

PUBLIC DRAFT



DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
WATER AGENCY

2025

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY 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 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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

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2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Sacramento County Water Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Water Shortage Contingency Legislation.....	1
2	WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS.....	3
3	ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES	4
3.1	Evaluation Criteria.....	4
3.2	Water Supply.....	5
3.3	Unconstrained Customer Demand.....	5
3.4	Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year	6
3.5	Infrastructure Considerations	6
3.6	Team Members and Decision Makers	6
3.7	Timeline	6
3.8	Decision-Making Process	7
3.9	Data and Methodologies	7
4	SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS.....	9
5	SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS.....	10
5.1	Supply Augmentation	10
5.2	Demand Reduction.....	11
5.3	Operational Changes	19
5.4	Defining Water Features.....	19
5.5	Prohibitions on End Uses	19
5.6	Exemptions to Prohibitions	19
5.7	Shortage Response Action Effectiveness.....	19
5.7.1	Baseline Water Use Profile.....	19
5.7.2	Shortage Response Action Effectiveness	20
5.8	Emergency Response Plan	22
5.8.1	Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan	22
5.9	Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan	24
6	COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS	25
7	COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT	26
8	LEGAL AUTHORITIES	27
8.1	Declaration of Water Shortage	27
8.2	Proclamation of Local Emergency	27
9	FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF A WSCP.....	28
9.1	Financial Impacts and Mitigation Actions.....	28

**9.2 Reporting Cost of Compliance With Excessive Water Use Prohibition During Drought
Emergency..... 28**

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING 29

11 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES..... 30

12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY 31

TABLES

Table 3-1 Annual Assessment Process and Timeline 7

Table 3-2 Key Data Inputs for Annual Assessments..... 8

Table 4-1 Cross-reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels (DWR Table 8-1)..... 9

Table 5-1 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2) 11

Table 5-2 Stages of Action and Water Shortage Responses (DWR Table 8-2)..... 12

Table 5-3 SCWA Watering Schedules..... 18

Table 5-3 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan 22

Table 7-1 Summary of Water Conservation Plan Enforcement Provisions..... 26

FIGURES

Figure 5-1 Baseline Year (2025) Monthly Total Water Use by Sector 20

Figure 5-2 Baseline Year (2025) Monthly Indoor vs. Outdoor Water Use 20

Figure 5-3 Baseline Year (2025) Annual Water Use by Sector and End Use 20

APPENDIX

Appendix A Drought Response Tool

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFY	acre feet per year
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
Cal Am	California American Water Company
CGC	California Government Code
CII	Commercial, industrial, and institutional
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DRT	Drought Response Tool
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
IR	Implementation Rate
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
NASb	North American Subbasin
NDWA	North Delta Water Agency
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
SacSewer	Sacramento Area Sewer District
SASb	South American Subbasin
SCWA	Sacramento County Water Agency
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

A water shortage occurs when available water supply is reduced to levels insufficient to meet typical demands. Shortages may result from hydrologic limitations (e.g., prolonged periods of below-normal precipitation and runoff), infrastructure limitations or failures (e.g., earthquakes damaging water delivery or storage facilities or regional power outages), or a combination of these factors. Hydrologic-related shortages typically develop and resolve gradually, whereas infrastructure-related failures tend to occur abruptly and with limited predictability. This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) addresses water supply contingency planning and drought planning for the Sacramento County Water Agency (referred to herein as “SCWA” or the “Agency”).

1.1 Water Shortage Contingency Legislation

The purpose of a WSCP is to describe how SCWA will anticipate, prepare for, and respond to both foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. The WSCP is also meant to prevent waste of water, unreasonable use of water, and unreasonable methods of water use. Additionally, the WSCP aims to assure adequate supplies of water are available to meet the needs of the public, and to further public health, safety, and welfare, while also recognizing that water is a scarce natural resource that requires careful management not only in times of drought, but at all times.

This WSCP provides the following prescriptive elements:

- **Water Supply Reliability Analysis:** Summarizes SCWA’s water supply analysis and reliability and identifies the key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
- **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) Procedures:** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system’s reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.
- **Six Standard Shortage Levels:** Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.
- **Shortage Response Actions:** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each shortage level to reduce gaps between supply and demand as well as minimize social and economic impacts on the community.
- **Communication Protocols:** Describes communication protocols under each level to ensure customers, the public, and local government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
- **Compliance and Enforcement:** Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.
- **Legal Authorities:** Lists the legal documents that grant the SCWA the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
- **Financial Consequences of a WSCP:** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage levels and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if shortage response actions should be adjusted.

- **WSCP Refinement Procedures:** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
- **Special Water Feature Distinction:** Defines considerations and definitions for water use for decorative features versus pools and spas.

The WSCP has been prepared in general accordance with the format suggested in California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Text from the UWMP Act has been included in text boxes at the beginning of relevant sections of this WSCP. DWR also requires water suppliers to use standardized submittal tables in the WSCP. Some of the tables provided in this WSCP have titles that are designated by DWR to ensure compliance with California Water Code (CWC) §10644(a)(2), which states "The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department".

2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

CWC §10632

(a)(1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

CWC §10632.5

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

This section provides a summary of the Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA's) water supply reliability analysis, recognizing that the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is intended to be a standalone document that can be adopted and amended independently.

SCWA relies and plans to rely on a wide range of water supply sources. SCWA obtains its supplies from imports from the CVP via USBR, purchased water from City of Sacramento, North Delta Water Agency (NDWA), California American Water Company (Cal-Am) Sacramento District, and Golden State Water Company (GSWC); surface water from the Sacramento River; groundwater pumped from three underlying basins (Sacramento Valley Basin North American Subbasin [NASb], South American Subbasin [SASb], and the Solano Subbasin); and recycled water (Sacramento Area Sewer District [SacSewer]).

Section 7 of SCWA's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) 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. Based on this analysis, SCWA expects the available supplies to be sufficient to meet projected demands in all normal, single-dry year and multiple-dry hydrologic conditions.

A Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) was also conducted during the water supply reliability assessment, which evaluates the effects on available water supply sources of an assumed five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed (i.e., from 2026 through 2030). Based on the DRA, SCWA is expected to have sufficient water supply from 2026 through 2030.

This WSCP addresses potential water shortage conditions and identifies a variety of actions that SCWA will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

Examples of situations that could trigger determination of a water shortage condition include:

- A regional or statewide water supply shortage;
- Reduced capacity within SCWA's distribution facilities;
- Major event (e.g., earthquake) causing a failure of supply or distribution facilities belonging to and/or SCWA; or,
- Regional conditions in Sacramento County that require available water resources be put to maximum beneficial use.

The following sections provide an outline for preparing for and responding to potential water shortages.

3 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

CWC §10632

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

(a)(2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC §10632.1

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

On an annual basis, Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) will conduct an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the following year, assuming it is dry. Each element of the AWSDA is described below, along with the key data inputs and methodologies for determining these elements. SCWA will conduct its AWSDA in consideration of existing hydrological and regulatory conditions such as any state-mandated drought or water use restrictions. SCWA's supply and demand Evaluation Criteria will be calculated using the key data inputs to the AWSDA.

3.1 Evaluation Criteria

The Evaluation Criteria that will be used to identify whether SCWA is likely to experience a water shortage in the coming fiscal year include:

- a. **Imported Water Availability** – SCWA's evaluation of supplies for any particular year from the Central Valley Project (CVP) will be dependent on information provided by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR).

- b. **Purchased Water Availability** - Because a portion of SCWA’s supply is from City of Sacramento, North Delta Water Agency (NDWA), California American Water Company (Cal-Am) Sacramento District, and Golden State Water Company (GSWC), the evaluation of SCWA’s supplies for a particular year will be based largely on information provided by the City of Sacramento, NDWA, Cal-Am Sacramento District, and GSWC.
 - o Should SCWA not receive information from City of Sacramento, NDWA, Cal-Am Sacramento District, and GSWC by June 1st of each year, SCWA will assume supply availability in line with prior recent drought year availability.
- c. **Surface Water Availability** - Each year SCWA will make an assessment of the availability of local surface water supplies from the Sacramento River, evaluate storage conditions, and assess operational limitations.
- d. **Supply Well Operational Constraints** - A comparison of groundwater level elevations to well operational depths to identify the need to: (1) lower pump depths, (2) deepen existing wells, or (3) site and drill additional supply wells.
- e. **Treatment and Distribution System Constraints** - An assessment of the probabilities of facility and infrastructure outages and the degree to which they could limit SCWA’s ability to access, convey, or treat adequate supplies, including any planned maintenance or capital improvements over the next year that could affect its ability to provide sufficient supply to meet demands.
- f. **Recycled Water Availability** - Because SCWA receives recycled water from Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer), SCWA will base its evaluation of available supplies for a particular year on current recycled water supply and demand within SCWA in coordination with SacSewer.
- g. **Local Regulatory Conditions** – Evaluation of: (1) any new Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) policies (e.g., pumping allocations) or sustainability criteria that could trigger a change in the groundwater volume available for pumping, and (2) any new limitations on well permitting that could limit the ability to deepen existing supply wells or drill new supply wells.
- h. **State Regulatory Conditions** – Evaluation of any state-mandated drought or water use restrictions.

3.2 Water Supply

SCWA obtains its supplies from imports from the CVP via USBR, purchased water from City of Sacramento, NDWA, Cal-Am Sacramento District, and GSWC; surface water from the Sacramento River; groundwater pumped from three underlying basins (Sacramento Valley Basin North American Subbasin [NASb], South American Subbasin [SASb], and the Solano Subbasin); and recycled water (Sacramento Area Sewer District [SacSewer]). As discussed in Section 7 of SCWA’s 2025 UWMP, these supplies are projected to be sufficient to serve future demands in normal years, single dry-years, and multiple dry years. The only identified potential constraints on water supply are the operational limitations and/or potential local regulatory conditions identified in the Evaluation Criteria above.

3.3 Unconstrained Customer Demand

The demand forecast described in Section 4 of SCWA’s 2025 UWMP yields the anticipated annual unconstrained water demand (i.e. the expected water use in the absence of shortage-caused reductions in water use) to support the AWSDA. During a drought cycle, unconstrained demand typically increases due to higher-than-normal air temperatures and lower-than-normal precipitation. The Drought Risk

Assessment (DRA) presented in Section 7 of SCWA’s 2025 UWMP accounts for this anticipated shift in unconstrained water demand.

