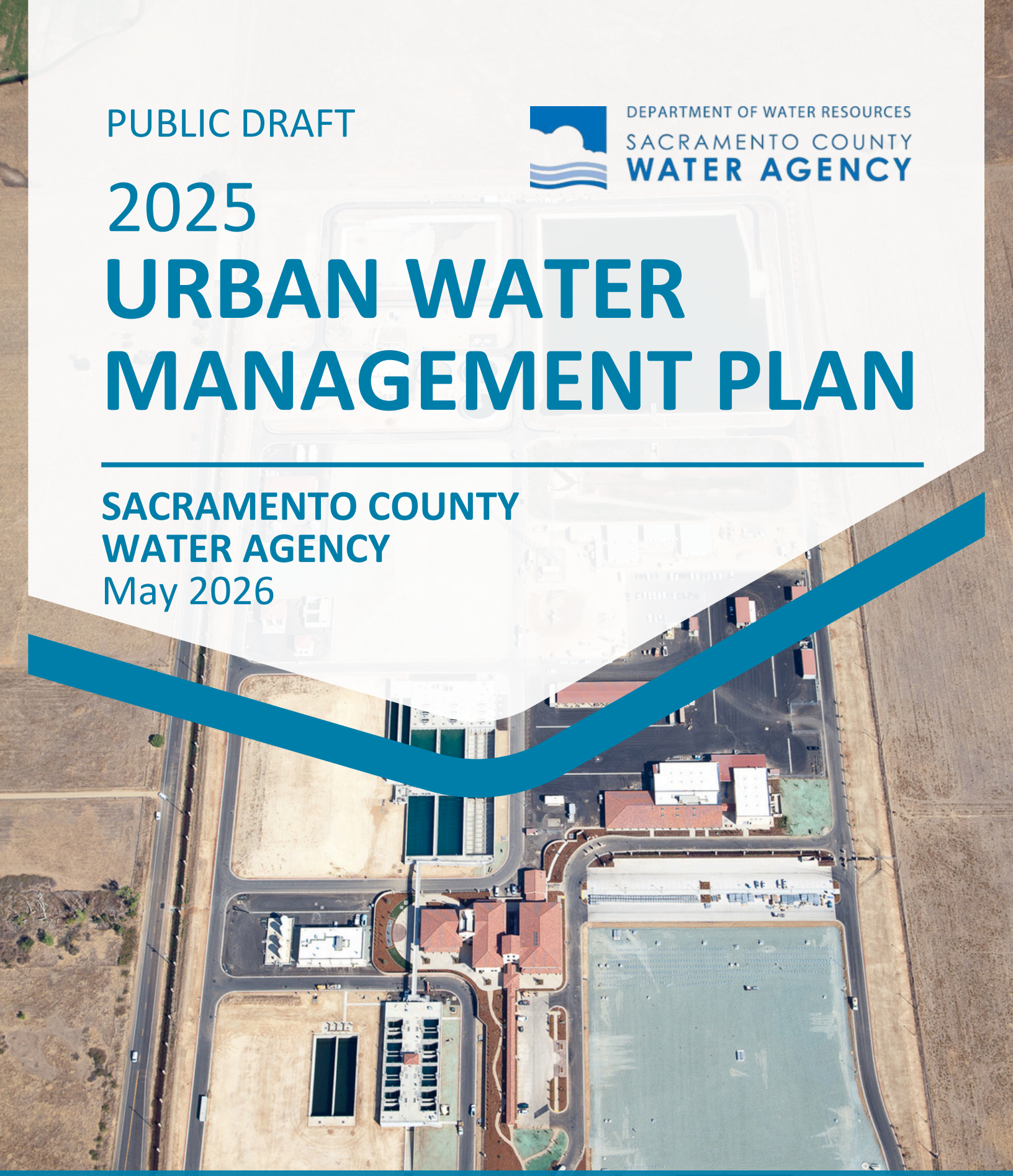
PUBLIC DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
WATER AGENCY

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

May 2026



PREPARED BY:

eki environment & water

Department of Water Resources

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Sacramento County Water Agency

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

827 7th Street, Room 301
Sacramento, CA 95814

Public Draft | May 2026
EKI Environment & Water, Inc.
C50198.00

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2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sacramento County Water Agency

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°F	Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
AeroJet	Aerojet General Corporation
AF	Acre feet
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
ARCAP	American River Climate Adaptation Program
AWSDAs	Annual water supply and demand assessments
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CA	California
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
CGC	California Government Code
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CMIP5	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
CoSANA	Cosumnes-South American-North American numerical groundwater model
CSA	Central Service Area
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand management measure
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EGWD	Elk Grove Water District
EO	Executive Order
EWRRF	Echo Water Resource Recovery Facility
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FRWA	Freeport Regional Water Authority
FVWC	Fruitridge Vista Water Company
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GPMD	Gallons per mile of main per day
GPSCD	Gallons per Service Connection per Day

GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
HOAs	homeowner associations
IR	Implementation Rate
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
kWh/AF	Kilowatt-hours per Acre-Foot
kWh/vol	Kilowatt-hours per Volume
LOCA	Localized Constructed Analogs
M&I	Municipal & Industrial
MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MG	Million gallon
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Minimum Threshold
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
N/A	Not Applicable
NDWA	North Delta Water Agency
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
NSA	North Service Area
P/MAs	Projects and management actions
POU	Point of Use
PWS	Public Water System
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RD	Reclamation District
RMSs	Representative monitoring sites
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RW	Recycled Water
RWA	Regional Water Authority
RWEP	Regional Water Efficiency Program
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SacSewer	Sacramento Area Sewer District
SB	Senate Bill
SCGA	Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority
SCWA	Sacramento County Water Agency
SGA	Sacramento Groundwater Authority
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SID	Solano Irrigation District

SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
SRCSD	Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District
SSA	South Service Area
SSWD	Sacramento Suburban Water District
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TBD	To be determined
TDS	Total dissolved solids
USBR	United State Bureau of Reclamation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
VSWTP	Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WEP	Water Efficiency Program
WFA	Water Forum Agreement
WROS	Water Recycling Opportunities Study
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIP	Water System Infrastructure Plan
WSMP	Water Supply Master Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WY	Water Year

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

☑ ***CWC §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.

This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is prepared for Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), which serves approximately 39,370 acre-feet (AF) of potable and non-potable water to a population of approximately 212,273 and wholesales approximately 2,554 AF of water to other water agencies. SCWA meets the definition of an urban water supplier.[1] Therefore, in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) §10621(e), SCWA is required to develop and submit a UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026.

This UWMP serves as a foundational planning document and includes descriptions of historical and projected water demands and supplies, and the resulting reliability during a set of defined water supply conditions over a minimum 20-year planning horizon. This UWMP also describes the actions SCWA is taking to promote water conservation (referred to as "demand management measures"), and includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to address potential water supply shortages from drought or other impacts to supply availability. The UWMP is updated every five years in accordance with state requirements under the UWMP Act and amendments (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the CWC §10610 – 10656). Past plans developed for SCWA are available on the DWR Water Use Efficiency Data Portal website: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/.

Pursuant to the requirements of the CWC §10630.5, this Executive Summary provides a simple lay description of this UWMP. This Plan includes ten sections, which are summarized below.

Section 1 UWMP Introduction

This section presents the background and purpose of the UWMP, describes its organization and provides an overview of the plan.

Since 1952, SCWA has provided safe and reliable drinking water to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional/governmental customers in Sacramento County. This UWMP covers SCWA's Zone 41 service areas, which are seven non-contiguous service areas and include eight Public Water Systems (PWSs; see **Figure ES-1**):

1. East Walnut Grove (Walnut Grove; PWS No. CA3400106)
2. Hood Water Maintenance District (Hood; PWS No. CA3400101)
3. Northgate 880 (Northgate; PWS No. CA3400173)
4. SCWA-Arden Park Vista (Arden Park; PWS No. CA3410002)
5. Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District (Southwest Tract; PWS No. CA3400156)
6. Metro Air Park (Metro Air Park or Zone 50; PWS No. CA3400473)

[1] Per CWC §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 AF of water annually.

7. Zone 40, which is broken into three smaller service areas:
    - Zone 40 North Service Area (NSA; PWS: SCWA Mather-Sunrise No. CA3410704)
    - Zone 40 Central Service Area (CSA; PWS: SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029)
    - Zone 40 South Service Area (SSA; PWS: SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029).

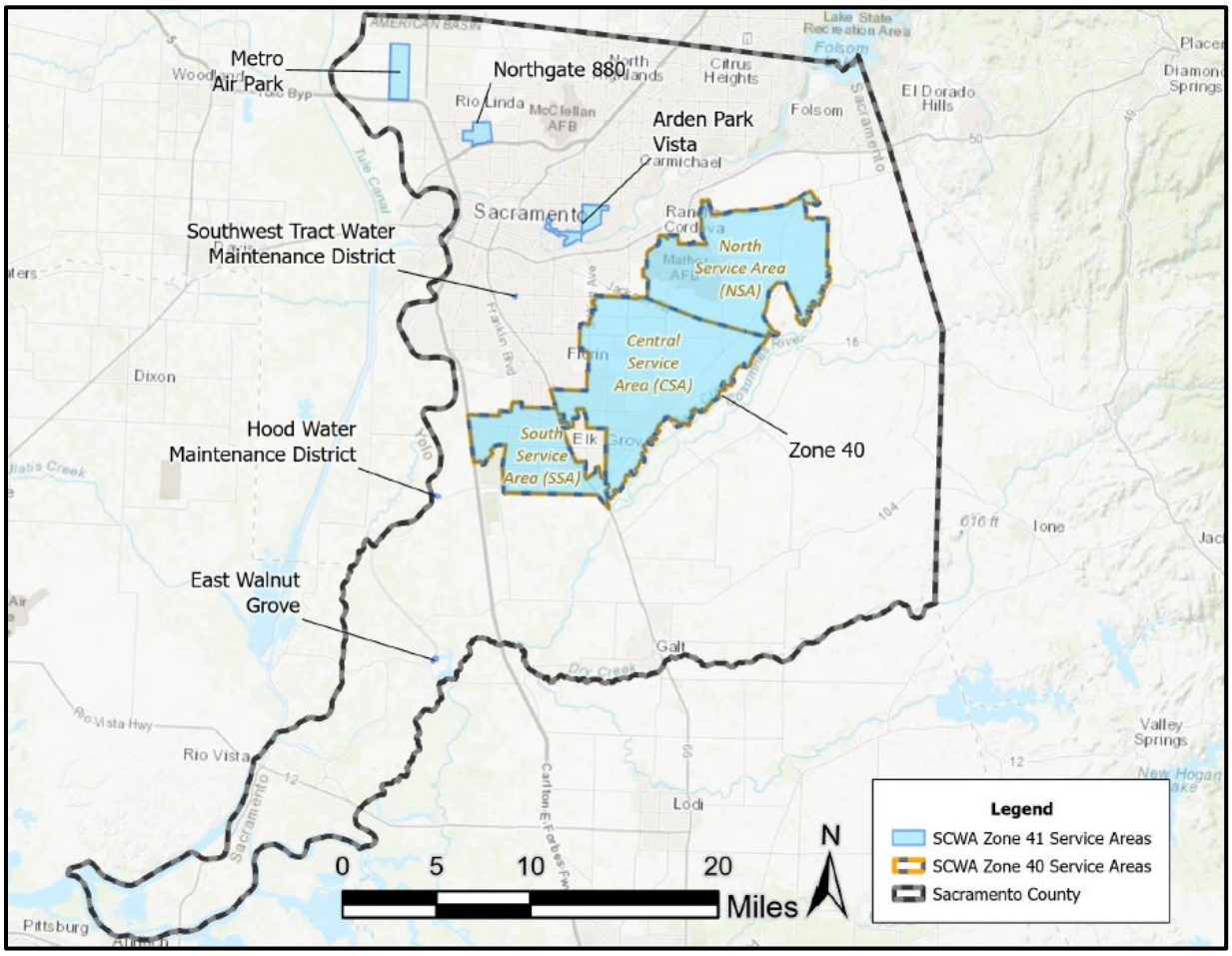

Figure ES-1 SCWA Zone 41 Location and Service Area Boundaries

As of 2025, SCWA's Zone 41 service areas serve 65,198 connections. In the Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, and SSA) service area, which makes up 95% of the connections (62,252 connections), demands are met through a conjunctive use program utilizing groundwater, surface water, and recycled water. Water demands in four of the smaller service areas that collectively make up 4% of the connections (2,842 connections; Walnut Grove: 165 connections, Hood: 76 connections, Northgate: 302 connections, and Arden Park: 2,299 connections) are met solely with groundwater. The Metro Air Park service area (73 connections) demands are met through purchased water from the City of Sacramento, and the Southwest Tract service area (31 connections) demands are met through purchased water from the California American Water Company located in the City of Rancho Cordova (Cal-Am Sacramento District). The SCWA also supplies wholesale water to the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) and the Cal-Am Sacramento District for Security Park.

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about SCWA's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs.

Section 2 Plan Preparation

This section discusses key structural aspects related to the preparation of this UWMP, and describes the coordination and outreach conducted as part of its preparation, including coordination with local agencies (e.g., EGWD, Cal-Am Sacramento District, City of Sacramento), and the public.

In 2025, SCWA's Zone 41 provided 39,370 AF of water to 65,198 accounts and provided 2,554 AF of wholesale water. The SCWA is therefore subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act as a retail water supplier. Additionally, SCWA has elected to prepare and submit wholesale supplier information to inform internal planning and regional coordination.

Section 3 Service Area Description

This section provides a description of SCWA's Zone 41 service areas and water systems, including information related to the climate, population, and demographics. SCWA's Zone 41 is made up of seven non-contiguous service areas all located within the County of Sacramento. SCWA's Zone 41 has a population of approximately 212,273 and is located within a region characterized by a Mediterranean climate with cool, humid winters and warm, dry summers. Based on historical data from the Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slope Model (PRISM) Time Series Data, the Sacramento area, including the SCWA service areas, on average receives 19.1 inches of rainfall annually, with the majority falling between October and May.

The primary land uses within the SCWA service areas include residential, commercial, retail, light industrial, and agricultural uses. While SCWA has several water service areas, the Zone 40 service area is the predominant area that has experienced growth and is expected to continue to grow significantly with primarily residential and commercial land uses. The Metro Air Park service area anticipates significant growth with primarily commercial, and associated landscape, land uses. All other SCWA service areas are either fully built out or nearing buildout and therefore land use changes are not expected.

Section 4 Water Use Characterization

This section provides a description and quantifies SCWA's current and projected water demands through the year 2050. SCWA provides drinking water (also referred to as "potable water") and recycled water (also referred to as "non-potable water") sources to customers. Water demands refer not only to the water used by customers, but also includes the water used as part of the system's maintenance and operation, as well as unavoidable losses inherent in the operation of a water distribution system. Total water demand within SCWA's Zone 41 service areas was 39,370 AF in 2025. Taking into account historical water use, expected population increase, planned developments, regional growth, climatic variability, and other assumptions, water demand within SCWA is projected to increase to 72,324 AF by 2050, an 84% increase from 2025 demands.

Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting

In this section, SCWA demonstrates progress with its per capita water use target for the year 2020. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) was enacted in November 2009 and required the state of California to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. To achieve this, each urban retail water supplier was required to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 using methodologies established by the DWR. The 2025 UWMPs are required to continue report progress in meeting the 2020 target. SCWA remained in compliance with its 2020 water use target of 236 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), having reduced its water use in 2020 to 229 GPCD. SCWA is not a member of a "Regional Alliance" and was not part of a service area merger or consolidation post 2020.

Section 6 Normal Year Water Supply Characterization

This section presents an analysis of SCWA's water supplies, as well as an estimate of water-related energy-consumption. The intent of this section is to present a comprehensive overview of SCWA's water supplies, estimate the volume of available supplies over a minimum 20-year planning horizon, and assess the sufficiency of SCWA's supplies to meet projected demands under "normal" hydrologic conditions.

SCWA's water supply portfolio includes a combination of groundwater, purchased or imported water, surface water, and recycled water. The water supplies used to meet the demands in each of SCWA's Zone 41 service areas are summarized below:

1. Walnut Grove (PWS No. CA3400106): Groundwater from the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin Solano Subbasin (Solano Subbasin; California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basin No. 5-0.21.66).
2. Northgate (PWS No. CA3400173): Groundwater from the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin North American Subbasin (NASb; DWR Basin No. 5-0.21.64).
3. Hood (PWS No. CA3400101): Groundwater from the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin South American Subbasin (SASb; DWR Basin No. 5-0.21.65).
4. Arden Park (PWS No. CA3410002): Groundwater from the NASb.
5. Southwest Tract (PWS No. CA3400156): Purchased water from the Cal-Am Sacramento District.
6. Metro Air Park (PWS No. CA3400473): Purchased water from City of Sacramento.
7. Zone 40:
    - Zone 40 NSA (PWS SCWA Mather-Sunrise No. CA3410704): Groundwater from the SASb, remediated groundwater from the Aerojet General Corporation's Groundwater Extraction and Treatment program (AeroJet GET water), purchased water from Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and surface water (comprised of Sacramento River and Central Valley Project [CVP] water).
    - Zone 40 CSA (PWS No. CA3410029) and SSA (PWS No. CA3410029): Groundwater from the SASb, remediated groundwater from the Aerojet General Corporation's Groundwater Extraction and Treatment program (AeroJet GET water), surface water (including Sacramento River and CVP water), purchased water from the City of Sacramento, and recycled water from the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer; formerly known as the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District [SRCSD]).

Reporting calculated water system energy intensity is a requirement for the UWMPs. Energy intensity is defined as the net energy used for water treatment, pumping, conveyance, and distribution for all water entering the distribution system and does not include the energy used to treat wastewater. The energy intensity for SCWA is estimated to be 514 kilowatt hours per acre-foot (kWh/AF), or 1,576 kWh per million gallon (MG), consistent with the DWR 2025 UWMP Submittal Tables.

Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This section assesses the reliability of SCWA's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints such as water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this section is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of SCWA's supply (such as drought conditions) to support SCWA's planning efforts to ensure that its customers are well served. Water service reliability is assessed during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions.

Based on this analysis, SCWA expects the available supplies to be sufficient to meet projected demands in all normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year hydrologic conditions.

Further, potential water quality issues are not expected to affect the quality of water served to SCWA's customers, as water quality is routinely monitored and SCWA is able to make all appropriate adjustments to its treatment and distribution system to ensure only high quality drinking water is served.

Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This section describes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for SCWA. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. For example, restricting landscape irrigation to specific days and/or times or developing customer water budgets. Consistent with DWR requirements, the WSCP includes six standard shortage levels and associated response actions to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10% to greater than 50%.

Section 9 Demand Management Measures

This section includes descriptions of past and planned conservation programs that SCWA operates within each demand management measure (DMM) category outlined in the UWMP Act, specifically: (1) water waste prevention ordinances, (2) metering, (3) conservation pricing, (4) public education and outreach, (5) distribution system water loss management, (6) water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and (7) "other" DMMs. SCWA has developed a suite of conservation programs and policies which address each DMM category.

Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, Plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP and WSCP. Prior to adopting the Plan, SCWA [[will hold]] a formal public hearing to present information on its SCWA UWMP and WSCP on June 16, 2026. This UWMP and corresponding WSCP [[will be submitted]] to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026, deadline.

1 UWMP INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the importance and purpose of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the relationship of this UWMP to the California Water Code (CWC), the relationship of this UWMP to other local and regional planning efforts, and how this UWMP is organized and developed in general accordance with the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.[2]

1.1 Background and Purpose

Since 1952, the Sacramento County Water Agency (referred to herein as "SCWA" or the "Agency") has provided safe and reliable drinking water to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional/governmental customers in Sacramento County. The SCWA was formed pursuant to the Sacramento County Water Agency Act (Agency Act) giving the County the authority to create assessment zones to fund and manage water projects. The SCWA is one of 27 water purveyors within Sacramento County and primarily provides water for southern and southeastern Sacramento County as well as some industrial areas, suburban communities, small county enclaves, and future development areas which lie outside of other purveyor service areas. In 1985, the Agency Act was amended by the state legislature to provide SCWA with the authority to establish groundwater management zones in any areas subject to groundwater overdraft conditions (SCWA Zones 11a, 11b, 11c, 12, 13, 40, 41, and 50; Zones 40 and 50 are within Zone 41).

This UWMP covers SCWA's Zone 41, which is made up of seven non-contiguous service areas including eight Public Water Systems (PWSs; discussed more in Section 3):

1. East Walnut Grove (Walnut Grove; PWS No. CA3400106)
2. Hood Water Maintenance District (Hood; PWS No. CA3400101)
3. Northgate 880 (Northgate; PWS No. CA3400173)
4. SCWA-Arden Park Vista (Arden Park; PWS No. CA3410002)
5. Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District (Southwest Tract; PWS No. CA3400156)
6. Metro Air Park (Metro Air Park or Zone 50; PWS No. CA3400473)
7. Zone 40, which is broken into three smaller service areas:
    - Zone 40 North Service Area (NSA; PWS: SCWA Mather-Sunrise No. CA3410704)
    - Zone 40 Central Service Area (CSA; PWS: SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029)
    - Zone 40 South Service Area (SSA; PWS: SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029).

As of 2025, SCWA's Zone 41 service areas serve 65,198 connections. Since 1995, demands in the Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, and SSA) service area, which makes up 95% of the connections (62,252 connections), have been met through a conjunctive use program utilizing groundwater, surface water, and recycled water. Water demands in four of the smaller service areas that collectively make up 4% of the connections (2,842 connections; Walnut Grove: 165 connections, Hood: 76 connections, Northgate: 302 connections, and Arden Park: 2,299 connections), are met solely with groundwater. The Metro Air Park service area (73 connections) demands are met through purchased water from the City of Sacramento and the Southwest Tract service area (31 connections) demands are met through purchased water from the

[2] The 2025 UWMP Guidebook is available at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/public_resources/4825681388/2025_Draft_UWMP_Guidebook_Release.zip.

California American Water Company located in the City of Rancho Cordova (Cal-Am Sacramento District). The SCWA also supplies wholesale water to the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) and the Cal-Am Sacramento District for Security Park.

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about SCWA's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other purposes, it is used as:

- A long-range planning document for water supply and system planning; and
- A source for data on population, housing, water demands, water supplies, and capital improvement projects used in:
    - Regional water resource management plans prepared by wholesale water suppliers and other regional planning authorities (as applicable),
    - General Plans prepared by cities and counties, and
    - Statewide and broad regional water resource plans prepared by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or other state agencies.

SCWA's last UWMP was adopted in 2021, referred to herein as the "2020 UWMP." This UWMP is an update to the 2020 UWMP, carries forward information from that plan that remains current and relevant, and provides additional information as required by subsequent amendments to the UWMP Act (CWC §10610-10657). Although this UWMP is an update to the 2020 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare a UWMP every five years and to submit this plan to the DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. All urban water suppliers, 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 (AF) annually are required to prepare a UWMP (CWC §10617).

The UWMP Act was enacted in 1983. Over the years it has been amended in response to water resource challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009 as a result of the governor's call for a statewide 20% reduction in urban water use by 2020, referred to as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, or "Senate Bill (SB) X7-7." This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20% by 2020. Beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for state water grants or loans. Section 5 of this Plan contains the data and calculations used to determine compliance with these requirements.

In 2016, Governor Brown signed Executive Order (EO) B-37-16 Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL). Subsequently, the Legislature passed SB 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668, which added new drought planning requirements, including:

1) Additional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) requirements (CWC §10640),
2) Drought risk assessments to assess water supply reliability in UWMPs for a drought period lasting five consecutive water years (WY) (CWC §10635(b)), and

3) Annual water supply and demand assessments (AWSDAs) to determine water supply reliability for the current year and one subsequent dry year (CWC §10632(a)).

These elements are included in Section 7 and Section 8 of this Plan. Additionally, SB 606/AB 1668 set new requirements for urban water suppliers to further increase water use efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Since 2024, agencies have been required to report an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) and will be required to meet their UWUO beginning in 2027. UWUO compliance projections are not required as part of an UWMP.

The UWMP Act contains numerous other requirements that UWMPs must satisfy. **Appendix A** lists each of these requirements and where in the UWMP they are addressed.

1.3 UWMP Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the same sequence as outlined in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

- Section 1 UWMP Introduction
- Section 2 Plan Preparation
- Section 3 Service Area Description
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization
- Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting
- Section 6 Normal Year Water Supply Characterization
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment
- Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning
- Section 9 Demand Management Measures
- Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

In addition to these sections, this UWMP includes appendices providing supporting documentation and supplemental information. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this UWMP utilizes the standardized forms, tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This UWMP also includes additional tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR, as appropriate. The table headers indicate if the table is part of DWR's standardized set of submittal tables. A lay description of the UWMP, including information related to water service reliability, potential issues, and strategies for managing reliability risks, is provided at the beginning of this UWMP as the Executive Summary.

1.4 UWMP Relationship with Other Efforts

This UWMP provides information specific to water management and planning within SCWA's service area. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents include:

- SCWA's Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan (WSIP)/Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP). The Zone 40 WSIP/WSMP is currently being updated and will identify future water demands, the infrastructure needed to meet the demands, and the timing of when the infrastructure will be constructed, based on approved land use within the service area.

- The North American Subbasin (NASb) Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Three of the seven SCWA water service areas (Metro Air Park, Northgate, and Arden Park) are located in the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin – NASb (DWR Basin No. 5-021.64; see **Figure 3-1**). To address the long-term sustainability of groundwater within the NASb and to comply with SGMA, the NASb's five Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) developed a single GSP, which was submitted to DWR on January 24, 2022, and approved by DWR on July 27, 2023. SCWA is part of the Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA), which serves as the local GSA, and acts as the NASb GSP Plan Manager and lead agency for the implementation of the NASb GSP.
- The South American Subbasin (SASb) GSP. Three of the seven SCWA water service areas (Zone 40, Southwest Tract, and Hood) are located in the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin – SASb (DWR Basin No. 5-021.65; see **Figure 3-1**). The SASb's six GSAs developed a single GSP, which was submitted to DWR on January 27, 2022, and approved by DWR on July 27, 2023. SCWA is part of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA), which serves as the local GSA, acting as the SASb Plan Manager and lead agency for the implementation of the SASb GSP.
- Local General Plans including the City of Sacramento 2035 General Plan, the County of Sacramento 2030 General Plan, the City of Elk Grove 2040 General Plan, and the City of Rancho Cordova 2030 General Plan. These general plans serve as long-range land use and policy documents, guiding growth, housing, employment, and infrastructure planning.
- The Sacramento County Climate Action Plan (CAP). The Sacramento County CAP is a comprehensive plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change that identifies strategies and measures. The CAP identifies six drought adaptation measures and county operations measures including improving water efficiency.

This UWMP was also prepared in coordination with the Sacramento Water Forum (Water Forum), a regional partnership that coordinates groundwater management and surface water diversions to achieve long-term water supply reliability while protecting environmental resources of the lower American River, of which SCWA is a signatory and participant, and the Regional Water Authority (RWA), a joint powers authority representing water providers throughout the greater Sacramento region to coordinate regional water supply planning, water use efficiency programs, legislative advocacy, drought response, and groundwater sustainability efforts, of which SCWA is an active member.

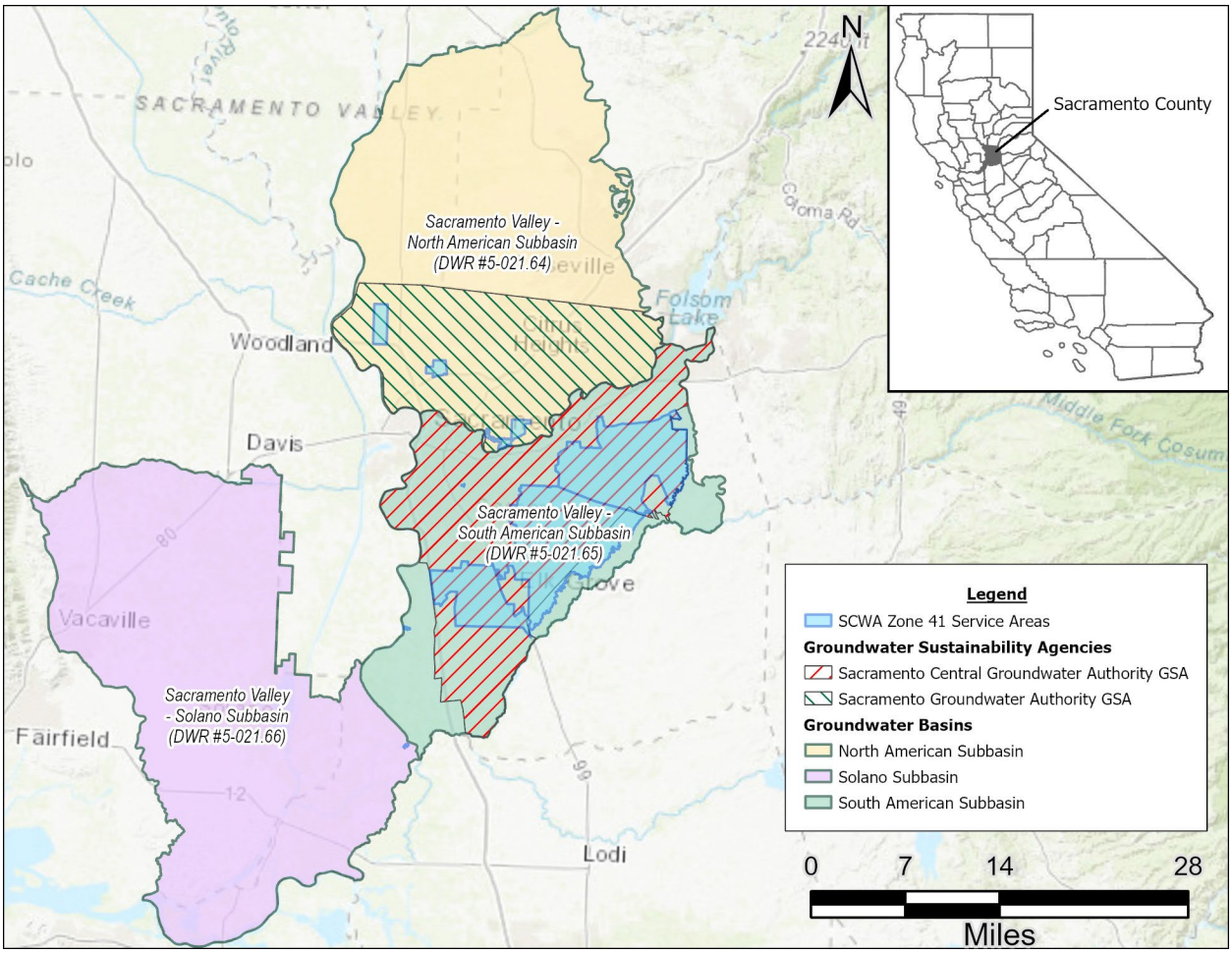

Figure 1-1 SCWA Zone 41 General Vicinity and Regional Agencies

1.5 Special Considerations

This UWMP includes information beyond the requirements of the UWMP Act to support other regulatory processes that rely on UWMP data, including the Delta Plan (for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta) and permitting for ocean desalination projects.

1.5.1 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

Although not required by the UWMP Act, in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, DWR recommends that all suppliers that are participating in, or may participate in, receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a "covered action" under The Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council—such as a (1) multiyear water transfer, (2) conveyance facility, or (3) new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta—provide information in their UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 23, Section 5003).

SCWA has entered into the AMERICAN RIVER TERMS for ECOSYSTEM SUPPORT and INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE NEEDS (ARTESIAN) PROJECT AGREEMENT with the Regional Water Authority (RWA) with surface water supported by the City of Sacramento. This is an early Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (formerly Voluntary Agreement) program which involves SCWA's contribution of 2,700 AF of groundwater substitution transfer water in 3 out of 8 years. SCWA will discontinue use of City of Sacramento surface

water and rely on groundwater supplies to make this water available so that there is no net gain or loss from the system. SCWA is also working on an additional partnership with the City of Sacramento to provide non-firm surface water flow to expand conjunctive use into SCWA groundwater only service areas. SCWA is not relying on either of these supplies to ensure water supply availability in this UWMP therefore they are not discussed further.

