Urban Water Management Plan — 2025 —

Valley Center Municipal Water District

Hoch Consulting

Table of Contents

Tables

Figures

CHAPTER 1 UWMP INTRODUCTION AND LAY DESCRIPTION

This chapter provides an overview of the Valley Center Municipal Water District (District) and the purpose of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan). It describes the statutory and regulatory framework governing the UWMP, summarizes how the Plan is organized, and explains its relationship to other local and regional water planning efforts in which the District participates.

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

The District is an independent special district in San Diego County, California, authorized by the California State Legislature under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by division to serve four-year terms. The District's executive management team consists of the General Manager, District Engineer, Director of Operations and Facilities, Director of Finance, and Director of Information Technology.

The District imports 100 percent of its potable water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and is among the larger retail purchasers of imported water within the SDCWA service area. During the most recent reporting period, the District provided potable water service to approximately 11,853 active connections within its service area. Detailed and current system, demand, and supply information is provided in subsequent chapters of this Plan.

Additional information about the District, including governance, policies, and operational programs, is available on the District's website at www.vcmwd.org.

1.2 CALIFORNIA WATER CODE

The 2025 UWMP was prepared in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 and the DWR Guidebook for this planning cycle and serves as both a regulatory compliance document and the District's primary long-range water-reliability planning framework. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) supports UWMP preparation through guidance, technical tools, workshops, and review of submitted plans.

Beyond satisfying statutory requirements, the UWMP functions as the legal and technical foundation for the District's water-supply planning and management activities. By assembling consistent data, analytical methods, and planning assumptions in a single document, the UWMP reduces the need to recreate technical analyses for individual projects, environmental review, or funding applications and thereby saving staff time and reducing long-term planning costs. The Plan also provides a common reference point that helps District staff, customers, elected officials, and regional partners understand current water conditions, future supply and demand trends, and the risks and uncertainties that influence long-term reliability.

Equally important, the UWMP integrates water-supply planning with broader land-use, infrastructure, and environmental considerations. Demand projections are informed by local and regional planning assumptions; supply reliability is evaluated in the context of imported-water conditions, conservation performance, and infrastructure capacity; and long-term planning reflects the influence of climate

variability, regulatory change, and regional water-management strategies. Through this integrated perspective, the UWMP supports coordinated decision-making across agencies and planning horizons.

Consistent with these purposes, the UWMP supports the District's long-term water planning and demonstrates adequate water supplies under a range of future conditions by:

- Providing a standardized framework to assess water demands, supplies, and system reliability;
- Informing customers, stakeholders, and the public about water supply conditions and conservation efforts;
- Guiding land-use agencies in evaluating development and long-range planning decisions; and,
- Supporting coordination with regional and statewide water-management planning efforts.

1.2.1 Importance of the UWMP

A well-prepared UWMP integrates hydrologic conditions, regulatory constraints, land-use assumptions, infrastructure planning, and customer demand trends into a single planning framework that supports informed decision-making. This integrated perspective allows the District to anticipate potential supply risks, evaluate operational flexibility during drought, and prioritize investments that sustain reliable service.

Equally important, the UWMP provides transparency. By clearly documenting assumptions, methodologies, and projected outcomes, the Plan enables customers, regional partners, and State agencies to understand how the District manages uncertainty associated with climate variability, imported-water reliability, and long-term growth.

1.2.2 UWMP Focus

Consistent with statewide guidance, the UWMP evaluates current and projected water demands, characterizes available potable and non-potable supplies, and assesses the District's ability to meet those demands over a planning horizon extending at least 20 years. Reliability is evaluated under normal conditions, single-dry-year conditions, extended drought sequences, and is paired with a structured Water Shortage Contingency Plan that defines operational responses to supply disruption.

Together, these elements provide a comprehensive picture of long-term service reliability and establish the analytical basis for conservation programming, capital planning, and emergency preparedness.

1.2.3 Optional Plan Enhancements

While the CWC establishes minimum UWMP content requirements, State guidance encourages suppliers to use the UWMP as a broader planning and management tool where appropriate.

The District incorporates several focused enhancements that strengthen the UWMP's usefulness without expanding beyond its intended scope.

1.2.3.1 Urban Water Use Objective Planning

Demand projections and conservation program performance are evaluated in the context of the State's urban water-use efficiency framework, allowing the District to track progress toward long-term efficiency expectations and identify operational or programmatic adjustments needed to remain aligned with State standards.