Unconstrained customer demands from the 2025 UWMP will be evaluated and updated as needed for the forthcoming year based on:

- A comparison of monthly customer demands relative to prior years (e.g., last four years);
- Evaluation of current and anticipated weather conditions;
- New demands anticipated during the coming year (e.g., new accounts coming online); and,
- Any other potentially pertinent factors identified by SCWA.

3.4 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

SCWA will evaluate the anticipated supplies for the current year, assuming that the following year will be dry, as defined above, using the identified Evaluation Criteria. Barring changes in supply availability per the Evaluation Criteria, the assumed dry subsequent year is not expected to affect the manner in which SCWA will utilize its available supplies in the current year.

3.5 Infrastructure Considerations

SCWA will evaluate how infrastructure capabilities and constraints may affect its ability to deliver supplies to meet expected customer water demands in the coming year. The constraints and capabilities are expected to include, among other things:

- Anticipated capital projects and upgrades;
- Anticipated maintenance and repairs; and
- Emergency maintenance and repairs.

3.6 Team Members and Decision Makers

Key team members involved in the evaluation and decision-making process described herein include key staff of SCWA (also referred to herein as the “Decision Makers”) and/or their successors:

- Matt Satow – Director of Water Resources
- Kerry Schmitz – Division Chief
- Mike Grinstead – Principal Engineer
- Scott Hutchison – Principal Engineer

3.7 Timeline

SCWA’s timeline for developing its AWSDA is presented in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1 Annual Assessment Process and Timeline

Time Frame	Step	Action
February- March	1 (a)	Initial data collection and analysis.
	1 (b)	Preliminary draft AWSDA subject to internal review and revisions.
March - April	2(a)	SCWA conducts its AWSDA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCWA determines total available supply – inclusive of imported and purchased water supply. • SCWA determines infrastructure constraints (including water quality conditions limiting local sources). • SCWA determines expected demand for current year and one subsequent dry year. • SCWA compares supply and demand and makes a determination of the water supply reliability.
March - April	2(b)	SCWA presents AWSDA results to SCWA decision-makers.
April - May	3(a)	SCWA finalizes AWSDA.
April - May	3(b)	SCWA decision-makers approves the AWSDA.
May - June	4(a)	Public release of the SCWA AWSDA.
May - June	4(b)	AWSDA report to be submitted to the state by July 1.

NOTES:

(a) The process outlined above is provided as a guideline and may be modified based on conditions present during the evaluation period.

3.8 Decision-Making Process

SCWA will perform its AWSDA between February and May to assess short-term reliability for the upcoming fiscal year. Results of the analysis will be discussed in a report and presented to the SCWA Decision Makers in May. If the analysis projects a supply deficit, SCWA will determine the appropriate shortage response level and associated actions necessary to reduce demand to ensure adequate supply. Because a portion of SCWA’s supplies come from purchases from multiple entities, the AWSDA will be conducted in coordination with the appropriate entities. As such, the timeline for conducting SCWA’s AWSDA is based on the proposed timeline in **Table 3-1**.

3.9 Data and Methodologies

Key data inputs and their sources for the AWSDA, which are used to determine and declare the severity of supply shortages in the coming fiscal year, are summarized in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2 Key Data Inputs for Annual Assessments

Key Data Input	Source
Existing and projected water supply	Provided by water suppliers, production data, and 2025 UWMP projections.
Existing and projected unconstrained customer demand	Metered water use for current year demand and 2025 UWMP projections for projected, single-dry year demand.
Infrastructure considerations	Operational considerations based on infrastructure conditions and constraints.
State regulatory conditions	Executive Orders from the Governor (e.g., Governor’s drought declarations during the 2021-2023 drought), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) orders and policies (e.g., Making Conservation a California Way of Life), etc.
Local regulatory conditions	Local regulatory conditions (e.g., County orders and/or policies, GSA policies, etc.)

4 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

CWC §10632 (a)(3)

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

Consistent with the requirements of California Water Code (CWC) § 10632(a)(3), the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is based on the six water Shortage Levels shown in **Table 4-1**. These Shortage Levels are intended to address shortages caused by any condition, including the catastrophic interruption of water supplies.

Table 4-1 Cross-reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage. The supplier will not complete this table.

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Supplier's 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	60%		

Shortage response actions for each of these water Shortage Levels are identified and discussed in **Section 5**.

5 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

CWC §10632

(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- (A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.*
- (B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.*
- (C) Locally appropriate operational changes.*
- (D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.*
- (E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.*

CWC §10632.2

An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

This section describes the response actions Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) will take to address the shortages associated with each of the water shortage level enumerated in Section 4.

5.1 Supply Augmentation

There are currently no supply augmentation actions planned in SCWA's shortage response actions. Therefore, no supply augmentation actions are provided in **Table 5-1**. However, as discussed in Section 6.7 of SCWA's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), potential transfer and exchange opportunities exist with other water supply entities, and as discussed in Section 6.1 of SCWA's 2025 UWMP, SCWA has access to 8,900 acre feet per year (AFY) from a remediated water source that is not subject to Term 91¹. Additionally, due to SCWA's conjunctive use program, SCWA does not fully utilize the groundwater capacity of its system and therefore has the ability to increase groundwater production when needed.

¹ [Standard Term 91](#) is a water rights restriction enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed, prohibiting certain diversions when the Delta is in "balanced condition" and projects are releasing stored water. It applies during summer/fall when natural flows are insufficient.

Table 5-1 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? Yes

How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? N/A

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference (Opt)
N/A	N/A	Volume or Percentage: N/A	Shortage Gap Reduction Value: 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.

5.2 Demand Reduction

As discussed above and shown in **Table 5-2**, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) lists the demand reduction methods that SCWA will implement during each shortage level of action to reduce SCWA’s own water consumption and encourage reduction in water use by its customers. The monthly and cumulative annual water savings impacts associated with each restriction, prohibition, and consumption reduction method were quantitatively estimated using the Drought Response Tool (DRT) for each shortage level of action, see **Appendix A**.

Table 5-3 shows SCWA’s irrigation schedules for each shortage level. The watering schedules are in effect within areas served by SCWA. Failure thereto constitutes ‘water waste’ and is an unauthorized use of SCWA water pursuant to Water Agency Code Sections 3.40.130 and 3.40.130.

A main focus of SCWA’s planned demand reduction measures is to increase public outreach and keep customers informed of the water shortage emergency and actions they can take to reduce consumption. The public outreach efforts that SCWA will implement to respond to a water shortage are described in Section 6.

Table 5-2 Stages of Action and Water Shortage Responses (DWR Table 8-2)

Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no) Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Volume or Percentage)	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Shortage Gap Reduction Value)	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
1	Other	Percentage	10%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; See Table 5-3 for irrigation schedules) 11. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or 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? (Volume or Percentage)	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Shortage Gap Reduction Value)	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
2	Other	Percentage	20%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; See Table 5-3 for irrigation schedules) 11. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or 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? (Volume or Percentage)	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Shortage Gap Reduction Value)	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
3	Other	Percentage	30%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)^(b) 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or 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? (Volume or Percentage)	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Shortage Gap Reduction Value)	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
4	Other	Percentage	40%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (One day per week between 8pm and 8am)^(b) 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or 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? (Volume or Percentage)	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Shortage Gap Reduction Value)	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
5	Other	Percentage	50%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Driveway 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^(b) 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or 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? (Volume or Percentage)	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Shortage Gap Reduction Value)	Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
6	Other	Percentage	60%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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^(b) 13. Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or 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% Reduction

NOTES:

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

(b) Levels 3-6, SCWA shall have discretion to adjust watering schedules for schools and parks that are designed and managed by a Certified Irrigation Professional.

Table 5-3 SCWA Watering Schedules

Shortage Level	Addresses Ending In	Watering Days	Time of Day
1	Even Number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Wednesday, Friday, Sunday	Overhead Spray: Between 10pm and 6am Drip Irrigation/Microspray: Between 10pm and 10am
1	Odd Number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Overhead Spray: Between 10pm and 6am Drip Irrigation/Microspray: Between 10pm and 10am
2	Even Number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Wednesday, Friday, Sunday	Overhead Spray: Between 10pm and 6am Drip Irrigation/Microspray: Between 10pm and 10am
2	Odd Number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Overhead Spray: Between 10pm and 6am Drip Irrigation/Microspray: Between 10pm and 10am
3	Even Number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Wednesday, Sunday	Between 8pm and 8am
3	Odd Number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Tuesday, Saturday	Between 8pm and 8am
4	Even Number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Sunday	Between 8pm and 8am
4	Odd Number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Saturday	Between 8pm and 8am
5	All Residential and Commercial outdoor irrigation is prohibited.	All Residential and Commercial outdoor irrigation is prohibited.	All Residential and Commercial outdoor irrigation is prohibited.
6	All Residential and Commercial outdoor irrigation is prohibited.	All Residential and Commercial outdoor irrigation is prohibited.	All Residential and Commercial outdoor irrigation is prohibited.

5.3 Operational Changes

As shown in **Table 5-2**, the WSCP lists the operational changes that the SCWA will implement during each level of action including measures to: (1) reduce system losses through a reduction in line flushing and preparing audits, (2) reduce distribution pressures, and in certain conditions (3) develop customer water budgets.

5.4 Defining Water Features

CWC § 10632 (b)

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

As required by CWC §10632, SCWA distinguishes between “decorative water features” such as ponds, lakes, and fountains that are artificially supplied with water and “recreational water features” such as swimming pools and spas. Prohibitions on water use for decorative water features are listed separately from those for recreational water features (see **Table 5-2**).

5.5 Prohibitions on End Uses

Restrictions and prohibitions associated with each stage of action in the SCWA’s WSCP are presented in **Table 5-2**. As discussed above, these responses focus on the reduction of non-essential water uses such as ornamental landscape irrigation, and preserve water uses that are estimated to the health, safety, welfare, and economic vitality of the SCWA’s customers.