1.5.2 Permitting for Ocean Desalination Projects

Published in 2022, *California's Water Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future* updates state priorities to address water supply shortages due to long-term drought and the accelerating impacts of climate change, including identifying opportunities to access new water sources such as ocean desalination. To streamline permitting for ocean desalination projects, the *Seawater Desalination Siting and Streamlining Report to Expedite Permitting* recommends that UWMPs clearly demonstrate the need for future or proposed ocean desalination projects.

As discussed in Section 6 and Section 7, SCWA has sufficient water supplies available to meet projected demands through the 2050 planning horizon and does not anticipate the need for an ocean desalination project. Therefore, SCWA will not pursue ocean desalination to augment its supply portfolio.

2 PLAN PREPARATION

This section discusses the type of Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) prepared by the Sacramento County Water Authority (SCWA) and includes information that apply throughout the UWMP. It also summarizes the coordination and outreach during the UWMP development.

2.1 Basis for Preparing the UWMP

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***California Health and Safety Code §116275***

(h) "Public Water System" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

An urban water supplier is defined in California Water Code (CWC) §10617 as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). An urban retail water supplier is defined in CWC §10608.12 as 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 (AF) of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes. An urban wholesale water supplier is defined in CWC §10608.12 as a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 AF of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

The SCWA operates the eight Public Water Systems (PWSs) listed in **Table 2-1**, within its seven water service areas in Zone 41. PWSs are the systems that provide drinking water for human consumption and are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW). The SWRCB requires that water agencies report water use and other relevant PWS information via the electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program. These data are used by the state to determine, among other things, whether an urban retail water supplier has reached the threshold for submitting a

UWMP. As shown in **Table 2-1**, in 2025 SCWA provided 39,370 AF of water to 65,198 end-user connections and provided 2,554 AF of wholesale water (**Table 4-3**). SCWA is therefore subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act as a retail water supplier. Additionally, SCWA has elected to prepare and submit wholesale supplier information to inform internal planning and regional coordination.

Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems (DWR Table 2-1 R)

PWS Number[e]	PWS Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied[a] 2025 (AF)
CA3400101	Hood Water Maintenance District	76	50
CA3400106	East Walnut Grove	165	57
CA3400156	Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District	31	18
CA3400173	Northgate 880	302	1,074
CA3410002	SCWA-Arden Park Vista	2,299	3,100
CA3410029	SCWA Laguna/Vineyard[b]	52,241	29,109
CA3410704	SCWA Mather-Sunrise[c]	10,011	5,577
CA3400473	Metro Air Park	73	385
	Total[d]	**65,198**	**39,370**

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet; PWS = Public Water System; UWMP = Urban Water Management Plan

(a) The Volume of Water Supplied consists of metered consumption delivered to customers and estimated Non-Revenue Water (NRW). NRW includes Unbilled Authorized Consumption, Apparent Losses, and Real Losses, and is calculated as the difference between production data and metered consumption. NRW estimates may be updated based on the results of the 2025 water loss audit report, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

(b) SCWA Laguna/Vineyard is part of the SCWA Zone 40 Central Service Area (CSA) and South Service Area (SSA).

(c) SCWA Mather-Sunrise is part of the SCWA Zone 40 North Service Area (NSA).

(d) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(e) There has not been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP.

2.2 Individual or Regional Plan

Urban water suppliers may elect to prepare individual or regional UWMPs. The SCWA has elected to prepare an individual UWMP (**Table 2-2**). Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 individually or as a member of a "Regional Alliance." As described in Section 5, SCWA is not a member of a Regional Alliance and this UWMP provides information on SCWA's compliance with SB X7-7 as an individual urban retail water supplier.

Table 2-2 Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2)

	Type of Plan	Name of RUWMP
☒	Individual UWMP	N/A
☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	N/A
☐	RUWMP	N/A

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

☑ ***CWC §10608.20***

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

Per CWC §10617, SCWA is an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AF of water annually. SCWA is therefore obligated under CWC §10621(f) to develop and submit a UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026. As identified in **Table 2-3**, SCWA is an urban retail water supplier, as defined by CWC §10608.12 and §10617, and is electively submitting the UWMP as a wholesale water supplier.

Annual volumes of water reported in this UWMP are measured in AF and are reported on a calendar year basis (**Table 2-3**). Water use and planning data reported in this UWMP for calendar year 2025 cover the full twelve months of the year, as required by the UWMP Guidelines.

Table 2-3 Supplier Identification (DWR Table 2-3)

	Type of Supplier
☒	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☒	Supplier is a retail supplier
	Fiscal or Calendar Year
☒	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
	Units of measure used in UWMP
Unit	**AF**

2.4 Standard Submittal Tables and Alignment with UWMP Act Requirements

The Plan has been prepared in general accordance with the format suggested in DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Text from the UWMP Act has been included in text boxes at the beginning of relevant sections of this UWMP. The information presented in the respective UWMP sections, and the associated text, figures, and charts are collectively intended to fulfill the requirements of that subsection of the UWMP Act. To the extent practicable, supporting documentation has also been provided in **Appendices A**

through **E**. Other sources for the information contained herein are provided in the references section of the document.

Per CWC §10644(a)(2), selected information for the UWMP updates must be presented in standardized tables for electronic submittal to DWR. Text and tables in the main body of the UWMP document have been cross-referenced to the companion DWR tables. UWMP preparers are also requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and other community organizations in the region is an important part of preparing a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). This section identifies the agencies and organizations SCWA sought to coordinate with during the preparation of this Plan.

2.5.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

☑ ***CWC §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).

The SCWA derives a portion of its water from the City of Sacramento, Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and California American Water Company – Sacramento District (Cal-Am Sacramento District; **Table 2-4**), and provides wholesale water to the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD; **Table 2-5**), Cal-Am Sacramento District (Security Park), and intermittently to the City of Sacramento (discussed further in Section 6.7). Deliveries to the City of Sacramento are not reflected in this UWMP as they are intermittent and part of an interagency water supply sharing agreement that periodically has water moving between the City of Sacramento and the SCWA to facilitate a variety of activities, including facilitating recent groundwater substitution transfers and the previously mentioned ARTESIAN agreement.

Urban retail water suppliers relying on one or more wholesalers for water supply are required to provide these wholesalers with information regarding projected water supply and demand. The SCWA coordinated with the City of Sacramento, GSWC, Cal-Am Sacramento District, and EGWD to ensure alignment of demand and supply projections presented in this UWMP.

Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4 R)

The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631 (h).
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Golden State Water Company
California American Water Company - Sacramento District
City of Sacramento

NOTES:
Deliveries to the City of Sacramento are not reflected in this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as they are intermittent and part of an interagency water supply sharing agreement that periodically has water moving between the City and the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA).

Table 2-5 Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4 W)

Water Supplier Name
Elk Grove Water District
California American Water Company – Sacramento District

NOTES:
Retail and wholesale information was also exchanged with the City of Sacramento.
Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with Water Code Section 10631.

2.5.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §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 SCWA coordinated with other regional entities during preparation of this UWMP to ensure that data and issues are presented accurately, including:

- The Regional Water Authority (RWA), a joint powers authority of which SCWA is a member, was formed by water purveyors in the Sacramento region to have a unified approach to addressing regional water issues. RWA serves and represents member agencies in the greater Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado counties and provides regional coordination to enhance water management practices, implement water use efficiency programs, support legislative advocacy, coordinate drought response, and advance groundwater sustainability efforts.
- The Sacramento Water Forum (Water Forum), a regional partnership of water providers, local governments, business leaders, environmental organizations, and community stakeholders, of which SCWA is a signatory and active participant, coordinates groundwater management and surface water diversions to achieve long-term water supply reliability while protecting the environmental resources of the lower American River.

- The Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA), the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) in which SCWA participates within the North American Subbasin (NASb), is a joint powers authority responsible for managing, protecting, and sustainably using groundwater resources in Sacramento County north of the American River. Consistent with the Water Forum Agreement, SGA coordinates regional groundwater management for the benefit of water users and in coordination with other water management entities. The SGA was formed through a joint powers agreement among the cities of Citrus Heights, Folsom, and Sacramento and the County of Sacramento and is governed by a Board of Directors representing sixteen water agencies and other regional groundwater users.
- The Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA), the GSA which SCWA is part of within the South American Subbasin (SASb), is a joint powers authority that brings together a broad coalition of public agencies, agricultural interests, water providers, and other stakeholders to coordinate regional groundwater management. The SCGA derives its authority from a joint powers agreement executed by the cities of Sacramento, Elk Grove, Folsom, and Rancho Cordova, and the County of Sacramento. The member agencies elected to cooperatively manage the basin through a governing board of directors comprised of representatives from 12 water agencies and other water users within the region.

This Plan has also been prepared in close coordination with the Sacramento County planning departments and has been integrated with SCWA's other planning efforts (e.g., SCWA's Zone 40 Water Supply Infrastructure Plan [WSIP]/Water Supply Master Plan [WSMP] update). The SCWA considered planning information from the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), which develops regional growth forecasts in coordination with the 28 cities in the greater Sacramento Area. These forecasts were reviewed to inform the growth assumptions underlying the UWMP demand projections for the applicable service areas and are consistent with local land use plans. Accordingly, SCWA's UWMP is consistent with the regional planning documents (e.g., local general plans and GSPs).

2.5.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §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 SCWA provided notice to the entities and communities it serves more than 60 days prior to the public hearing [[to be held on June 16, 2026]], informing them that the UWMP was going to be reviewed and updated. As a courtesy, SCWA also provided a 60-Day Notice to regional entities described in Section 2.5.2 due to geographical proximity and to promote regional alignment in water management. Entities that received the 60-Day Notice are listed in Section 10 **(Table 10-1),** and copies of correspondence are provided in **Appendix B**.

The SCWA also sought public participation and notified the public of its intent to adopt its UWMP through a public hearing and notices to members of the community. Through these notices, SCWA encouraged participation of diverse members of the community in development of the UWMP and WSCP. Additional information on public participation, including information on notifications, is provided in Section 10 and in **Appendix C.**

3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

This section provides a description of the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) Zone 41 service areas and water systems, including climate, population, demographics, and land uses to support understanding various elements of water supply and demand.

3.1 General Description

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier…

The SCWA Zone 41 service areas are located in Sacramento County in the northern part of California's Central Valley, east of the San Francisco Bay Area along the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers. Sacramento County stretches from the Sacramento River on the west to the base of the Sierra Foothills on the east and covers about 994 square miles. The northern portion of the county is dominated by the City of Sacramento whereas the southern portion is dominated by crop lands and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. SCWA's Zone 41 encompasses seven non-contiguous service areas including eight public water systems (PWSs; **Figure 3-1**):

1. East Walnut Grove Service Area (Walnut Grove; PWS No. CA3400106)
2. Hood Water Maintenance District Service Area (Hood; PWS No. CA3400101)
3. Northgate 880 Service Area (Northgate; PWS No. CA3400173)
4. SCWA-Arden Park Vista Service Area (Arden Park; PWS No. CA3410002)
5. Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District Service Area (Southwest Tract; PWS No. CA3400156)
6. Metro Air Park Service Area (Metro Air Park or Zone 50; PWS No. CA3400473)
7. Zone 40 Service Area:
    a. Zone 40 North Service Area (NSA; PWS SCWA Mather-Sunrise No. CA3410704)
    b. Zone 40 Central Service Area (CSA; PWS SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029)
    c. Zone 40 South Service Area (SSA; PWS SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029)

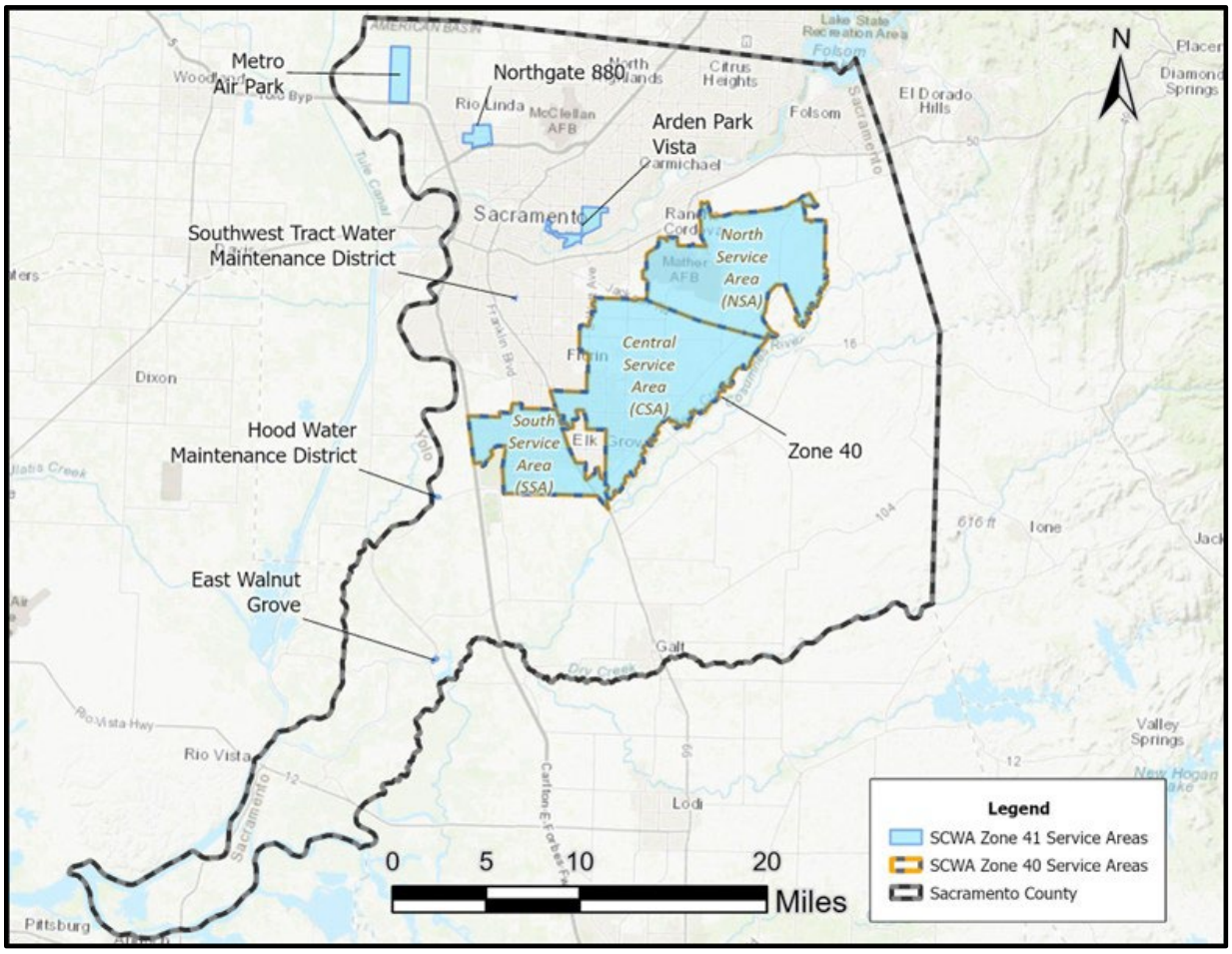

Figure 3-1 SCWA Zone 41 Location and Service Area Boundaries

3.1.1 Zone 40 Service Area

The Zone 40 service area is the largest area served by SCWA (approximately 80,680 acres), includes two PWSs, and includes SCWA's largest capital infrastructure and portions of the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD). The service area consists of interconnected facilities that enable operation of a diverse water supply portfolio. For operational purposes, the Zone 40 service area is divided into three smaller service areas: NSA, CSA, and SSA.

North Service Area (NSA)

The NSA encompasses approximately 30,470 acres south of the American River, includes a portion of the City of Rancho Cordova, and is served by the SCWA Mather-Sunrise PWS (PWS No. CA3410704). Historically, the NSA was supplied exclusively by groundwater from seven wells. In recent years, SCWA has supplied surface water, including purchased water from the Golden State Water Company (GSWC) to the NSA from the Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant (VSWTP), as part of the SCWA's conjunctive use program. The NSA is the least-developed of the three Zone 40 service areas, with currently less than 10% of the NSA projected build out population. This service area includes the old Mather and Sunrise Corridor water systems. The SCWA assumed ownership of the Mather Corridor water system shortly after the County of Sacramento took over Mather Air Force Base after it was decommissioned by the United States Air Force in the mid-1990s. The SCWA was asked to take ownership and provide water service to the Sunrise Corridor water system after the system was constructed through an assessment district in the

late 1980's. Most of the land within the NSA boundary is rural and undeveloped, and significant growth (90% increase in population) is anticipated over the next 50 years, with full build out expected in 2075.

Central Service Area (CSA)

The CSA encompasses approximately 36,230 acres south of the NSA, includes a portion of the City of Elk Grove, and is served by the SCWA Laguna/Vineyard PWS (PWS No. CA3410029). The CSA is supplied by surface water from the VSWTP and groundwater from 18 active wells. The CSA is partially developed with approximately 38% of the CSA projected build out population. The SCWA provides wholesale water to EGWD within the CSA. This service area includes the old Grantline-99 water system, as well as the newer Vineyard, Vineyard Springs, and North Vineyard Station water systems. The CSA is predominately residential with a small number of commercial and institutional customers and a large rural component to the east. Significant growth (62% increase in population) is anticipated over the next 35 years, with full build out expected in 2060.

South Service Area (SSA)

The SSA encompasses approximately 13,980 acres south of the CSA and to the west of Highway 99 and is also served by the SCWA Laguna/Vineyard PWS (PWS No. CA3410029). The SSA is the most developed of the three service areas, with currently nearly 90% of the projected SSA build-out population. The SSA is supplied by a mix of surface water from the VSWTP and/or City of Sacramento, groundwater from 20 active wells, and recycled water from Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer; formerly known as the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District [SRCSD]). The surface water from the VSWTP is conveyed through the CSA and treated surface water from the City of Sacramento is conveyed through the Franklin Intertie. This service area currently supplies the Laguna, East Franklin, and Laguna Ridge areas. The SSA is predominantly residential with some commercial and institutional customers with full build out of SSA expected in 2051.

3.1.2 Arden Park Vista Service Area (Arden Park)

The Arden Park service area encompasses approximately 1,385 acres located north of the American River and east of the City of Sacramento and is served by the SCWA Arden Park PWS (PWS No. CA3410002). The Arden Park service area water system is supplied by 10 active wells and has the ability to purchase water from adjacent agencies, if necessary, through interconnections with the City of Sacramento and Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD). The water system originated with the development of the Sierra Oaks and Arden Park neighborhoods approximately 80 years ago and historically operated as an unmetered system. SCWA is currently in the process of installing meters on customer accounts throughout this service area, with completion anticipated in late 2026. The service area predominantly consists of single-family residential customers.

3.1.3 Metro Air Park Service Area (Metro Air Park or Zone 50)

The Metro Air Park service area encompasses approximately 1,910 acres located in the northern part of Sacramento County, eight miles northwest of the City of Sacramento, and directly adjacent to the east side of the Sacramento International Airport and is served by the Metro Air Park PWS (PWS No. CA3400473). This area is a planned 1,320 acre industrial and business park serving as a major regional hub for logistics, manufacturing, and high-tech commercial development, with multiple planned hotels. The water supply for this service area is purchased from the City of Sacramento. As this area has no residential or institutional uses, demand patterns are different than typical service areas.

3.1.4 Northgate 880 Service Area (Northgate)

The Northgate service area encompasses approximately 870 acres located east of Highway 5 and north of Highway 80 and is served by the Northgate PWS (PWS No. CA3400173). This service area is isolated from the other SCWA service areas and its water system is supplied by six active wells. The service area consists of all non-residential commercial and industrial customers and is nearly built out.

3.1.5 Hood Water Maintenance District Service Area (Hood)

The Hood service area encompasses approximately 40 acres located in the southern part of Sacramento County along the east side of the Sacramento River and is served by the Hood PWS (PWS No. CA3400101). This service area is isolated from other SCWA service areas and its water system is supplied by two active wells. The service area consists of mostly residential customers with a few commercial customers. The SCWA took over operation and maintenance of this water system in the 1970s.

3.1.6 East Walnut Grove Service Area (Walnut Grove)

The Walnut Grove service area encompasses approximately 34 acres located in the southern part of Sacramento County along the east side of the Sacramento River within the town of Walnut Grove and is served by the Walnut Grove PWS (PWS No. CA3400106). Water is supplied from one active well. Service is provided to just over 100 residential and 30 commercial customers, with additional services for a few institutional users and park landscaping. The SCWA took over operation and maintenance of this water system in 2002.

3.1.7 Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District Service Area (Southwest Tract)

The Southwest Tract service area encompasses 9.0 acres located in central Sacramento County, south of the American River, near Fruitridge Road and Stockton Boulevard and is served by the Southwest Tract PWS (PWS No. CA3400156). Southwest Tract is a small service area where SCWA operates and maintains the distribution system, but the water is supplied by the California American Water Company – Sacramento District (Cal-Am Sacramento District). The Southwest Tract service area does not use any water produced by SCWA. The original water supply agreement was between Fruitridge Vista Water Company (FVWC) and the Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District (Southwest Tract), which later was annexed to SCWA, and was adopted on March 2, 1970. In the agreement, the Southwest Tract agreed to buy water from FVWC and to sell water to SCWA to satisfy the water supply needs for the parcels within the Southwest Tract service area. The Southwest Tract agreed to maintain its own mains, hydrants, and services, and to let the FVWC transmit water through the Southwest Tract mains to certain parcels east of the Southwest Tract. This agreement was subsequently assumed by Cal-Am Sacramento District, which is now serving the Southwest Tract area.

3.2 Service Area Climate

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, …"climate…"

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(b)(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.

The SCWA's service area is located within a region characterized by a Mediterranean climate with cool, humid winters and warm, dry summers. Based on data downloaded from the Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slope Model (PRISM) for 1989 – 2025, most rainfall occurs between October

and April (see **Figure 3-2** and **Table 3-1**). On average, the Sacramento area, including the SCWA service areas, receives 19.1 inches of rainfall annually. Maximum daily air temperature averages 91 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) during the summer months, and average winter lows between the 30s and 40s. The average reference evapotranspiration (ETo) for the region is 53.7 inches per year.

Other climate characteristics include frequent tule fog during the rainy season, caused by high relative humidity following rainfall and rapid nighttime cooling. Temperature inversions, typical of the Sacramento Valley, can trap the fog for days or even weeks. Snow is uncommon; however, cold fronts can occasionally bring freezing temperatures and small amounts of snow or ice. Fall typically begins warm and dry and becomes cooler, wetter, and foggier as the season progresses. In spring, the final rain events generally occur in late April or early May.

Table 3-1 Climate Characteristics

Month	Average Min (°F)	Temperature[(a)] Max (°F)	Standard Average ETo (inches)[(b)]	Average Rainfall[(a)] (inches)
January	40	56	1.4	3.8
February	42	61	2.2	3.6
March	45	66	3.5	2.8
April	48	72	5.4	1.3
May	52	80	6.8	0.7
June	57	88	7.8	0.2
July	60	93	8.0	0.0
August	59	92	6.9	0.0
September	57	88	5.1	0.2
October	51	79	3.7	1.0
November	43	65	1.8	1.8
December	39	56	1.1	3.7
Annual	**49**	**75**	**53.7**	**19.1**

References:

(a) Average temperature and rainfall data were obtained from PRISM Time Series Data (1989-2025), 2025 (https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer).

(b) Reference evapotranspiration data for Verona station #235 is from CIMIS Report (2012-2025), 2025. (https://cimis.water.ca.gov/WSNReportCriteria.aspx#).

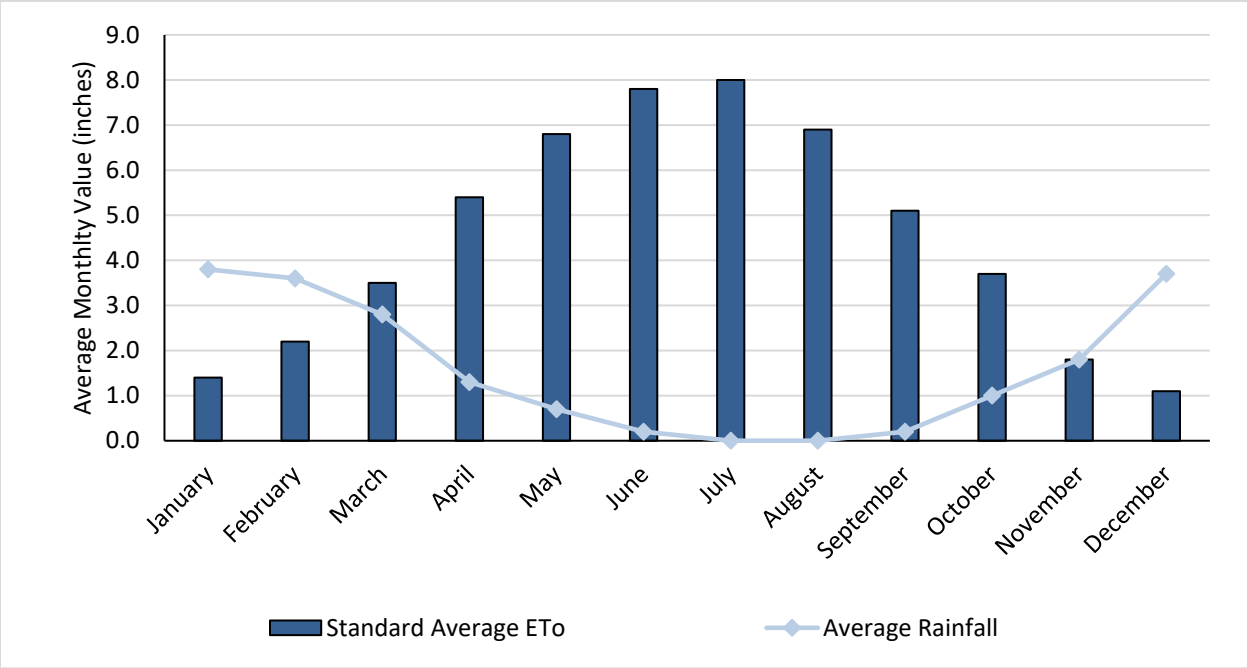

Figure 3-2 Average Monthly Climatic Conditions

3.2.1 Climate Change

According to the Cal-Adapt tool, future projections for SCWA's service area using Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) downscaled Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) model indicate an average increase in temperature of 3.9°F for medium emissions (Representative Concentration Pathway [RCP] 4.5) models and 7.8°F for high emissions (RCP 8.5) models by 2064 **(Figure 3-3)**.

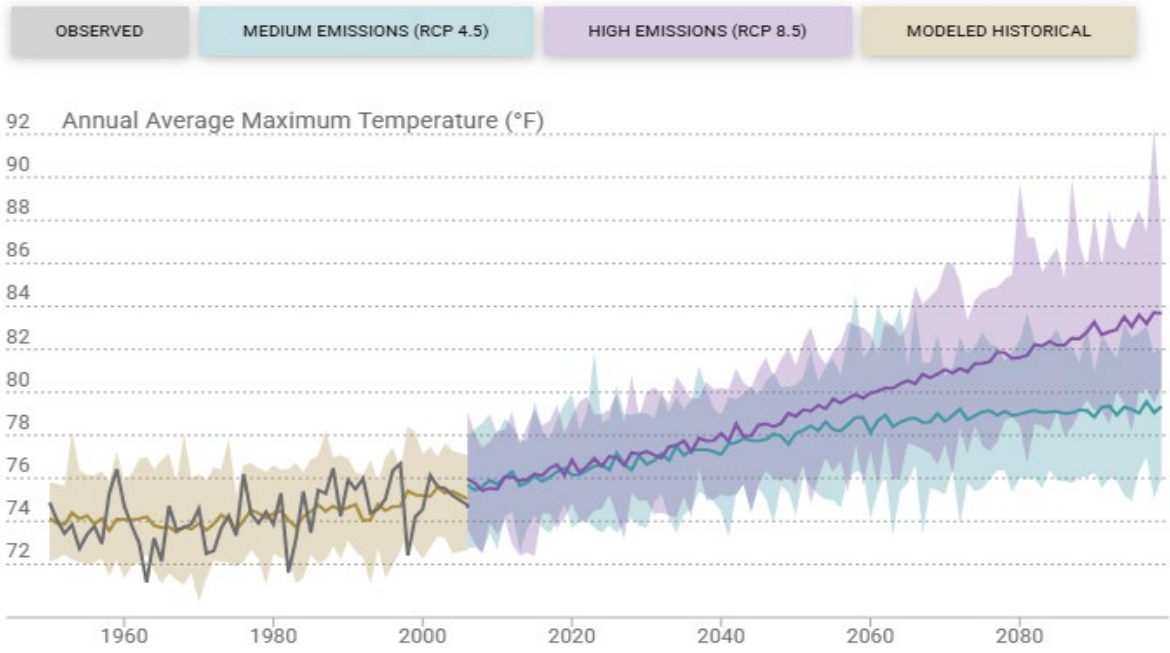

Figure 3-3 Observed and Forecasted Temperature for SCWA's Service Area

3.2.2 Climate Change Considerations in UWMP

Section 4 discusses potential climate change impacts on water demands, and Section 6 discusses potential climate change impacts on supplies. Pursuant to CWC requirements and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, this Plan incorporates climate change considerations into following relevant sections:

- Section 3 - Service Area Description
- Section 4 - Water Use Characterization
- Section 6 - Normal Year Water Supply Characterization
- Section 7 - Water Supply Reliability Assessment

Planned actions to address noted vulnerabilities from the climate change assessment include decreasing urban per capita water demand and continuing to advance supply management strategies such as conjunctive use, recycled water use, and interconnections between adjacent water purveyors. SCWA will update this UWMP every five years and utilize the latest available data to plan for climate change effects. The United State Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) completed the Sacramento and San Joaquin Basins Study (USBR, 2016) that evaluates the potential impacts of climate and socioeconomic changes. The evaluation concluded that unmet water demands would increase slightly in the Sacramento River watershed. Unmet demands represent the gap between supplies and demands. No specific conclusions were made regarding the impacts of climate change on the specific availability of CVP supplies.

3.3 Service Area Population and Demographics

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population … 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 SCWA's current and projected service area population are shown in **Table 3-2** and **Figure 3-4** in five-year increments through 2050. The total population in SCWA's Zone 41 was 212,273 in 2025. By 2050, the population is expected to be 312,475, which represents a 1.56% average annual growth rate.

SCWA does not substantially overlap (>95%) with city boundaries; therefore the 2025 population was estimated using the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) recommended persons-per-connection method. The persons-per-connection factor was derived from 2020 United States Census Bureau data and the number of active SCWA connections in 2020 and then applied to the current (2025) number of active SCWA connections.

The following assumptions were used to estimate projected populations for each SCWA service area:

- Walnut Grove (PWS No. CA3400106): Slight increase in population between 2025 and 2030 to include six new planned residential connections.
- Hood (PWS No. CA3400101): No projected increase in population as the service area is already at full build-out.
- Northgate (PWS No. CA3400173): No projected population as the service area has no plans for residential developments.

- Arden Park (PWS No. CA3410002): Growth expected at the same pace as the overall Sacramento region. Population projections were estimated utilizing the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) population growth factors (0.841% annual growth rate between 2020 and 2035, and 0.54% annual growth rate between 2035 and 2050).
- Southwest Tract (PWS No. CA3400156): No projected increase in population as the service area is already at full build-out.
- Metro Air Park (PWS No. CA3400473): No projected population as the service area has no plans for residential developments.
- Zone 40 Service Area
    - NSA (PWS No. CA3410704): Significant residential growth is expected in this service area. Based on preliminary buildout assumptions the population is projected to increase at an average annual growth rate of approximately 2.8%.
    - CSA (PWS No. CA3410029): Significant residential growth is expected in this service area. Based on preliminary buildout assumptions the population is projected to increase at an average annual growth rate of approximately 2.8%.
    - SSA (PWS No. CA3410029): Less residential growth is expected in this service area, as it is approaching full build-out. Based on preliminary buildout assumptions, the population is projected to increase at an average annual growth rate of approximately 0.5%.