1.2.3.2 Cultural Changes in Water Use

Significant reductions in agricultural activity in the District's service area over the last decade primarily due to regulatory restrictions and the rapid rise in the wholesale cost of water represent a structural shift in demand rather than a short-term fluctuation. The UWMP accounts for these evolving land-use and customer-use patterns to ensure that long-term forecasts reflect durable conditions rather than temporary variability.

1.2.3.3 Water Asset and Infrastructure Evaluation

Because the District relies entirely on imported supplies, infrastructure reliability and operational flexibility are central to long-term service stability. The UWMP therefore supports ongoing evaluation of conveyance capacity, storage utilization, and capital improvement priorities that enhance resilience to drought, seismic risk, and regional supply constraints.

Collectively, these enhancements allow the UWMP to function as an active planning reference used throughout the five-year cycle, rather than a document consulted only during regulatory updates.

1.3 CHANGES FROM THE 2020 UWMP

The 2025 UWMP reflects updated analytical methods, regulatory guidance, and statewide reporting expectations that have evolved since adoption of the 2020 Plan. Key updates include refinement of drought-risk assessment methods, expanded evaluation of extended dry-year reliability, incorporation of seismic-risk considerations affecting water infrastructure, and updated reporting of energy use associated with water conveyance and distribution where data are available. The 2025 UWMP incorporates the following updates:

- Drought Risk Assessment (DRA): The DRA evaluates the District's supply reliability for a five-year drought scenario (2025–2029), based on updated demand and supply assumptions.
- Five Consecutive Dry-Year Assessment: The plan includes a quantitative reliability analysis for five consecutive dry years, in alignment with CWC Section 10635(b).
- Water Loss Standard Reporting: This plan documents the District's progress toward compliance with the State Water Loss Standard applicable to 2028, ensuring alignment with current statutory reporting requirements.
- Seismic Risk Assessment: In compliance with CWC Section 10632.5, the UWMP includes a discussion of seismic risks to water infrastructure and mitigation planning (see Chapter 8).
- Energy Use Reporting: Where available, the District reports energy use associated with water conveyance, treatment, and distribution (see Chapter 6).
- Lay Description: As required by CWC Section 10630.5, this chapter serves as the lay description summarizing the key findings and conclusions of the plan.

- Table Formats: The 2025 UWMP incorporates updated DWR submittal table formats.

1.4 LAY DESCRIPTION OF THE 2025 UWMP

The District's UWMP is a long-term plan that explains how the agency will provide a safe and reliable water supply for its customers over the next 20 years. Every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more service connections or supply more than 3,000 AF annually in California must prepare one of these plans. The UWMP looks at several important questions:

- **How much water people use today**. It reviews how much water homes, businesses, and schools use each year.
- **How much water the District expects to need in the future.** The plan estimates future water use based on population growth, new homes, and changes in how people use water.
- **Where the District's water comes from**. It describes the District's main water sources, such as treated water purchased from regional agencies.
- **How reliable the water supply is.** The UWMP explains how the District will make sure customers have enough water even during dry years, droughts, or emergencies.
- **How the District encourages water conservation.** It includes the district's programs that help people save water, such as rebates, outreach, drought rules, and efficiency measures.
- **How the District plans for emergencies.** The plan describes how the District will respond to events like earthquakes, pipeline breaks, or supply shortages.
- **How District meets state water laws.** The UWMP shows that the District is following California's rules for water planning, conservation, and drought preparation.

The UWMP guides the District in making smart, long-term decisions about water. It helps the District plan system upgrades, prepare for drought before they happen, explain how water is managed, and qualify for state and federal funding. In simple terms, it is the District's roadmap for ensuring the community has enough clean, reliable water now and in the future. The plan shows what water supplies are available, how much water will be needed, and what actions the District will take to stay prepared.

1.5 UWMP ORGANIZATION

Standardized DWR submittal tables are incorporated throughout the UWMP and compiled in the appendices to demonstrate compliance with Water Code reporting requirements and ensure consistency with information submitted through the state's Water Use Efficiency data (WUEdata Portal) reporting system. It is structured as shown in Table 1-1.

The UWMP also documents the District's progress toward achieving the State Water Loss Performance Standards by 2028. Tracking water loss over time supports both regulatory compliance and operational efficiency by identifying opportunities to reduce non-revenue water and improve system performance.