5.6 Exemptions to Prohibitions

Public parks and public schools provide recreational opportunities that are important to maintain for public benefit, even in drought conditions. SCWA will consider exemptions for park and school districts that demonstrate that irrigation at their facilities is conducted pursuant to a professionally developed and implemented water budget. This exemption may apply to watering days and times.

5.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

In order to evaluate and ensure that effective actions will be implemented with the proper level of intensity, SCWA employed the DRT. The DRT model calculates monthly savings anticipated by implementing each stage of action as detailed below.

5.7.1 Baseline Water Use Profile

Using the DRT, SCWA developed a pre-drought baseline water use profile that reflected usage patterns within SCWA’s service areas by major water use sector for 2025 (selected as a representative “pre-drought” period; **Figure 5-1**).

Estimated Proportion of Outdoor Water Use

As shown in **Figure 5-2** and **Figure 5-3**, outdoor water use, which can generally be considered as a “discretionary or non-essential water use”, was estimated to be approximately 39% of SCWA’s total consumption during this pre-drought time period. The high proportion of outdoor water use within both residential and commercial sectors (43% and 39%, respectively) indicates that there is the potential to

achieve significant water savings across these sectors during water shortages, simply by focusing on outdoor uses. As further shown in **Figure 5-2** the seasonal variation in baseline water use reflects increased irrigation demands during the summer and fall months. Therefore, the greatest potential for reductions in non-essential water use is expected during these months.

Figure 5-1 Baseline Year (2025) Monthly Total Water Use by Sector

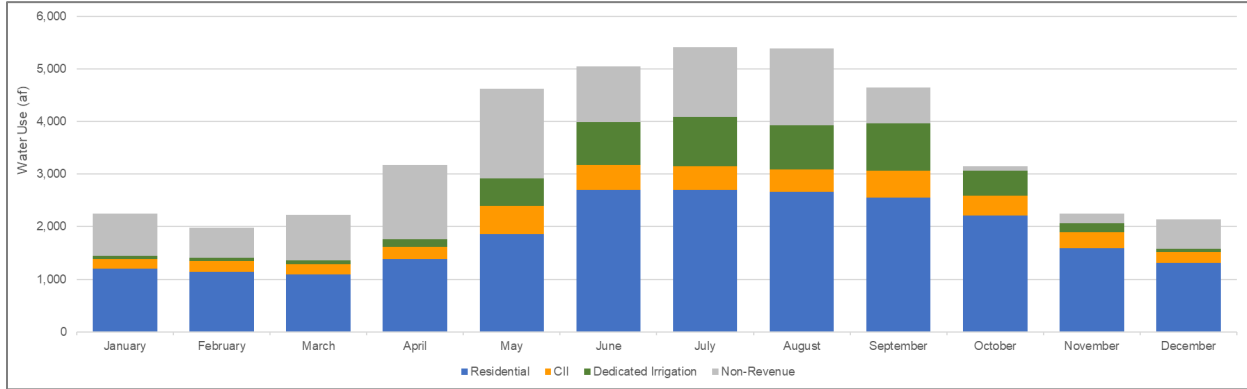


Figure 5-2 Baseline Year (2025) Monthly Indoor vs. Outdoor Water Use

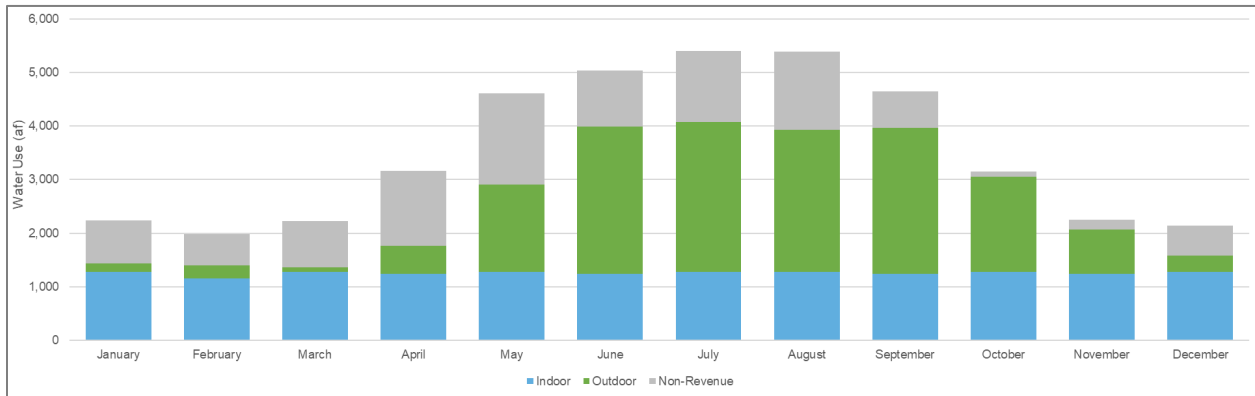
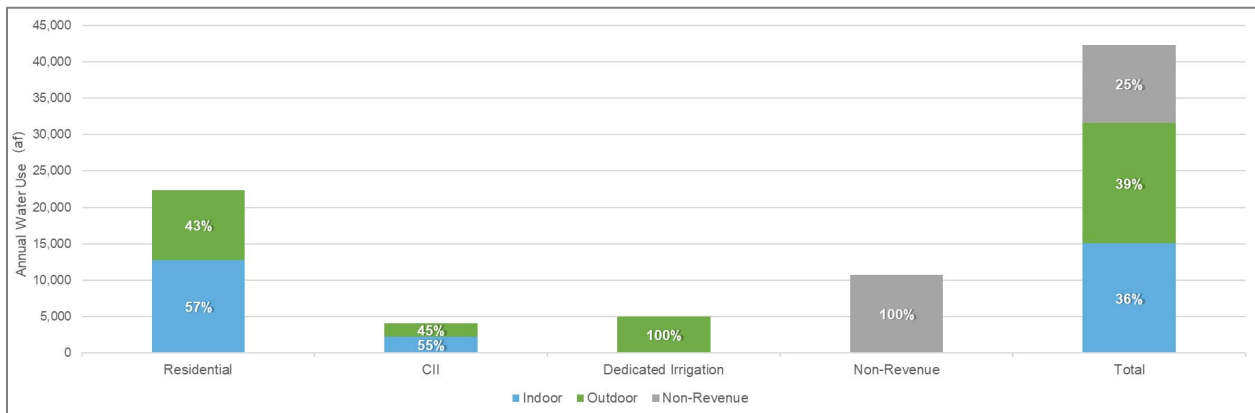


Figure 5-3 Baseline Year (2025) Annual Water Use by Sector and End Use



5.7.2 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The DRT provides a quantitative framework that allows SCWA to systematically estimate the monthly and cumulative annual demand reductions expected to result from particular combinations of drought response actions and associated implementation rates. Data inputs to the DRT include total production,

class-specific water use, population, and assumptions regarding the split between indoor and outdoor water use for each customer class.

For each drought response action, the user specifies:

- The customer class(es) and end use(s) that are affected;
- The percent savings for that end use for each account that implements the action. These are based on evaluations reported in the literature, or where such studies are not available, on best estimates based on SCWA's experience; and
- The percentage of accounts assumed to implement the action, which is presumed to be the result of the intensity level of the SCWA's program implementation, including but not limited to, marketing and enforcement activities.

An additional critical DRT user input is a set of constraints on demand reductions to ensure that usage levels do not endanger health and safety or result in unacceptable economic impacts. The DRT will not permit estimated usage reductions to violate these constraints, regardless of the demand reduction actions selected. The constraints are:

- A minimum residential indoor per capita daily usage of 25 gallons;
- A maximum residential outdoor usage reduction of 100%;
- A maximum Commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) indoor usage reduction of 30%; and
- A maximum CII outdoor usage reduction of 100%.

Based on the foregoing data, the DRT model calculates the resulting monthly savings. SCWA adjusted the combination of actions and implementation levels to achieve the targeted savings levels at each of the six levels of action.

For each of the shortage levels of action, the modeling targeted the mid-range of the required demand reduction range, ergo:

- 10% for Shortage Level 1;
- 20% for Shortage Level 2;
- 30% for Shortage Level 3;
- 40% for Shortage Level 4;
- 50% for Shortage Level 5; and
- 60% for Shortage Level 6.

The key DRT inputs and outputs for each of the shortage levels of action are reproduced in **Appendix A**.

Table 5-2 shows the water shortage reduction actions, savings assumptions, and implementation rates that are required for the SCWA to achieve the required annual demand reductions for each of the six shortage levels of action. At each shortage level, there are two types of demand-reduction actions identified:

- Restrictions on customer water usage; and
- Consumption reduction actions by SCWA to encourage decreased water usage.

Many actions are implemented across a number of shortage levels, some at increasing implementation levels; the implementation rates are included in parentheses next to the actions in **Table 5-2**. The actions

in **Table 5-2** are listed as a row under the first shortage level at which they are implemented. The percentages shown in the tables represent savings of the end uses.

5.8 Emergency Response Plan

In order to prepare for catastrophic events, SCWA has prepared an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in accordance with other state and federal regulations. The purpose of the ERP is to design actions necessary to minimize the impacts of supply interruptions due to catastrophic events.

The ERP coordinates overall SCWA response to a disaster in any and all of its service areas. In addition, the ERP requires each service area to have a local disaster plan that coordinates emergency responses with other agencies in the area. The ERP also provides details on actions to be undertaken during specific catastrophic events. The following is a summary of actions cross-referenced against specific catastrophes for three of the most common possible catastrophic events: regional power outage (such as Public Safety Power Shutoff or “PSPS” events), natural disasters (such as earthquake, flood or storm damage, or fire), and malevolent acts.

5.8.1 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

Table 5-3 summarizes the actions SCWA would take to the case of a catastrophic event. In addition to specific actions to be undertaken during a catastrophic event, SCWA performs maintenance activities, such as annual inspections for earthquake safety, and budgets for emergency items, such as auxiliary generators, to prepare for potential events.

Table 5-4 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan

Catastrophic Event	Plan
Regional power outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolate areas that will take the longest to repair and/or present a public health threat. Arrange to provide emergency water. • Establish water distribution points and ration water if necessary. • If water service is restricted, attempt to provide potable water tankers or bottled water to the area. • Make arrangements to conduct bacteriological tests, in order to determine possible contamination. • Utilize backup power supply to operate pumps in conjunction with elevated storage.