Current and projected population for SCWA's wholesale suppliers are included in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-2 Retail: Population - Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1 R)

Population Served[c]	2025[b]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
Zone 40 - NSA	*28,014*	*32,162*	*36,924*	*42,391*	*48,667*	*55,873*
Zone 40 - CSA	*55,261*	*63,443*	*72,836*	*83,621*	*96,002*	*110,216*
Zone 40 - SSA	*117,429*	*120,394*	*123,435*	*126,551*	*129,747*	*133,023*
Zone 40 (Total)	200,704	215,999	233,195	252,563	274,416	299,113
Arden Park	9,901	10,324	10,766	11,060	11,362	11,672
Metro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northgate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hood	242	242	242	242	242	242
Walnut Grove	667	690	690	690	690	690
Southwest Tract	759	759	759	759	759	759
SCWA TOTAL[a]	**212,273**	**228,014**	**245,652**	**265,314**	**287,469**	**312,475**

NOTES:

(a) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(b) 2025 population estimated using the persons-per-connection method.

(c) Refer to Section 3.3 for population projection assumptions for each SCWA service area.

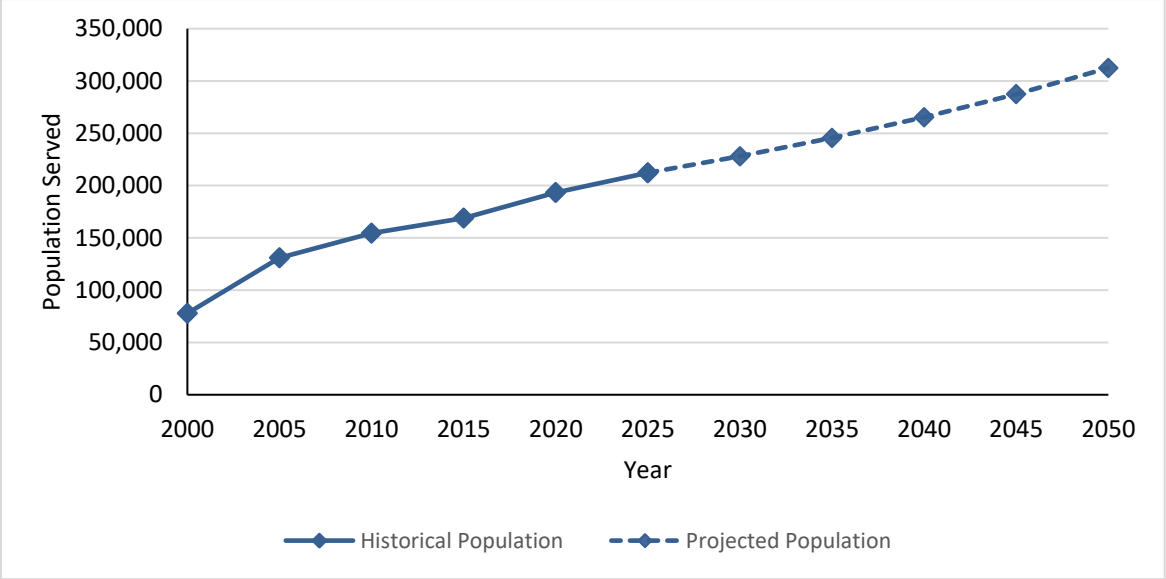

Figure 3-4 Population – Historical, Current, and Projected

Table 3-3 Wholesale: Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1 W)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
EGWD[(a)]	44,254	45,745	48,440	48,540	48,744	49,052
Cal-Am Sacramento District (Security Park)[(b)]	169	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423

NOTES:

(a) Elk Grove Water District (EGWD): Preliminary estimates that may be revised

(b) California American Company Sacramento District (Cal-Am Sacramento District): Population only for Security Park District; Population based on service connections and 3.3. people per connection; Assumes Rio Del Oro development adds 380 connections in 2030.

3.3.1 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Other demographic factors affecting water management planning include uncertainty in forecasting future population growth and per capita water use. Population growth will be dependent on the buildout of Zone 40; the build out of Zone 40 has been slower than originally anticipated. In addition, adoption of the 2020 per capita demand targets in 2010 and the statewide conservation mandates issued by Governor Brown in 2015 during the drought contributed to a substantial decline in per capita water use. These uncertainties in both population projections and per capita demand are incorporated into SCWA's water management planning assumptions.

The SCWA service area remains one of the less-developed areas of Sacramento County, with land uses consisting primarily of residential, commercial, retail, light industrial, and agricultural uses. The City of Elk Grove, the largest city within the service area, supports a significant technology sector, including a major campus operated by Apple Inc. that employs approximately 5,000 people. Other major employment sectors include healthcare, education, and retail. A substantial portion of SCWA's residential population commutes to the greater Sacramento metropolitan area for employment. Given ongoing development within the Zone 40 and Metro Air Park service areas, continued residential and commercial growth is anticipated during the UWMP planning horizon through 2050.

3.4 Land Uses within Service Area

☑ ***CWC §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 primary land uses within the SCWA service areas include residential, commercial, retail, light industrial, and agricultural uses. While SCWA has several water service areas, the Zone 40 service area is the predominant area that has experienced growth and is expected to continue to grow significantly with primarily residential and commercial land uses. The Metro Air Park service area also anticipates significant growth with primarily commercial and industrial land uses, including planned hotels. All other SCWA service areas are either fully built out or nearing buildout and therefore land use changes are not expected.

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §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…

(d)(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(d)(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.

(d)(4)(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.

This section describes and quantifies Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA's) historical, current, and projected water uses through 2050. For the purposes of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the terms "water use" and "water demand" are used interchangeably.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

The SCWA's water demand is primarily potable, with some non-potable water uses. Over 98% of SCWA's total water demand is for potable uses throughout the seven service areas, and a small percentage is for non-potable uses within the Zone 40 South Service Area (SSA) service area. The SCWA operates a recycled water system to serve non-potable needs within the SSA. The recycled water system, which was brought online in May 2003, is currently delivering recycled water to the communities of Laguna West, Lakeside, and Stonelake in the Elk Grove and Laguna areas in the SSA to irrigate street medians, commercial landscaping, parks, and school sites. SCWA plans to increase non-potable water use over time. The sections below describe SCWA's potable and non-potable uses in more detail.

4.2 Water Use Sectors

☑ ***CWC §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:

(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.

Water use within SCWA's water service areas is measured using water meters installed at each customer account. Records of current and historical water use at each account are maintained by SCWA. Water use within SCWA's service areas is tracked and reported for the following sectors:

- **Single Family Residential**: Attached or detached dwelling units that are individually metered.
- **Multi-Family Residential**: Two or more dwelling units served by a common water meter (e.g., Apartments). Water use is predominately indoors; water for irrigation at multi-family sites is usually separately metered and accounted for in the irrigation sector.
- **Commercial**: Includes commercial customers (e.g., Common Areas, Gas Stations). Irrigation water use at these sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Industrial**: Includes industrial customers. Irrigation water use at these sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Institutional and Governmental**: Includes institutional customers (e.g., Government buildings, Hospitals, Schools, Churches).
- **Landscape**: Water meters used exclusively for outdoor uses associated with multi-family residential customers (i.e., homeowner associations [HOAs]) and other irrigation sites.

The SCWA's total water use is the sum of potable and non-potable water demands within its service areas. Total water use includes water consumed by metered accounts in the service areas (metered water use) and Non-Revenue Water (NRW), which includes authorized but unbilled uses and water loss within the systems. Water loss includes physical losses within the distribution system caused by seepage, leaks, and spills, as well as accounting losses due to meter inaccuracies, data handling errors, and unauthorized consumption. Water sold to other agencies is included in the wholesale tables throughout this UWMP.

4.3 Past and Current Water Demand

☑ *CWC §10631*

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use… based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

Past water demands inform an understanding of water use trends which are crucial for developing water use projections. **Figure 4-1** shows historical and current water use from 2021 through 2025, **Table 4-1** shows the 2025 actual water use for SCWA as a whole (Zone 41), and **Table 4-2** shows the 2025 actual water use per each service area. Total water use has generally increased between 2022 and 2025, reflecting the residential and commercial growth within the SCWA service areas. The total water use was 39,370 acre-feet (AF) in 2025. Single Family Residential water uses accounted for 55% of total demand in 2025, as shown in **Figure 4-2.** Non-potable recycled water accounted for 1% of water use in 2025. Almost all recycled water is currently used for landscape irrigation within the Zone 40 SSA service area. Detailed discussion of SCWA's recycled water program is provided in Section 6.5.

Table 4-3 summarizes SCWA's wholesale water use in 2025.

Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – SCWA (DWR Table 4-1 R)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)[c] [d]
Single Family		Potable	21,477
Multi-Family		Potable	919
Commercial		Potable	2,849
Industrial		Potable	551
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	719
Landscape		Potable	4,480
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	564
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	7,811
		Subtotal Potable	38,806
		Subtotal Non-Potable	564
		Total	**39,370**

NOTES:

(a) *RW = Recycled Water*

(b) *The Volume of Water Supplied consists of metered consumption delivered to customers and estimated Non-Revenue Water (NRW). NRW includes Unbilled Authorized Consumption, Apparent Losses, and Real Losses, and is calculated as the difference between production data and metered consumption. NRW estimates may be updated based on the results of the 2025 water loss audit report, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.*

(c) *Volume is in acre-feet (AF); Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

(d) ***Table 4-1** actual water use only includes SCWA retail water use; **Table 4-3** shows the volume of water sold to wholesalers.*

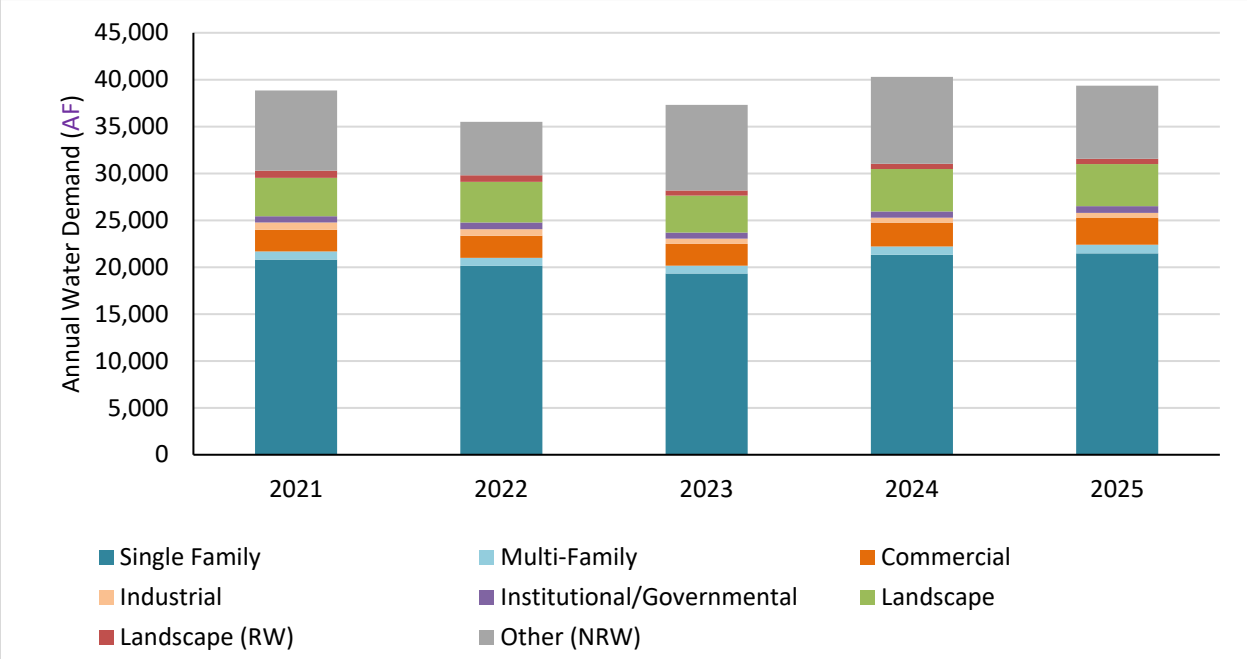

Figure 4-1 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water - 2021 – 2025 Actual

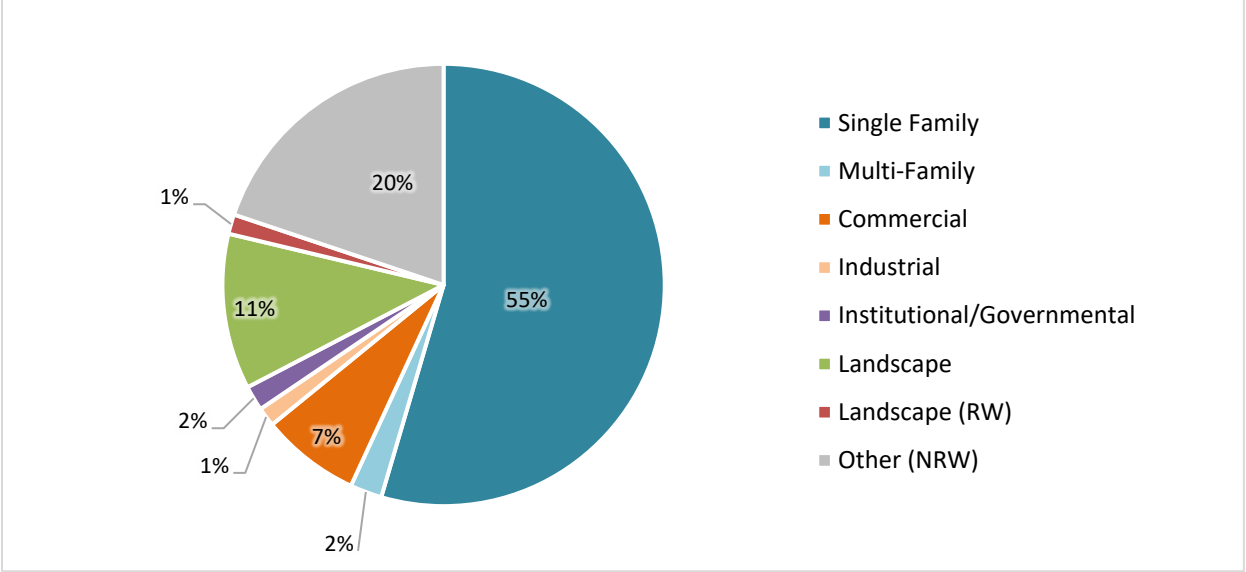

Figure 4-2 2025 Percentage of Total Water Demand by Sector

Table 4-2 2025 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – SCWA Service Areas

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)
Zone 40 – North Service Area (NSA)			
Single Family		Potable	3,033
Multi-Family		Potable	48
Commercial		Potable	529
Industrial		Potable	159
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	203
Landscape		Potable	728
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	877
		Subtotal Potable	5,577
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Zone 40 – NSA: Total[(c)]	5,577
Zone 40 – Central Service Area (CSA)			
Single Family		Potable	5,369
Multi-Family		Potable	126
Commercial		Potable	293
Industrial		Potable	88
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	120
Landscape		Potable	713
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	1,761
		Subtotal Potable	8,470
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Zone 40 – CSA: Total[(c)]	8,470

Table 4-2 2025 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – SCWA Service Areas (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)[d]
Zone 40 – South Service Area (SSA)			
Single Family		Potable	11,417
Multi-Family		Potable	633
Commercial		Potable	1,084
Industrial		Potable	245
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	342
Landscape		Potable	2,499
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	564
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	3,855
		Subtotal Potable	20,075
		Subtotal Non-Potable	564
		Zone 40 – SSA: Total[c]	20,639
Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)			
Single Family		Potable	19,819
Multi-Family		Potable	807
Commercial		Potable	1,906
Industrial		Potable	492
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	665
Landscape		Potable	3,940
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	564
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	6,493
		Subtotal Potable	34,122
		Subtotal Non-Potable	564
		Zone 40: Total[c]	**34,686**

Table 4-2 2025 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – SCWA Service Areas (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF) [(c)]
Arden Park			
Single Family		Potable	1,606
Multi-Family		Potable	94
Commercial		Potable	262
Industrial		Potable	0
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	25
Landscape		Potable	156
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	957
		Subtotal Potable	3,100
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Arden Park: Total	**3,100**
Metro Air Park			
Single Family		Potable	0
Multi-Family		Potable	0
Commercial		Potable	65
Industrial		Potable	0
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	0
Landscape		Potable	235
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	85
		Subtotal Potable	385
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Metro Air Park: Total	**385**

Table 4-2 2025 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – SCWA Service Areas (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF) [c]
Northgate			
Single Family		Potable	0
Multi-Family		Potable	0
Commercial		Potable	602
Industrial		Potable	59
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	26
Landscape		Potable	147
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	240
		Subtotal Potable	1,074
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Northgate: Total	**1,074**
Hood			
Single Family		Potable	23
Multi-Family		Potable	0
Commercial		Potable	8
Industrial		Potable	0
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	0
Landscape		Potable	0
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	19
		Subtotal Potable	50
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Hood: Total	**50**

Table 4-2 2025 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – SCWA Service Areas (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF) [c]
Walnut Grove			
Single Family		Potable	25
Multi-Family		Potable	9
Commercial		Potable	6
Industrial		Potable	0
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	1
Landscape		Potable	2
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	14
		Subtotal Potable	57
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Walnut Grove: Total[c]	**57**
Southwest Tract			
Single Family		Potable	4
Multi-Family		Potable	9
Commercial		Potable	0
Industrial		Potable	0
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	2
Landscape		Potable	0
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	3
		Subtotal Potable	18
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Southwest Tract: Total	**18**

NOTES:

(a) RW = Recycled Water

(b) The Volume of Water Supplied consists of metered consumption delivered to customers and estimated Non-Revenue Water (NRW). NRW includes Unbilled Authorized Consumption, Apparent Losses, and Real Losses, and is calculated as the difference between production data and metered consumption. NRW estimates may be updated based on the results of the 2025 water loss audit report, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

(c) Volumes are in acre-feet (AF); Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 4-3 Wholesale: Total Uses – 2025 Actual (DWR Table 4-1 W)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)
Sales to other agencies	EGWD	Potable	2,547
Sales to other agencies	Cal-Am Sacramento District	Potable	7
		Subtotal Potable	2,554
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		WHOLESALE Total	**2,554**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
EGWD = Elk Grove Water District
Cal-Am Sacramento District = California American Water Company Sacramento District
*(a) **Table 4-3** shows the volume of water sold to wholesalers; **Table 4-1** actual water use only includes retail water use.*

The SCWA's Zone 41 per capita water use, in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), decreased between 2021 and 2022 and has slightly increased since, as shown in **Table 4-4**. Factors that have contributed to this trend include an increase in non-residential water uses (e.g., due to new commercial development), resulting in total demand increasing at a faster rate than population, and a rebound in demand following the 2021-2022 drought period.

Table 4-4 SCWA Historical Total and Per Capita Water Demand

Year	Total Water Demand (AF)	Potable Water Demand (AF)	Service Area Population	Per-Capita Potable Water Use (GPCD)
2021	38,856	38,092	197,175	172
2022	35,500	34,810	200,949	155
2023	37,320	36,764	204,724	160
2024	40,307	39,743	208,498	170
2025	39,370	38,806	212,273	163

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
GPCD = gallons per capita per day

4.4 Distribution System Water Loss

☑ ***CWC §10631(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.

Water loss is the sum of apparent and real losses. Apparent loss is associated with metering inaccuracies, billing and administrative errors, and unauthorized uses. Real loss is associated with physical loss of water through line breaks, leaks and seeps, and overflows of storage tanks. Since 2016, urban retail water suppliers have been required under CWC §10608.34 and California Code of Regulations (CCR) §638.1 et seq to quantify distribution system water losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software (referred to as "water loss audit reports"). The total water loss (apparent and real losses) along with authorized unmetered uses (e.g., system flushing and firefighting) reported in the Public Water System (PWS) water loss audit reports are included as "Other (NRW)" demands in **Table 4-1** and **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-5 summarizes the water loss audit reports submitted to DWR for each PWS in SCWA's service areas since 2021. The water loss audit reports are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.[3] The 2025 water loss audit report for each SCWA PWS will be available at the end of 2026.

[3] DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans

Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-5 R)

PWS ID # Reported in DWR Table 2-1R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Hood Water Maintenance District CA3400101	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
East Walnut Grove CA3400106	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District CA3400156	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
Northgate 880 CA3400173	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
SCWA – Arden Park Vista CA3410002	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
SCWA – Laguna/Vineyard CA3410029	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-5 R) (Continued)

PWS ID # Reported in DWR Table 2-1R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
SCWA – Mather-Sunrise CA3410704	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
Metro Air Park CA3400473	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

NOTES:
DWR = California Department of Water Resources; PWS = Public Water System
Submitted water loss audit reports are available at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans.

In 2022, the SWRCB adopted water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers, aiming for a significant long-term reduction in real losses. Effective starting in 2023, the SWRCB established individual volumetric standards for each urban retail water supplier, calculated to reflect the life-cycle cost-effective level of water loss based on specific system characteristics. While annual reporting is ongoing, suppliers will be required to start meeting individual volumetric loss standards over a three-year period, with full compliance required by January 1, 2028. These standards constitute the water loss component of the Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulatory framework (SWRCB, 2022).

CWC §10631 (3)(c) requires that this UWMP demonstrate whether SCWA has met the distribution loss standards enacted by the SWRCB pursuant to CWC §10608.34. **Table 4-6** demonstrates SCWA's progress towards meeting the 2028 water loss standard. The SWRCB has identified that four of SCWA's PWSs are subject to the 2028 water loss standard; therefore, only these four systems are included in **Table 4-6**. The SCWA's PWSs have not yet met their water loss standards but plan to meet them by the 2028 deadline.

Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR 4-6 R)

PWS ID[(a)]	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day (SWRCB Standard)	Units for Real Water Loss (SWRCB Standard)	Number of Units (Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit)	Volume of Total Real Loss (AF; Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit)	Real Water Loss per Unit per Day (Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit)	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day (SWRCB Standard)	Units for Apparent Water Loss (SWRCB Standard)	Number of Connections (Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit)	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (AF; Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit)	Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day (Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit)
Northgate 880 CA3400173	326.8	GPMD	299	223.7	667.9	53.2	GPSCD	299	21.3	63.6
SCWA – Arden Park Vista CA3410002	15	GPSCD	3,088	763.5	220.7	3.5	GPSCD	299	21.3	63.6
SCWA – Laguna/ Vineyard CA3410029	15.4	GPSCD	53,520	4,461.7	74.4	7.5	GPSCD	53,520	601	10.0
SCWA – Mather Sunrise CA3410704	17.3	GPSCD	9,633	1,840	170.5	8.7	GPSCD	9,633	117	10.8

NOTES:

AF = Acre-feet
AWWA = American Water Works Association
GPMD = Gallons per mile of main per day
GPSCD = Gallons per service connection per day
PWS = Public Water System
SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
(a) The SWRCB Calculated a Water Loss Standard for these PWSs.

4.5 Projected Water Demand

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, … projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

(d)(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

☑ ***CWC §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 requirements 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.

☑ ***CWC §10633***

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water...and shall include all of the following:...

(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...

☑ ***CWC §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.

Future water demands within the SCWA's service areas are projected by combining forecasts of future water connections with forecasts of expected water use per connection. The forecasts of future water connections are aligned with population and housing growth projections from local planning efforts including the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) population growth factors and expected build out plans from SCWA's Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan (WSIP)/Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP) that is currently being updated.

4.5.1 Basis of Demand Projections

Projected water use associated with the expected growth within the service areas is estimated as a function of expected water connection growth and a forecast of average water use per connection for each of the use types shown in the table. Baseline forecasts of expected use per connection are calibrated to average usage for the previous three years. All growths are assumed to be linear from 2025 to build out unless otherwise noted to take a conservative approach to demand projections. As previously stated, SCWA is currently revising its demand projections. While SCWA had hoped that the updated demand projections would be ready in time for this UWMP update, they are not. SCWA's data shows that customer growth has occurred at a higher rate than demand growth over the last decade. Given this data, using a

straight-line projection to estimate demand growth is likely to overestimate total water demands in the future. Overestimation of total demand is the most conservative approach to ensuring water supply availability and is therefore the approach used in this UWMP.

SCWA has also requested an additional 12,000 AF of demand between institutional and industrial users. This demand doesn't follow the straight-line projection but is in response to many high-water demand development requests. For simplicity this UWMP allocates this additional future development supply proportionally across the 25-year period.

Below summarizes the assumptions used for estimating projected water connections for each SCWA service area:

- Walnut Grove (PWS No. CA3400106): Water connection growth in this service area reflects population growth; there is a slight increase in water connections between 2025 and 2030 to include the six new planned residential connections.
- Hood (PWS No. CA3400101): Similar to the population projections, there is no expected residential growth in this service area as it is already at full build-out. There is a slight increase in commercial water connections to account for a planned hotel in this service area.
- Northgate (PWS No. CA3400173): Similar to the population projections, there is no expected growth in this service area, therefore it is assumed that the number of water connections will stay the same as 2025.
- Arden Park (PWS No. CA3410002): Similar to the population projections, this service area is expected to grow at the same pace as the overall Sacramento region. Water connections are assumed to grow linearly at the same rate as the SACOG growth factors (0.841% annual growth rate between 2020 and 2035, and 0.54% annual growth rate between 2035 and 2050).
- Southwest Tract (PWS No. CA3400156): Similar to the population projections, there is no expected growth in this service area as it is already at full build-out, therefore the number of connections will stay the same as 2025.
- Metro Air Park (PWS No. CA3400473): Based on local planning efforts, significant commercial and associated landscape growth is expected in this service area. It is expected that the number of water connections will increase linearly at an annual growth rate of 12%. There are no planned residential developments in this service area, therefore there are no residential water connections expected.
- Zone 40 Service Area
    - NSA (PWS. No. CA3410704): Water connection growth in this service area reflects population growth; significant residential growth is expected in this service area. Based on preliminary buildout assumptions, the number of water connections are projected to increase linearly at an average annual growth rate of approximately 2.8%, with full buildout of NSA expected to occur by 2075.
    - CSA (PWS No. CA3410029): Water connection growth in this service area reflects population growth; significant residential growth is expected in this service area. Based on preliminary buildout assumptions the number of water connections are projected to increase linearly at an average annual growth rate of approximately 2.8%, with full buildout of CSA expected to occur by 2060.
    - SSA (PWS No. CA3410029): Water connection growth in this service area reflects population growth; less residential growth is expected in this service area, as it is approaching full build-

out. Based on preliminary buildout assumptions, the number of water connections are projected to increase linearly at an average annual growth rate of approximately 0.5%, with full buildout of SSA expected to occur by 2051.

4.5.2 Projected Total Water Demand

Projected total potable and non-potable water demand (i.e., "gross water use") for SCWA Zone 41 is summarized in five-year increments by sector in **Table 4-7**, and further broken down by sector for each service area in **Table 4-8.** The SCWA's total water demand was 39,370 AF in 2025. By 2050, the total water demand is expected to be 72,324 AF (184% of 2025 demands), which represents a 2.5% annual increase compared to the total water demand in 2025. As shown in **Table 4-8**, and reflective of the demand projection assumptions, the greatest increase of demand is expected to occur in the Zone 40 and Metro Air Park service areas. Projected demands in the other service areas are expected to slightly increase from the 2025 demands or stay consistent with 2025 demands.

Table 4-9 reports SCWA's projected wholesale water demands. These demand projections were provided by EGWD and Cal-Am Sacramento District.