Table 1-1 UWMP Organization

Chapter 1	**Introduction**	Overview of UWMP guidance, organization, and regulatory context.
Chapter 2	**Plan Preparation**	Description of the planning process, coordination activities, and public outreach.
Chapter 3	**System Description**	Overview of the service area, water system facilities, population, climate, and land use characteristics.
Chapter 4	**Water Use Characterization**	Analysis of historical, current, and projected water demands by customer sector.
Chapter 5	**SBX-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets and 2025 Reporting**	Description of applicable water use efficiency requirements and performance metrics.
Chapter 6	**Water Supply Characterization**	Assessment of existing and projected water supply sources, including potable and non-potable supplies.
Chapter 7	**Water System Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment**	Evaluation of supply reliability under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions, including the required five-year drought risk assessment.
Chapter 8	**Water Shortage Contingency Plan**	Summary and reference to the standalone WSCP.
Chapter 9	**Demand Management Measures**	Description of conservation programs and demand management actions.
Chapter 10	**Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation**	Documentation of public review, adoption, and submittal procedures.

Supplemental data and required forms are included in the appendices;

- Legislation Requirements (Appendix A)
- DWR UWMP Checklist (Appendix B)
- Reduced Reliance on the Delta (Appendix C)
- District's 60-day Notification Notices (Appendix D)
- District's SBX7-7 Verification and Compliance Forms (Appendix E)
- District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Appendix F)
- District's Public Hearing Notices (Appendix G)
- DWR UWMP Submittal Tables (Appendix H)
- District's Adopted Resolutions (Appendix I)

The District developed this plan with assistance from regional stakeholders, consultants, and the public through an inclusive and transparent process.

1.6 UWMP IN RELATION TO OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

Although the UWMP is prepared by the District, its assumptions and conclusions are closely linked to broader regional and local planning activities. Coordination with land use planning, regional water supply planning, and climate adaptation initiatives ensures that demand projections, infrastructure planning, and reliability strategies remain internally consistent across planning documents.

For the District, relevant coordination includes San Diego County land use planning, SDCWA water supply reliability planning, District master planning efforts, and emerging climate resilience initiatives that influence long-term water management conditions.

1.6.1 Coordination with Local and Regional Planning Efforts

Preparation of the UWMP requires coordination with land-use planning agencies and regional water-management efforts to ensure that growth assumptions, infrastructure planning, and long-term water demand remain consistent across planning documents.

For the District, this coordination primarily reflects consideration of land-use designations and growth projections contained in the San Diego County General Plan, which inform demand forecasts evaluated in this UWMP. The District also considers relevant District infrastructure and reliability planning, including potable-water system improvements and potential recycled-water opportunities where applicable. In addition, broader regional climate and sustainability planning efforts, such as countywide Climate Action Plans, provide context for evaluating long-term hydrologic uncertainty and conservation expectations.

Through coordination with these local and regional planning frameworks, the UWMP maintains consistency with anticipated development, infrastructure needs, and evolving environmental conditions over the planning horizon.

1.7 DWR REVIEW PROCESS

After adoption and submission, DWR reviews the UWMP to determine whether the plan addresses applicable CWC requirements. Review results are documented in a formal letter issued to the supplier and made publicly available through the WUEdata Portal. Possible outcomes range from confirmation that requirements are addressed to advisory findings requiring clarification or amendment. This review process ensures statewide consistency in UWMP preparation and provides suppliers with clear feedback regarding regulatory sufficiency.

1.8 GRANT AND LOAN ELIGIBILITY

State law conditions eligibility for certain water-related grants and loans on maintaining a current UWMP that addresses CWC requirements. Suppliers must also maintain UWMP compliance throughout the duration of any State-funded project. Accordingly, preparation and adoption of the 2025 UWMP supports the District's continued access to external funding needed to sustain infrastructure reliability and long-term water supply resilience.

1.9 CONSISTENCY WITH THE DELTA PLAN

The District does not directly divert water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta but receives imported water from the State Water Project through its wholesale supplier, SDCWA. Consistent with State policy encouraging reduced reliance on Delta conveyance, the District supports regional supply diversification and reliability planning that strengthen long-term imported-water resilience.

To support potential future participation in projects subject to the Delta Plan, this UWMP includes a demonstration of consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 – Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance. The District's wholesale supplier, SDCWA, continues to diversify its water supply portfolio and invest in local and regional reliability projects to minimize reliance on Delta conveyance systems, thus reducing the District's reliance on imported water from the Delta. Supporting documentation is provided in Appendix C.