Table 5-3 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Plan (Continued)

Catastrophic Event	Plan
Natural Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the condition of the water supply system. • Complete the damage assessment checklist for reservoirs, water treatment plants, wells and boosters, system transmission and distribution. • Coordinate with Cal EMA utilities group or fire district to identify immediate firefighting needs. • Isolate areas that will take the longest to repair and/or present a public health threat. Arrange to provide emergency water. • Prepare report of findings, report assessed damages, advise as to materials of immediate need and identify priorities including hospitals, schools and other emergency operation centers. • Take actions to preserve storage. • Determine any health hazard of the water supply and issue any “Boil Water Order” or “Unsafe Water Alert” notification to the customers. • Cancel the order or alert information after completing comprehensive water quality testing. • Make arrangements to conduct bacteriological tests, in order to determine possible contamination.
Malevolent Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess threat or actual intentional contamination of the water system. • Notify local law enforcement to investigate the validity of the threat. • Get notification from public health officials if potential water contamination. • Determine any health hazard of the water supply and issue any “Boil Water Order” or “Unsafe Water Alert” notification to the customers, if necessary. • Assess any structural damage from an intentional act. • Isolate areas that will take the longest to repair and or present a public health threat. Arrange to provide emergency water.

5.9 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC §10632.5

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

Per the CWC §10632.5, suppliers are required include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of their WSCP. The Revised 2021 Sacramento County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), which includes additional discussion of area earthquake risk and mitigation, can be found at: <https://waterresources.saccounty.gov/us/en/stormready/hazards/mitigation-plan/2021.html#gsc.tab=0>

6 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

CWC §10632

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

(5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Upon a water shortage declaration by the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) Director (Level 1), SCWA will increase its public education and outreach efforts to expand public awareness of the need to implement the water conservation measures. Upon a water shortage declaration action by the SCWA Director (Levels 2-6), SCWA will expand its public information campaign to notify the public of the mandatory water conservation measures. SCWA will provide notice of the water shortage conservation measures to all residents and businesses within its service area, in addition to its customers of record, through a variety of media and communications methods, such as:

- Publishing information on SCWA’s website;
- Providing bill inserts and direct mailings above and beyond those legally required;
- Developing materials for non-English speaking customers;
- Preparing social media posts to communicate SCWA actions; and,
- Advertising actions on other media.

SCWA may consider activating its public information campaign prior to a formal water shortage declaration to provide customers with advanced notice of impending water use restrictions. SCWA will continually update its webpage to notify residents of current and planned shortage levels and modify and expand the webpage, as necessary.

7 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

CWC §10632

(a)(6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) Code §1.25 addresses enforcement provisions, including penalties for violating water use restrictions. A summary of the penalties for violation of any provision of SCWA’s Code is provided in **Table 7-1**. Additional penalties for violation of SCWA Code may apply as deemed necessary by SCWA’s Engineer, such as fines up to \$1,000 or imprisonment in the County jail for up to six months, or both (SCWA Code §1.25.010).

Table 7-1 Summary of Water Conservation Plan Enforcement Provisions

Violation(s) in 12-month period	Penalty
First	Written warning
Second	\$100
Third	\$200
Fourth and above	\$500

8 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

CWC §10632 (a)(7)

(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

CWC Section Division 1, Section 350

Declaration of water shortage emergency condition. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and California Water Code (CWC) §100 provide that water must be put to beneficial use; waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water shall be prevented; and the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare. In addition, CWC §375 provides Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) with the statutory authority to adopt and enforce water conservation measures, and CWC Sections 350 et seq. further authorizes SCWA to declare a water shortage emergency when SCWA determines it may not be able to satisfy ordinary demands without depleting supplies to an insufficient level.

8.1 Declaration of Water Shortage

If necessary, the SCWA shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. Having declared a water shortage, SCWA is provided with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage.

8.2 Proclamation of Local Emergency

As defined in the California Government Code (CGC) §8558, SCWA coordinates internally across departments for the potential proclamation of a local emergency and coordinates through established Sacramento County emergency response and communication protocols. This coordination supports information sharing and regional emergency response related to water supply conditions.

9 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF A WSCP

CWC §10632

(a)(8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1. [retail urban suppliers only]

This section describes the financial consequences of, and responses to, drought conditions.

9.1 Financial Impacts and Mitigation Actions

Implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) would affect expenses associated with activating shortage response actions. Expenditures could include, but are not limited to, public outreach and messaging campaigns, as well as additional monitoring and enforcement of response actions. The costs incurred may vary depending on the shortage level and duration of the water shortage emergency.

Because revenue is linked to volumetric water sales, reductions in potable water sales could result in a reduction in revenue. The impact would depend on the amount of sales reduction and the length of water shortage conditions. For example, if sales declined by 10% for several months, the impact on revenue and operations would be mild. If a severe water shortage occurred, necessitating that Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) declare a Level 4 Water Shortage Emergency with mandatory reductions exceeding 40%, the revenue impact would be substantial, particularly during high water usage times of the year and for an extended duration.

Measures to mitigate revenue impacts could include reprioritizing spending (e.g., Capital Improvement Projects), developing reserves to compensate for decreased revenue, or implementing a drought surcharge during the water shortages. SCWA could also consider adjustments to water rates and billing strategy. Rates are adopted by Resolution of the SCWA Board of Directors following an extensive public notification process as required by Proposition 218.

9.2 Reporting Cost of Compliance With Excessive Water Use Prohibition During Drought Emergency

CWC §10632

(a)(8)(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

SCWA complies with California Water Code (CWC) §366 by implementing measures to prohibit excessive water use from individually metered or submetered residential customers. Compliance is achieved through implementation of the WSCP and SCWA Code §1.25. Costs are primarily related to administrative tasks and enforcement. The total cost of compliance depends on the water shortage level and duration of the shortage.

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

CWC §10632

(a)(9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

As described in Section 3, Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) tracks its supplies and projected demands on an annual basis to support SCWA’s Annual Water Supply Demand Assessments (AWSDAs). If water shortage conditions described in **Table 4-1** are projected, SCWA will enact its WSCP. Monitoring demands is essential to ensure the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) response actions are adequately meeting reductions and decreasing the supply and demand gap. This will help to analyze the effectiveness of the WSCP or identify the need to activate additional response actions.

The water savings from the implementation of the WSCP will be determined based on monthly consumption reports which will be compared to the consumption from prior months, the same period of the prior year, and/or the allocation. The cumulative consumption for all sectors (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.) will be evaluated to reach the target demand reduction level.

11 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

CWC §10632

(a)(10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is implemented as an adaptive management plan. Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) will evaluate the need to revise its WSCP every year after performing its Annual Water Supply Demand Assessment (AWSDA). The evaluation will consider the effectiveness of WSCP actions and any anticipated water supply shortages assessed by the AWSDA. If the WSCP is revised, SCWA will adopt a new resolution adopting the revised WSCP, and if necessary, declare a water shortage level to implement.

12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

CWC §10632

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

CWC §10642

...Prior to adopting either [UWMP and WSCP], the urban water supplier shall make both the plan [UWMP] and water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon...After the hearing or hearings, the plan [UWMP] or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

CWC §10640

(b) ...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 [Article 3 Sections 10640 -10645]

CWC §10644

(a)(2)(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 [required elements of a WSCP] no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) provided a 60-Day Notice in March 2026 informing entities listed in Table 10-1 of SCWA's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) would be reviewed and updated. SCWA also provided these entities with a Public Hearing Notice on **[[MM DD, YYYY]]** notifying them of the WSCP public hearing with the specific date, time, and location of the public hearing. The Public Hearing Notice also provided instructions on how to view the Draft WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, and contact information of the WSCP preparer. On or about May 8th, 2026 electronic versions of SCWA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for review on SCWA's website: <http://waterresources.sacounty.gov/>

In addition, SCWA published the Public Hearing Notice in **[[NEWSPAPER(s)]]** more than two weeks in advance, on **[[June 02, 2026]]** and again on **[[June 09, 2026]]**. Correspondence with entities and publications can be found in SCWA's 2025 UWMP Appendix B.

The deadline for written public comments on the WSCP was **[[June 16, 2026]]**. The final WSCP was formally adopted by SCWA on **[[June 16, 2026]]**. SCWA's 2025 UWMP includes a copy of the signed Resolution of UWMP and WSCP Adoption and contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding the UWMP and WSCP; and,
- Correspondence between SCWA and participating agencies.

SCWA's 2025 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 DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal. The adopted WSCP was also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in Table 10-1 of the SCWA's 2025 UWMP.

If the WSCP is amended, each of these steps will be followed for the amended document.