Table 4-7 SCWA Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Single Family		Potable	21,477	23,485	25,321	27,358	29,652	32,241
Multi-Family		Potable	919	2,043	3,095	4,141	5,189	6,237
Commercial		Potable	2,849	2,698	2,951	3,282	3,739	4,420
Industrial		Potable	551	1,779	1,825	1,875	1,933	1,998
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	719	1,948	2,005	2,070	2,143	2,222
Landscape		Potable	4,480	4,877	5,476	6,321	7,684	9,740
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	564	620	733	852	941	1,020
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	7,811	9,298	10,273	11,387	12,744	14,446
		Subtotal Potable	38,806	46,128	50,946	56,434	63,084	71,304
		Subtotal Non-Potable	564	620	733	852	941	1,020
		SCWA Zone 41 Total[(c)]	**39,370**	**46,748**	**51,679**	**57,286**	**64,025**	**72,324**

NOTES:

(a) RW = Recycled Water

(b) NRW = Non-Revenue Water (Unbilled Authorized Consumption, Apparent Losses, and Real Losses)

(c) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(d) AF = acre-feet

*(e) **Table 4-7** projected water use only includes retail water uses; **Table 4-9** shows projected water use of the wholesalers.*

Table 4-8 SCWA Service Area Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Zone 40: NSA								
Single Family		Potable	3,033	3,504	4,023	4,619	5,303	6,088
Multi-Family		Potable	48	703	1,468	2,232	2,997	3,761
Commercial		Potable	529	153	176	202	232	266
Industrial		Potable	159	893	919	948	982	1,021
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	203	928	959	994	1,034	1,081
Landscape		Potable	728	836	960	1,102	1,265	1,453
Landscape	RW	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW	Potable	877	1,590	1,927	2,288	2,677	3,098
		Subtotal Potable	*5,577*	*8,607*	*10,432*	*12,385*	*14,490*	*16,768*
		Subtotal Non-Potable	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
		Zone 40 – NSA: Total	*5,577*	*8,607*	*10,432*	*12,385*	*14,490*	*16,768*
Zone 40: CSA								
Single Family		Potable	5,369	6,385	7,330	8,416	9,662	11,092
Multi-Family		Potable	126	371	628	885	1,142	1,399
Commercial		Potable	293	326	374	430	493	566
Industrial		Potable	88	447	460	474	491	511
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	120	491	510	532	558	587
Landscape		Potable	713	847	972	1,116	1,281	1,471
Landscape	RW	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW	Potable	1,761	2,198	2,547	2,938	3,378	3,874
		Subtotal Potable	*8,470*	11,065	12,821	14,791	17,005	19,500
		Subtotal Non-Potable	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
		Zone 40 – CSA: Total	*8,470*	11,065	12,821	14,791	17,005	19,500

Table 4-8 SCWA Service Areas Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Zone 40: SSA								
Single Family		Potable	11,417	11,812	12,110	12,416	12,729	13,051
Multi-Family		Potable	633	645	662	678	696	713
Commercial		Potable	1,084	1,194	1,268	1,346	1,412	1,470
Industrial		Potable	245	380	387	394	401	407
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	342	469	475	482	488	490
Landscape		Potable	2,499	2,512	2,578	2,645	2,815	2,974
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	564	620	733	852	941	1,020
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	3,855	4,091	4,226	4,365	4,520	4,670
		Subtotal Potable	20,075	21,103	21,706	22,326	23,060	23,775
		Subtotal Non-Potable	564	620	733	852	941	1,020
		Zone 40 – NSA: Total	20,639	21,723	22,439	23,178	24,001	24,795
Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)								
Single Family		Potable	19,819	21,701	23,463	25,451	27,694	30,231
Multi-Family		Potable	807	1,719	2,758	3,795	4,834	5,873
Commercial		Potable	1,906	1,673	1,818	1,978	2,137	2,302
Industrial		Potable	492	1,720	1,766	1,816	1,874	1,939
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	665	1,888	1,944	2,008	2,080	2,158
Landscape		Potable	3,940	4,195	4,510	4,863	5,361	5,898
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	564	620	733	852	941	1,020
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	6,493	7,879	8,700	9,591	10,575	11,642
		Subtotal Potable	34,122	40,775	44,959	49,502	54,555	60,043
		Subtotal Non-Potable	564	620	733	852	941	1,020
		Zone 40: Total	**34,686**	**41,395**	**45,692**	**50,354**	**55,496**	**61,063**

Table 4-8 SCWA Service Areas Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Arden Park								
Single Family		Potable	1,606	1,730	1,804	1,853	1,904	1,956
Multi-Family		Potable	94	305	318	327	336	345
Commercial		Potable	262	284	296	304	313	321
Industrial		Potable	0	31	32	33	34	35
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	25	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape		Potable	156	170	177	182	187	192
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	957	998	1041	1069	1098	1,128
		Subtotal Potable	3,100	3,518	3,668	3,768	3,872	3,977
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Arden Park: Total	**3,100**	**3,518**	**3,668**	**3,768**	**3,872**	**3,977**
Metro Air Park								
Single Family		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Family		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial		Potable	65	122	215	378	667	1,175
Industrial		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape		Potable	235	363	640	1,127	1,987	3,501
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	85	145	256	451	795	1,400
		Subtotal Potable	385	630	1,111	1,956	3,449	6,076
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Metro Air Park: Total	**385**	**630**	**1,111**	**1,956**	**3,449**	**6,076**

Table 4-8 SCWA Service Areas Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Northgate								
Single Family		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Family		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial		Potable	602	602	602	602	602	602
Industrial		Potable	59	59	59	59	59	59
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	26	26	26	26	26	26
Landscape		Potable	147	147	147	147	147	147
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	240	240	240	240	240	240
		Subtotal Potable	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Northgate: Total	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**
Hood								
Single Family		Potable	23	23	23	23	23	23
Multi-Family		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial		Potable	8	10	13	13	13	13
Industrial		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape	RW[a]	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW[b]	Potable	19	19	19	19	19	19
		Subtotal Potable	50	52	55	55	55	55
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hood: Total	**50**	**52**	**55**	**55**	**55**	**55**

Table 4-8 SCWA Service Areas Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (Continued)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Walnut Grove								
Single Family		Potable	25	27	27	27	27	27
Multi-Family		Potable	9	10	10	10	10	10
Commercial		Potable	6	7	7	7	7	7
Industrial		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landscape		Potable	2	2	2	2	2	2
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	14	14	14	14	14	14
		Subtotal Potable	57	61	61	61	61	61
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Walnut Grove: Total	**57**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**61**
Southwest Tract								
Single Family		Potable	4	4	4	4	4	4
Multi-Family		Potable	9	9	9	9	9	9
Commercial		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	2	2	2	2	2	2
Industrial		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape		Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape	RW[(a)]	Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	NRW[(b)]	Potable	3	3	3	3	3	3
		Subtotal Potable	18	18	18	18	18	18
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Southwest Tract: Total	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**

NOTES:

(a) RW = Recycled Water

(b) NRW = Non-Revenue Water (Unbilled Authorized Consumption, Apparent Losses, and Real Losses)

(c) AF = Acre-Feet

(d) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

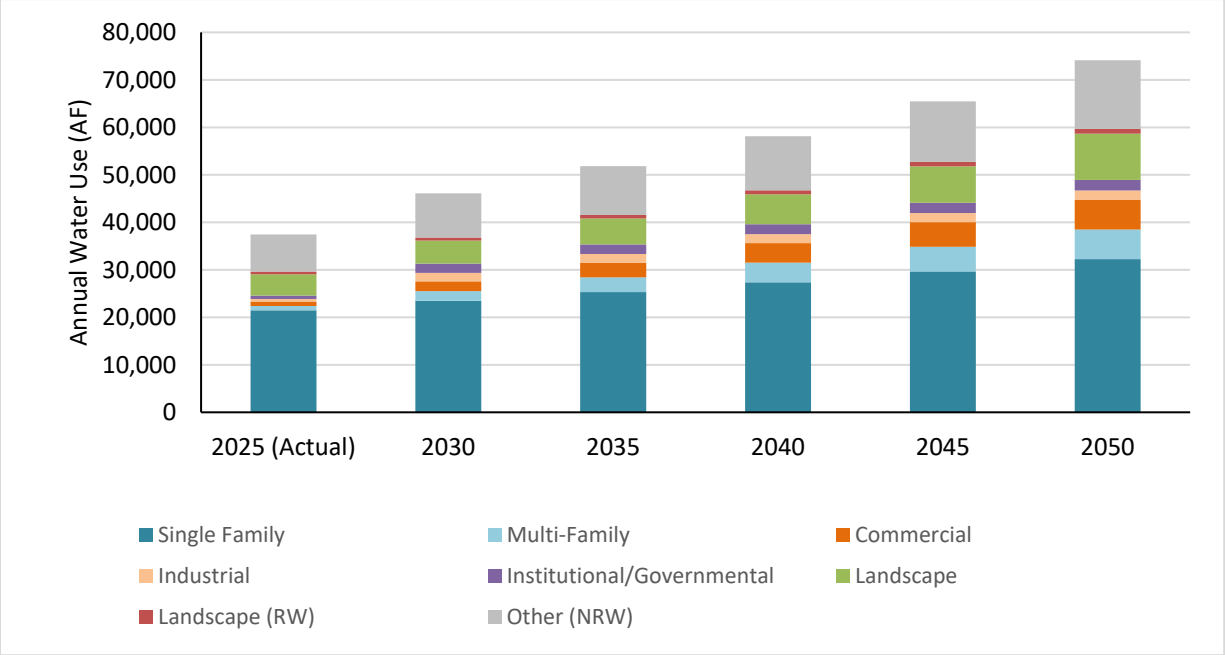

Figure 4-3 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

Table 4-9 Wholesale: Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2 W)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (opt)
Sales to other agencies	EGWD[(a)]	Potable	2,547	2,975	3,750	3,775	3,825	3,925
Sales to other agencies	Cal-Am Sacramento District (Security Park)[(b)]	Potable	7	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,487
		Subtotal Potable	2,554	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wholesale: Total	2,554	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412

NOTES:

(a) EGWD = Elk Grove Water District; 2025 value is from SCWA's production data; Projected water use values are preliminary estimates from EGWD that may be revised.

(b) Cal-Am Sacramento District (Security Park); 2025 value is from SCWA's production data for water delivered to Security Park; Future values will be purchased through SCWA with volumes provided by Cal-Am; Planning talks are ongoing for future expansion.

*(c) **Table 4-9** shows projected water use of the wholesalers; **Table 4-7** projected water use shows only SCWA's retail water uses.*

4.5.3 Water Savings from Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Transportation and Land Use Plans

☑ ***CWC §10631(d)(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.

"Passive conservation" refers to water savings resulting from actions and activities that do not depend on direct financial assistance or educational programs implemented by water suppliers. These savings result primarily from: (1) the natural replacement of existing plumbing fixtures with water-efficient models. required under current plumbing code standards, (2) the installation of water-efficient fixtures and equipment in new buildings and retrofits as required under CALGreen Building Code Standards, (3) inclusion of low-water use landscaping and high-efficiency irrigation systems to minimize outdoor water use in new connections and projects in accordance with the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), and (4) restricted use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional

turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) properties in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 1572.

"Active conservation" refers to water savings resulting from SCWA's implementation of water conservation programs, education programs, and the offering of financial incentives (e.g., rebates). SCWA's current and planned active conservation programs, or Demand Management Measures (DMM), are discussed in Section 9.

To be conservative, the projected water demands presented in Section 4.5.2 do not account for passive or active conservation savings. By 2050, it is estimated that the water demand within SCWA's service areas will be 71,304 AF without conservation. As shown in **Table 4-10** and the associated charts, passive conservation savings are projected to reduce this water demand by 3,565 AF (i.e., by 5%) to 67,739 AF.

Table 4-10 Projected Total Water Demand and Projected Water Conservation

Water Conservation Type	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Projected Potable Water Demand	46,128	50,946	56,434	63,084	71,304
Projected Water Conservation					
Passive Conservation	*2,306*	*2,547*	*2,822*	*3,154*	*3,565*
Active Conservation	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total Projected Potable Demand with Conservation	**43,821**	**48,399**	**53,613**	**59,930**	**67,739**

NOTES:

(a) Volumes are in units of AF (acre-feet).
(b) Projected total water demand only includes SCWA's retail projected water demands.

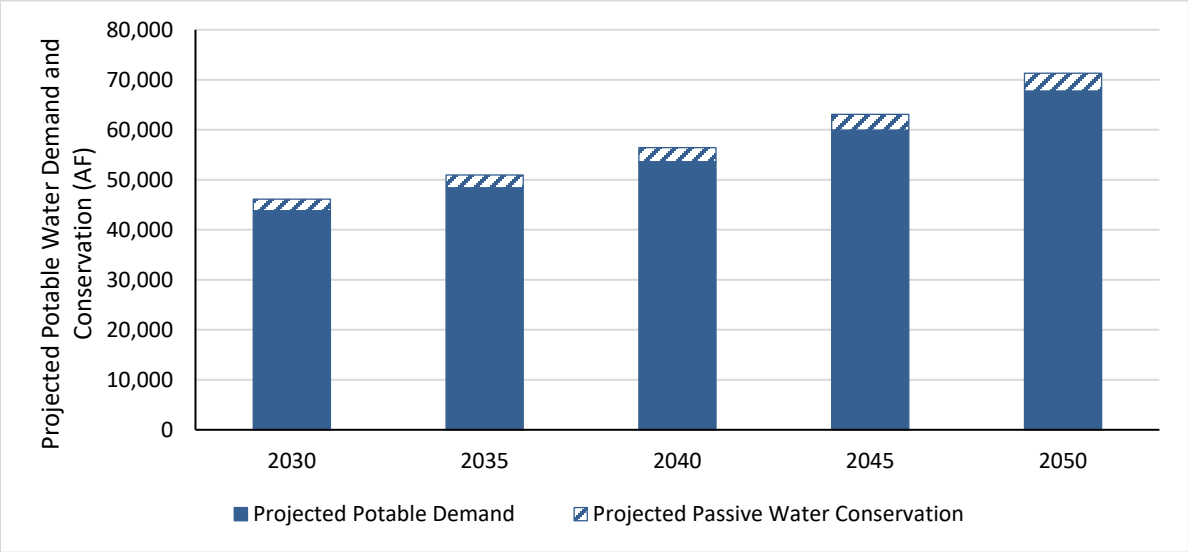

Figure 4-4 Projected Potable Water Demand and Projected Water Conservation

4.5.4 Water Use by Lower Income Households

☑ ***CWC §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 requirements 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.

☑ ***California Health and Safety Code §50079.5***

(a) "Lower income households" means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families… In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.

As affirmed in **Table 4-11**, lower-income residential demands are included in the projections of future water use. Per Health and Safety Code 50079.5, a lower income household is defined as a household with lower than 80% of its city's median income. Sacramento County 2024 U.S. Census Bureau data indicates that 40% of households earn less than 80% of the median income of Sacramento County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024). Therefore, it is assumed that approximately 40% of SCWA's future residential water demand will be associated with lower income households. Water demand associated with these households is included in the total potable water demand projections presented in Section 4.5.2.

Table 4-11 Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-3 R)

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 4.5.3
Are Lower-Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes
OPTIONAL If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	Section 4.5.4

4.5.5 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

☑ ***CWC §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…

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with ***the total projected water use for the drought period.*** (Emphasis added).

(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.

In accordance with CWC §10635(b)(3), UWMPs must provide a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (see Section 7.5). As a first step, DWR suggests that water suppliers estimate their unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. These numbers can then be adjusted to estimate the five-years' cumulative drought effects. The Drought Risk Assessment presented in Section 7.5 accounts for this increase in unconstrained water demand. **Table 4-12** shows unconstrained demands for 2026-2030.

Table 4-12 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

2026 (AF)	2027 (AF)	2028 (AF)	2029 (AF)	2030 (AF)
40,846	42,321	43,797	45,272	46,748

NOTES:
The table shows unconstrained demand (i.e., demand in the absence of drought water use restrictions) in acre-feet (AF).

4.6 Water Use Sectors Not Included in Demand Projections

Historical and projected water demands for the water use sectors described in CWC §10631(d)(1)(G) through (I) and listed below were not included in SCWA's water demand calculations because they are not applicable to SCWA:

- Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; and
- Agricultural.

"Sales to other agencies" is included in the wholesale tables and "Distribution system water loss" is included in the retail tables within the "Other – Non-Revenue Water" water use sector.

4.7 Coordinating Water Use Projections

☑ ***CWC § 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.

SCWA purchases water from the City of Sacramento, Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and California American Water Company – Sacramento District (Cal-Am Sacramento District). As part of the coordination effort for the UWMP, and in compliance with CWC §10631(h), SCWA supplied these wholesalers with its water demand projections through 2050.

4.8 Urban Water Use Objective

☑ ***CWC § 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.

☑ ***CWC § 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.

☑ ***CWC § 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.

In July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation (implementing SB 606 and AB 1668) to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. This regulation establishes a supplier-specific annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) for urban water suppliers and introduces Performance Measures for CII water users.

The UWUO is a water budget-based approach to water use efficiency unique to each urban water supplier and consists of the following components: (1) residential indoor water standard, (2) residential outdoor water standard, (3) CII landscape outdoor water use standard (for landscapes with dedicated irrigation

meters), (4) water loss standard, and (5) allows for select variances and bonus provisions. Suppliers will need to assess whether they meet their aggregate UWUO (i.e., they are not required to comply with the individual standards if they meet the overall UWUO). Compliance with UWUOs is required beginning January 2027. Per the MCCWL regulation, over the next 25 years, the water efficiency standards for residential indoor and outdoor water use as well as CII outdoor water use will become increasingly stringent.

Beginning in 2024, agencies are required to submit an annual UWUO report. Urban water retail suppliers may report in their UWMP on their progress in meeting their UWUO. SCWA's UWUO submittals are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.[4] SCWA met their UWUO in fiscal year 24/25. SCWA will continue to monitor demands and fully intends to meet "Conservation As A Way Of Life" UWUOs in the future.

[4] DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/uwuo_plans.

5 SB X7-7 BASELINE, 2020 TARGET, AND 2025 REPORTING

Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 mandated a 20% reduction in urban per-capita water use across California by 2020. To achieve this goal, SB X7-7 required each retail supplier to establish an urban water-use target (2020 Target), contributing to the State's collective efforts. Because the California Water Code (CWC) does not set an end date for reporting progress in meeting the 2020 Target, this section demonstrates Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA's) compliance with SB X7-7 in 2020.

5.1 Demonstration of Compliance with 2020 Target in 2020

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §10608.12***

(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.

The SCWA achieved its 2020 Target in 2020. The data used to calculate SCWA's 2020 Target and demonstrate compliance are documented in SCWA's 2020 UWMP. **Table 5-1** below summarizes SCWA's 2020 Target and actual 2020 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), confirming that SCWA met the SB X7-7 compliance requirements.

Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress (DWR Table 5-1 R)

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?	For Suppliers that Did Not Meet the Target in 2020: Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	For Suppliers that Did Not Meet the Target in 2020: Actual 2025 GPCD[(a)]	For Suppliers that Did Not Meet the Target in 2020: Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	236	229	Yes	--	--	--

NOTES:
GPCD = gallons per capita per day

6 NORMAL YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(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) [in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available]1, 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.

This section describes Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA's) current and potential future water supplies, as well as an assessment of the energy intensity used to operate SCWA's treatment and distribution systems.

SCWA's water supplies are comprised of groundwater, purchased or imported water, surface water, and recycled water. Purchased water may come from groundwater or surface water sources. The water supplies used to meet the demands at each of SCWA's Zone 41 service areas are summarized below:

1. East Walnut Grove Service Area (Walnut Grove; Public Water System [PWS] No. CA3400106): Groundwater from the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin Solano Subbasin (Solano Subbasin; California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basin No. 5-0.21.66).
2. Northgate 880 Service Area (Northgate; PWS No. CA3400173): Groundwater from the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin North American Subbasin (NASb; DWR Basin No. 5-0.21.64).
3. Hood Water Maintenance District Service Area (Hood; PWS No. CA3400101): Groundwater from the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin South American Subbasin (SASb; DWR Basin No. 5-0.21.65).
4. SCWA-Arden Park Vista Service Area (Arden Park; PWS No. CA3410002): Groundwater from the NASb.
5. Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District Service Area (Southwest Tract; PWS No. CA3400156): Purchased water from the California American Water Company Sacramento District (Cal-Am Sacramento District).
6. Metro Air Park Service Area (Metro Air Park or Zone 50; PWS No. CA3400473): Purchased water from City of Sacramento.
7. Zone 40 Service Area:
    - Zone 40 North Service Area (NSA; PWS SCWA Mather-Sunrise No. CA3410704): Groundwater from the SASb, remediated groundwater (Aerojet General Corporation's [Aerojet's] Groundwater Extraction and Treatment [GET] Water), purchased water from Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and surface water (comprised of Sacramento River and Central Valley Project [CVP] water).

- Zone 40 Central Service Area (CSA; PWS SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029) and South Service Area (SSA; PWS SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029): Groundwater from the SASb, remediated groundwater (Aerojet GET Water), surface water (comprised of Sacramento River and CVP water), purchased water from the City of Sacramento, and recycled water (SacSewer).

6.1 Groundwater

☑ ***CWC §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.

Groundwater is one of the main sources of water supply for the SCWA service areas. This section includes information regarding the description of the underlying subbasins and their groundwater management by the respective Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs), followed by a discussion of historical pumping and supply sufficiency, which is further supported by information included in Section 7.1.1.

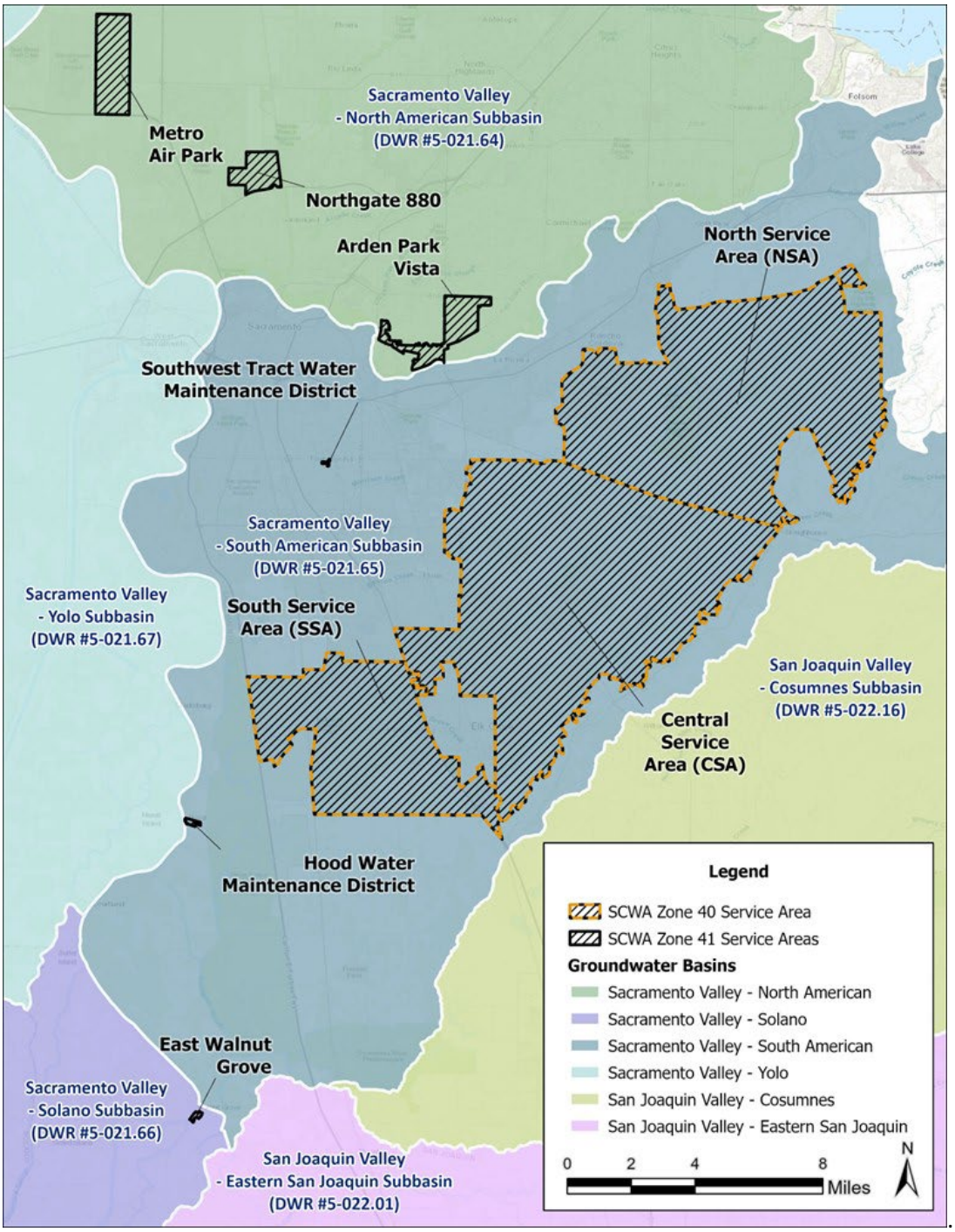

Figure 6-1 Groundwater Basins Underlying the SCWA Service Areas

6.1.1 Basin Description and Status

SCWA's service areas overlie three subbasins of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin, as described below. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) ranks groundwater basins throughout the state as high, medium, low, or very low priority based on a comparative evaluation of eight factors, including population, groundwater use, reliance, and documented impacts such as overdraft and subsidence (DWR, 2019). Scores are weighted and compared statewide rather than assigned fixed thresholds, with high and medium priority basins being subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements. **Table 6-1** summarizes DWR's 2019 Phase 2 Basin Prioritization of the three subbasins within SCWA's service areas.

Table 6-1 Basin Prioritization Score

Subbasin	C1[(a)]	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	Total Score
NASb	3	3	4	3	3	3.5	2	4	25.5
SASb	3	4	4	4	3	3.5	2	2	25.5
Solano	1	4	2	3	4	2.5	2	2	20.5

NOTES:

NASb = North American Subbasin; California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Basin No. 5-0.21.64
SASb = South American Subbasin; DWR Basin No. 5-0.21.65
Solano = Solano Subbasin; DWR Basin No. 5-0.21.66
C1 = Component 1: Population Density
C2 = Component 2: Population Growth
C3 = Component 3: Public Supply Wells Density
C4 = Component 4: Total Production Well Density
C5 = Component 5: Irrigated Acres
C6 = Component 6: Groundwater Reliance
C7 = Component 7: Impacts and Water Quality Degradation
C8 = Component 8: Habitat and Other Information
(a) C1 through C8 are priority points for the NASb, SASb, and Solano subbasins.

North American Subbasin (NASb)

As shown on **Figure 6-1**, the SCWA overlies the NASb. The NASb is not adjudicated, and in its recent evaluation of California groundwater basins DWR determined that the subbasin is not in a condition of critical overdraft (DWR, 2019).

Under DWR's prioritization process the NASb received a total of 25.5 points resulting in a designation as "high priority" (DWR, 2019). The main factors driving the designation in the NASb include total public supply well density, population, population growth, total production well density, and the amount of irrigated acres as summarized in **Table 6-1**. Additional factors include the degree to which NASb relies on groundwater as a primary source of water including the volume of groundwater used within the subbasin and the amount of the overall supply met with groundwater. The NASb also has documented declining groundwater levels.

The NASb covers an area of approximately 350,720 acres (548 square miles) and is located within Placer, Sutter, and Sacramento counties. The NASb is bounded on the south by the American River, on the north and west by the Sacramento, Feather, and Bear Rivers, and on the east by the bedrock of the Sierra Nevada foothills.

As reported in the NASb Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Water Year (WY) 2024 Annual Report, dry conditions were experienced during WYs 2020, 2021, and 2022 that contributed to groundwater level declines, wet conditions in WY 2023 contributed towards raising groundwater levels and storage in most areas of the NASb to near pre-drought (2013- 2015) conditions, with stable conditions during WY 2024. Minimum Threshold (MT) exceedances were observed for the chronic lowering of groundwater, land subsidence, and depletions of interconnected surface water sustainability indicators at representative monitoring sites (RMSs). However, the MT exceedances did not indicate the occurrence of undesirable results as defined in the NASb GSP. The NASb GSAs continue to evaluate the exceedances and have continued GSP implementation actions to ensure the NASb achieves its sustainability goal by 2042.

South American Subbasin (SASb)

As shown on **Figure 6-1**, the SCWA overlies the SASb. The SASb is not adjudicated and in its recent evaluation of California groundwater basins, DWR determined that the Basin is not in a condition of critical overdraft (DWR, 2019).

Under DWR's prioritization process the SASb received a total of 25.5 points resulting in a designation as "high priority" (DWR, 2019). The main factors driving the designation in the SASb include total public supply well density, population, population growth, total production well density, and the amount of irrigated acres as summarized in **Table 6-1**. Additional factors include the degree to which SASb relies on groundwater as a primary source of water including the volume of groundwater used within the subbasin and the amount of the overall supply met with groundwater. The SASb also has documented declining groundwater levels.

The SASb covers an area of approximately 248,320 acres (388 square miles) and is located within Sacramento County. The SASb is bounded on the west by the Sacramento River, on the north by the American River, and on the south by the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers. The eastern subbasin boundary is defined by the Sierra Nevada foothills and follows a north-south line extending from Folsom Reservoir to Rancho Murieta.

As described in the SASb GSP WY 2024 Annual Report, the lack of rainfall and decreased availability of surface water during critically dry periods (WY 2021 and WY 2022) resulted in lower groundwater levels due to decreased natural recharge, and increased groundwater pumping (Woodard & Curran, Inc., 2025). However, during the wetter years (WY 2023 and WY 2024) the SASb experienced relatively low groundwater extractions and relatively high recharge into the aquifer which resulted in higher groundwater levels and increased groundwater storage. Some MT exceedances were observed for the chronic lowering of groundwater and depletions of interconnected surface water sustainability indicators at the RMSs. However, the MT exceedances did not indicate the occurrence of undesirable results as defined in the SASb GSP and therefore avoids significant and unreasonable impacts to domestic, urban, agricultural and industrial groundwater users, and interconnected surface water (Woodard & Curran, Inc., 2022). The SASb GSAs continue to evaluate the exceedances and have continued GSP implementation actions to ensure the SASb achieves its sustainability goal by 2042.

Solano Subbasin

As shown on **Figure 6-1**, the SCWA overlies the Solano Subbasin. The Solano Subbasin is not adjudicated and, in its recent evaluation of California groundwater basins, DWR determined that the Basin is not in a condition of critical overdraft (DWR, 2019).

Under DWR's prioritization process the Solano Subbasin received a total of 20.5 points resulting in a designation as "medium priority" (DWR, 2019). The main factors driving the designation in the Basin include the amount of irrigated acreage, population growth, and total production well density as

summarized in **Table 6-1**. Additional factors include groundwater reliance, public supply well density, and population density.

The Solano Subbasin covers an area of approximately 354,673 acres (554 square miles) and is located within Solano and Sacramento counties. The Solano Subbasin is bounded on the north by Putah Creek, on the east by the Yolo County line and the Sacramento River, on the southeast by the North Mokelumne River, on the south by the San Joaquin River, on the northwest by the non-water bearing geologic units of the Great Valley Sequence, and on the southwest by the Suisun-Fairfield Valley Basin.

As described in the Solano Subbasin GSP WY 2024 Annual Report, groundwater levels reflecting the amount (storage) of water in the groundwater system exhibit stable long-term trends, although groundwater levels remain depressed in localized areas mostly due to the pumping. Some MT exceedances were observed for the degraded water quality and depletions of interconnected surface water sustainability indicators at RMSs. However, the MT exceedances did not indicate the occurrence of undesirable results as defined in the Solano Subbasin GSP.

The Solano Subbasin GSAs continue to evaluate the exceedances and have continued GSP implementation actions to ensure the Solano Subbasin achieves its sustainability goal by 2042.

Additional Subbasin Information

Additional details on the subbasins underlying the SCWA service areas are given in DWR's Groundwater Bulletin 118, as well as in the key documents described below related to groundwater management of the Subbasins, which are incorporated into this UWMP by reference:

- GSPs for the Subbasins were adopted by the subbasins' GSAs, submitted to DWR in January 2022, and approved by DWR in July 2023 (NASb and SASb GSPs) and January 2024 (Solano Subbasin GSP). The GSPs include current groundwater conditions, hydrogeologic conceptual models, water budgets, local sustainable management criteria, and the project and management actions (P/MAs) for reaching sustainability in the subbasins by 2042. The GSPs are available on the DWR SGMA Portal website:

  NASb GSP: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/100

  SASb GSP: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/111

  Solano Subbasin GSP: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/117

- The Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA) Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) for the Sacramento County North Basin was adopted in 1998 to guide sustainable groundwater management in the NASb until it was superseded by the GSP. The GMP established a regional monitoring program and management framework focused on maintaining long-term groundwater level stability through conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater. The SGA GMP for the Sacramento County North Basin is available at the following web address:

  Sacramento Groundwater Authority Groundwater Management Plan

- The Central Sacramento County GMP was prepared by the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA) to provide coordinated groundwater management for the SASb until it was superseded by the GSP. The GMP established basin management objectives, monitoring programs, and groundwater protection strategies to support sustainable groundwater conditions. The Central Sacramento County GMP is available as Appendix 1-A to the SASb GSP at the following web address:

  Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan

- The American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) that provides a collaborative framework to address water supply reliability, groundwater management, water quality, flood risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration, is available on the Regional Water Authority (RWA) IRWMP website:

  American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

6.1.2 Non-SGMA Groundwater Management

Management of groundwater resources within Sacramento County occurs through a coordinated regional framework involving multiple groundwater management agencies and planning efforts. The SCWA has been involved in several groundwater management actions that predate or operate outside of the SGMA requirements.

Water Forum Agreement

The Sacramento Water Forum (Water Forum), a regional partnership of water providers, local governments, business leaders, environmental organizations, and community stakeholders, of which SCWA is a signatory and active participant, coordinates groundwater management and surface water diversions to achieve long-term water supply reliability while protecting the environmental resources of the lower American River. The Water Forum began in 1993 and signed the Water Forum Agreement (WFA) in April 2000, prior to the passage of SGMA. The WFA included the following co-equal objectives: (1) Provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development through the year 2030; and (2) Preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the lower American River.

To achieve its objectives, WFA signatories approved an integrated package of seven elements:

1. Increased surface water diversions.
2. Actions to meet customer needs while reducing diversion impacts in drier years.
3. Support for improved pattern of fishery flow releases from Folsom Reservoir.
4. Lower American River habitat management.
5. Water conservation.
6. Groundwater management.
7. Water Forum Successor Effort.

The Water Forum efforts continue today with the partners beginning the formal process of approving the Water Forum 2050 Agreement.[5] The Water Forum 2050 maintains the coequal objectives that have guided the Water Forum for more than two decades.

American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

The most recent update to the American River Basin IRWMP was adopted in 2018. The five regional goals stated in the IRWMP include:

1. Provide reliable and sustainable surface water and groundwater resources, sufficient to meet the existing and future needs of the Region.
2. Protect and enhance the quality of surface water and groundwater.

[5] https://waterforum.org/water-forum-2-0-process/

3. Protect and enhance the environmental resources of the watersheds within the Region.
4. Protect the people, property, and environmental resources of the Region from the impacts of flood damage.
5. Promote community stewardship of our Region's water resources.

6.1.3 SGMA Groundwater Management

In 2014, the California State Legislature enacted SGMA with subsequent amendments in 2015. Among other things, SGMA requires the formation of GSAs and the development and implementation of GSPs for groundwater basins that are designated by the DWR as medium or high priority. The NASb and SASb as high priority basins and the Solano Subbasin as a medium priority basin are all subject to the requirements of SGMA, including the requirement to be covered by one or more GSAs and to prepare and submit to DWR one or more GSPs by January 13, 2022.

North American Subbasin (NASb)

Pursuant to SGMA, five GSAs were formed in the NASb – Reclamation District 1001 (RD 1001) GSA, SGA GSA, South Sutter Water District (SSWD) GSA, Sutter County GSA, and West Placer GSA. To address the long-term sustainability of groundwater within the NASb and to comply with SGMA, the GSAs developed a single GSP, which was submitted to DWR on January 24, 2022, and approved by DWR on July 27, 2023. SCWA is part of the SGA, which acts as the NASb GSP Plan Manager and lead agency for the implementation of the NASb GSP.