CHAPTER 2 UWMP PREPARATION

This chapter describes the basis for preparing the 2025 UWMP, the level of regional coordination employed by the District, the reporting conventions used throughout the Plan, and the coordination and outreach activities undertaken during UWMP preparation. This chapter is organized consistent with the guidance provided in the DWR 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

2.1 BASIS FOR PLAN PREPARATION

The District prepared and adopted UWMP's in each required planning since first qualifying as an urban water supplier and remains in compliance with CWC Sections 10610 through 10656, and 10608, known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The Act requires urban water suppliers that provide water to 3,000 or more service connections or supply more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually to prepare and adopt an UWMP every five years.

The District qualifies as an urban water supplier based on both the number of service connections and the annual volume of water delivered.

Consistent with 2025 DWR guidance regarding multiple public water systems, the District operates a single affiliated public water system, and this UWMP applies solely to that system. The public water system covered by this UWMP is identified in Table 2-1.

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

Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP?			No
Public Water System Number	**Public Water System Name**	**Number of Municipal Connections 2025**	**Volume of Water Supplied 2025** (AF)
CA3710026	Valley Center Municipal Water District	11,853	14,724
	Total	**11,853**	**14,724**

The District prepared an individual UWMP for the 2025 planning cycle and is not participating in a Regional Urban Water Management Plan. Plan type identification is summarized in Table 2-2.

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

Type of Plan	Member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance?	Member of Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)?	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
Individual UWMP	No	No	NA

This UWMP addresses water supply reliability over a 20-year planning horizon through 2045 and incorporates updated demand, supply, and planning information from the preceding five-year period. Water supply, demand, and planning data presented in this UWMP are reported on a fiscal year basis (July 1 through June 30) and are expressed in units of acre feet (AF) unless otherwise noted. Supplier identification, reporting conventions, and units of measure are summarized in Table 2-3.

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

Type of Supplier	
Supplier is a Retail Supplier	Yes
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
UWMP Tables are in Fiscal Years	Yes
Month and Date that the Fiscal Year Begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	AF

2.2 PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

The 2025 UWMP was prepared through a structured planning process designed to ensure technical accuracy, regulatory consistency, and coordination with regional planning information.

2.2.1 Planning Team and Roles

Preparation of the UWMP was led by District staff in coordination with technical consultants and regional wholesale and retail water supply agencies. District staff provided system operations data, planning assumptions, and policy direction, while consultants supported demand forecasting, supply reliability modeling, and preparation of required DWR submittal tables.

2.2.2 Planning Timeline

UWMP development occurred over the 2024–2026 planning period and included data compilation, technical analysis, coordination with regional agencies, preparation of draft documentation, public review, and final adoption by the District Board of Directors.

2.2.3 Data Sources and Analytical Tools

Key data sources included:

- District operational and billing records
- San Diego County Water Authority supply and planning information
- Regional demographic and land-use projections
- Prior UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan documentation

Analytical methods and reporting formats followed DWR UWMP Guidebook guidance and incorporated standardized submittal tables and reliability-assessment approaches.

2.2.4 Consistency With Regional Planning

Population projections, land use assumptions, and regional supply information were reviewed for consistency with regional water-planning documents, wholesale agency planning information, and applicable local planning frameworks to ensure alignment of demand forecasts and reliability conclusions.

2.3 COORDINATION WITH WATER SUPPLIERS AND AGENCIES

Coordination activities conducted during UWMP preparation included (1) exchange of projected water use information with SDCWA and (2) statutory public notification and outreach with cities, counties, and regional stakeholders, consistent with CWC requirements. These activities also supported confirmation of supply and demand assumptions and consistency with applicable regional water management planning. Coordination with wholesale suppliers and regional agencies is described in this section, while public outreach and participation are addressed in Section 2.4.

2.3.1 Wholesale Water Supplier Coordination

In accordance with CWC Section 10631(h), the District informed SDCWA, its wholesale water supplier, of projected water use. This coordination is summarized in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Water Supplier (DWR Table 2-4R)

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
San Diego County Water Authority

2.3.2 Sixty Day Notification to Cities, Counties, and Agencies

Pursuant to CWC Section 10621(b), urban water suppliers must notify cities and counties within their service area that the UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan are being prepared and are available for review at least 60 days prior to the public hearing.

To satisfy this requirement, the District provided written notice to the agencies listed in Table 2-5 and provided the opportunity to review and comment prior to adoption. Copies of notification letters are included in Appendix D.