Appendix A

Drought Response Tool

[Home](#)
[Input Baseline Year Water Use](#)
[Baseline Year Water Use Profile](#)
[Drought Response Actions](#)
[Estimated Water Savings](#)
[Drought Response Tracking](#)

1 - Home

Sacramento County Water Agency

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Sacramento County Water Agency
Total Population Served	212,273
Conservation Goal (%)	10%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 1
Number of Residential Accounts	61,985
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,818
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	1,329
Baseline Year(s)	2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water Use

Baseline Year
Water Use
Profile

Drought
Response
Actions

Estimated
Water Savings

Drought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home

Sacramento County Water Agency

For questions about this tool or for additional information, contact:

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adutton@ekiconsult.com

(650) 292-9100



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2 - Input Baseline Year (2025) Water Use Sacramento County Water Agency

Input Baseline Year (2025) Production and Water Use

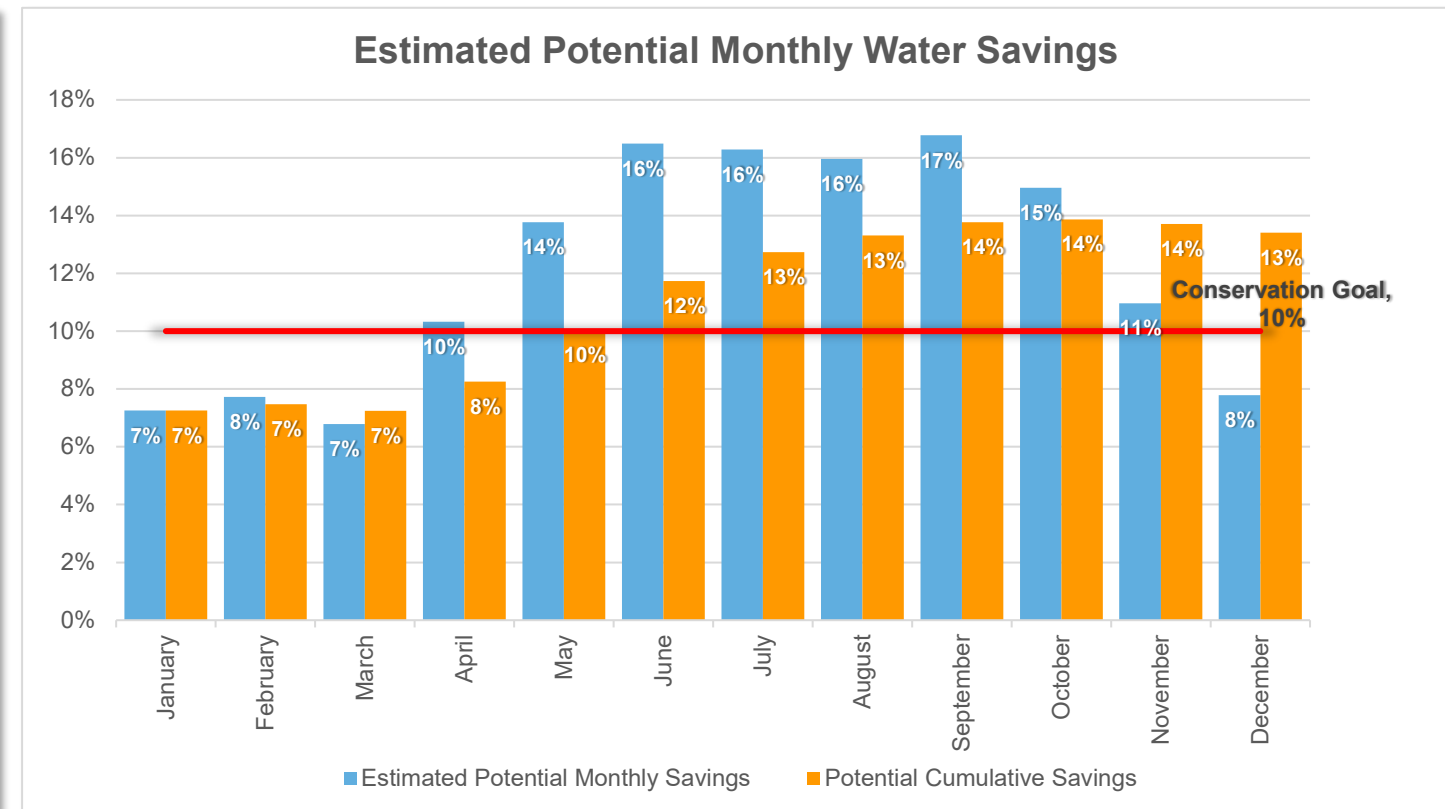
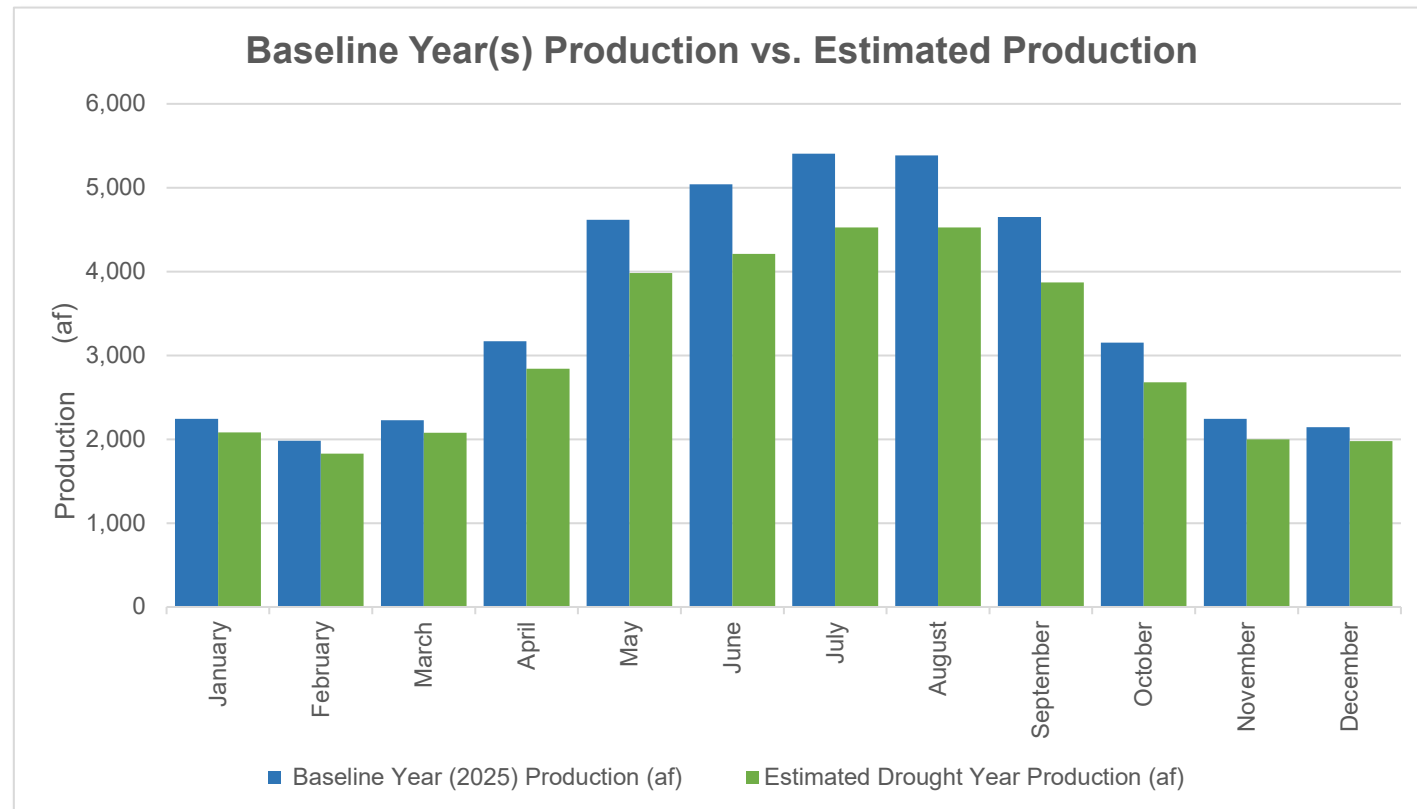
Units:

i Select the units to input monthly production and use data. Enter the total monthly potable water production for the Baseline Year. Next, enter monthly water use data by sector for the Baseline Year. If you bill on a bi-monthly basis, divide your billing data between the months that the billing cycle includes. If your single-family and multi-family accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for both sectors in the Residential Water Use column. If your commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for each sector in the CII Water Use column. Your non-revenue water use is calculated by subtracting your monthly residential, CII, and dedicated irrigation water uses from your monthly production. Your monthly residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) is calculated by dividing your monthly residential water use by your population entered in Worksheet 1 - Home.

Date	Total Production (af)	Residential Water Use (af)	CII Water Use (af)	Dedicated Irrigation Water Use (af)	Non-Revenue Water Use (af)	Total R-GPCD	Comments
January	2,243	1,196	194	52	801	59	NRW as 5% of water consumption
February	1,984	1,146	205	52	581	63	
March	2,228	1,087	204	68	869	54	
April	3,167	1,384	227	156	1,400	71	
May	4,617	1,860	531	523	1,703	92	
June	5,042	2,703	472	816	1,051	138	
July	5,407	2,697	452	931	1,327	134	
August	5,384	2,659	429	843	1,453	132	
September	4,649	2,554	504	904	688	131	
October	3,153	2,209	376	473	95	109	
November	2,246	1,592	308	167	179	81	
December	2,143	1,308	215	61	559	65	

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 1 Sacramento County Water Agency

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(af)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2025) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	2,243	2,080	7%	7%	10%	
February	1,984	1,831	8%	7%	10%	
March	2,228	2,077	7%	7%	10%	
April	3,167	2,840	10%	8%	10%	
May	4,617	3,981	14%	10%	10%	
June	5,042	4,211	16%	12%	10%	
July	5,407	4,526	16%	13%	10%	
August	5,384	4,525	16%	13%	10%	
September	4,649	3,869	17%	14%	10%	
October	3,153	2,681	15%	14%	10%	
November	2,246	1,999	11%	14%	10%	
December	2,143	1,976	8%	13%	10%	



Home | **Input Baseline Year Water Use** | Baseline Year Water Use Profile | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