Under SGMA, sustainable yield means "the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in a basin and including any temporary surplus, that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing undesirable results." [6] Based on development and application of a numerical groundwater flow model for the NASb, SASb, and neighboring Basins (Cosumnes-South American-North American numerical groundwater model [CoSANA]), the sustainable yield of the NASb is estimated to be approximately 336,000 acre-feet per year (AFY).[7] The GSAs collectively manage the NASb to ensure that groundwater use remains within the estimated sustainable yield of the subbasin.

South American Subbasin (SASb)

Pursuant to SGMA, six GSAs were formed in the SASb – SCGA GSA, Sacramento County GSA, Omochumne-Hartnell Water District GSA, Sloughhouse Resource Conservation District GSA, Northern Delta GSA, and Reclamation District 551 GSA. The GSAs developed a single GSP, which was submitted to DWR on January 27, 2022, and approved by DWR on July 27, 2023. SCWA is part of the SCGA.

Based on the development and application of the CoSANA numerical groundwater model, the sustainable yield of the SASb is estimated to be approximately 235,000 AFY. The GSAs collectively manage the SASb to ensure that groundwater use remains within the estimated sustainable yield of the subbasin.

Solano Subbasin

Pursuant to SGMA, five GSAs were formed in the Solano Subbasin – the Solano GSA, City of Vacaville GSA, Sacramento County GSA, Solano Irrigation District (SID) GSA, and the Northern Delta GSA. Collectively the five GSAs formed the Solano Collaborative to develop a single GSP for the Basin (Solano Collaborative, 2021). The Solano Collaborative operates a GSA Advisory Group which consists of representatives from

[6] California Water Code (CWC) §10721(w).
[7] https://nasbgroundwater.org/gsp/.

the Solano Subbasin GSAs and agricultural community representatives. The Solano Collaborative submitted the GSP to DWR on January 27, 2022, and DWR approved the GSP on January 18, 2024. The District falls under the jurisdiction of the Solano Subbasin GSA.

Based on development and application of a numerical groundwater flow model for the Solano Subbasin (Solano Integrated Hydrologic Model), the sustainable yield of the Basin is estimated to be approximately 190,000 AFY (Solano Collaborative, 2021). The GSAs collectively manage the Solano Subbasin to ensure that groundwater use remains within the estimated sustainable yield of the subbasin.

6.1.4 Historical Pumping and Supply Sufficiency

Groundwater has historically served as an important component of the SCWA's water supply portfolio, particularly in areas without direct access to surface water supplies. In some of the SCWA service areas, groundwater has historically provided the entirety of water used to meet residential, municipal and agricultural demands.

The SCWA holds certain water rights to groundwater it has pumped and used as an overlying owner and appropriator. State policy supports and protects municipal and domestic uses (California Water Code [CWC] §106- "highest use," 106.5- "protected to the fullest extent for existing and future needs"), which courts have recognized as warranting significant consideration in balancing water rights. Consistent with this, SGMA preserved existing rights and priorities without modification (CWC §10720.5). Therefore, the projected groundwater supply volumes presented herein are not intended to and do not determine, limit or represent SCWA's water rights or maximum pumping volumes. Any determination of SCWA's water rights, as an overlying owner, appropriator, municipal water purveyor or otherwise, is beyond the scope of this report and the UWMP statutes and regulations.

The groundwater used by SCWA's service areas is extracted from the underlying NASb, SASb, and Solano Subbasins. Below summarizes the number of active production wells in each SCWA service area and PWSs:

- Walnut Grove (PWS No. CA3400106): 1 well
- Hood (PWS No. CA3400101): 2 wells
- Northgate (PWS No. CA3400173): 6 wells
- Arden Park (PWS No. CA3410002): 10 wells
- Zone 40, which is broken into three smaller service areas:
    - Zone 40 NSA (PWS: SCWA Mather-Sunrise No. CA3410704) 7 wells
    - Zone 40 CSA (PWS: SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029) 18 wells
    - Zone 40 SSA (PWS: SCWA Laguna/Vineyard No. CA3410029) 20 wells

Surface storage facilities are located throughout the SCWA service areas, allowing groundwater wells to pump to storage during non-peak demand periods and meet peak day demands. The SCWA has sufficient production capacity to serve the areas that rely solely on groundwater and to supplement the Zone 40 service area's conjunctive use program for both average day and maximum day demands.

As noted above, groundwater is not the only source of water supply for some of the SCWA service areas. **Table 6-2** lists the amount of groundwater pumped by the SCWA service areas over the past five years. Historically, the groundwater supplies available to SCWA from the NASb, SASb, and the Solano Subbasins have been sufficient to meet SCWA's demands, and the SCWA supply wells have not dewatered, even during historical drought periods. Due to successful conservation efforts and response to the drought spanning 2011-2015 and 2021-2022, groundwater demand (and thus, SCWA's groundwater pumping volumes) in 2025 was approximately 51% or the groundwater demand in 2021 (**Table 6-2**).

Table 6-2 Total Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1)

Groundwater Type	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
NASb (DWR No. 5-021.64)							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Arden Park Vista	3,491	3,403	3,173	3,317	3,100
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Northgate	1,257	1,101	1,056	1,092	1,074
		NASb Subtotal:	***4,748***	***4,504***	***4,229***	***4,409***	***4,174***
SASb (DWR No. 5-021.65)							
Alluvial Basin	*Potable*	*Zone 40 - NSA*	*2,326*	*4,315*	*205*	*197*	*58*
Alluvial Basin	*Potable*	*Zone 40 - CSA*	*11,677*	*10,465*	*5,119*	*5,223*	*4,270*
Alluvial Basin	*Potable*	*Zone 40 - SSA*	*8,054*	*10,824*	*6,762*	*5,734*	*5,137*
Alluvial Basin	*Potable*	Zone 40 Total (NSA, CSA, & SSA)	22,057	25,604	12,085	11,154	9,465
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Hood	75	54	42	52	50
		SASb Subtotal:	**22,132**	**25,658**	**12,128**	**11,206**	**9,515**
Solano Subbasin (DWR No. 5-021.66)							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Walnut Grove	58	64	63	69	57
		Solano Subbasin Subtotal:	**58**	**64**	**63**	**69**	**57**
		SCWA TOTAL	**26,938**	**30,226**	**16,420**	**15,684**	**13,746**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
DWR = Department of Water Resources
NASb = North American Subbasin
SASb = South American Subbasin
SCWA = Sacramento County Water Agency

North American Subbasin (NASb)

Historically, the groundwater supplies available to SCWA from the underlying NASb have always been sufficient to meet SCWA demands in the service areas within the NASb, and the SCWA supply wells have not dewatered, even during historical drought periods. Due to successful conservation efforts, groundwater demands (and thus SCWA groundwater pumping volumes) were approximately 12% lower in 2025 compared to 2021 (see **Table 6-2**). As described further below and in Section 7.1.1, the available supplies from the NASb are considered to be sufficient and equal to demands in the Arden Park and the Northgate service areas under all conditions (i.e., current and projected, and for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years including a 5-year drought period). All demands within these service areas are solely met by groundwater.

Groundwater levels in the vicinity of the Arden Park and Northgate service areas have shown relative stability with variability over seasonal and longer-term cycles, with groundwater declines during the summer and dry periods balanced by winter and wet-year recharge as shown on Figure 4-4 of the WY 2024 Annual Report for the NASb.[8] Seasonal fluctuations observed in the NASb reflect the typical annual pattern of reduced recharge and greater pumping for outdoor uses in the drier summer season (i.e., for agricultural irrigation and urban landscape irrigation) and less pumping and more recharge during the wetter winter season. For this reason, groundwater levels are typically at their highest point in the spring and lowest in the fall. This pattern is typical of most developed groundwater basins in California.

It is important to note that the majority of groundwater pumping in the NASb is for agricultural use and from a regional and basin-wide standpoint, SCWA's pumping is only a small fraction of total groundwater pumping. The NASb GSP WY 2024 Annual Report indicated that for WY 2024, Municipal & Industrial (M&I) pumping accounted for 20% (46,900 AF) of total NASb pumping (240,200 AF). The SCWA's pumping over the same period (4,379 AF) accounted for 1.8% of total NASb pumping. It is therefore likely that management of agricultural groundwater use, rather than M&I use, will be a much larger determining factor in maintaining subbasin-wide groundwater sustainability in the future.

Furthermore, the Water Budget used to support the development of the NASb GSP included the demand projections from the 2015 SCWA UWMP, which assumed an increase in pumping for urban growth within the SCWA service areas that is similar to the projected demands in this UWMP for the NASb service areas (see Section 4.5):

- Arden Park service area: The NASb GSP includes a projected groundwater demand for the Arden Park service area of 3,315 AF by 2040, which is 662 AF less than SCWA's normal year projected demand for 2050 of 3,977 AF (see Section 4.5). As seen in **Table 6-2** , the groundwater production within the Arden Park service area has decreased over the past five years; the 2025 groundwater production (3,100 AF) was 89% of the 2021 production (3,491 AF). All of the Arden Park service area demands are met by groundwater and SCWA plans to continue conservation efforts within this service area.
- Northgate service area: The NASb GSP includes a projected groundwater demand for the Northgate service area of 1,131 AF by 2045, which is 57 AF more than SCWA's normal year projected demand for 2050 of 1,074 AF (see Section 4.5). All of the Northgate service area demands are met by groundwater and SCWA plans to continue conservation efforts within this service area.

Further, as noted previously, the NASb is not adjudicated and is not in a state of critical overdraft. SGMA was intended to preserve the security of water rights in the state, and was not intended to determine,

[8] Water Year 2024 Annual Report for the North American Subbasin, dated March 2025.

modify or alter any surface water or groundwater rights or priorities (CWC §10720.1(b), 10720.5(a) and (b)). SGMA should therefore not reduce, adversely impact or limit SCWA's present or future exercise of its domestic water rights or its obligation to serve its municipal customers. As such, any determination of SCWA's water rights, as an overlying owner, appropriator, municipal water purveyor or otherwise, is beyond the scope of this report and the UWMP statutes and regulations.

South American Subbasin (SASb)

Historically, the groundwater supplies available to SCWA from the underlying SASb have always been sufficient to meet SCWA demands in the service areas within the SASb, and the SCWA supply wells have not dewatered, even during historical drought periods. Due to successful conservation efforts and conjunctive use strategies, groundwater demands (and thus SCWA groundwater pumping volumes) were approximately 50% lower in 2025 compared to 2021 (see **Table 6-2**). As described further below and in Section 7.1.1, the available supplies from the SASb are considered to be sufficient and equal to groundwater demands in the Hood service area - or the closure term to meet demands after surface water and other supplies are exhausted in the case of Zone 40 - under all conditions (i.e., current and projected, and for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years including a 5-year drought period).

Similar to the groundwater levels within the NASb, groundwater levels in the vicinity of the Zone 40 and the Hood service areas have shown variability over seasonal and longer-term cycles, with groundwater declines during the summer and dry periods balanced by winter and wet-year recharge as shown in Figure 2-4 of the SASb GSP WY 2024 Annual Report.[9] Seasonal fluctuations observed in the SASb reflect the typical annual pattern of reduced recharge and greater pumping for outdoor uses in the drier summer season (i.e., for agricultural irrigation and urban landscape irrigation) and less pumping and more recharge during the wetter winter season. For this reason, groundwater levels are typically at their highest point in the spring and lowest in the fall. This pattern is typical of most developed groundwater basins in California.

It is also important to note that the majority of groundwater pumping in the SASb is for agricultural use. From a regional and basin-wide standpoint, the SCWA pumping is only a small fraction of total groundwater pumping. Based on the SASb GSP WY 2024 Annual Report, groundwater pumping totaled approximately 178,000 AF, including approximately 108,000 AF for agriculture, 41,700 AF for M&I, and 28,300 for remediation. These data show that M&I pumping accounted for approximately 23% of total pumping in the SASb. The SCWA's Zone 40 and Hood service areas pumping during the same period (10,942 AF) accounts for approximately 6.1% of total SASb pumping.

Furthermore, the Water Budget used to support the development of the SASb GSP included the demand projections from the 2020 SCWA UWMP, which assumes an increase in pumping for urban growth within the SCWA service areas that exceed the projected demands in this UWMP (see Section 4.5):

- Zone 40 service area: The SASb GSP includes a projected groundwater demand for Zone 40 service area of 56,000 AF by 2045, which is 504 AF more than SCWA's normal year projected total demand for 2045 of 55,496 AF (see Section 4.5). As seen in **Table 6-2**, the groundwater production within the Zone 40 service area has significantly decreased over the past five years; the 2025 groundwater production (9,465 AF) was 30% of the 2021 production (22,057 AF). The SCWA plans to continue the conjunctive use program within the Zone 40 service area and plans to meet approximate 60% of the total demands with surface water supplies (see Section 7.2).
- Hood service area: The SASb GSP includes a projected groundwater demand for the Hood service area of 90 AF by 2045, which is 35 AFY more than SCWA's normal year projected total demand

[9] Water Year 2024 Annual Report for the South American Subbasin, dated March 2025.

for 2050 of 55 AFY (see Section 4.5). All of the Hood service area demands are met by groundwater.

Although a significant amount of growth is projected in the Zone 40 service area over the planning horizon (i.e., SCWA is projecting that the Zone 40 service area population will increase by approximately 49% over the next 25 years), it is anticipated that some land currently used for agricultural production will be converted to residential and nonresidential urban uses to accommodate future growth. Irrigated agriculture typically uses more water on a per-acre basis than urban uses; thus, some future growth within Zone 40 will likely result in a net decrease in water use within the SASb.

It is therefore likely that management of agricultural groundwater use, rather than M&I use, will be a much larger determining factor in maintaining groundwater sustainability in the SASb in the future. Historical groundwater availability, combined with SCWA's municipal water rights priority and ongoing supply reliability planning efforts, supports the conclusion that groundwater supplies will remain adequate to meet projected demands under all hydrologic conditions.

Further, as noted previously, the SASb is not adjudicated and is not in a state of critical overdraft. SGMA was intended to preserve the security of water rights in the state, and was not intended to determine, modify or alter any surface water or groundwater rights or priorities. (CWC §10720.1(b), 10720.5(a) and (b)). SGMA should therefore not reduce, adversely impact or limit SCWA's present or future exercise of its domestic water rights or its obligation to serve its municipal customers. As such, any determination of SCWA's water rights, as an overlying owner, appropriator, municipal water purveyor or otherwise, is beyond the scope of this report and the UWMP statutes and regulations.

Solano Subbasin

Historically, the groundwater supplies available to SCWA from the underlying Solano Subbasin have always been sufficient to meet SCWA demands in the Walnut Grove service area within the Solano Subbasin. Groundwater demand increased during 2021 through 2024 from 58 AFY to 69 AFY. Due to successful conservation efforts, groundwater demand (and thus SCWA groundwater pumping volumes) lowered in 2025 to 57 AFY, a 17% decrease from the peak 2024 demands (see **Table 6-2**).

It is also important to note that the majority of groundwater pumping in the Solano Subbasin is for agricultural use. From a regional and basin-wide standpoint, the SCWA pumping is only a small fraction of total groundwater pumping. Based on the Solano Subbasin GSP WY 2024 Annual Report, groundwater pumping totaled approximately 150,000 AF, including 27,000 AF for urban. These data show that urban pumping accounted for approximately 18% of total pumping in the Solano Subbasin. SCWA's Walnut Grove service area pumping in the same period (69 AF) accounts for approximately 0.047% of total Solano Subbasin pumping. It is therefore likely that management of agricultural groundwater use, rather than M&I use, will be a much larger determining factor in maintaining subbasin-wide groundwater sustainability in the future.

Historical groundwater availability, combined with SCWA's municipal water rights priority and ongoing supply reliability planning efforts, supports the conclusion that groundwater supplies will remain adequate to meet projected demands under all hydrologic conditions. Additionally, given that the SCWA's pumping reflects 0.047% of total Solano Subbasin pumping, it is reasonable to assume SCWA would be able to pump up to the projected demand as described below and in Section 7.1.1.

Further, the Solano Subbasin is not adjudicated and is not in a state of critical overdraft. SGMA was intended to preserve the security of water rights in the state, and was not intended to determine, modify or alter any surface water or groundwater rights or priorities (CWC §10720.1(b), 10720.5(a) and (b)). SGMA should therefore not reduce, adversely impact or limit SCWA's present or future exercise of its domestic water rights or its obligation to serve its municipal customers. As such, any determination of

SCWA's water rights, as an overlying owner, appropriator, municipal water purveyor or otherwise, is beyond the scope of this report and the UWMP statutes and regulations.

6.1.5 Remediated Groundwater

In addition to groundwater pumped from the SASb by SCWA production wells, the Zone 40 service area utilizes remediated groundwater that is treated and returned to the potable supply. The remediated groundwater is pumped from the northern portion of the SASb and discharged into the American River from AeroJet's GET facilities located in the Rancho Cordova area that are used for groundwater clean-up operations. This remediated groundwater supply is diverted by SCWA from the Sacramento River at the Freeport Regional Water Project intake along with SCWA's surface water supplies.

In 2010, SCWA and AeroJet entered a formal settlement agreement related to groundwater contamination issues caused by AeroJet in the SCWA service area. As part of this agreement, AeroJet agreed to deliver, and SCWA agreed to receive, up to 8,900 AF of Aerojet GET Water. Article 2.3 of the settlement agreement states that SCWA "assumes all risks concerning AeroJet's right, title, and interest in GET Transferred Water." Nevertheless, the supply availability has not diminished and SCWA uses the water in the Zone 40 service area. The delivery pattern available for the water may allow SCWA to take larger portions of the supply, if not all the supply, as needed and made available by AeroJet. **Table 6-3** summarizes the volume of remediated groundwater delivered to SCWA's Zone 40 service area during the past five years.

Table 6-3 Total Volume of Remediated Groundwater Received

Remediated Water	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
AeroJet GET Water	4,003	4,239	0	364	917
TOTAL:	**4,003**	**4,239**	**0**	**364**	**917**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment
Measured volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.2 Surface Water

Surface water supplies are an important component of the SCWA water supply portfolio and are managed in coordination with the underlying groundwater resources as part of a regional conjunctive use strategy. SCWA surface water supplies include California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) permits and licenses on the Sacramento River.

6.2.1 Sacramento River

The SCWA holds one appropriative water right permit and holds two appropriative water-right licenses issued by the SWRCB that authorize diversion of surface water from the Sacramento River.

SWRCB Appropriative Water Right Permit 21209

In 1995, SCWA filed Application 30454 and obtained Water Right Permit 21209 (Permit 21209). Permit 21209 allows SCWA to divert up to 132 cubic feet per second (cfs) in all months of the year from the Sacramento River. Permit 21209 may be used anywhere in SCWA's Zone 40 service area for municipal uses. The maximum amount diverted under Permit 21209 shall not exceed 71,000 AFY.

The SCWA's diversion under this water right is subject to "Term 91." The SWRCB may declare a Term 91 condition when the natural flows in the Sacramento River are insufficient to meet the various water

quality and water flow requirements in the Delta. When SWRCB declares Term 91, SCWA must cease diversions under Permit 21209. In normal water years, Term 91 is usually declared on June 1 and then released on October 1. Occasionally, the normal year Term 91 declaration varies where runoff patterns and amounts deviate from anticipated conditions.

Under California water rights law, SCWA must demonstrate full beneficial use of the water supply by 31 December 2030. In the event SCWA does not put all the water under Permit 21209 to beneficial use by that date, the SWRCB may either grant a permit extension or allow the permit to expire, which may reduce the amount of water SCWA could use. As part of a planned strategy, SCWA increased surface water use in the NSA and CSA to maximize water use under the permit and reduce groundwater pumping during reliable periods of surface water supplies. Nevertheless, for purposes of this UWMP we assume that SCWA has the capability to use the permitted water supplies for beneficial uses in its service area through 2050.

SWRCB Appropriative Water Right Licenses 1062 and 4060

The SCWA holds two appropriative water-right licenses with the SWRCB to divert water from the Sacramento River. Licenses 1062 and 4060 were historically for agricultural irrigation of Sacramento County lands near the Sacramento International Airport, having priority dates of 28 August 1918 and 20 September 1951, respectively. Over time, as those lands ceased being farmed and were incorporated into airport-related development or left fallow, the licenses went unused for many years, with no water having been diverted under either license since 2006 after agricultural leases on the properties were not renewed.

In 2015, Sacramento County and SCWA filed petitions to change the point of diversion, places of use, and purposes of use for both licenses. The SWRCB's Administrative Hearings Office held a hearing to address whether the licenses should be revoked due to nonuse, or if not revoked, whether the requested changes should be granted, and what the new terms and conditions should be if the changes were approved.

Under Order WR 2021-0061, the SWRCB found that although nonuse was significant, the lack of use was largely due to factors outside Sacramento County's control (i.e., Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] safety concerns). The SWRCB granted petitions to change the licenses by amending the authorized purpose of use from irrigation to M&I, the new points of diversion as the Freeport Regional Water Project intake facility, and the new authorized places of use as Zone 40.

Now under License 1062, SCWA holds the right to divert 4.09 cfs from the Sacramento River from April 1 to October 1 each year for a maximum annual total diversion of 805 AF. Similarly, under License 4060, SCWA holds the right to divert 1.48 cfs from the Sacramento River from May 1 to October 1 each year for a maximum annual total diversion of 101 AF.

Table 6-4 summarizes the volume of surface water diverted to SCWA's Zone 40 service area during the past five years.

Table 6-4 Total Volume of Surface Water Diverted to SCWA

SWRCB Permit License	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Permit 21209	6,654	9,394	10,439	13,885	14,364
License 1062	243	417	804	698	673
License 4060	88	61	100	130	80
TOTAL:	**6,985**	**9,872**	**11,343**	**14,713**	**15,117**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
Applies only to surface water – Sacramento River.
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.3 Purchased Water or Imported Water

☑ ***CWC §10631(h)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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).

As part of SCWA's conjunctive use program, SCWA supplements its surface and groundwater supply portfolio with the following purchased and imported supplies:

- Imported CVP water delivered, pursuant to SCWA's two water service contracts and assignments with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), to the Zone 40 service area.
- Water purchased from the City of Sacramento to supply the Metro Air Park and the Zone 40 service areas.
- Water purchased from the North Delta Water Agency (NDWA) to supply the Zone 40 service area.
- Water purchased from the Cal-Am Sacramento District to serve the Southwest Tract service area.
- Water purchased from the Golden State Water Company (GSWC) to serve the Zone 40 service area.

Together, these purchased and imported supplies enhance operational flexibility and reliability but remain subject to contractual limits, annual allocation determinations, hydrologic conditions, and regulatory constraints.

6.3.1 Imported Water - Central Valley Project (CVP)

The CVP is a federally operated water storage and conveyance system managed by the USBR that delivers surface water throughout California for municipal, agricultural, and environmental purposes. The CVP water is provided to contractors, including SCWA, pursuant to long-term water service contracts under which annual allocations vary based on hydrologic conditions, regulatory requirements, and project

operations. SCWA has two contracts to obtain CVP water supplies for M&I uses: the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) Contract and the Fazio Contract. Water supplies under the SMUD and Fazio contracts are subject to the USBR's M&I Shortage Policy.

SCWA CVP Contract 14-06-200-5198B-IR1-P (Feb 2020) (SMUD Contract)

In 1970, SMUD entered into a CVP M&I water service contract with the USBR. In 2006, SMUD assigned a portion of its CVP contract entitlement to the SCWA, as approved by the USBR, after determining it did not require the full contract amount. In February 2020, SCWA converted the assigned contract to a repayment contract pursuant to the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act), securing a permanent contractual entitlement to CVP supplies, subject to annual allocation determinations.

The SMUD contract provides a total supply volume of 30,000 AFY of CVP water. Water received under this contract may be used for M&I purposes within SCWA's Zone 40 service area and may be diverted during any month of the year, subject to project operations and regulatory constraints. Article 9 authorizes transfers and exchanges of water made available under the contract, subject to USBR approval. In addition, Article 3(g) allows SCWA, with written approval from the Contracting Officer, to request carryover of unused water to a subsequent year or pre-use of water anticipated to be made available in a subsequent year, consistent with applicable federal laws and policies.

SCWA CVP Contract 6-07-20-W1372-P (Fazio Contract)

In April 1999, SCWA entered into a water service contract with the USBR, commonly referred to as the "Fazio Contract". The Fazio CVP contract was authorized pursuant to Public Law 101-514, to provide a total of 22,000 AFY of CVP supplies to SCWA. In 2016, SCWA assigned 7,000 AFY of the CVP water supply to the City of Folsom, leaving 15,000 AFY for SCWA. Similar to the SMUD Contract, the Fazio contract was converted to a repayment contract pursuant to the WIIN Act, securing a permanent contractual entitlement to CVP supplies, subject to annual allocation determinations by the USBR.

Water received under this contract may be used for M&I purposes within SCWA's Zone 40 service area and may be diverted during any month of the year, subject to project operations and regulatory constraints. In addition, Article 3(g) allows SCWA, with written approval from the Contracting Officer, to request carryover of unused water to a subsequent year or pre-use of water anticipated to be made available in a subsequent year, consistent with applicable federal laws and policies.

Table 6-5 summarizes the volume of imported CVP water utilized to meet some of the demands within SCWA's Zone 40 service area during the past five years.

Table 6-5 Total Volume of CVP Imported Water

CVP Contract	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Fazio: 6-07-20-W1372-P	594	0	8,177	6,890	7,100
SMUD: 14-06-200-5198B-IR1-P	2,271	0	3,855	1,867	1,500
TOTAL:	**2,865**	**0**	**12,032**	**8,757**	**8,600**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
CVP = Central Valley Project
SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.3.2 Purchased Water – City of Sacramento

The SCWA has two water supply agreements with the City of Sacramento: (1) The 2004 Agreement with the City of Sacramento for Wholesaling and/or Wheeling Water Service for Sacramento International Airport and the Metro Air Park, and (2) the 2000 Agreement Between City of Sacramento and SCWA to Treat and Deliver (Wheel) Surface Water.

SCWA has entered into the American River Terms for Ecosystem Support and Infrastructure Assistance Needs (ARTESIAN) agreement with the Regional Water Authority and supported by the City of Sacramento. This is an early Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (formerly Voluntary Agreement) program. SCWA is also working on an additional partnership with the City of Sacramento to provide non-firm surface water flow to expand conjunctive use into SCWA groundwater only service areas. SCWA is not relying on either of these supplies to ensure water supply availability in this UWMP.

2004 Agreement with the City of Sacramento for Wholesaling and/or Wheeling Water Service for Sacramento International Airport and the Metro Air Park (2004 Agreement)

The Metro Air Park service area demands are met with purchased water from the City of Sacramento. SCWA Zone 50 was established by the SCWA Board of Directors in June 2004, pursuant to Resolution WA-2542. The SCWA Zone 50 encompasses the Metro Air Park Special Planning Area (SCWA Metro Air Park service area) a commercial and industrial development adjacent to the Sacramento International Airport (Airport).

To serve the Metro Air Park service area and the Airport, SCWA entered into a Wholesale and/or Wheeling Water Service Agreement with the City of Sacramento dated October 12, 2004 (2004 Agreement). Under this agreement, the City of Sacramento may either provide wholesale treated water to SCWA or wheel SCWA water supplies through the City of Sacramento's system for delivery to the Airport and the Metro Air Park service area. Although subsequent agreements have been considered, the 2004 Agreement remains valid and enforceable.

Per the 2004 Agreement, the total water supply that the City of Sacramento delivers to the Airport and Metro Air Park shall not exceed a combined 11.7 MGD (13,114 AFY), with Metro Air Park not exceeding 9.28 MGD (10,395 AFY). Pursuant to Article 5a, SCWA shall submit notice indicating if deliveries are expected to exceed 5.0 MGD (5,604 AFY). To date, SCWA has not met or exceeded the 5.0 MGD threshold. Except for occurrence of an emergency requiring shutting down City facility(ies) necessary to pump, divert, treat and deliver water, the City shall supply potable M&I water to the Metro Air Park service area. Future supply is expected to be up to 9.28 MGD (10,395 AFY) for the Metro Air Park service area..

2000 Agreement Between City of Sacramento and SCWA to Treat and Deliver (Wheel) Surface Water (2000 Agreement)

In 2000, the City of Sacramento and SCWA entered an agreement where the City of Sacramento would treat, wheel, and deliver SCWA water supplies to the lawful places of use of SCWA's water assets (2000 Agreement). The 2000 Agreement does not include additional water supply sources beyond those already possessed by SCWA but is an important component in potentially meeting water supply obligations in areas that are better connected to the City of Sacramento's water system (e.g., Franklin Intertie). This UWMP does not incorporate the 2000 Agreement as a basis for any additional water supply reliability. SCWA does, however, have access to 11 MGD of firm capacity in the City's System per the 2004 Agreement described above.

Table 6-6 summarizes the volume of water purchased from the City of Sacramento utilized to meet demand within SCWA's Metro Air Park and Zone 40 service areas during the past five years.

Table 6-6 Total Volume of Water Purchased from City of Sacramento

Agreement	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
2004 Agreement: Deliveries to Metro Air Park service area (Zone 50)	501	362	380	374	385
2000 Agreement: Deliveries via the Franklin Intertie	1,823	0	0[(a)]	2,776	3,000
TOTAL:	**2,324**	**362**	**380**	**3,150**	**3,385**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
(a) Actual amount delivered in 2023 was less than 1 AF.
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.3.3 Purchased Water – North Delta Water Agency (NDWA)

The SCWA utilizes purchased water from the NDWA to meet demands within the Zone 40 service area. The NDWA was formed in 1974 to protect the water resources in specific portions of Yolo, Solano, Sacramento, and San Joaquin counties. In 1981, the NDWA executed the "Contract Between the California Department of Water Resources for the Assurance of a Dependable Water Supply of Suitable Quality" (NDWA Contract) as a settlement of claims related to the then-proposed “Peripheral Canal.” The NDWA Contract assures that the State, through both the State Water Project (SWP) and the DWR water right permits, will maintain a dependable water supply of adequate quantity and quality for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes within the NDWA service area. Specifically, Article 8(a) states in relevant part “…the State shall furnish such water as may be required within the Agency to the extent not otherwise available under the water rights of water users.” The SCWA analyzed its service area boundary in October of 2020 and determined that a portion of its service area lies within the NDWA service area and that property owners within the NDWA boundary are paying property tax assessments to secure NDWA water supplies.

The SCWA delivered the NDWA water supplies for uses within its Zone 40 service area for the first time in 2022. The SCWA plans to deliver these supplies in future years to meet a portion of the Zone 40 service area demands – including projected demands in the NDWA service area.

Table 6-7 summarizes the volume of water purchased from NDWA to meet demands within SCWA’s Zone 40 service area during the past five years.

Table 6-7 Total Volume of Water Purchased from NDWA

Agency	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
North Delta Water Agency: Deliveries to Zone 40	0	213	0	0	0
TOTAL:	**0**	**213**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.3.4 Purchased Water - California American Water Company (Cal-Am) – Sacramento District

The SCWA's Southwest Tract service area distribution system is maintained and operated by SCWA with the water supply provided by the Cal-Am Sacramento District. The original water supply agreement was between Fruitridge Vista Water Company (FVWC) and the Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District (Southwest Tract), which later was annexed to SCWA, and was adopted on 2 March 1970. In the agreement, the Southwest Tract agreed to buy water from FVWC and to sell water to SCWA to satisfy the water supply needs for the parcels within the Southwest Tract service area. Southwest Tract agreed to maintain its own mains, hydrants, and services, and to let the FVWC transmit water through Southwest Tract mains to certain parcels east of the Southwest Tract. This agreement was subsequently assumed by Cal-Am Sacramento District that is now serving the Southwest Tract area. The 1970 Agreement has no expiration date and Southwest Tract customers still receive water supplies under the terms of the 1970 Agreement. The 1970 Agreement does not specify a fixed volumetric supply limit; rather, water is provided on an as-needed basis to meet customer demands within the Southwest Tract service area, subject to system capacity and operational conditions.

Table 6-8 summarizes the volume of water purchased from Cal-Am Sacramento District utilized to meet some demands within SCWA's Zone 40 service area during the past five years.