Table 2-5 Sixty-Day Notifications to Agencies

Agency	60 Day Notice Provided
San Diego County	X
City of Escondido	X
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	X
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	X
Rainbow Municipal Water District	X
Vallecitos Municipal Water District	X
Yuima Municipal Water District	X
San Diego County Water Authority	X

These agencies were provided the opportunity to review and comment on the UWMP prior to adoption. Coordination with cities and counties is further documented in Chapter 10 and reported in Table 10-1. This coordination is summarized in Table 2-5.

2.4 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND PARTICIPATION

Public outreach and participation were conducted to inform stakeholders of UWMP preparation, provide opportunities for public review, and incorporate community feedback into the final Plan.

Pursuant to CWC Section 10621(b), urban water suppliers are required to notify the cities and counties they serve that the UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) are being updated and are available for review. The CWC requires that such notification occur at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the UWMP.

To satisfy this requirement, the District provided written notice to the agencies listed in Table 2-5 and provided the opportunity to review and comment prior to adoption. Copies of notification letters are included in Appendix D.

To encourage active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within its service area, the District conducted an outreach program prior to and during preparation of the 2025 UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Outreach efforts were designed to reach a broad cross-section of the community, including residents, businesses, and historically underserved populations. Specific activities included:

- **Website posting:** The Draft 2025 UWMP was made available on the District's website, providing accessible notice to all customers and interested parties throughout the planning process.
- **Public hearing:** A noticed public hearing was held on June 1, 2026 to present the Draft 2025 UWMP and receive oral and written public comment prior to Board adoption.
- **Public comment period:** A formal public comment period was held from April 1, 2026 to June 1, 2026, during which community members were invited to submit written comments on the Draft Plan.

All comments received during the public comment period were considered by District staff and, where appropriate, incorporated into the final Plan. Documentation of the public hearing and public comment process is included in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

This chapter describes the District service area, including its water system, service boundaries, climate, population, demographics, and land uses. These factors provide the context for understanding current and projected water demands, and are used to support the water supply, demand, and reliability analyses presented in subsequent chapters of this UWMP.

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The District provides potable and non-potable water service within its designated service area located in northern San Diego County. The service area includes the unincorporated community of Valley Center, portions of North County Metro, and a small area within the City of Escondido. The District's jurisdiction covers approximately 101 square miles, of which approximately 71 percent receives water service from the District. The remaining area is not served by the District and is excluded from population and demand calculations for UWMP, and water use efficiency compliance purposes.

The District imports 100 percent of its potable water supplies from the SDCWA, a regional wholesale water supplier that provides imported and local water supplies to 22 member agencies throughout San Diego County. Regional supplies managed by SDCWA originate primarily from the State Water Project, the Colorado River, conserved transfer water from the Imperial Irrigation District, local surface water, recycled water, and seawater desalination. Imported water delivered to the District is received as a treated regional blend conveyed through SDCWA aqueduct facilities and treatment plants, including the Metropolitan Water District's Robert B. Diemer and Robert F. Skinner Filtration Plants, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, and the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

Treated water enters the District's distribution system through seven active aqueduct connections and is conveyed through approximately 346 miles of pressurized water mains. The system is supported by 40 enclosed reservoirs and one open reservoir (Lake Turner), providing a combined storage capacity of approximately 141 million gallons, and 29 pump stations that maintain system pressure operational reliability.

As of the most recent reporting year, the District served approximately 11,853 active water meters across residential, commercial, agricultural and fire service connections. Residential customers account for the majority of service connections, while agricultural irrigation represents the largest share of total water demand. Agricultural water use historically represented a dominant share of total demand within the District; however, agricultural activity has declined over time due to regulatory restrictions, economic pressures, market competition, and the rapid rise in the wholesale cost of water. This long-term decline is expected to continue through the UWMP planning horizon as a limited percentage of agricultural and vacant lands are converted to residential and other developed uses, resulting in a corresponding shift in the District's demand profile. The remaining percentage of agricultural and vacant land will likely remain undeveloped due to restrictions related to topography and regional planning requirements.

The District also produces a limited supply of recycled water. Tertiary-treated recycled water is produced at the Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility and used for irrigation within the Woods Valley Ranch service area. Recycled water is limited and does not offset potable demand District wide.

Wastewater collection, treatment and recycled water facilities are described in greater detail in Chapter 6.