Sacramento County Water Agency

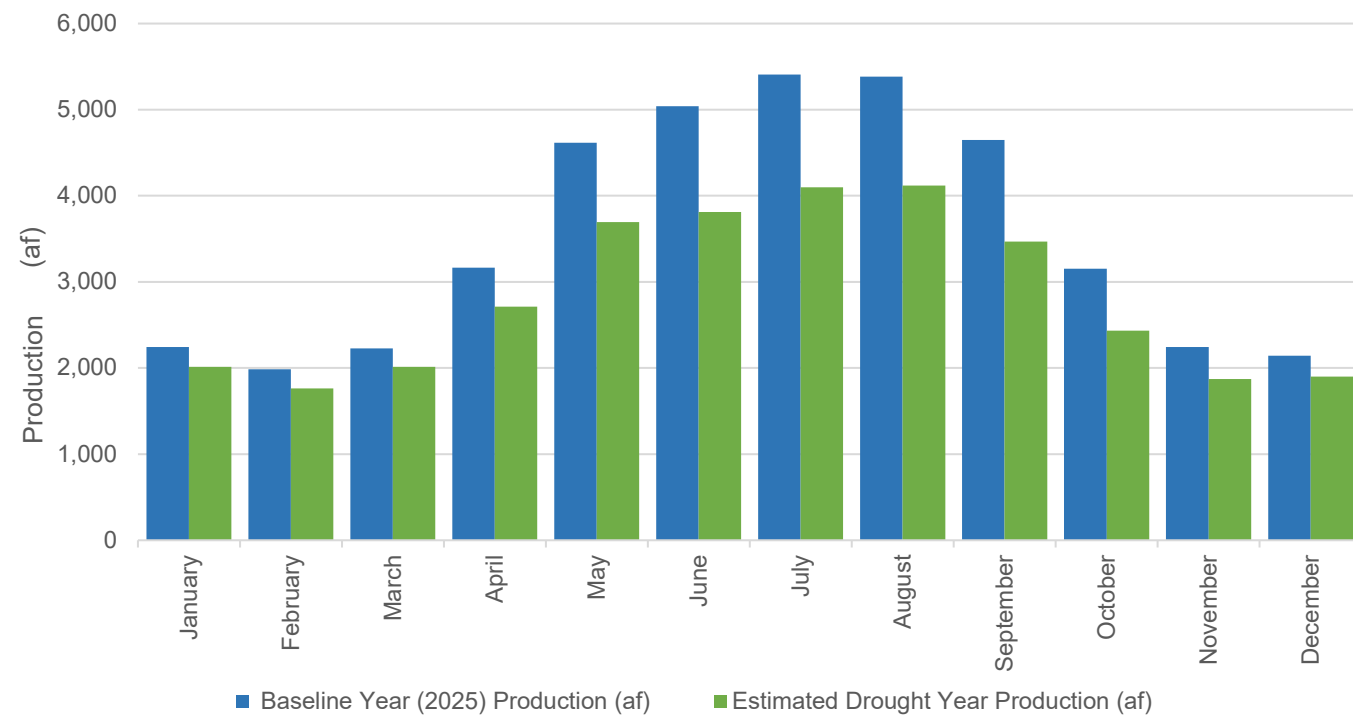
Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Sacramento County Water Agency
Total Population Served	212,273
Conservation Goal (%)	20%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 2
Number of Residential Accounts	61,985
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,818
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	1,329
Baseline Year(s)	2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

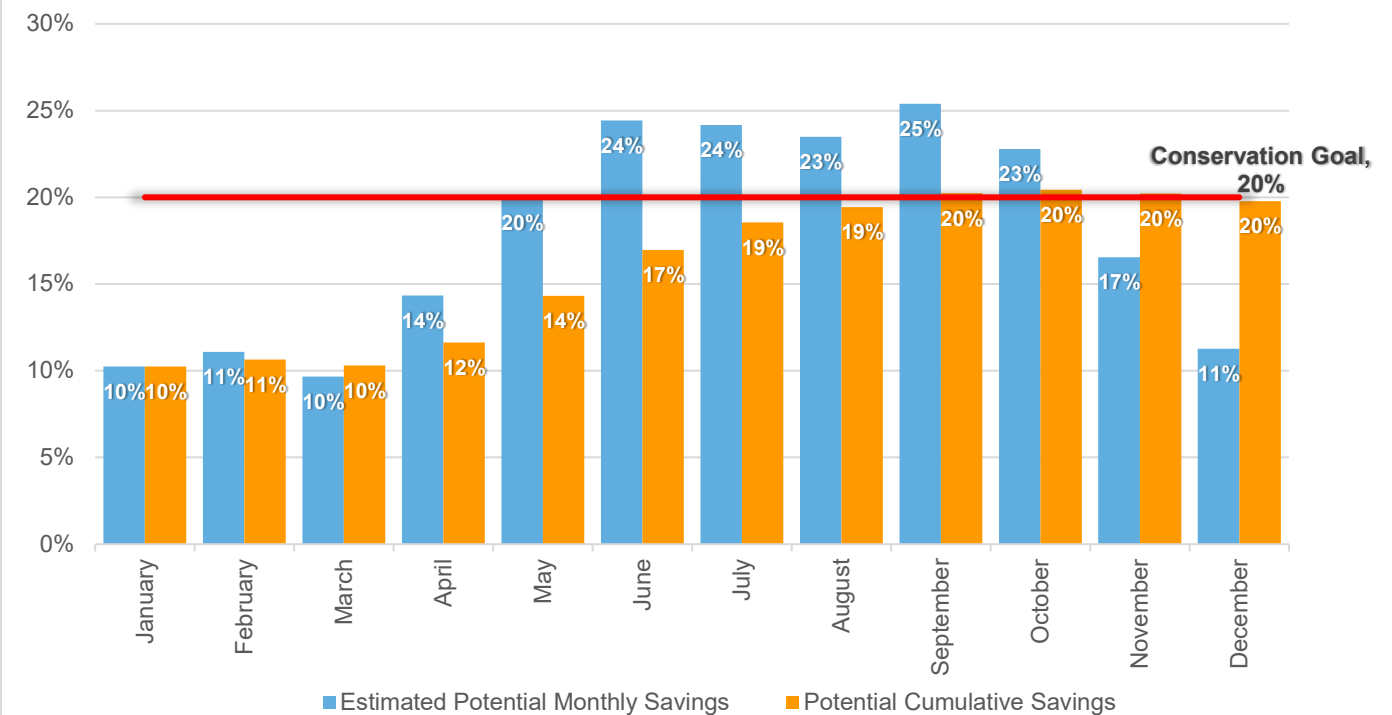
5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 2 Sacramento County Water Agency

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(af)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2025) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	2,243	2,013	10%	10%	20%	
February	1,984	1,764	11%	11%	20%	
March	2,228	2,013	10%	10%	20%	
April	3,167	2,713	14%	12%	20%	
May	4,617	3,696	20%	14%	20%	
June	5,042	3,810	24%	17%	20%	
July	5,407	4,100	24%	19%	20%	
August	5,384	4,120	23%	19%	20%	
September	4,649	3,468	25%	20%	20%	
October	3,153	2,434	23%	20%	20%	
November	2,246	1,874	17%	20%	20%	
December	2,143	1,902	11%	20%	20%	

Baseline Year(s) Production vs. Estimated Production



Estimated Potential Monthly Water Savings



[Home](#)
[Input Baseline Year Water Use](#)
[Baseline Year Water Use Profile](#)
[Drought Response Actions](#)
[Estimated Water Savings](#)
[Drought Response Tracking](#)

1 - Home

Sacramento County Water Agency

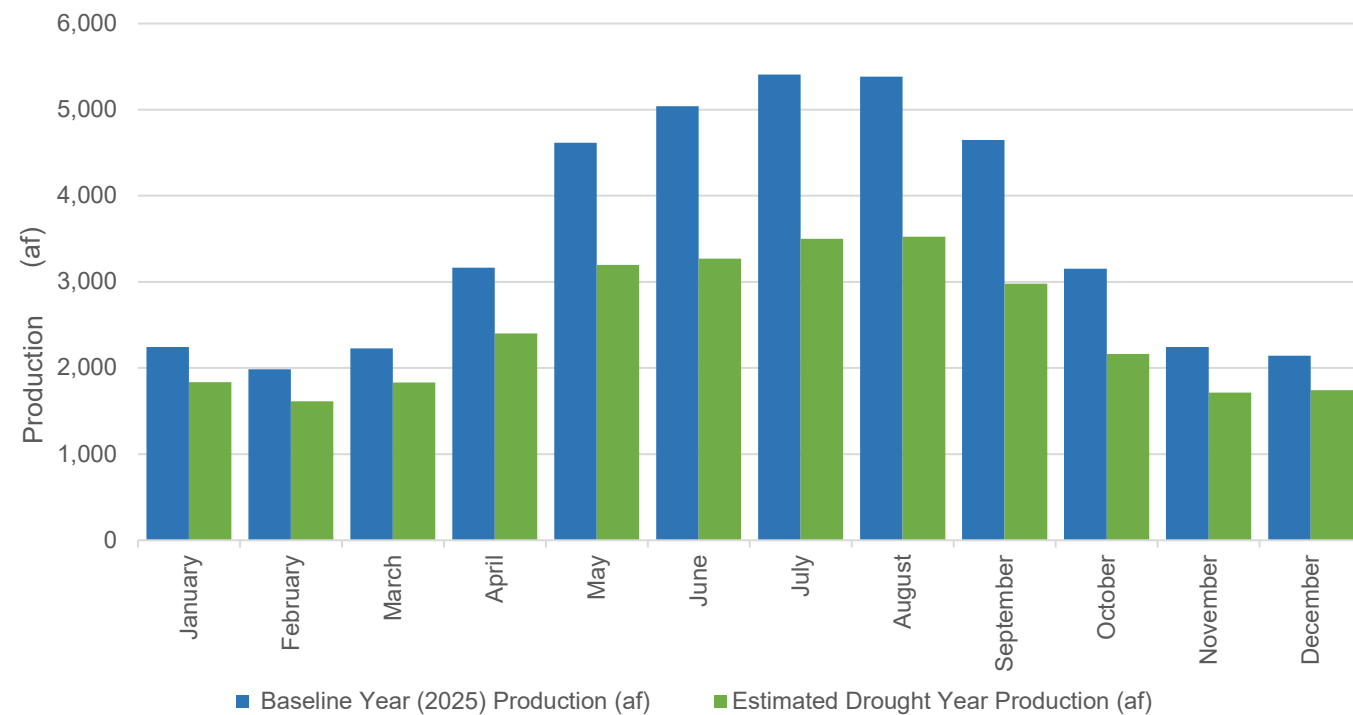
Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Sacramento County Water Agency
Total Population Served	212,273
Conservation Goal (%)	30%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 3
Number of Residential Accounts	61,985
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,818
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	1,329
Baseline Year(s)	2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