Table 6-8 Total Volume of Water Purchased from Cal-Am Sacramento District

Agency	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Cal-Am Sacramento District: Deliveries to Southwest Tract	27	28	23	23	18
TOTAL:	**27**	**28**	**23**	**23**	**18**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.3.5 Purchased Water – Golden State Water Company (GSWC)

The SCWA utilizes purchased water from the GSWC to meet demands within the Zone 40 service area.

In 2000, SCWA entered a water supply Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the GSWC for a water service through an interconnection at Mercantile Drive. Through this agreement GSWC can provide SCWA with 1,000 GPM (1,613 AFY), on a maximum sustained flow rate through the eight-inch system interconnection. The SCWA may take the water and will be billed in accordance with GSWC Schedule No. AC-1, Arden-Cordova District. The dry-year reliability of this water source is less certain as it relates directly to the reliability of the GSWC's overall supply system. Specifically, Article E states in relevant part that the GSWC "may limit supply to the SCWAs service areas if operations of the Mercantile Drive Interconnection would adversely affect water service to GSWC's customers." The GSWC water supply is derived from groundwater systems in GSWC's service area. As such, this supply of water is very reliable in all year types barring some unforeseen issue impacted by a significant outage or curtailment of GSWC's pre-1914 appropriative water right.

Table 6-9 summarizes the volume of water purchased from GSWC utilized to meet some demands within SCWA's Zone 40 service area during the past five years.

Table 6-9 Total Volume of Water Purchased from GSWC

Agency	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
GSWC: Deliveries via Mercantile Drive Interconnection	1	1	2	1	19
TOTAL:	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**19**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
GSWC = Golden State Water Company
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

6.4 Stormwater

There are no plans to divert stormwater for beneficial uses in SCWA's service areas.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

☑ ***CWC §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.

This section describes wastewater collection and treatment for SCWA's service areas, the amount and existing disposal of treated wastewater effluent, the production of recycled water, and existing and future uses of recycled water.

The Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer; formerly known as the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District [SRCSD]) is responsible for the collection, treatment, disposal, and reuse of wastewater throughout most of the urbanized areas of Sacramento County. This includes much of the area where SCWA provides retail water service.

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

☑ ***CWC §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…

Through an agreement, SacSewer has successfully implemented a nominal capacity of 5.0 MGD (5,604 AFY) water recycling program with SCWA. Starting in 2003, this program provides recycled water for SacSewer on-site uses and for large commercial irrigation customers within a portion of the Zone 40 service area (e.g., commercial, industrial, right-of-way landscaping, schools, and parks). Recycled water is a desirable source of water for outdoor landscape irrigation and other non-potable uses because of its high reliability and its independence of hydrologic conditions in any given year.

In 2007, SRCSD completed a Water Reuse Opportunity Study (the 2007 WROS) to identify opportunities for water recycling program growth through 2030 (SRCSD, 2007). The SRCSD's objective is to increase water recycling usage in the Sacramento region during peak irrigation months from 30 MGD to 40 MGD (33,626 AFY to 44,835 AFY). Water recycling on this scale will allow SRCSD to better manage its effluent

discharge to the Sacramento River and could help Sacramento area water purveyors improve water supply availability and reliability. The WROS effort included significant outreach to stakeholders that could participate in SRCSD's future water recycling plans. The WROS provides the following:

1. Studied areas throughout the Sacramento region to identify potential water recycling opportunities.
2. Engaged potential water recycling partners and stakeholders.
3. Developed, assessed, and prioritized potential water recycling projects.
4. Provided a strategy to further develop and implement the projects initially selected to move forward in achieving the stated goals of a large-scale water recycling program. The WROS examined and identify potential opportunities to use recycled water for landscape irrigation, agriculture irrigation, commercial irrigation, golf course irrigation, as well as use as industrial processing water.

In 2017, SCWA prepared the Sacramento County Water Agency Recycled Water Feasibility Study to evaluate recycled water opportunities to augment water supplies for SCWA and present a options for a recommended project including a Status Quo project (Phase 1 and Phase 2), expansion of an existing program ("Purple Pipe" option), In the river swap (using Freeport Regional Water Authority [FRWA] intake to access recycled water), indirect potable reuse (aquifer storage and recovery), and direct potable reuse (highly treated effluent directed to surface water treatment plant).

The agencies and their respective roles in water reuse planning are described in **Table 6-10.**

Table 6-10 Participation in Reuse Planning

Participating Agency	Role
Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD/SacSewer)	As the only agency with wastewater collection and treatment authority, SRCSD developed a Water Recycling Opportunities Study (WROS) to identify reuse supply and projects for implementation. SRCSD is a member of RWA and actively seeks input from water purveyors on reuse supply and planning issues.
Regional Water Authority (RWA)	Provides input and review of SRCSD's reuse planning process and recommendations. Updates SRCSD on supply issues and where/how reuse could become part of supply integration.
Sacramento County Groundwater Authority (SCGA)	Provides input and review of SRCSD's reuse planning process and recommendations. Updates SRCSD on supply issues and where/how reuse could become part of supply integration.
Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA)	Provides input to SRCSD on localized water demands and supply to highlight where reuse is most feasible. SCWA is responsible for recycled water distribution system operation and maintenance for the current recycled water system in the Zone 40 SSA.

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

☑ ***CWC §10633***

(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.

Municipal wastewater is generated from a combination of residential and commercial sources. The quantity of wastewater generated is proportional to the population and water use in the service area. An estimate of wastewater generated within SCWA's service area is presented in **Table 6-11**.

Wastewater generated within SCWA's service areas is conveyed through local gravity sewers and lift stations operated by the SacSewer and transported via trunk sewers to the Echo Water Resource Recovery Facility (EWRRF) near the City of Elk Grove The facility provides advanced tertiary treatment to an average of 116 MGD (130,000 AFY) of wastewater. A portion of the treated effluent is beneficially reused for applications such as industrial cooling and landscape irrigation, while the majority is discharged to the Sacramento River.

Estimates for SCWA wastewater quantity are shown in **Table 6-11**. Wastewater quantities are conservatively estimated to be 92% of the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional/governmental (CII) water demands in March 2025, which represents the lowest-use month in 2025. This approach is supported by the DWR Indoor Residential Use Study.[10] **Table 6-12** summarizes the wastewater treatment and outcomes within SCWA's service areas during 2025.

[10] The results of the 2021 DWR Indoor Residential Water Use Study are available at: https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/2018-Water-Conservation-Legislation/Performance-Measures/NEW_Results-of-the-Indoor-Residential-Water-Use-Study.pdf.

Table 6-11 Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-2 R)

Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL	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?
Sacramento Area Sewer District	Estimated	14,260	Echo Water Resource Recovery Facility, Place ID 254981	No
	Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:	**14,260**		

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet

UWMP = Urban Water Management Plan

Volume calculated by use of March 2025 demands and assumptions for the Indoor Residential Use Study.

100 percent of the 2025 service area is covered by a wastewater collection system.

100 percent of the 2025 service area population is covered by the wastewater collection system.

Table 6-12 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-3 R)

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area(AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment		Name of Other Entity
				Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	
Echo Water Resource Recovery Facility, Place ID 254981	Yes	14,260	130,000	Tertiary	569	Tertiary	1,000	Tertiary	128,431		0		0	
	Total	**14,260**	**130,000**		**569**		**1,000**		**128,431**		**0**		**0**	

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
UWMP = Urban Water Management Plan
All volumes are in acre-feet (AF) and were estimated using the best available data.
Applies only to 2025 outcomes of treated wastewater.

6.5.3 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

☑ ***CWC §10633 (c-g)***

(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.

The SCWA operates a recycled water system to meet non-potable demands within the Zone 40 service area. The system went online in May 2003 and currently delivers recycled water to the communities of Laguna West, Lakeside, and Stonelake in the Elk Grove and Laguna areas to irrigate street medians, parks, school sites, and commercial landscaping. SCWA owns and maintains the recycled water distribution system. Phase 1 of the program includes 54 user sites encompassing parks, schoolyards, commercial landscaping, and roadway medians. All operations comply with California Regional Water Quality Control Board and State Water Resources Control Board recycled water standards, as well as the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District Master Reclamation Permit Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) #97-146. Phase 2 of the program is currently under development and is expected to begin treated recycled water deliveries upon completion of the Harvest Water pipeline.

In 2002, SacSewer agreed to deliver up to 3.5 MGD (3,923 AFY) of recycled water to SCWA. Section V of the agreement allows SCWA to only take the amount of recycled water "needed to meet the recycled water demands of [its] customers." SacSewer will sell the water to SCWA at a discounted cost of 60% of SCWA's current water rate. Moreover, Section XIII requires SacSewer to provide a backup well at approximately 1,500 GPM in the event that the recycled water supply does not meet the standards of WDR No. 97-146 (Master Water Reclamation Permit). The agreement has no expiration date. Although no formal amendments to the agreement have occurred, SCWA recognized its maximum use was 1.98 MGD (2,218 AFY) of recycled water and has allowed SacSewer to deliver the remaining water to the Sacramento Power Authority Cogeneration Facility located near the Campbell Soup Plant site. To date, recycled water has only been delivered to the Phase 1 area. Nevertheless, SCWA continues to receive recycled water supplies under this agreement for use in the Elk Grove area. The recycled water supply is derived from consumed indoor water supplies in the SacSewer service area.

Table 6-13 summarizes the volume of recycled water delivered from SacSewer utilized to meet demands within SCWA's Zone 40 service area during the past five years. **Table 6-14** summarize the current and planned recycled water direct beneficial uses within SCWA's service areas. **Table 6-15** compares the 2020 UWMP recycled water use projections to the 2025 actual uses.

Table 6-13 Volume of Recycled Water Delivered to SCWA

Recycled Water Deliveries	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Deliveries from SacSewer	764	690	556	564	569
TOTAL:	**764**	**690**	**556**	**564**	**569**

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
SacSewer = Sacramento Area Sewer District
Measured in volume of water delivered to SCWA.

Table 6-14 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4 R)

Use Type	Water Type (After Treatment if Treated)	Additional Information	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Volume (Potential Recycled Water Use)	Narrative Page Number (Potential Recycled Water Use)
Landscape irrigation (excl. golf courses)	Non-Potable		569	620	733	852	941	1,020		
		Total	**569**	**620**	**733**	**852**	**941**	**1,020**		

NOTES:

Volumes are in acre-feet (AF)

Name of Facility Producing the Recycled Water: Echo Water Resource Recovery Facility, Place ID 254981

Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System: SacSewer.

Table 6-15 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5 R)

Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Landscape irrigation (excl. golf courses)	3,921	569
Total	3,921	569

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet

6.5.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Where surface water supplies are limited under certain hydrologic conditions and overall supplies are constrained, recycled water provides a reliable, drought-resilient supply that can augment existing resources and support demands.

The SCWA has undertaken several actions to encourage and optimize future recycled water use. These efforts include completion of the SCWA Recycled Water Feasibility Study to evaluate potential supply sources, infrastructure needs, and end uses; incorporation of recycled water facilities into Zone 40 capital improvement planning and development fee programs; discounted rates for recycled water; and coordination with the SacSewer to align with regional recycled water supply initiatives.

Phase 2 of the SCWA recycled water program is currently under development, with much of the distribution infrastructure constructed or in progress and key transmission and supply components still pending. At full buildout, Phase 2 is expected to deliver approximately 9 MGD (10,087 AFY) of recycled water; however, no formal implementation year has been established, and deliveries are contingent on completion of the Harvest Water pipeline and associated facilities. Therefore, Phase 2 of the SCWA recycled water program is not included in **Table 6-16.**

SCWA continues to pursue phased implementation of recycled water infrastructure as development occurs and funding becomes available, with a focus on serving large irrigation demands and other non-potable uses. These actions support diversification of SCWA's water supply portfolio and provide a drought-resilient source of supply that can reduce reliance on groundwater and improve long-term system reliability.

Table 6-16 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6 R)

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
		Total (AF)	

NOTES:
Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table above but will provide a narrative explanation.
Narrative explanation is provided in the UWMP on page 6-30.

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

☑ ***CWC §10631(g)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

Desalinated water supplies can come from ocean water, brackish surface water, and brackish groundwater. The SCWA does not anticipate opportunities for the development of desalinated water supplies within the planning horizon of this UWMP and this water supply is not being considered.

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

Water exchanges and transfers provide an additional mechanism for the SCWA to improve operational flexibility and enhance water supply reliability. These arrangements allow water supplies to be moved between agencies or regions to better match the location and timing of water demand.

6.7.1 American River Watershed Region Transfer Program

In 2020, SCWA participated in its first groundwater substitution transfer as part of the American River Watershed Region's water transfer program. This transfer program engaged the City of Sacramento, SCWA, Sacramento Suburban Water District, Carmichael Water District, Fair Oaks Water District, and Golden State Water Company to pool water assets for a through-Delta transfer to water-short entities in central and southern California. The SCWA participated by helping the region deliver surface water by providing 2,732 AF in 2022 of groundwater supplies to the City of Sacramento. Importantly, the region spent significant time and resources to ensure that the groundwater substitution transfer would not cause injury to any other groundwater purveyor in the region. The RWA, the SGA, and the SCGA were all notified of the transfer. The regional agencies engaged in extensive well-monitoring efforts, discounted transferable supplies to ensure groundwater recovery, and are conducting a follow-up assessment of basin recovery. In short, the regional groundwater substitution transfer was predicated on comprehensive safeguards for the region's groundwater supplies and protecting surface water assets for current and future beneficial uses.

6.7.2 Future Water Exchanges and Transfers

The SCWA anticipates participating in other water transfers and exchanges in the future, both to diversify the utility of the regional water asset portfolio as well as generate revenue to support its long-term water management objectives. These coordinated water transfer and exchange activities may involve delivering portions of SCWA surface supplies to other areas within the SCWA service areas, exchanging water assets with other retail providers, and developing more robust conjunctive use actions to support groundwater substitution transfers. These future water transfers will conform with all guidelines recommended in the relevant GSPs. Moreover, SCWA will continue to fund and work with RWA in developing transfers and exchanges in the context of the proposed regional groundwater bank. Nevertheless, in each proposed water transfer and exchange, SCWA will take necessary steps to protect regional water assets and the environment.

6.8 Future Water Projects

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(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.

Beyond what is discussed above in Section 6.7, as shown in **Table 6-17**, there are currently no planned future water supply projects or programs that are expected to provide a quantifiable increase to SCWA's water supply during the planning horizon of this UWMP.

Table 6-17 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7 R)

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Yes/No (Joint Project with Other Suppliers)	If Yes, Supplier Name (Joint Project with Other Suppliers)	Additional Description	Water Type	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier(AF)

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet

UWMP = Urban Water Management Plan

There are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table above.

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The SCWA relies on a diverse portfolio of water supplies to meet current and future water demands within its service area. The SCWA's water supply portfolio includes a combination of groundwater, purchased or imported water, surface water, and recycled water.

For both existing and planned sources of water, reasonably available volumes and total entitlements are documented. Reasonably available volumes are estimated utilizing project demand amounts and supply reliability assumptions. Total entitlements are presented based on contracted water supply amounts with climate change reliability assumptions factored in, as applicable.

6.9.1 Summary of Existing Sources of Water

Table 6-18 summarizes the actual water supply volumes produced in 2025 broken down by the type of supply. **Table 6-19** summarizes the sources of supplies for each SCWA service area in 2025. **Table 6-20** summarizes the wholesale actual water supply volumes produced in 2025.

6.9.2 Summary of Projected Sources of Water

Table 6-21 summarizes the projected SCWA total water supplies for retail uses. **Table 6-22** summarizes the projected SCWA total wholesale water supplies. All tables project the future water supplies in five-year increments through 2050. Where supply sources do not have an explicit entitlement (e.g., groundwater) or when demand is less than the entitlement to a given source, supply is assumed to be equal to demand.

Table 6-18 Retail: SCWA Total Water Supplies – 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-8 R)

Water Supply[(b)]	Additional Description	2025 Water Type (After Treatment If Treated)	2025 Actual Volume (AF)	2025 Total Entitlement (AF) (Opt.)
Groundwater (not desalinated)[(a)]	SASb	Potable	9,515	(a)
Groundwater (not desalinated)[(a)]	NASb	Potable	4,174	(a)
Groundwater (not desalinated)[(a)]	Solano	Potable	57	(a)
Groundwater (not desalinated)[(a)]	GET	Potable	917	8,900
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sacramento River (SWRCB permit and licenses)	Potable	15,117	71,906
Purchased or Imported Water	CVP (Fazio and SMUD contracts)	Potable	8,600	45,000
Purchased or Imported Water	NDWA	Potable	0	450
Purchased or Imported Water	Cal-Am Sacramento District	Potable	18	30
Purchased or Imported Water	GSWC	Potable	19	1,613
Purchased or Imported Water	City of Sacramento: Metro Air Park	Potable	385	13,114
Purchased or Imported Water	City of Sacramento: Franklin Intertie	Potable	3,000	--
Recycled Water	SacSewer	Non-Potable	569	2,218
		Subtotal Potable	*41,802*	*141,013*
		Subtotal Non-Potable	*569*	*2,218*
		Total	**42,371**	**143,231**

NOTES:

CVP = Central Valley Project; GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment; GSWC = Golden State Water Company; NASb = North American Subbasin; NDWA = North Delta Water Agency; SASb = South American Subbasin; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District ; SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board

(a) The subbasins underlying SCWA are not adjudicated and are not critically overdrafted. The groundwater supply volumes are not intended to and do not determine, limit, or represent SCWA's water rights or maximum pumping volumes.

*(b) **Table 6-18** shows total water supplies for retail uses only. **Table 6-20** shows water supplies for wholesalers.*

Table 6-19 SCWA Service Areas Water Supplies – 2025 Actual

Water Supply	Additional Description	2025 Water Type (After Treatment if Treated)	2025 Actual Volume (AF)	2025 Total Entitlement (AF) (Opt.)
Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)				
Groundwater	SASb	Potable	9,515	(a)
Groundwater	GET	Potable	917	8,900
Surface Water	SWRCB Permit and Licenses	Potable	15,117	71,906
Purchased Water	CVP, NDWA, Franklin Intertie, GSWC	Potable	11,619	47,063
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	569	2,218
		Subtotal Potable	37,118	127,869
		Subtotal Non-Potable	569	2,218
		Zone 40 Total	**37,687**	**130,087**
Arden Park Vista				
Groundwater	NASb	Potable	3,100	(a)
		Subtotal Potable	3,100	--
		Subtotal Non-Potable	--	--
		Arden Park Vista Total	**3,100**	--
Metro Air Park				
Purchased Water	From City of Sacramento	Potable	385	13,114
		Subtotal Potable	385	13,114
		Subtotal Non-Potable	--	--
		Metro Air Park Total	**385**	**13,114**
Northgate 880				
Groundwater	NASb	Potable	1,074	(a)
		Subtotal Potable	1,074	--
		Subtotal Non-Potable	--	--
		Northgate 880 Total	**1,074**	--

Table 6-19 SCWA Service Areas Water Supplies – 2025 Actual (Continued)

Water Supply	Additional Description	2025 Water Type (After Treatment If Treated)	2025 Actual Volume (AF)	2025 Total Entitlement (AF) (Opt.)
Hood Water Maintenance District				
Groundwater	SASb	Potable	50	(a)
		Subtotal Potable	50	--
		Subtotal Non-Potable	--	--
		Hood Water Maintenance District Total	**50**	--
East Walnut Grove				
Groundwater	Solano Subbasin	Potable	57	(a)
		Subtotal Potable	57	--
		Subtotal Non-Potable	--	--
		East Walnut Grove Total	**57**	--
Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District				
Purchased Water	Cal-Am	Potable	18	30
		Subtotal Potable	18	30
		Subtotal Non-Potable	--	--
		Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District Total	**18**	**30**

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet; Cal-Am = California American Company; CVP = Central Valley Project; GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment; GSWC = Golden State Water Company; NASb = North American Subbasin; NDWA = North Delta Water Agency; SASb = South American Subbasin; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District; SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board

(a) The subbasins underlying SCWA are not adjudicated and are not critically overdrafted. The groundwater supply volumes are not intended to and do not determine, limit, or represent SCWA's water rights or maximum pumping volumes.

Table 6-20 Wholesale: Water Supplies – 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-8 W)

Water Supply	Additional Description	2025 Water Type (After Treatment If Treated)[b]	2025 Actual Volume (AF)	2025 Total Entitlement (AF) (Opt.)
Other (optional)[a]	EGWD	Potable	2,547	--[c]
Other (optional)[a]	Cal-Am Sacramento District	Potable	7	--[c]
		Subtotal Potable	***2,554***	**--[c]**
		Subtotal Non-Potable	*0*	--[c]
		Total	**2,554**	**--[c]**

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet; EGWD = Elk Grove Water District; Cal-Am Sacramento District= California American Company Sacramento District

(a) Wholesale water supply was made up of a variety of SCWA water supplies; See Table 6-18 for SCWA's 2025 water supplies and entitlements.

(b) Table 6-20 shows water supplies for wholesalers; Table 6-18 shows total water supplies for retail uses only.

(c) See Table 6-18 for SCWA's 2025 water supplies and entitlements.

Table 6-21 Retail: SCWA Total Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9 R)

Water Supply Category	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (After Treatment if Treated)	2030 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2030 Total Entitlement (AF)	2030 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2030 Total Entitlement (AF)	2030 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2030 Total Entitlement (AF)	2045 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2045 Total Entitlement (AF)	2050 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2050 Total Entitlement (AF)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	SASb	Potable	25,656	(a)	25,659	(a)	25,659	(a)	25,659	(a)	25,659	(a)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	NASb	Potable	4,592	(a)	4,742	(a)	4,842	(a)	4,946	(a)	5,051	(a)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Solano	Potable	61	(a)	61	(a)	61	(a)	61	(a)	61	(a)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	GET	Potable	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sac River Permit 21209	Potable	21,083	71,000 (b)	29,980	71,000 (b)	38,877	71,000 (b)	47,775	71,000 (b)	56,672	71,000 (b)
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sac River License 1062	Potable	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805	805
Surface water (not desalinated)	Sac River License 4060	Potable	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Purchased or Imported Water	CVP Fazio	Potable	2,663	15,000 (c)	2,663	15,000 (c)	2,663	15,000 (c)	2,663	15,000 (c)	2,663	15,000 (c)
Purchased or Imported Water	CVP SMUD I/II	Potable	4,631	30,000 (c)	4,631	30,000 (c)	4,631	30,000 (c)	4,631	30,000 (c)	4,631	30,000 (c)
Purchased or Imported Water	NDWA	Potable	0 (d)	450	0 (d)	450	0 (d)	450	0 (d)	450	0 (d)	450
Purchased or Imported Water	Cal-Am	Potable	18	30	18	30	18	30	18	30	18	30
Purchased or Imported Water	GSWC	Potable	0	1,613	0	1,613	0	1,613	0	1,613	0	1,613

Table 6-21 Retail: SCWA Total Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9 R) (Continued)

Water Supply Category	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (After Treatment if Treated)	2030 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2030 Total Entitlement (AF)	2035 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2035 Total Entitlement (AF)	2040 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2040 Total Entitlement (AF)	2045 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2045 Total Entitlement (AF)	2050 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2050 Total Entitlement (AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	City of Sacramento: Metro Air Park	Potable	630	13,114	1,111	13,114	1,956	13,114	3,449	13,114	6,076	13,114
Recycled Water	SRCSD	Non-Potable	620	2,218	733	2,218	852	2,218	941	2,218	1,020	2,218
		Subtotal Potable	*69,140*	*141,013*	*78,671*	*141,013*	*88,513*	*141,013*	*99,008*	*141,013*	*110,637*	*141,013*
		Subtotal Non-Potable	620	2,218	733	2,218	852	2,218	941	2,218	1,020	2,218
		Total	**69,760**	**143,231**	**79,404**	**143,231**	**89,365**	**143,231**	**99,949**	**143,231**	**111,657**	**143,231**

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet; Cal-Am = California American Company; CVP = Central Valley Project; GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment; GSWC = Golden State Water Company; NASb = North American Subbasin; NDWA = North Delta Water Agency; SASb = South American Subbasin; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District; SRCSD = Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

(a) The subbasins underlying SCWA are not adjudicated and are not critically overdrafted. The groundwater supply volumes are not intended to and do not determine, limit or represent SCWA's water rights or maximum pumping volumes.

(b) Reflects progressive buildout of SCWA's service area and corresponding water demands along 5-year planning horizons through 2050, consistent with SCWA's stated development plans and use of Permit 21209 (see Section 7.1.1).

(c) Reflects assumed CVP allocation under normal year storage and hydrologic data, consistent with corresponding historical CVP allocations (see Section 7.2.1).

(d) SCWA is capable of diverting up to its entitlement of NDWA water for the overlapping place of use area with Zone 40.

Table 6-22 Wholesale: Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9 W)

Water Supply Category	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (After Treatment if Treated)	2030 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2030 Total Entitlement (AF)	2035 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2035 Total Entitlement (AF)	2040 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2040 Total Entitlement (AF)	2045 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2045 Total Entitlement (AF)	2050 Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	2050 Total Entitlement (AF)
Other (optional)[b]	EGWD[c]; Made up of Multiple SCWA water supplies	Potable	2,975	--	3,750	--	3,775	--	3,825	--	3,925	--
Other (optional)[b]	Cal-Am Sacramento District; Multiple SCWA water supplies	Potable	2,487	--	2,487	--	2,487	--	2,487	--	2,487	--
		Subtotal Potable	5,462	--	6,237	--	6,262	--	6,312	--	6,412	--
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
		Total	**5,462**	**--**	**6,237**	**--**	**6,262**	**--**	**6,312**	**--**	**6,412**	**--**

NOTES:

EGWD = Elk Grove Water District; Cal-Am Sacramento District = California American Company Sacramento District

(a) Projected water supply is in acre-feet (AF)

*(b) Projected water supply for SCWA wholesale customers will include a variety of SCWA's water supplies and may vary year to year; See **Table 6-21** for SCWA's projected water supply types and entitlements.*

(c) Values are preliminary and are subject to change.

6.10 Special Conditions

Special conditions including climate change effects, regulatory conditions and project development, and other locally applicable criteria may affect supply availability, as described in the following subsections.

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

The SCWA is committed to incorporating climate change into its ongoing water supply planning. Section 4.5 of this UWMP includes a description of plausible changes to projected demands under climate change conditions, and SCWA is currently working to consider the effects of climate change in future planning. The impact of climate change on SCWA supplies is addressed in detail in the key resources described below, which are incorporated into this Plan by reference:

- SCWA prepares Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessments (AWSDAs) that support climate change considerations by evaluating variability in hydrologic conditions and system demands, enabling adaptive management and timely adjustments to SCWA's water supply strategies.
- SGMA dictates that GSPs include basin-wide water budget models under various climate change scenarios, including future conditions which account for the effects of estimated climate change. The GSPs for the relevant subbasins are available on the DWR website:
    - NASb GSP: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/100
    - SASb GSP: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/111
    - Solano Subbasin GSP: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/117
- SCWA is part of negotiating the Water Forum 2050 which includes the American River Climate Adaptation Program (ARCAP). The ARCAP is a proactive, multi-benefit solution to climate change by offering a better way for the region to manage water as climate conditions become more extreme. It enhances the five Program Areas by voluntarily linking agencies, infrastructure, and policies—creating a regional water system where water is managed by agencies to be available when and where it's needed, and cold water is preserved in the American River for fish and future supply is protected.

As described further in Section 7.4, SCWA manages its water supply portfolio using a combination of operational and planning tools designed to enhance resilience to climate change and increasing hydrologic variability. As climate change drives more frequent and severe droughts, shifts precipitation patterns, and reduces snowpack reliability, SCWA relies on conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, maximizing surface water use in wetter periods and drawing on groundwater during dry conditions, to buffer against extremes. The SCWA also implements water conservation and demand management programs to address rising temperatures and changing demand patterns, while expanding the use of recycled water to diversify supplies and reduce climate-related vulnerabilities. Operational flexibility through interties and wholesale supply agreements, along with participation in regional water management programs, further supports adaptive responses to uncertain conditions. Together, these strategies enable SCWA to balance available supplies under increasingly variable climate conditions while reducing reliance on imported water sources that may become less reliable over time.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions (e.g., issues surrounding the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary [Bay-Delta Plan]) may affect planned future projects and the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. The SCWA does not have any current plans to develop additional supply sources. If SCWA does move forward with any plans to develop supply

projects, emerging regulatory conditions will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

Other locally applicable criteria may affect characterization and availability of an identified water supply, such as changes in regional water transfer rules may alter the availability of a water supply that had historically been readily available. The SCWA does not have any current plans to develop additional supply sources. If SCWA does move forward with any plans to develop supply projects, locally applicable criteria will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

Under SGMA, GSAs have the authority to implement P/MAs that help the applicable basins to reach its sustainability goal. The GSPs for the subbasins underlying SCWA do not currently include mandatory demand-management actions requiring reductions in M&I groundwater pumping. If water supply conditions change in the future or if any demand management actions are planned in the future, SCWA will consider them as a part of its supply planning efforts.

6.11 Energy Intensity

☑ ***CWC §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.

The "Total Utility Approach" as defined by DWR in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook is used to report water-related energy-consumption data for SCWA. Calendar year 2025 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data. Total energy consumed by SCWA during calendar year 2025 based on reported utility bills is 19,929,624 kilowatt hours (kWh). **Table 6-23** shows the energy consumed for each AF of water entering the distribution system in SCWA, including energy associated with extracting and diverting, placing into storage, treating, conveying, and distributing drinking water, but not including energy associated with the treatment of wastewater. Based on this, the energy intensity is estimated to be 514 kilowatt hours per

acre-foot (kWh/AF), or 1,576 kWh per million gallon (MG), consistent with the DWR 2025 UWMP Submittal Tables (see **Table 6-23**).

Table 6-23 Recommended Energy Reporting (DWR Table O-1B)

	Sum of All Water Management Processes Total Utility	Non-Consequential Hydropower Hydropower	 Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	38,806	-	38,806
Energy Consumed (kWh)	19,929,624	-	19,929,624
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)	1,576	-	1,576

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
kWh = kilowatt-hour
MG = million gallons
Water Delivery Product: Retail Potable Deliveries
Start Date of Reporting Period: 1/1/2025
End Date of Reporting Period: 12/31/2025
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported? No
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data): Metered Data
Data Quality Narrative: Utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data.
Narrative: Total energy consumption represents the energy consumed during pumping, treatment, conveyance, and distribution

7 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

☑ ***CWC §10620 (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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

This section describes the reliability of Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA's) water supplies. Consistent with the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, this section evaluates the reliability of SCWA's water supplies based on available historical information and projections of future water uses, regulatory and legal constraints, hydrologic and environmental conditions, and other relevant factors, including potential effects of climate change. As required by California Water Code (CWC) §10620(f) and §10630.5, the analysis considers water supply availability under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions over the planning horizon.

Assessment of water supply reliability is inherently complex and depends on numerous interacting factors, including the composition of SCWA's water supply portfolio, operational and regulatory constraints, hydrological variability, environmental requirements, and anticipated growth within the service area. In accordance with §10620(f), SCWA also employs a range of water management tools and operational strategies to maximize the efficient use of available water resources and minimize the need for imported supplies where feasible. Based on these considerations, SCWA has evaluated the reliability of its water supplies and made its best determination of the ability of its existing and planned water resources to meet projected demands within its service area.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

The SCWA's water supply portfolio includes a combination of groundwater, surface water, purchased water and recycled water. The following sections provide a summary of potential constraints on future water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. These constraints are summarized in the following sections.

7.1.1 Supply Availability

Additional information is provided in the following sections regarding supply availability, including under various hydrologic conditions.

Groundwater Constraints

Groundwater plays an important role in the water supply portfolio of SCWA. Although the larger SCWA service areas are served via conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater, several smaller service areas rely entirely on groundwater to meet their water demands, including Arden Park Vista (Arden Park), Northgate 880 (Northgate), Hood Water Maintenance District Service Area (Hood), and East Walnut Grove (Walnut Grove). In addition, Zone 40 utilizes groundwater as part of its overall water supply portfolio in conjunction with treated surface water.

The SCWA extracts groundwater from three groundwater subbasins: the North American Subbasin (NASb), the South American Subbasin (SASb), and the Solano Subbasin. The Arden Park and Northgate service areas extract groundwater from the NASb, Zone 40 and the Hood service area extract groundwater

from the SASb, and the Walnut Grove service area pumps groundwater from the Solano Subbasin. None of these groundwater subbasins are adjudicated and none are currently identified by DWR as being in a condition of critical overdraft.

Each of these subbasins is managed pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The adopted Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) establish sustainability criteria and management frameworks intended to avoid undesirable results, including chronic lowering of groundwater levels, significant reduction of groundwater storage, and other conditions defined under SGMA. The GSPs do not include demand-management actions requiring reductions in groundwater pumping. Management actions identified in the plans focus primarily on monitoring, data collection, and adaptive management to ensure long-term groundwater sustainability. If basin conditions change in the future, the responsible Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) may implement additional management actions consistent with the applicable GSPs.

Groundwater production may be influenced by operational factors such as well capacity, pumping infrastructure, and water quality considerations; however, these factors have not historically limited SCWA's ability to produce groundwater to meet service area demands. Groundwater levels in these subbasins fluctuate in response to hydrologic conditions and pumping patterns. During critically dry periods, such as Water Years (WY) 2021 and 2022, groundwater levels declined due to reduced natural recharge and increased groundwater pumping. Groundwater levels recovered during wetter conditions in WY 2023 and WY 2024, when increased precipitation and runoff resulted in greater recharge to the aquifer system.

Based on current subbasin conditions and historical performance (Section 6.1), groundwater supplies are expected to remain available to meet projected water demands under all hydrologic conditions throughout the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) planning horizon. As such, groundwater supplies reflected in the water supply projections are consistent with historical and/or projected production levels and subbasin management objectives as described in the applicable GSPs. Groundwater production is assumed to reflect average pumping levels over the UWMP planning horizon under normal conditions, and to increase under single and multiple-dry conditions up the volume of SCWA groundwater pumping incorporated into the applicable GSPs (Section 6.1.3).

Further, as noted previously, the subbasins are not adjudicated and are not in a state of critical overdraft. SGMA was intended to preserve the security of water rights in the state, and was not intended to determine, modify or alter any surface water or groundwater rights or priorities. (CWC §10720.1(b), 10720.5(a) and (b)). SGMA should therefore not reduce, adversely impact or limit SCWA's present or future exercise of its domestic water rights or its obligation to serve its municipal customers.

Water Rights Constraints

As described in Section 6.2, SCWA holds water rights to the Sacramento River under License 1062, License 4060, and Permit 21209, which may be subject to the following use constraints. These rights are post-1914 appropriative rights administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and are therefore subject to applicable permit and license terms, including curtailment orders issued during periods when water is unavailable to satisfy senior water rights and regulatory requirements.

- **Hydrologic Conditions**: The reliability of these surface water rights is heavily influenced by hydrologic conditions within the Sacramento River Watershed, including precipitation patterns, Sierra Nevada snowpack accumulation, and resulting runoff that contributes to natural river flows. Flows in the Sacramento River are regulated by upstream reservoir operations, particularly releases from Shasta Lake operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Reservoir operations are managed to balance multiple objectives including flood control, water supply, and

environmental protection. During dry hydrologic conditions, reduced runoff and reservoir storage may limit available releases, which can affect downstream river flows and the availability of natural flows available for diversion under SCWA's water rights.

- **Term 91 Restrictions:** SCWA's diversions under these water rights are subject to SWRCB Term 91 conditions, which prohibit diversions when Sacramento River natural flows are insufficient to meet Delta water quality and flow objectives and additional releases from upstream reservoirs would otherwise be required to satisfy those objectives. Term 91 will likely impact SCWA's ability to directly divert under these water rights in the future, and especially in dry years and drought conditions.
- **Environmental Regulatory Constraints**: Surface water availability may also be influenced by environmental flow and water quality requirements established under state and federal regulations, including requirements intended to protect fisheries and maintain water quality in the downstream Delta region.
- **Curtailment Orders**: Under certain emergency drought conditions, the SWRCB can impose curtailment restrictions on certain surface water rights, prohibiting diversions when water is deemed unavailable to meet senior water rights, water quality and flow requirements, etc. Between critical water years 2021 and 2022, SCWA's water rights were curtailed, with the longest period lasting approximately two months. It is anticipated that SCWA's water rights may be subject to curtailment orders under future drought conditions, consistent with this most recent drought period.

Despite these potential constraints, the Sacramento River has historically provided a reliable surface water supply for SCWA. Under single-dry and multiple-dry year scenarios, surface water availability may decline due to reduced runoff and regulatory constraints. Water rights supplies reflected in the UWMP water supply projections incorporate historical diversion patterns and account for known regulatory constraints, including Term 91 restrictions and potential SWRCB curtailment orders.

With respect to Permit 21209, SCWA has not yet developed the full demand associated with the permitted entitlement. Pursuant to permit conditions, SCWA is required to place the unauthorized water to beneficial use by December 31, 2030, for purposes of obtaining a license, although a time extension may be requested if warranted. At full buildout, SCWA anticipates that demands will utilize the full permitted entitlement of approximately 71,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). This UWMP assumes a progressive buildout of SCWA's service area and corresponding water demands through 2052, such that use of this water right increases over time and ultimately reaches full utilization, even though the entitlement may be available prior to that time.

CVP Supply Constraints

As described in Section 6.3.1, SCWA has access to up to 45,000 AFY of Central Valley Project (CVP) water under two contracts with the USBR, commonly referred to as the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) Contract and the Fazio Contract. While CVP supplies have historically been reliable, deliveries are subject to hydrologic variability and CVP operational and regulatory constraints that may affect available supplies in certain years. The availability of CVP supplies to SCWA may be influenced by the following considerations:

- **Hydrologic and CVP Operational Conditions**: The reliability of CVP supplies is influenced by hydrologic conditions throughout the Sacramento River Watershed, including precipitation patterns, Sierra Nevada snowpack accumulation, and resulting runoff that contributes to reservoir storage. CVP operations are managed by the USBR to balance multiple objectives, including water supply deliveries, flood control, environmental protection, water quality requirements in the

Delta, and reservoir storage management. During dry hydrologic conditions, reduced reservoir storage and runoff may limit the volume of water available for delivery to CVP contractors. For this UWMP historical CVP allocation data are used to project normal, single, and multiple-dry year conditions.

Despite these potential constraints, CVP supplies have historically provided a reliable component of SCWA's water supply portfolio. The CVP supplies reflected in the UWMP water supply projections are consistent with contractual entitlements and historical delivery patterns, while recognizing that deliveries may vary in response to hydrologic conditions and CVP operational requirements.

North Delta Water Agency (NDWA) Water

The SCWA also holds contractual access to water associated with the NDWA. While these supplies are assumed to be available within the terms and limits of the applicable agreements and entitlements, SCWA has not historically exercised this supply on a regular basis, with the exception of limited use during the 2022 drought period. Accordingly, these supplies are assumed to provide a potential supplemental supply under certain future conditions if exercised.

Aerojet General Corporation's (AeroJet) Groundwater Extraction and Treatment (GET) Water

Under a 2002 Agreement between AeroJet and SCWA, AeroJet agreed to deliver and SCWA agreed to receive up to 8,900 AFY of GET Water. The water is produced as part of a federally mandated groundwater remediation program associated with environmental cleanup activities.

The delivery pattern under the agreement allows SCWA to take varying quantities of water depending on operational conditions and SCWA demand, with AeroJet making available larger portions of the supply when needed. Because GET Water is produced through a groundwater extraction and treatment process required under federal remediation orders rather than natural hydrologic conditions, the supply is generally considered highly reliable and largely independent on hydrologic variability. Accordingly, GET Water is expected to remain available up to the contract entitlement under normal, single dry, and multiple-dry year conditions throughout the UWMP planning horizon.

Purchased Water – Zone 40

The SCWA has access to purchased water supplies from various sources on an as-needed basis. In Zone 40, these supplies are not a regular or dedicated component of SCWA's water supply portfolio. Historically, purchased water, while not necessary to meet demand requirements, has been used on a limited and supplemental basis to address short-term supply needs or operational considerations, with an average volume of approximately 1,524 AFY over the most recent five-year period. Purchased water is not assumed to be available or relied upon to meet projected demands under normal, single dry, or multiple-dry year conditions over the UWMP planning horizon. However, purchased water may continue to serve as a supplemental supply option under certain future conditions, if needed.

Purchased Water - Metro Air Park Zone 50 (City of Sacramento Supply)

Under a 2004 agreement between SCWA and the City of Sacramento, wholesale water may be delivered to the Metro Air Park development within Zone 50 (Metro Air Park service area). The agreement allows deliveries of up to a combined 11.7 million gallons per day (MGD; 13,114 AFY) to the Metro Air Park and Sacramento Internation Airport, provided that SCWA gives notices to the City of Sacramento in accordance with Article 5(a) if SCWA requires deliveries exceeding 5 MGD (5,600 AFY). To date, SCWA has not reached the 5.0 MGD (5,600 AFY) threshold.

The agreement specifies that reductions in wholesale water deliveries to SCWA would be consistent with reductions imposed by the City of Sacramento on its own customers and may also occur during emergency

conditions where the City is required to shut down facilities needed to pump, divert and treat water. Although there have been discussions regarding incorporating this agreement into subsequent agreements, the 2004 agreement remains valid and enforceable. Supplies provided under this agreement are therefore subject to operational and emergency conditions affecting the City of Sacramento's water supply system.

Purchased Water - California American Water Company – Sacramento District (Cal-Am Sacramento District) Supply

The Southwest Tract is served entirely under a water supply service agreement with Fruitridge Vista Water Company (FVWC) executed in 1970. The agreement has no expiration, and the current water supply entity assigned the obligations under the contract resides with Cal-Am. The contract has no constraints on reliability and there have been no curtailments that altered supplies. As such, the water supplies under this contract are assumed able to meet future demands under all hydrologic conditions.

Recycled Water

In 2002, Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer) entered into an agreement to deliver up to 3.5 MGD (3,921 AFY) of recycled water to SCWA. That agreement specifies that SCWA may only take the volume of recycled water necessary to meet customer demands for recycled water use. Although no formal amendments to the agreement have been made, SCWA has identified a practical maximum use of approximately 1.98 MGD (2,218 AFY) based on existing and anticipated demand. The agreement does not have an expiration date.

Because recycled water supplies are generated from treated wastewater flows rather than hydrologic conditions, the source represents a reliable local supply that is generally less susceptible to variability associated with drought or surface water availability. For purposes of this UWMP, recycled water is assumed to be available up to the practical maximum demand under normal conditions. Under single dry and multiple-dry year conditions, recycled water availability is conservatively assumed to reflect average production observed during recent dry year conditions (2021-2022), recognizing that recycled water supply is primarily demand-driven and operationally constrained rather than hydrologically limited.

7.1.2 Water Quality

☑ ***CWC §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.

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. SCWA has and will continue to meet all state and federal water quality regulations. All drinking water standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the authorization of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. In California, the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) can either adopt the U.S. EPA standards or set more stringent standards, which are then codified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). There are two general types of drinking water standards:

- Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are health protective standards and are established using a very conservative risk-based approach for each constituent that takes into potential health effects, detectability and treatability, and costs of treatment. Public water systems may not serve water that exceeds Primary MCLs for any constituent.

- Secondary MCLs are based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color, and certain mineral content, and are considered limits for constituents that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

The SCWA carefully tracks all water quality standards associated with its water assets. These water quality standards are best addressed at the individual service area levels where water extraction, treatment, and delivery are consistent with the parameters in those locations. In general, SCWA's water quality as delivered to its end users meets and exceeds federal and state standards for drinking water. SCWA annually provides detailed water quality statements for public review and consideration in their consumer confidence report.

North American Subbasin

The groundwater quality in the NASb is generally good, with the exception of contamination plumes and localized quality issues. Total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate were identified as constituents that represent general conditions in the NASb. TDS exceeds the drinking water standards in some wells, predominantly in the western and eastern portions of the NASb. Higher salinity concentrations are generally considered to be present due to natural sources.

There are a few large groundwater contamination sites that could affect supply and beneficial uses of groundwater in the NASb. The most significant of these sites are the former McClellan Air Force Base and AeroJet Superfund Site. Cleanup activities, as overseen by USEPA, SWRCB, and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, have been in progress for years and contaminants appear to be contained. The Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA) and interested water agencies meet with regulators on a quarterly basis to discuss the plumes' containment and how groundwater management activities may affect the remediation.

South American Subbasin

The groundwater quality in the SASb is generally good, although iron and manganese are common and there are some occurrences of arsenic and nitrate. Most of SCWA's Zone 40 wells have iron and manganese treatment facilities. Principal groundwater contaminant plumes within the SASb emanate from source areas including Mather Field, AeroJet, Boeing, the former Army Depot, and various landfills. The presence of these contaminant plumes has impacted some existing municipal wells. Significant remediation efforts/programs by federal, state, and local government agencies are in progress to clean up the contaminated groundwater and to confine the contaminant plumes from further spreading. Currently, remediated groundwater is discharged into natural water bodies and flows out of the SASb. There are on-going discussions and negotiations between purveyors and parties responsible for the clean-up to keep the remediated groundwater in the SASb and put it to beneficial use.

Solano Subbasin

Groundwater quality in the Solano Subbasin is generally suitable for most municipal and agricultural uses, although localized water quality concerns are present in some areas of the basin. Common groundwater constituents of concern include elevated concentrations of nitrate, salinity (TDS), and naturally occurring minerals, such as chromium-6 and arsenic, in certain portions of the Subbasin. These conditions vary spatially across the subbasin but are generally stable and are monitored through the Solano Subbasin GSP's groundwater quality monitoring network.

Surface Water Sources

Surface water quality is an important consideration for SCWA's overall water supply reliability and is actively monitored through a combination of federal, state, and local programs. Surface water supplies available to SCWA, including those associated with the Sacramento River and CVP, are subject to extensive

water quality monitoring and regulatory requirements. The USBR conducts routine monitoring of CVP source waters, including key parameters such as temperature, turbidity, salinity, and other constituents relevant to drinking water treatment and environmental compliance. In addition, the SWRCB establishes and enforces water quality objectives and flow requirements in the Delta and upstream river systems, which may influence both water availability and quality under varying hydrologic conditions.

The SCWA's surface water diversions are subject to applicable water rights conditions, including requirements intended to protect downstream water quality and beneficial uses. These regulatory frameworks, combined with ongoing monitoring by federal and state agencies, provide a robust system for tracking surface water equality conditions. The SCWA incorporates this information into its operational and treatment practices to ensure that all delivered water meets applicable drinking water standards. While short-term changes in surface water quality may occur due to hydrologic variability, upstream operations, or environmental conditions, these are managed through treatment, operational adjustments, and regulatory compliance, and are not expected to materially affect SCWA's ability to meet its water quality standards for potable supply.

7.1.3 Climate Change

☑ ***CWC §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.

Section 6.10.1 provides a summary of the assessments of the applicable climate change on supplies that SCWA has planned and prepared for. As discussed, SCWA is actively working to further quantify and consider future climate change impacts as part of its ongoing supply and operations planning.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

☑ ***CWC §10631 (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:

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b)(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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

Consistent with CWC §§10631(b) and 10635(a), SCWA has evaluated the reliability of its water supplies by identifying and quantifying all existing and planned sources of water available over the UWMP planning

horizon and comparing these supplies to projected water demands in five-year increments. This assessment considers water supply availability under normal, single dry, and multiple-dry year conditions, including droughts lasting five consecutive years, and incorporates relevant factors affecting supply reliability such as hydrologic variability, regulatory and operational constraints, and anticipated changes due to climate change. For each water source, SCWA has evaluated the expected availability and reliability based on historical conditions, operational characteristics, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements, and has incorporated these considerations into the projected water supply portfolio used to meet future demands.

7.2.1 Normal Year Assumptions

For purposes of this UWMP, a "normal" year represents the water supplies available under regular or average hydrologic and regulatory conditions. For the purposes of this Plan, this is represented as an average over the preceding five-year period with the following assumptions affecting SCWA's water supply portfolio as detailed in Section 5.1 and **Table 6-4** and **Table 6-5**:

- Available groundwater supplies from the NASb, SASb, and Solano Subbasin for all (non-Zone 40) smaller service areas are assumed to be fully reliable and capable of supplying the SCWA growth projections reflected in the applicable GSPs and related SGMA analyses (see Section 6.1.4). For purposes of this UWMP for these service areas, groundwater supplies are assumed to be equal to projected demands.
- Available groundwater supplies from the SASb for the Zone 40 service area are available up to the SCWA growth projections reflected in the applicable GSP and related SGMA analyses (see Section 6.1.4); however, for purposes of this UWMP, they are quantified as the maximum annual volume extracted during the preceding UWMP reporting period (2021-2025).
- The availability of SCWA water right Permit 21209 in normal years is assumed to increase progressively on a linear basis, reflecting projected buildout of SCWA's service area and associated water demands from 2025 utilization levels across each 5-year planning horizon through 2052, ultimately targeting use of the permit's 71,000 AFY face value, consistent with SCWA's stated development plans (see Section 7.1.1). These quantities are reduced by 15% to account for July - September Term 91 diversion restrictions, consistent with the timing and magnitude of impacts observed during the 2021-2025 reporting period.
- The availability of SCWA water rights Licenses 1062 and 4060 under normal years is assumed as rights' maximum diversion entitlements, 805 AFY and 101 AFY, respectively, reflecting SCWA's full utilization.
- The CVP Fazio and SMUD contract supplies are assumed as the average deliveries during 75% allocation years since 2015, reflecting typical conditions based on historical CVP allocations, storage, and hydrologic patterns.
- No NDWA water supplies are assumed to be exercised during normal years.
- GET Water is assumed available up to the 8,900 AFY contract maximum available upon request by SCWA.
- Recycled water is assumed available up to the 2,217 AFY maximum production capability for non-potable uses, limited by SCWA's non-potable demand.
- As the sole water source, wholesale supply from City of Sacramento is assumed available to fully meet Metro Air Park service area projected demands.

- As the sole water source, wholesale supply from Cal-Am Sacramento District is assumed available to fully meet Southwest Tract projected demands.

7.2.2 Single Dry Year Assumptions

For purposes of this UWMP, a "single dry" year represents the lowest volume of water supplies available assuming an unanticipated dry year without reaction time available to implement water shortage actions or other response measures. The following assumptions are made regarding SCWA's water supply portfolio as detailed below and in **Table 7-4** and **Table 7-5**:

- Available groundwater supplies from the NASb, SASb, and Solano Subbasin for all (non-Zone 40) smaller service areas are assumed to be fully reliable and capable of supplying the SCWA growth projections reflected in the applicable GSPs and related SGMA analyses (see Section 6.1.4). For purposes of this UWMP for these service areas, groundwater supplies are assumed equal to projected demands.
- Available groundwater supplies from the SASb for the Zone 40 service area are assumed to meet the remaining projected demands after accounting for available surface water supplies.
- The availability of SCWA water right Permit 21209 in single dry years is assumed to increase progressively on a linear basis, reflecting projected buildout of SCWA's service area and associated water demands from 2025 utilization levels across each 5-year planning horizon through 2052, ultimately targeting use of the permit's 71,000 AFY face value, consistent with SCWA's stated development plans (see Section 7.1.1). These quantities are reduced by 15% to account for July-September Term 91 diversion restrictions, consistent with the timing and magnitude of impacts observed during the 2021-2025 reporting period. These quantities are further reduced by 45% to reflect dry hydrologic conditions limiting available diversions, consistent with 2021-2022 permit diversions as a percentage of 2025 totals. No other SWRCB curtailments were assumed.
- The availability of SCWA water rights Licenses 1062 and 4060 under single dry years is assumed as rights' maximum diversion entitlements, 805 AFY and 101 AFY, respectively, reflecting SCWA's full utilization. These quantities are reduced by 45% to reflect dry hydrologic conditions limiting available diversions, consistent with 2021-2022 permit diversions as a percentage of 2025 totals. No other SWRCB curtailments were assumed.
- The CVP Fazio and SMUD contract supplies are assumed as the average deliveries during 50% allocation years since 2015, reflecting typical dry conditions based on historical CVP allocations, storage, and hydrologic patterns.
- No NDWA water supplies are assumed to be exercised during single dry years.
- GET Water is assumed available up to the 8,900 AFY contract maximum available upon request by SCWA.
- Recycled water is assumed available up to the 2,217 AFY maximum production capability for non-potable uses, limited by SCWA's non-potable demand.
- As the sole water source, wholesale supply from City of Sacramento is assumed to be available to fully meet Metro Air Park service area projected demands.
- As the sole water source, wholesale supply from Cal-Am Sacramento District is assumed to be available to fully meet Southwest Tract service area projected demands.

7.2.3 Multiple-Dry Year Assumptions

For purposes of this UWMP, a "multiple-dry" year scenario, or five-consecutive year drought, is represented using a representative sequence of dry hydrologic conditions informed by recent historical data. The SCWA selected a representative five-year sequence based on the driest five year sequence observed over the period of record 2016 through 2025, consistent with the methodology provided in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

Consistent with this prolonged drought scenario, adaptive management strategies and water shortage response actions are assumed to influence projected demands over the five-year period, but are not explicitly represented herein. Section 8 describes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that will be enacted if there is a supply shortfall, either due to a drought or other shortage condition.

The following assumptions are made regarding SCWA's water supply portfolio for the multiple-dry year period, as detailed below:

- Available groundwater supplies from the NASb, SASb, and Solano Subbasin for all (non-Zone 40) smaller service areas are assumed to be fully reliable and capable of supplying the SCWA growth projections reflected in the applicable GSPs and related SGMA analyses (see Section 6.1.4). For purposes of this UWMP for these service areas, groundwater supplies are assumed equal to projected demands.
- Available groundwater supplies from the SASb for the Zone 40 service area are assumed to meet the remaining projected demands after accounting for available surface water supplies.
- The availability of SCWA water right Permit 21209 in multiple-dry years is assumed to increase progressively on a linear basis, reflecting projected buildout of SCWA's service area and associated water demands from 2025 utilization levels across each 5-year planning horizon through 2052, ultimately targeting use of the permit's 71,000 AFY face value, consistent with SCWA's stated development plans (see Section 7.1.1). These quantities are reduced by 15% to account for July - September Term 91 diversion restrictions, consistent with the timing and magnitude of impacts observed during the 2021-2025 reporting period. These quantities are further reduced by 45% to reflect dry hydrologic conditions limiting available diversions, consistent with 2021-2022 permit diversions as a percentage of 2025 totals. For purposes of this UWMP, supplies are further reduced by 20% during sequence years 3 through 5 to reflect potential SWRCB curtailments or diversion prohibitions under multiple dry year and drought conditions; these reductions are not necessarily additive.
- Under multiple-dry years, availability of SCWA water rights Licenses 1062 and 4060 is assumed at their maximum diversion entitlements (805 AFY and 101 AFY, respectively), reflecting full utilization. These quantities are reduced by 45% to account for dry hydrologic conditions limiting available diversions, consistent with 2021-2022 permit diversions relative to 2025 totals. For purposes of this UWMP, supplies are further reduced by 20% during sequence years 3 through 5 to reflect potential SWRCB curtailments or diversion prohibitions under multiple dry year and drought conditions; these reductions are not necessarily additive.
- The CVP Fazio and SMUD contract supplies are assumed as the average deliveries during 25% allocation years since 2015, reflecting typical dry conditions based on historical CVP allocations, storage, and hydrologic patterns.
- The NDWA water supplies are not assumed to be exercised until other water rights are curtailed during sequence years 3 through 5, up to 450 AFY representing the estimated overlap between

Zone 40 and the designated POU. SCWA's exercise of NDWA rights is not contingent on such curtailments.

- GET Water is assumed to be available up to the 8,900 AFY contract maximum available upon request by SCWA, unaffected by hydrologic conditions.
- Recycled water is assumed available up to the 2,217 AFY maximum production capability for non-potable uses, limited by SCWA's non-potable demand.
- As the sole water source, wholesale supply from City of Sacramento is assumed to be available to fully meet Metro Air Park service area projected demands.
- As the sole water source, wholesale supply from Cal-Am Sacramento District is assumed to be available to fully meet Southwest Tract service area projected demands.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

☑ ***CWC §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.

Water supply and demand change during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The following sections compare SCWA's projected water demands with projected water supply availability during normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry year periods.

7.3.1 Normal Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Under normal hydrologic conditions, SCWA's projected water supplies are sufficient to meet current and future demands, with available surface water and groundwater supplies exceeding current levels of use. The large surface water supply surplus is largely due to SCWA not currently diverting its full surface water entitlement under Permit 21209, though this supply is captured in the available water. At full buildout, SCWA anticipates that demands will utilize up to the full permitted entitlement of approximately 71,000 AFY.

As demands increase over the planning horizon, SCWA expects to incrementally utilize a greater portion of its available supplies. This available but unused supply provides a margin of reliability and supports SCWA's ability to meet projected future demands under normal conditions. Assumptions used in the supply projections are outlined in Section 6.9.2, **Table 6-21,** and Section 7.2.1**.**

Table 7-1 and **Table 7-2** compare the projected supplies and demand needs under normal hydrologic conditions in five-year intervals through 2050. **Table 7-3** compares projected wholesale supplies and demand needs under normal hydrologic conditions in five-year intervals through 2050.

Table 7-1 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison – SCWA Total (DWR Table 7-2 R)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals (DWR Table 6-9 R)	69,760	79,404	89,365	99,949	111,657
Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	46,748	51,679	57,286	64,025	72,324
Surplus/(Shortfall)	23,012	27,725	32,079	35,924	39,333

NOTES:

Volumes are in units of acre-feet (AF).

*Water supplies are used to meet demands up to the entitlements shown in **Table 6-21** or the supply assumptions described in Section 7.2.1.*

Table 7-2 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison – SCWA Service Areas (See SCWA Aggregate Totals in Table 6-21)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)					
Groundwater (SASb)	25,604	25,604	25,604	25,604	25,604
Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	2,663	2,663	2,663	2,663	2,663
Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	4,631	4,631	4,631	4,631	4,631
Surface Water (Permit 21209)	21,083	29,980	38,877	47,775	56,672
Surface Water (License 1062)	805	805	805	805	805
Surface Water (License 4060)	101	101	101	101	101
NDWA Supply	0	0	0	0	0
Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
Supply Totals	**64,407**	**73,417**	**82,433**	**91,420**	**100,396**
Potable Water Demand	40,775	44,959	49,502	54,555	60,043
Non-Potable Water Demand	620	733	852	941	1,020
Use Totals	**41,395**	**45,692**	**50,354**	**55,496**	**61,063**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**23,012**	**27,725**	**32,079**	**35,924**	**39,333**
Arden Park Vista					
Groundwater (NASb)	3,518	3,668	3,768	3,872	3,977
Supply Totals	**3,518**	**3,668**	**3,768**	**3,872**	**3,977**
Potable Water Demand	3,518	3,668	3,768	3,872	3,977
Use Totals	**3,518**	**3,668**	**3,768**	**3,872**	**3,977**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 7-2 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison – SCWA Service Areas (Continued)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Metro Air Park					
Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	630	1,111	1,956	3,449	6,076
Supply Totals	**630**	**1,111**	**1,956**	**3,449**	**6,076**
Potable Water Demand	630	1,111	1,956	3,449	6,076
Use Totals	**630**	**1,111**	**1,956**	**3,449**	**6,076**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Northgate					
Groundwater (NASb)	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
Supply Totals	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**
Potable Water Demand	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
Use Totals	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**	**1,074**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hood					
Groundwater (SASb)	52	55	55	55	55
Supply Totals	**52**	**55**	**55**	**55**	**55**
Potable Water Demand	52	55	55	55	55
Use Totals	**52**	**55**	**55**	**55**	**55**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Walnut Grove					
Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	61	61	61	61	61
Supply Totals	**61**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**61**
Potable Water Demand	61	61	61	61	61
Use Totals	**61**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**61**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Southwest Tract					
Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	18	18	18	18	18
Supply Totals	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Potable Water Demand	18	18	18	18	18
Use Totals	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:

Cal-Am = California American Company; CVP = Central Valley Project; GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment; NASb = North American Subbasin; NDWA = North Delta Water Agency; SASb = South American Subbasin; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District

*(a) Volumes are in units of AF (acre-feet). Water supplies are used to meet demands up to the entitlements shown in **Table 6-21** or the supply assumptions described in Section 7.2.1.*
(b) Additional infrastructure would be required to fully develop and utilize supplies under Permit 21209, as reflected in this table.
(c) Groundwater sources are assumed fully reliable and capable of meeting demands for SCWA's service areas, and wholesale suppliers, subject to applicable groundwater management and SGMA projections.

Table 7-3 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2 W)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals (DWR Table 6-9)[(a)]	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:
Volumes are in units of acre-feet (AF)
*(a) Supply surplus in **Table 7-2** is expected to meet these wholesale supply totals.*

7.3.2 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Table 7-4 and **Table 7-5** compare the projected supplies and demand needs under single-dry year hydrologic conditions in five-year intervals through 2050. Historically, demands have increased by at least 5 percent during dry years; therefore, the dry year demands have been increased by 5 percent. **Table 7-6** compares projected wholesale supplies and demand needs under single-dry year hydrologic conditions in five-year intervals through 2050. Under single dry year conditions, SCWA's projected water supplies are sufficient to meet current and future demands, with available surface water and groundwater supplies exceeding current levels of use. The surface water supply surplus is largely due to SCWA's Permit 21209 entitlements, but at a lesser degree owing to hydrologic and Term 91 constraints assumed, as noted above.

Table 7-4 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – SCWA Total (DWR Table 7-3 R)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals	54,547	60,500	66,412	73,538	82,352
Use Totals	49,085	54,263	60,151	67,227	75,940
Surplus/(Shortfall)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412

NOTES:
Volumes are in units of acre-feet (AF).
Water supplies are available per the assumptions described in Section 7.2.2.
*Surplus is expected to meet the wholesaler supplies (**Table 7-6**).*

Table 7-5 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison– SCWA Service Areas

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)					
Groundwater (SASb)	24,490	24,771	24,679	25,145	26,117
Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	987	987	987	987	987
Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835
Surface Water (Permit 21209)	11,596	16,489	21,382	26,276	31,170
Surface Water (License 1062)	443	443	443	443	443
Surface Water (License 4060)	56	56	56	56	56
NDWA Supply	0	0	0	0	0
Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
Supply Totals	**48,927**	**54,214**	**59,134**	**64,583**	**70,528**
Potable Water Demand	42,814	47,207	51,977	57,283	63,045
Non-Potable Water Demand	651	769.65	894.6	988.05	1,071
Use Totals	**43,465**	**47,977**	**52,872**	**58,271**	**64,116**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**5,462**	**6,237**	**6,262**	**6,312**	**6,412**
Arden Park					
Groundwater (NASb)	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
Supply Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
Potable Water Demand	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
Use Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Metro Air Park					
Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
Supply Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
Potable Water Demand	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
Use Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 7-5 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison– SCWA Service Areas (Continued)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Northgate					
Groundwater (NASb)	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
Supply Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
Potable Water Demand	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
Use Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hood					
Groundwater (SASb)	55	58	58	58	58
Supply Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
Potable Water Demand	55	58	58	58	58
Use Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Walnut Grove					
Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	64	64	64	64	64
Supply Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
Potable Water Demand	64	64	64	64	64
Use Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Southwest Tract					
Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	19	19	19	19	19
Supply Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
Potable Water Demand	19	19	19	19	19
Use Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:

Cal-Am = California American Company; CVP = Central Valley Project; GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment; NASb = North American Subbasin; NDWA = North Delta Water Agency; SASb = South American Subbasin; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District

(a) Volumes are in units of AF. Water supplies are available per the assumptions described in Section 7.2.2.

(b) Additional infrastructure would be required to fully develop and utilize supplies under Permit 21209, as reflected in this table.

(c) CVP deliveries to SCWA during dry conditions are subject to the CVP's M&I Shortage Policy.

(d) Groundwater sources are assumed fully reliable and capable of meeting demands for SCWA's service areas subject to applicable groundwater management and SGMA projections.