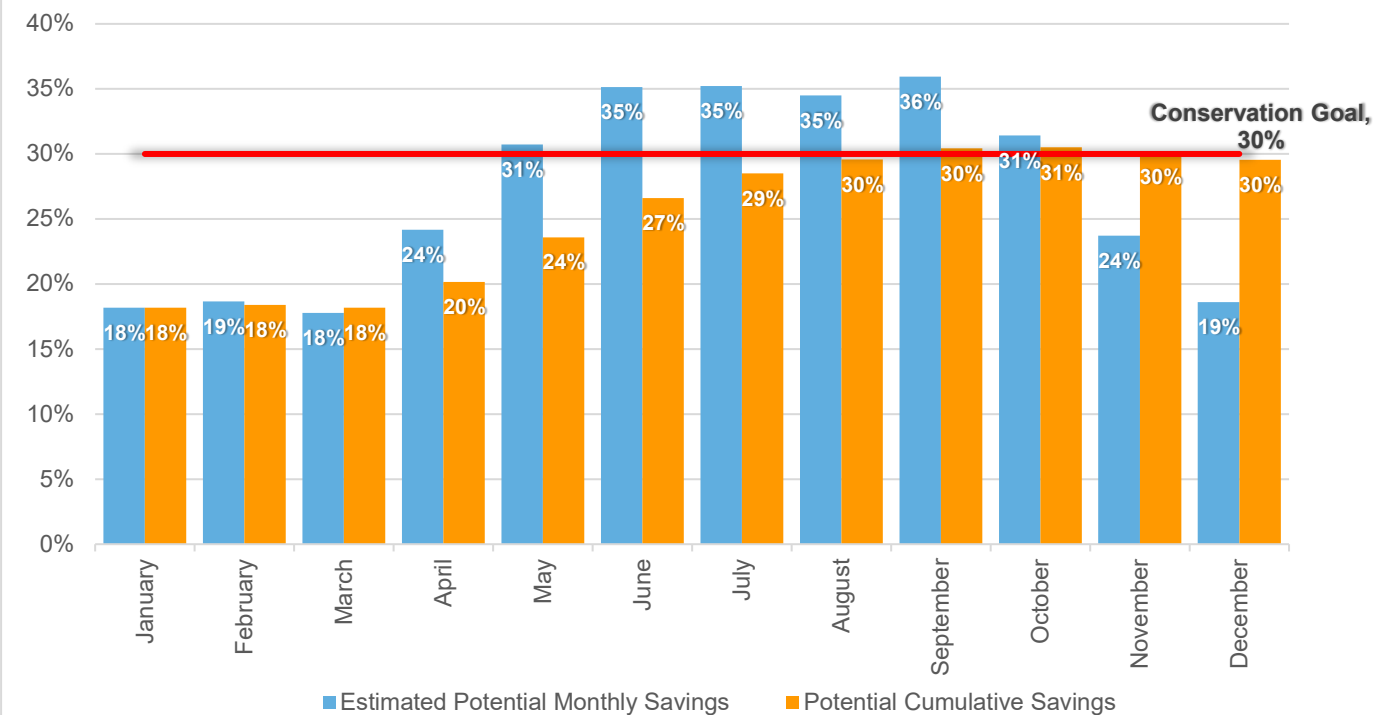
5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 3 Sacramento County Water Agency

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(af)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2025) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	2,243	1,835	18%	18%	30%	
February	1,984	1,614	19%	18%	30%	
March	2,228	1,832	18%	18%	30%	
April	3,167	2,401	24%	20%	30%	
May	4,617	3,198	31%	24%	30%	
June	5,042	3,270	35%	27%	30%	
July	5,407	3,502	35%	29%	30%	
August	5,384	3,526	35%	30%	30%	
September	4,649	2,978	36%	30%	30%	
October	3,153	2,162	31%	31%	30%	
November	2,246	1,713	24%	30%	30%	
December	2,143	1,744	19%	30%	30%	

Baseline Year(s) Production vs. Estimated Production



Estimated Potential Monthly Water Savings



[Home](#)
[Input Baseline Year Water Use](#)
[Baseline Year Water Use Profile](#)
[Drought Response Actions](#)
[Estimated Water Savings](#)
[Drought Response Tracking](#)

1 - Home

Sacramento County Water Agency

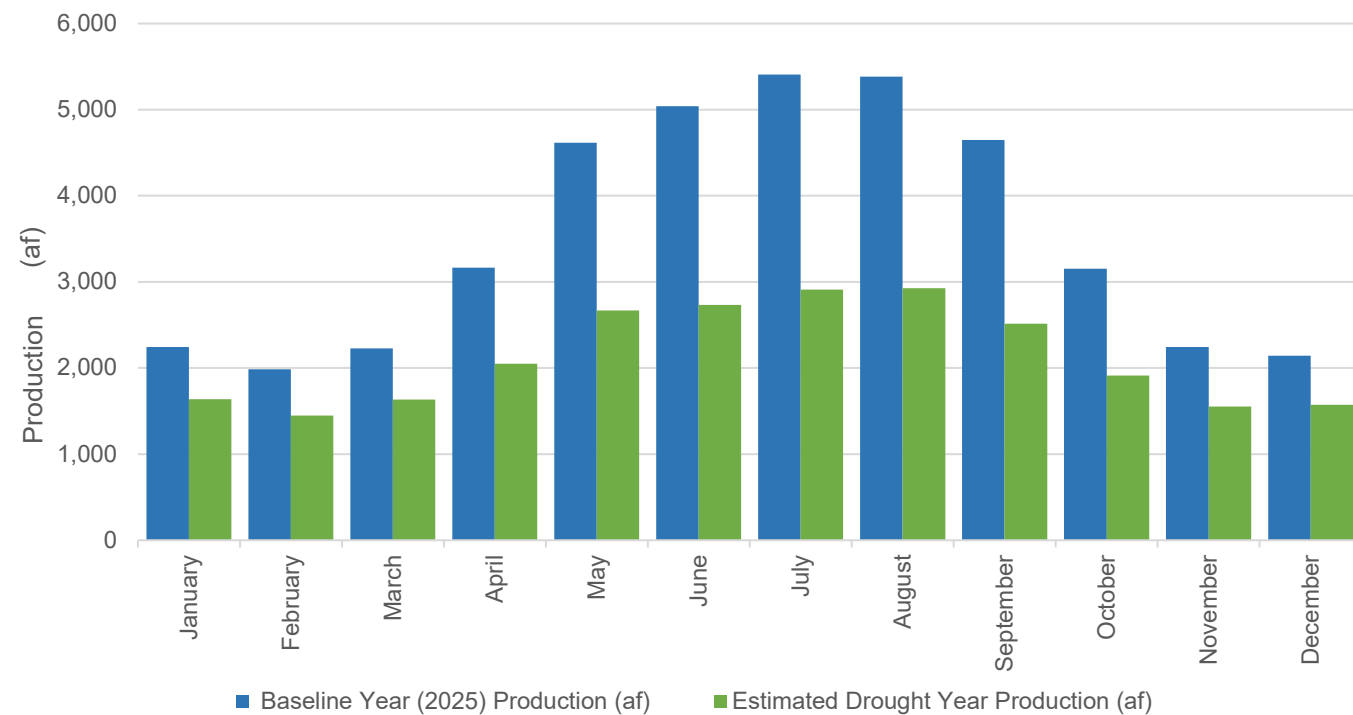
Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Sacramento County Water Agency
Total Population Served	212,273
Conservation Goal (%)	40%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 4
Number of Residential Accounts	61,985
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,818
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	1,329
Baseline Year(s)	2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

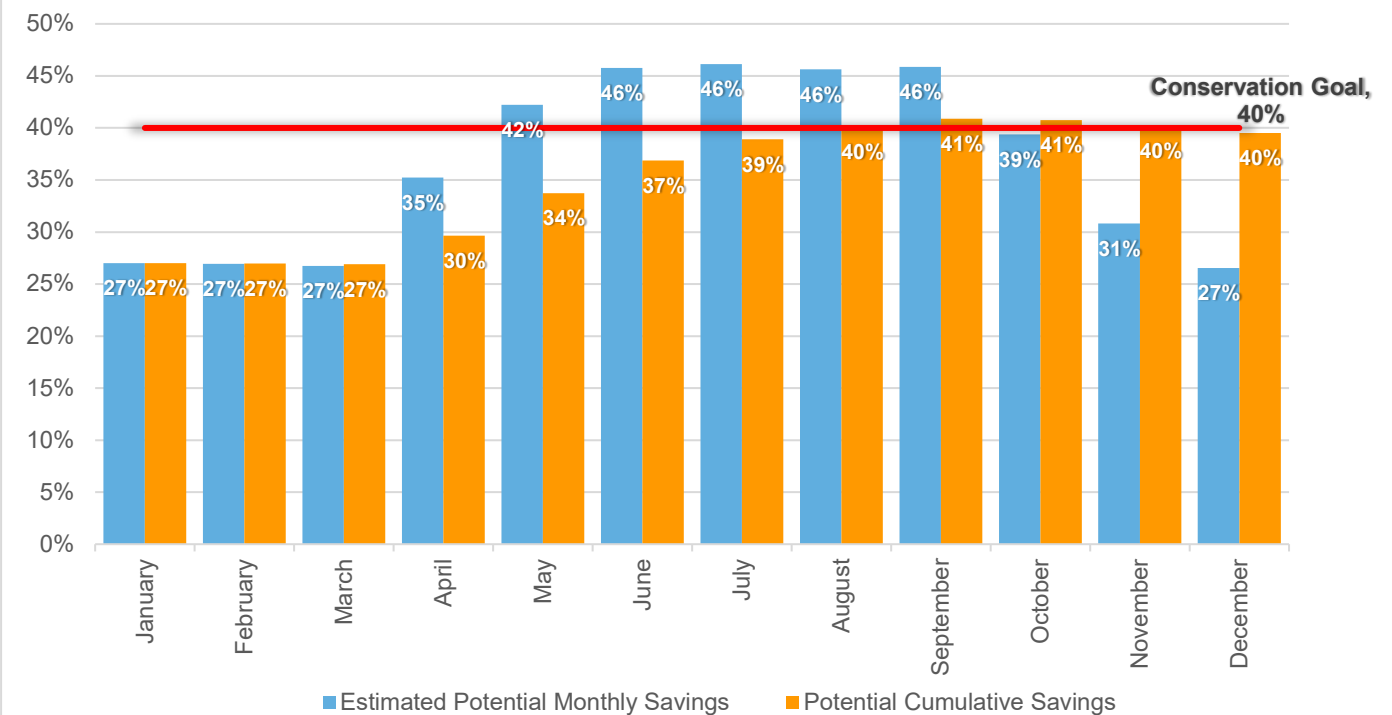
5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 4 Sacramento County Water Agency