Table 7-6 Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – Total (DWR Table 7-3 W)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:

Volumes are in units of acre-feet (AF).

7.3.3 Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Table 7-7 and **Table 7-8** compare the projected supplies and demand needs under multiple-dry year hydrologic conditions in five-year intervals through 2050. **Table 7-9** compares projected wholesale supplies and demand needs under multiple-dry year hydrologic conditions in five-year intervals through 2050. As shown therein, under multiple-dry year conditions, SCWA's projected water supplies are sufficient to meet current and future demands. Regardless, SCWA has developed a WSCP (**Appendix C**) to address potential water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP, included as **Appendix C**, identifies a variety of actions that SCWA will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

Table 7-7 Retail: Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison – SCWA Total (DWR Table 7-4 R)

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First Year	Supply Totals	54,547	60,500	66,412	73,538	82,352
	Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	49,085	54,263	60,151	67,227	75,940
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Second Year	Supply Totals	54,547	60,500	66,412	73,538	82,352
	Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	49,085	54,263	60,151	67,227	75,940
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Third Year	Supply Totals	54,547	60,500	66,412	73,538	82,352
	Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	49,085	54,263	60,151	67,227	75,940
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	54,547	60,500	66,412	73,538	82,352
	Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	49,085	54,263	60,151	67,227	75,940
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	54,547	60,500	66,412	73,538	82,352
	Use Totals (DWR Table 4-2 R)	49,085	54,263	60,151	67,227	75,940
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412

NOTES:

Volumes are in units of acre-feet (AF).

Water supplies are available per the assumptions described in Section 7.2.3.

*Surplus is expected to meet the wholesaler supplies (**Table 7-9**).*

Table 7-8 Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison – SCWA Service Areas

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)						
First Year	Groundwater (SASb)	24,490	24,771	24,679	25,145	26,117
	Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	320	320	320	320	320
	Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	293	293	293	293	293
	Surface Water (Permit 21209)	11,596	16,489	21,382	26,276	31,170
	Surface Water (License 1062)	433	433	433	433	433
	Surface Water (License 4060)	56	56	56	56	56
	NDWA Supply	0	0	0	0	0
	Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
	Supply Totals	**48,927**	**54,214**	**59,134**	**64,583**	**70,528**
	Potable Water Demand	42,814	47,207	51,977	57,283	63,045
	Non-Potable Water Demand	651	769.65	894.6	988.05	1,071
	Use Totals	**43,465**	**47,977**	**52,872**	**58,271**	**64,116**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**5,462**	**6,237**	**6,262**	**6,312**	**6,412**
Second Year	Groundwater (SASb)	24,490	24,771	24,679	25,145	26,117
	Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	320	320	320	320	320
	Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	293	293	293	293	293
	Surface Water (Permit 21209)	11,596	16,489	21,382	26,276	31,170
	Surface Water (License 1062)	433	433	433	433	433
	Surface Water (License 4060)	56	56	56	56	56
	NDWA Supply	0	0	0	0	0

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
	Supply Totals	**48,927**	**54,214**	**59,134**	**64,583**	**70,528**
	Potable Water Demand	42,814	47,207	51,977	57,283	63,045
	Non-Potable Water Demand	651	769.65	894.6	988.05	1,071
	Use Totals	**43,465**	**47,977**	**52,872**	**58,271**	**64,116**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**5,462**	**6,237**	**6,262**	**6,312**	**6,412**
Third Year	Groundwater (SASb)	24,490	24,771	24,679	25,145	26,117
	Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	320	320	320	320	320
	Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	293	293	293	293	293
	Surface Water (Permit 21209)	9,277	13,191	17,106	21,021	24,936
	Surface Water (License 1062)	354	354	354	354	354
	Surface Water (License 4060)	44	44	44	44	44
	NDWA Supply	450	450	450	450	450
	Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
	Supply Totals	**48,927**	**54,214**	**59,134**	**64,583**	**70,528**
	Potable Water Demand	42,814	47,207	51,977	57,283	63,045
	Non-Potable Water Demand	651	769.65	894.6	988.05	1,071
	Use Totals	**43,465**	**47,977**	**52,872**	**58,271**	**64,116**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**5,462**	**6,237**	**6,262**	**6,312**	**6,412**
Fourth Year	Groundwater (SASb)	24,490	24,771	24,679	25,145	26,117
	Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	320	320	320	320	320

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	293	293	293	293	293
	Surface Water (Permit 21209)	9,277	13,191	17,106	21,021	24,936
	Surface Water (License 1062)	354	354	354	354	354
	Surface Water (License 4060)	44	44	44	44	44
	NDWA Supply	450	450	450	450	450
	Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
	Supply Totals	**48,927**	**54,214**	**59,134**	**64,583**	**70,528**
	Potable Water Demand	42,814	47,207	51,977	57,283	63,045
	Non-Potable Water Demand	651	769.65	894.6	988.05	1,071
	Use Totals	**43,465**	**47,977**	**52,872**	**58,271**	**64,116**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**5,462**	**6,237**	**6,262**	**6,312**	**6,412**
Fifth Year	Groundwater (SASb)	24,490	24,771	24,679	25,145	26,117
	Imported Water (CVP Fazio)	320	320	320	320	320
	Imported Water (CVP SMUD I/II)	293	293	293	293	293
	Surface Water (Permit 21209)	9,277	13,191	17,106	21,021	24,936
	Surface Water (License 1062)	354	354	354	354	354
	Surface Water (License 4060)	44	44	44	44	44
	NDWA Supply	450	450	450	450	450
	Remediated Groundwater (GET)	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Recycled Water	620	733	852	941	1,020
	Supply Totals	**48,927**	**54,214**	**59,134**	**64,583**	**70,528**
	Potable Water Demand	42,814	47,207	51,977	57,283	63,045

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Non-Potable Water Demand	651	769.65	894.6	988.05	1,071
	Use Totals	**43,465**	**47,977**	**52,872**	**58,271**	**64,116**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**5,462**	**6,237**	**6,262**	**6,312**	**6,412**
Arden Park Vista						
First Year	Groundwater (NASb)	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Supply Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Potable Water Demand	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Use Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Groundwater (NASb)	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Supply Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Potable Water Demand	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Use Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Groundwater (NASb)	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Supply Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Potable Water Demand	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Use Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Groundwater (NASb)	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Supply Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Potable Water Demand	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Use Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Groundwater (NASb)	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Supply Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Potable Water Demand	3,694	3,851	3,956	4,066	4,176
	Use Totals	**3,694**	**3,851**	**3,956**	**4,066**	**4,176**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Metro Air Park						
First Year	Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Supply Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Potable Water Demand	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Use Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Supply Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Potable Water Demand	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Use Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Supply Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Potable Water Demand	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Use Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Supply Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Potable Water Demand	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Use Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Purchased Water (City of Sacramento)	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Supply Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Potable Water Demand	662	1,167	2,054	3,621	6,380
	Use Totals	**662**	**1,167**	**2,054**	**3,621**	**6,380**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Northgate						
First Year	Groundwater (NASb)	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Supply Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Potable Water Demand	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Use Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Groundwater (NASb)	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Supply Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Potable Water Demand	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Use Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Groundwater (NASb)	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Supply Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Potable Water Demand	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Use Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Groundwater (NASb)	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Supply Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Potable Water Demand	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Use Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Groundwater (NASb)	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Supply Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Potable Water Demand	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128
	Use Totals	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**	**1,128**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hood						
First Year	Groundwater (SASb)	55	58	58	58	58
	Supply Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Potable Water Demand	55	58	58	58	58
	Use Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Groundwater (SASb)	55	58	58	58	58
	Supply Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Potable Water Demand	55	58	58	58	58
	Use Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Third Year	Groundwater (SASb)	55	58	58	58	58
	Supply Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Potable Water Demand	55	58	58	58	58
	Use Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Groundwater (SASb)	55	58	58	58	58
	Supply Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Potable Water Demand	55	58	58	58	58
	Use Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Groundwater (SASb)	55	58	58	58	58
	Supply Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Potable Water Demand	55	58	58	58	58
	Use Totals	**55**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Walnut Grove						
First Year	Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	64	64	64	64	64
	Supply Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Potable Water Demand	64	64	64	64	64
	Use Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	64	64	64	64	64
	Supply Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Potable Water Demand	64	64	64	64	64
	Use Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	64	64	64	64	64
	Supply Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Potable Water Demand	64	64	64	64	64
	Use Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	64	64	64	64	64
	Supply Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Potable Water Demand	64	64	64	64	64
	Use Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Groundwater (Solano Subbasin)	64	64	64	64	64
	Supply Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Potable Water Demand	64	64	64	64	64
	Use Totals	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**64**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Southwest Tract Water Maintenance District						
First Year	Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	19	19	19	19	19
	Supply Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Potable Water Demand	19	19	19	19	19
	Use Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	19	19	19	19	19
	Supply Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Potable Water Demand	19	19	19	19	19
	Use Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	19	19	19	19	19
	Supply Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Potable Water Demand	19	19	19	19	19
	Use Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	19	19	19	19	19
	Supply Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Potable Water Demand	19	19	19	19	19
	Use Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Purchased Water (Cal-Am)	19	19	19	19	19
	Supply Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Potable Water Demand	19	19	19	19	19
	Use Totals	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**	**19**
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:

Cal-Am = California American Company; CVP = Central Valley Project; GET = Groundwater Extraction and Treatment; NASb = North American Subbasin; NDWA = North Delta Water Agency; SASb = South American Subbasin; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District

(a) Volumes are in units of AF. Water supplies are available per the assumptions described in Section 7.2.3

(b) Additional infrastructure would be required to fully develop and utilize supplies under Permit 21209, as reflected in this table.
(c) CVP deliveries to SCWA during dry conditions are subject to the CVP's M&I Shortage Policy.
(d) Groundwater sources are assumed fully reliable and capable of meeting demands for SCWA's service areas subject to applicable groundwater management and SGMA projections.

Table 7-9 Wholesale: Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4 W)

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First Year	Supply Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Use Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Use Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Use Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Use Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Use Totals	5,462	6,237	6,262	6,312	6,412
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:
Volumes are in units of acre-feet (AF).

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

☑ ***CWC §10620 (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.

Consistent with CWC §10620(f), SCWA employs a variety of water supply management tools and operational strategies to maximize the use of available water resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions. SCWA manages its water supply portfolio using a combination of operational and planning tools designed to enhance reliability and maximize the use of local water resources. These tools include conjunctive use of surface and groundwater (including increased use of surface water in wetter periods and reliance on groundwater during dry conditions), implementation of water conservation and demand management programs, development and use of recycled water supplies, operational flexibility provided through interties and wholesale supply agreements, and participation in regional water management programs. Together, these tools allow SCWA to balance available supplies under varying hydrologic conditions and reduce reliance on imported water supplies.

The SCWA actively participates in the Sacramento Water Forum (Water Forum), a regional collaborative process involving water purveyors, environmental organizations, local governments, business groups, and other stakeholders. The Water Forum establishes a comprehensive framework to balance the provision of a safe and reliable water supply for the Sacramento region's economic health and planned development through 2030, while preserving the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the American River. Through participation in the Water Forum, SCWA works collaboratively with regional partners to improve long-term water supply reliability while protecting environmental resources.

The SCWA is also a member of the Sacramento Regional Water Authority (RWA), which provides regional coordination among water providers throughout the Sacramento metropolitan area. Through participation in RWA, SCWA collaborates with neighboring agencies on regional water supply reliability planning, drought preparedness, conservation initiatives, and public communication regarding water resources. These efforts help improve regional coordination during drought conditions and support efficient management of the region's collective water supplies.

In addition, SCWA participates in the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, which promotes collaboration among local agencies to identify and implement projects that improve water supply reliability, water quality, ecosystem protection, flood management, and climate resilience within the American River Watershed and surrounding areas. Participation in the IRWM process helps facilitate regional project development and coordination among water agencies and other stakeholders.

The SCWA also participates in regional groundwater management efforts pursuant to SGMA. SCWA participates in the SGA in the NASb, and the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority in the SASb, to implement the adopted GSPs for these subbasins. These efforts include groundwater monitoring, data collection, subbasin management planning, and adaptive management actions intended to maintain long-term groundwater sustainability and avoid undesirable results as defined under SGMA.

Through participation in these regional programs and collaborative management efforts, SCWA works with neighboring agencies and stakeholders to protect local water resources, coordinate water supply planning, and maintain a resilient and diversified water supply portfolio capable of meeting projected demands under normal, single dry, and multiple-dry year conditions considered in this UWMP.

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

☑ ***CWC §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.

In addition to the long-term water service reliability assessment presented above, the Drought Risk Assessment evaluates SCWA's supply risks under a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years after the assessment is completed, i.e., from 2026 through 2030. The Drought Risk Assessment is intended to inform the demand management measures (DMMs) and water supply projects and programs to be included in the UWMP (Section 9). Suppliers may conduct an interim update or updates to this Drought Risk Assessment within the five-year cycle of its UWMP update (i.e., before the 2030 UWMP).

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

This evaluation considers historical drought hydrology and plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

As a first step to the Drought Risk Assessment, SCWA estimated unconstrained water demand for the next five years (i.e., 2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is the expected water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. The characteristic five-year water demand is described in Section 4.

The available potable water supplies assumed in the Drought Risk Assessment are based upon the same methodology and assumptions used for the long-term water service reliability assessment (Section 7.3). The approach for estimating SCWA's available supplies follow below, as part of the Drought Risk Assessment.

7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Individual Water Source Reliability

The SCWA's water supply portfolio includes a combination of groundwater, surface water, purchased water and recycled water. As discussed in Sections 7.1 and 7.3, projected water supplies for all SCWA service areas, not including Zone 40, will have sufficient supplies to meet future projected demands.

The service areas of Arden Park Vista, Northgate, Hood, and Walnut Grove all rely solely on groundwater to meet their water demands. Groundwater supplies for these service areas are expected to meet the

demands even under multiple-year drought conditions. Metro Air Park and Southwest Tract each are served using purchased water to meet all their demand needs. The agreement between SCWA and the City of Sacramento to wholesale water to meet the demands of Metro Air Park states that reduction in wholesale water deliveries would be consistent with reductions imposed by the City of Sacramento on its own customers and may also occur during emergency situations. The contract between SCWA and Cal-Am to serve Southwest Tract has no constraints on reliability and there have been no curtailments that altered supplies.

Water supplies for Zone 40 would encounter several constraints over a multiple-year drought period. Hydrologic conditions would likely impact the amount of surface water SCWA is able to divert from the Sacramento River under Licenses 1062 and 4060, in addition Term 91 would impact the water volume available to be diverted under Permit 21290 and could face curtailments. Imported water through the CVP would also have reductions placed on contractual amounts, decreasing available water under the SMUD and Fazio Contracts.

7.5.3 Drought Risk Assessment Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Table 7-10 and **Table 7-11** provides a comparison of the water supply sources available to SCWA with the total projected water use for an assumed drought period of 2026 through 2030. Demands were calculated using the actual 2025 demands and the projected demands from SCWA for 2030. Projected supplies for all services areas excluding Zone 40 were set to match demands as these are met through groundwater and purchased water. Supplies for Zone 40 were calculated using the same assumptions described in Sections 7.3.1 through 7.3.3. Per this assessment, SCWA's water supplies are sufficient to meet demands in all year types and conditions.

Table 7-12 provides a comparison of the water supply sources available to the wholesale entities and the total projected water use for an assumed drought period of 2026 through 2030.

Table 7-10 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5 R)

2026	Total (AF)
Total Water Use	40,846
Total Supplies (a)	47,848
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	7,002
2027	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	42,321
Total Supplies (a)	53,325
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	11,004
2028	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	43,797
Total Supplies (a)	58,804
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	15,007
2029	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	45,272
Total Supplies (a)	64,282
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	19,010
2030	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	46,748
Total Supplies (a)	69,760
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	23,012

NOTES:

AF = acre-feet

WSCP = Water Shortage Contingency Plan

(a) Majority of surplus reflects progressive buildout of SCWA's service area and corresponding water demands through 2050, consistent with SCWA's stated development plans and use of Permit 21209 (see Section 7.1.1).

Table 7-11 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment SCWA Service Areas

	Zone 40 (NSA, CSA, & SSA)	Arden Park Vista	Metro Air Park	Northgate 880	Hood Water Maintenance District	East Walnut Grove	Southwest Tract Water Maintenance
2026	**Total (AF)**						
Total Water Use	36,029	3,184	434	1,074	50	57	18
Total Supplies	43,031	3,184	434	1,074	50	57	18
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	7,002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	**Total (AF)**						
Total Water Use	37,371	3,267	483	1,074	50	58	18
Total Supplies	48,375	3,267	483	1,074	50	58	18
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	11,004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	**Total (AF)**						
Total Water Use	38,712	3,351	532	1,074	51	59	18
Total Supplies	53,719	3,351	532	1,074	51	59	18
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	15,007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	**Total (AF)**						
Total Water Use	40,054	3,435	581	1,074	51	60	18
Total Supplies	59,063	3,435	581	1,074	51	60	18
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	19,010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	**Total (AF)**						
Total Water Use	41,395	3,518	630	1,074	52	61	18
Total Supplies	64,407	3,518	630	1,074	52	61	18
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	23,012	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
WSCP = Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Table 7-12 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5 W)

2026	Total (AF)
Total Water Use	3,136
Total Supplies	3,136
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2027	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	3,717
Total Supplies	3,717
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2028	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	4,299
Total Supplies	4,299
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2029	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	4,880
Total Supplies	4,880
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2030	**Total (AF)**
Total Water Use	5,462
Total Supplies	5,462
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0

NOTES:
AF = acre-feet
WSCP = Water Shortage Contingency Plan

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

☑ ***CWC §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.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) is included in this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as **Appendix C**. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that SCWA has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Consistent with California Water Code (CWC) §10632, the WSCP includes six water shortage levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10% to greater than 50% shortage, identifies a suite of demand mitigation measures to implement at each Shortage Level, and identifies procedures to annually assess whether or not a water shortage is likely to occur in the coming year, among other things.

A summary of the key elements of the WSCP including water Shortage Levels and demand-reduction actions is shown in the following tables. Additional details are provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 8-1 Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

SCWA uses the Standard Six Levels of Water Shortage and therefore will not complete this table.

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		

Table 8-2 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3 R)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Other	Percentage	10%	1. Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing 5. Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways 6. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff 7. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall 8. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water 9. Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments 10. Limit Irrigation (All Residential and Commercial: Overhead Spray - three days per week between 10 pm and 6 am per allotted day, and Drip Irrigation or Microspray - 10 pm to 10 am per allotted day; Schools and Public Parks: where water systems are managed by a Certified Irrigation Professional, five days per week from 10 pm to 10 am, provided all other water use restrictions are adhered to) 11. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip of Microspray Systems 12. Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours 13. Require Pool Covers

Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3 R)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
2	Other	Percentage	20%	1. Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing 5. Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways 6. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff 7. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall 8. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water 9. Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments 10. Limit Irrigation (All Residential and Commercial: Overhead Spray - three days per week between 10 pm and 6 am per allotted day, and Drip Irrigation or Microspray - 10 pm to 10 am per allotted day; Schools and Public Parks: where water systems are managed by a Certified Irrigation Professional, five days per week from 10 pm to 10 am, provided all other water use restrictions are adhered to) 11. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip of Microspray Systems 12. Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours 13. Require Pool Covers

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
3	Other	Percentage	30%	1. Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Audit and Reduce System Water Loss 5. Reduce Distribution System Pressures 6. Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing 7. Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways 8. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff 9. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall 10. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water 11. Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments 12. Limit Irrigation (Two days per week between 8pm and 8am) 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip of Microspray Systems 14. Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours 15. Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water 16. Require Pool Covers

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
4	Other	Percentage	40%	1. Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Audit and Reduce System Water Loss 5. Reduce Distribution System Pressure 6. Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing 7. Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways 8. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff 9. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall 10. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water 11. Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments 12. Limit Irrigation (One day per week between 8pm and 8am) 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip of Microspray Systems 14. Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours 15. Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water 16. Require Pool Covers 17. Prohibit Filling of Pools

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
5	Other	Percentage	50%	1. Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Audit and Reduce System Water Loss 5. Reduce Distribution System Pressures 6. Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing 7. Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways 8. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff 9. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall 10. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water 11. Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments 12. Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip of Microspray Systems 14. Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours 15. Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water 16. Require Pool Covers 17. Prohibit Filling of Pools

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
6	Other	Percentage	60%	1. Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Audit and Reduce System Water Loss 5. Reduce Distribution System Pressures 6. Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing 7. Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways 8. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff 9. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall 10. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water 11. Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments 12. Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip of Microspray Systems 14. Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours 15. Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water 16. Require Pool Covers 17. Prohibit Filling of Pools 18. Customer Water Budgets: Dedicated Irrigation 25% Reduction; Residential 10% Reduction; CII 10% Reductio

NOTES:

(a) The percentages listed in this table are the cumulative savings for each shortage level.

Table 8-4 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2 R)

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include units used (volume type or percentage)	Additional Explanation or Reference (Opt)
N/A	N/A	N/A	Potential shortages will be met through implementation of demand reduction actions. SCWA has no plans to augment supply within the planning horizon of this WSCP.

9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

☑ ***CWC §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 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.

This section summarizes past and planned demand management measure (DMM) implementation in the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), as well as an overview of the expected water savings.

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Agencies

These sections summarize the DMMs implemented by SCWA related to wholesale distribution and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

9.1.1 Wholesale Distribution System Asset Management

The SCWA's water system assets consist of pipelines, groundwater wells, pump stations, storage facilities, the surface water treatment plant, and groundwater treatment plants. The SCWA places a high priority on properly maintaining the water system assets to keep it as reliable as possible. The SCWA has a comprehensive inventory of all its infrastructure assets that is maintained on a database that can be accessed using GIS mapping tools. The SCWA actively assesses the condition of the water system and uses a computerized maintenance management system to help manage the ongoing maintenance of the water system. Asset needs are identified and included in the capital improvement plan that is updated annually.

9.1.2 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

The SCWA and its retail agencies are members of the RWA and Sacramento Groundwater Authority. (SGA). These joint powers authorities provide mutually beneficial programs for member organizations. The SCWA's participation and financial contributions to these programs benefit the agencies to which the SCWA provides wholesale water. The SCWA collaborates on demand management measure implementation, best practices and results with its retail agencies.

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

These sections summarize the DMMs implemented by SCWA to promote conservation and reduce demands.

9.2.1 DMM 1 – Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

SCWA's water code prohibits water waste by ordinance in SCWA Code Title 3 Section 3.40.120. Water use in a negligent or wasteful manner or in violation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan of the Sacramento County Code, or state law or regulations is prohibited. Water waste can be reported by making a service request through the SCWA website or making a service call. Additionally, SCWA ordinance 3.40.130 prohibits unauthorized use of agency water by making unauthorized connection to the SCWA's water system. Full text of the ordinances can be found on SCWA's website.

9.2.2 DMM 2 – Metering

☑ ***CWC §526 (a)***

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract … shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings constructed prior to January 1, 1992, located within its service area.

(2) On and after March 1, 2013, or according to the terms of the Central Valley Project water contract in operation, charge customers for water based on the actual volume of deliveries, as measured by a water meter.

☑ ***CWC §527 (a)***

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

About 90% of SCWA's retail customers are metered. The SCWA is currently in their last phase of meter installation in the Arden Park Vista service area with completion scheduled for the end of Summer 2026. Part of the retail service area has AMI installed which allows real-time consumption and diagnostic data analysis that can help identify water waste and system loss. Wholesale interconnections that supply Elk Grove Water District are not currently metered due to the large number of interconnections and high cost of metering all of the interconnections. SCWA is investigating how to most efficiently meter all interconnections. SCWA has a meter replacement program to replace existing meters which have reached end of life or are of an age that accuracy is degraded. This is a significant investment.

9.2.3 DMM 3 – Conservation Pricing

SCWA has offered conservation pricing in accordance with California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC) 1991 MOU. The Agency continues to reward conservation by providing a conservation discount for metered residential customers in Zone 41. SCWA is also a member of the CUWCC successor organization, California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP).

9.2.4 DMM 4 – Public Education and Outreach

SCWA engages its customer base with a number of conservation and demand management outreach programs. Promoting water wise activities, watering schedules, and educational programs such as protecting water supply, are part of the Agency's regular outreach efforts.

In addition to local public education and outreach programs, SCWA also participates in a regional public education and outreach program through the Regional Water Authority. The Regional Water Authority (RWA) is a joint powers authority formed in 2001 to promote collaboration on water management and water supply reliability programs in the greater Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Yolo and Sutter counties. In collaboration with 19 water provider members and other wastewater, stormwater and energy partners, RWA formed the Water Efficiency Program (WEP) in 2001 to bring cost effectiveness through economies of scale to public education and outreach activities. The main function of the WEP is to develop and distribute public outreach messages to customers in the region by collaborating with its water provider members. Additionally, the RWA Be Water Smart website offers a comprehensive set of resources for individuals, educators and organizations. The 2024 Be Water Smart End-Year Recap report and detailed information about the regional WEP program, including a table of Regional Rebates and Installations from 2016-2025 is available on the RWA website.

9.2.5 DMM 5 – Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The SCWA's water loss assessment and management program includes annual water audits and an ongoing leak detection and repair. This includes an ongoing meter calibration and replacement program for all production and distribution meters. The SCWA's activities include: Annual water audit and water balance Well production meter data collection and validation Proactive leak identification and repair in SCWA distribution system Customer leak identification and repair assistance: A consulting water auditor assists customers in locating leaks both inside and outside the home or business. Free leak detection kits for residential customers are also offered through the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP) Be Water Smart program.

9.2.6 DMM 6 – Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Implementing and monitoring SCWA's water conservation activities is managed collectively across many staff positions. Ultimately, SCWA's Engineer enforces this water conservation program pursuant to the Sacramento County Code, Title 3, Section 3.40.120, however, SCWA does not have a dedicated Conservation Coordinator. In times of state declared drought, SCWA assigns the following staff to focus on necessary implementation activities:

- Public Information Officer (media/customer inquiry/website updates)
- Senior Civil Engineer (content development/enforcement)
- Associate Civil Engineer (2) (enforcement review/field inspection coordination)
- Assistant Civil Engineer (1) (enforcement processing/tracking/inspection)
- Senior Engineering Technician (3) (enforcement notification/tracking and inspection)
- Engineering Technician Level II (1) (inspection)

9.2.7 DMM 7 – Other Demand Management Measures

The SCWA implements other demand management measures, both within the SCWA and as a part of the RWA WEP. Program participation, costs and details can be found on SCWA's water conservation website.

10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

☑ ***CWC §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.

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP or WSCP for Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA).

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

This UWMP includes water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2025, per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

☑ ***CWC §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.

Prior to adopting the UWMP and WSCP, SCWA [[plans to hold]] a public hearing to present information on its UWMP and WSCP on June 16, 2026.

Relevant entities were notified of the UWMP and WSCP review at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, including: (1) city/cities and county/counties, and (2) the public. These same entities were noticed again with the specific date, time and location of the hearing at least two weeks prior to the public hearing. The notice to the public, as specified in California Government Code (CGC) §6066, and letters to relevant agencies can be found in **Appendix B**.

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10631 (a)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

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.

Table 10-1 lists the cities and counties that were notified. Copies of these letters are provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1 R)

City Name	60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Elk Grove	X	
City of Rancho Cordova	X	
City of Sacramento	X	
California American Water Company	X	
Elk Grove Water District	X	
Golden State Water Company	X	
Natomas Mutual Water Company	X	
Regional Water Authority	X	
Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority	X	
Sacramento Suburban Water District	X	
US Bureau of Reclamation	X	
Carmichael Water District	X	
County Name	**60-Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
Sacramento County	X	

Table 10-2 Wholesale: Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1 W)

City Name	60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Elk Grove Water District	X	
California American Water Company	X	
County Name	**60-Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
Sacramento County		

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

Notification to the public and to cities and counties also provided instructions on how to view the UWMP and WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, and contact information of the UWMP and WSCP preparer. A copy of this notice is included in **Appendix B**.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

☑ ***CWC §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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

The deadline for public comments on the UWMP and WSCP is June 16, 2026 the date of the public hearing. The final Plan [[will be]] formally adopted by SCWA's Board on June 16, 2026, and was submitted to DWR within 30 days of approval. **Appendix E** presents a copy of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption. **Appendix B** contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding this Plan; and
- Correspondence between SCWA and participating agencies.

10.4 Plan Submittal

☑ ***CWC §10621 (f)***

(1) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026.

☑ ***CWC §10635 (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.

☑ ***CWC §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.

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026, deadline. The submittal was done electronically through Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted UWMP and WSCP were also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in **Table 10-1** no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

☑ ***CWC §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.

On or about May 8th, 2026, an electronic version of the draft UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review by visiting: http://waterresources.saccounty.gov/

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

☑ ***CWC §10644 (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.

If the UWMP or WSCP are amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption and submittal will also be followed for the amended document.

Appendix A

2025 Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	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	Sections 4, 6, 9
x	x	1	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	Executive Summary
x	x	2.1	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	n/a
x	n/a	2.5	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	2.5	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 2.2
x	x	2.5	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
x	x	2.4	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 2.5.3
x	x	2.4	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 2.5
x	n/a	2.4	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 2.5.1
n/a	x	2.4	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	Section 2.5.1
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.1
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.2
x	x	3.4	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
x	x	3.4	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 3.3.1
x	x	3.5	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	4.2	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	Sections 4.3, 4.5.2
x	Optional	4.3	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 4.4
x	n/a	4.3	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 4.4
x	n/a	4.2	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 4.5.4
x	n/a	4.2	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 4.5.3
x	n/a	4.2	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	Sections 4.5, 4.5.3
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	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 4.5.3
x	x	4.2	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 7.5.1
n/a	x	5.1	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
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	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	6.1	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
x	x	6.1	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	Sections 7.2
x	x	6.2	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 6.1.4
x	x	6.2	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 6.1.1
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1.1

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.1.1
x	x	6.2	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 6.1.1
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.1.3
x	x	6.2	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 6.1.4
x	x	6.2	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 7.3.1
x	x	6.1	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 7.3
x	x	6.2	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 6.7
x	n/a	6.2	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 6.5.2
x	x	6.2	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 6.5.2
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.5.3
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.5.3
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.5.3
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.5.4
x	x	6.2	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	Section 6.5.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.6
x	x	6.2	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 6.8
x	x	6.3	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 suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.11
x		7.1	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 7.1.2
x	x	7.2	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
x	x	7.2	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 7.4
x	x	7.3	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 7.5
x	x	7.3	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 7.5.1
x	x	7.3	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 7.5.2
x	x	7.3	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 7.5.3
x	x	7.3	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 7.5.1
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.2	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.2	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.3	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.3	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix D
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Appendix D
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix D

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	8.4	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.4	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8.5	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.5	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	Appendix D
x	n/a	8.6	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 D
x	x	8.7	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 D
x	x	8.7	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 D
x	x	8.7	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 D
x	x	8.8	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 D
x	x	8.8	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 D
x	n/a	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought*.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	n/a	8.9	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.10	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	Appendix D
x	n/a	8.11	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	Appendix D
x	x	8.12	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	Appendix D
x	n/a	9.1	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 9.2
n/a	x	9.2	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	Section 9.1
x	n/a	10	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 10.3 & Appendix D
x	x	10.2	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 10.2 & Appendix B
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	x	10.2	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 10.5 & Appendix B
x	x	10.2	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 10.2.1
x	x	10.3	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 10.3 & Appendix D
x	x	10.4	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 10.4
x	x	10.4	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 10.4
x	x	10.4	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 10.4
x	x	10.7	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	Section 10.6
x	x	10.5	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 10.5
x	x	10.5	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	Section 10.5
x	x	10.6	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

Appendix B

Sacramento County Water Agency
2025 Urban Water Management Plan Coordination

[[Coordination will be ongoing during the public review period and will be included in the Final Draft]]

Appendix C

Sacramento County Water Agency
2025 Urban Water Management Plan Noticing Materials

[[Noticing will take place during the public review period and will be included in the Final Draft]]

Appendix D

Sacramento County Water Agency
2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

[[The final Sacramento County Water Agency 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan will be included in the Final Draft]]

Appendix E

Sacramento County Water Agency
Resolutions of Plan Adoptions

[[Copies of the resolution of plan adoption will be included in the Final Draft]]