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(af)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2025) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	2,243	1,637	27%	27%	40%	
February	1,984	1,449	27%	27%	40%	
March	2,228	1,632	27%	27%	40%	
April	3,167	2,052	35%	30%	40%	
May	4,617	2,667	42%	34%	40%	
June	5,042	2,734	46%	37%	40%	
July	5,407	2,912	46%	39%	40%	
August	5,384	2,928	46%	40%	40%	
September	4,649	2,516	46%	41%	40%	
October	3,153	1,911	39%	41%	40%	
November	2,246	1,554	31%	40%	40%	
December	2,143	1,574	27%	40%	40%	

Baseline Year(s) Production vs. Estimated Production



Estimated Potential Monthly Water Savings



Home
Input Baseline Year Water Use
Baseline Year Water Use Profile
Drought Response Actions
Estimated Water Savings
Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

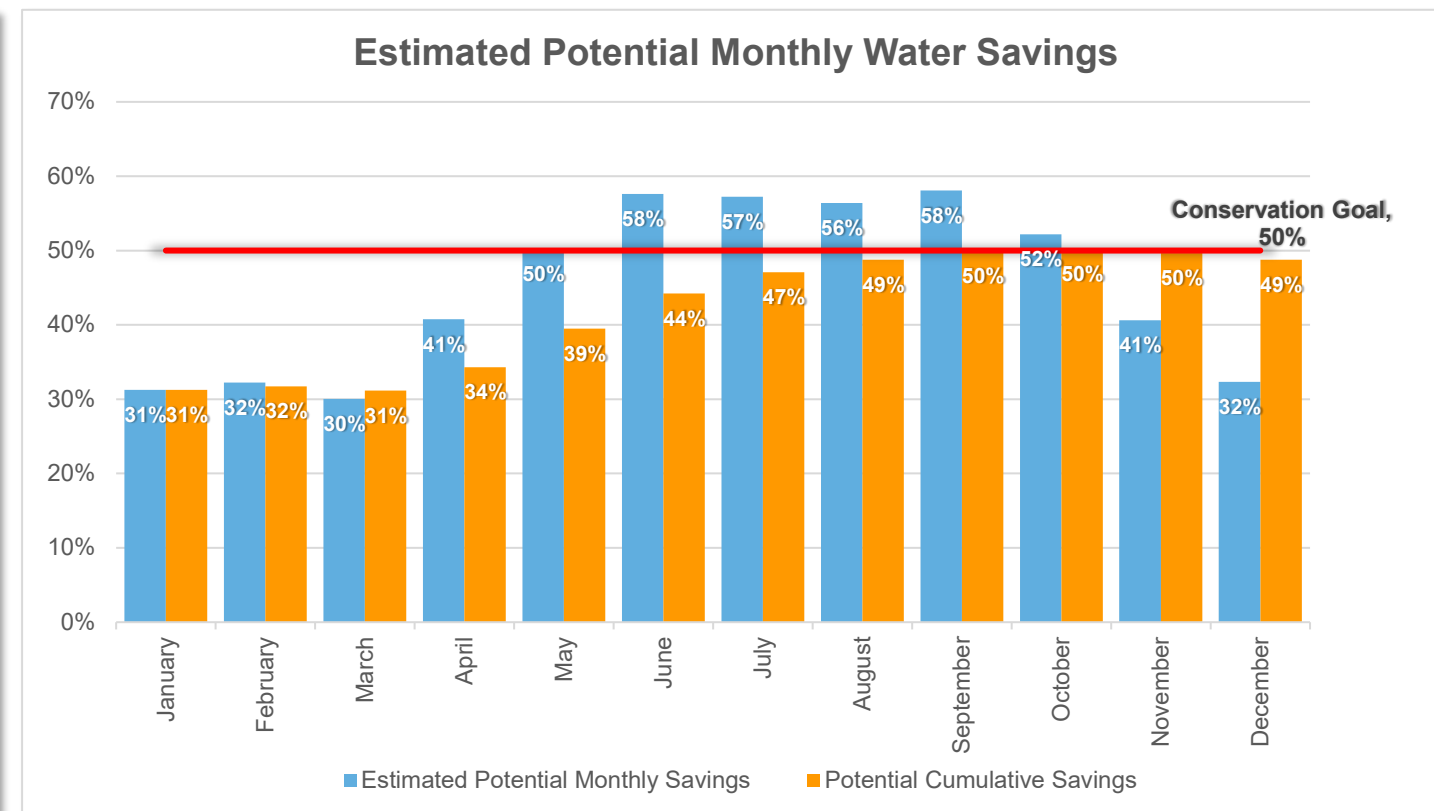
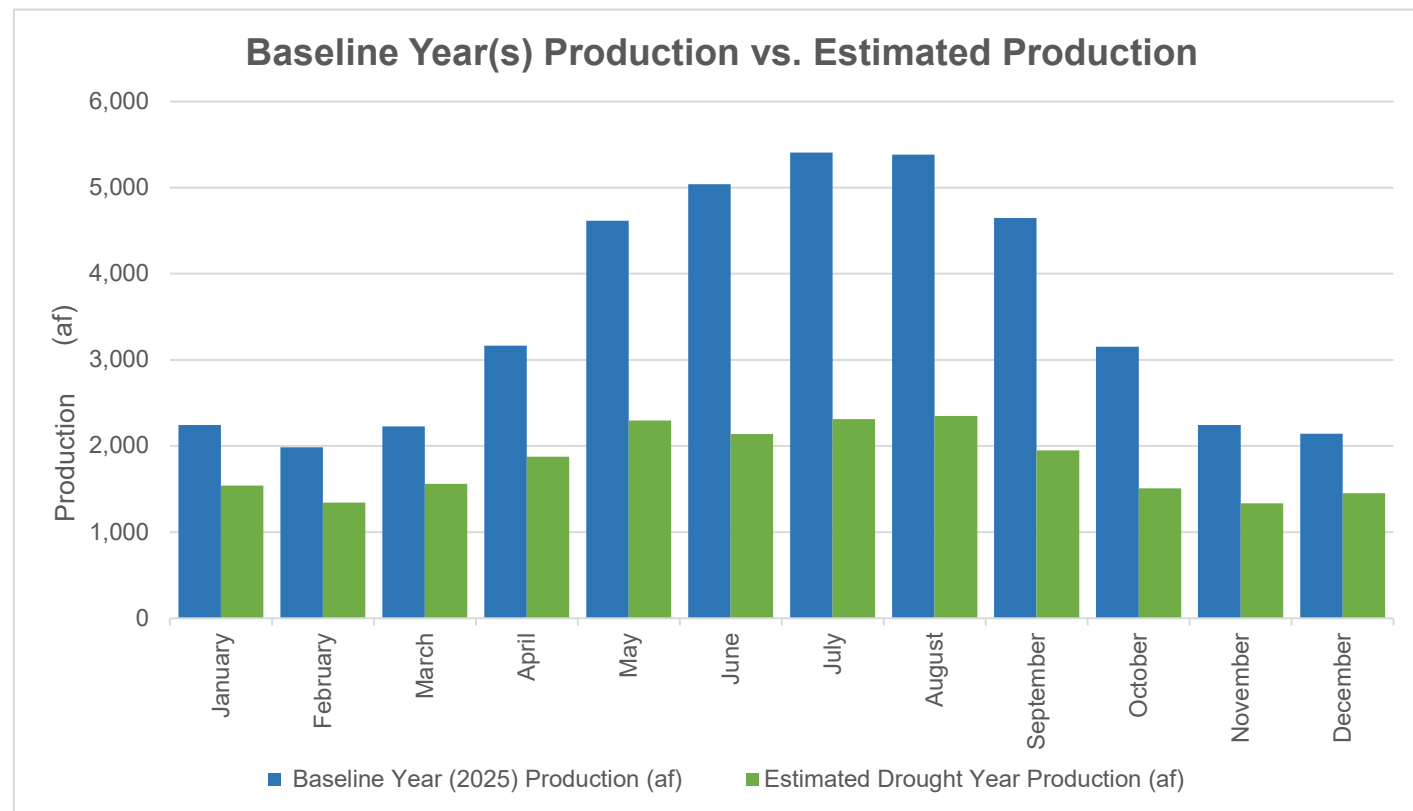
Sacramento County Water Agency

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Sacramento County Water Agency
Total Population Served	212,273
Conservation Goal (%)	50%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 5
Number of Residential Accounts	61,985
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,818
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	1,329
Baseline Year(s)	2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 5 Sacramento County Water Agency

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(af)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2025) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	2,243	1,542	31%	31%	50%	
February	1,984	1,344	32%	32%	50%	
March	2,228	1,559	30%	31%	50%	
April	3,167	1,877	41%	34%	50%	
May	4,617	2,296	50%	39%	50%	
June	5,042	2,137	58%	44%	50%	
July	5,407	2,312	57%	47%	50%	
August	5,384	2,347	56%	49%	50%	
September	4,649	1,948	58%	50%	50%	
October	3,153	1,508	52%	50%	50%	
November	2,246	1,333	41%	50%	50%	
December	2,143	1,451	32%	49%	50%	



[Home](#)
[Input Baseline Year Water Use](#)
[Baseline Year Water Use Profile](#)
[Drought Response Actions](#)
[Estimated Water Savings](#)
[Drought Response Tracking](#)

1 - Home

Sacramento County Water Agency

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Sacramento County Water Agency
Total Population Served	212,273
Conservation Goal (%)	60%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 6
Number of Residential Accounts	61,985
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,818
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	1,329
Baseline Year(s)	2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 6 Sacramento County Water Agency

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(af)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2025) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	2,243	1,371	39%	39%	60%	
February	1,984	1,174	41%	40%	60%	
March	2,228	1,406	37%	39%	60%	
April	3,167	1,650	48%	42%	60%	
May	4,617	1,897	59%	47%	60%	
June	5,042	1,537	70%	53%	60%	
July	5,407	1,701	69%	57%	60%	
August	5,384	1,759	67%	58%	60%	
September	4,649	1,361	71%	60%	60%	
October	3,153	1,065	66%	61%	60%	
November	2,246	1,058	53%	60%	60%	
December	2,143	1,256	41%	59%	60%	