No annexations or jurisdictional boundary changes have occurred since the 2020 UWMP.

3.2 SERVICE AREA PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

3.2.1. Agency Organization

The District is an independent special district formed in 1954 under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by division to serve four-year terms. Day-to-day operations are managed by a General Manager and executive staff including the Deputy Director of Operations, Director of Operations and Facilities, Director of Finance and Administration, Manager of Accounting/Deputy Director of Finance and Administration, Environmental Compliance Manager/Deputy Director of Operations and Facilities and Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager.

The District's service area has evolved through historical annexations and jurisdictional adjustments. No annexations or boundary changes have occurred since adoption of the 2020 UWMP. The District's jurisdiction covers approximately 101 square miles, of which approximately 71 percent receives District water service, while the remaining area relies on private wells or other sources and is excluded from UWMP demand projections.

3.2.2 Service Area Climate

The District's service area climate has historically been represented by data from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 153, located in the Escondido Valley Region, which provided a long-term record of climatic conditions applicable to the District. In April 2025, CIMIS activated several new stations in Southern California including Station 271, located in the Pauma Valley region. Station 271 currently serves as the primary station used to represent climatic conditions within the District's service area as its closer proximity more closely reflects regional conditions in Valley Center and surrounding areas. The trends and data presented in Table 3-1 reflect historic data from CIMIS Station 153 through April 2025, after which data from CIMIS Station 271 was used.

Terrain elevations within the service area generally range from approximately 400 to 1,250 feet above mean sea level, placing the area within the inland south-coastal "marine to desert" transition zone of San Diego County.

3.2.2.1 Key Climate Characteristic

- **Warm, dry summers:** The inland location of the District results in warm to hot summer conditions. Daytime high temperatures frequently exceed 90°F, with average maximum temperatures typically ranging from the mid-80s to upper-80s between June and September.
- **Seasonal precipitation:** Precipitation occurs primarily during the winter months, generally between November and March, with limited rainfall during the remainder of the year. Annual

precipitation totals are relatively low and highly variable, consistent with regional historical patterns.

- **High evaporative demand:** Reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) is elevated throughout much of the year, particularly during the late spring and summer months. ET_o typically increases from approximately 3 inches per month in winter to more than 7 inches per month in July, driving outdoor irrigation demand for both agricultural and residential uses.

As summarized in Table 3-1, average monthly precipitation within the District's service area is approximately 0.86 inches, with the highest rainfall occurring during the winter and early spring months. Reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) averages 4.75 inches per month annually, increasing steadily from winter conditions to a peak of approximately 7.7 inches in July, reflecting high summertime evaporative demand. Average monthly air temperatures range from approximately 53°F in winter months to about 76°F during the summer, with an average annual temperature of 63.4°F.

Table 3-1 CIMIS Station 153 & 271 Average Monthly Climate Data 2021-2025

Month	Average Precipitation (in)	Average ET_o (in)	Average Air Temp (˚F)
January	1.39	2.62	53.5
February	1.04	3.06	55.2
March	2.90	4.21	56.9
April	0.30	5.00	61.4
May	0.26	6.00	64.2
June	0.25	6.96	69.5
July	0.17	7.70	75.1
August	1.57*	7.00	75.9
September	0.35	5.21	72.4
October	0.38	4.16	64.7
November	0.82	2.98	58.3
December	0.87	2.10	53.6
Average Monthly	**0.86**	**4.75**	**63.4**

Notes:

Station 271 was activated in April 2025. Averages were calculated using Station 153 data from January 2021 - March 2025 as it is closest to the new station and has a similar microclimate.

*The reported value may be higher than actual due to a data point flagged by CIMIS. Flagged data may result from weather variability, instrument or sensor issues, routine station maintenance, power or communication interruptions, or other automated quality control checks performed by CIMIS.

Figure 3-1 shows total annual precipitation within the District's service area from 2000 through 2020, illustrating the high year-to-year variability characteristic of inland San Diego County. Annual precipitation during this period ranged from less than 5 inches in drier years to more than 16 inches in wetter years, with an average annual precipitation of approximately 8.77 inches, as

shown by the horizontal reference line. The two-period moving average highlights multi-year fluctuations between wetter and drier conditions. Notably, the five most recent years since 2020 have been above average, with three of those years classified as particularly wet. These wetter conditions exceeded the historical average and contributed to an increase in the overall mean precipitation from 8.4 to 8.7 inches.

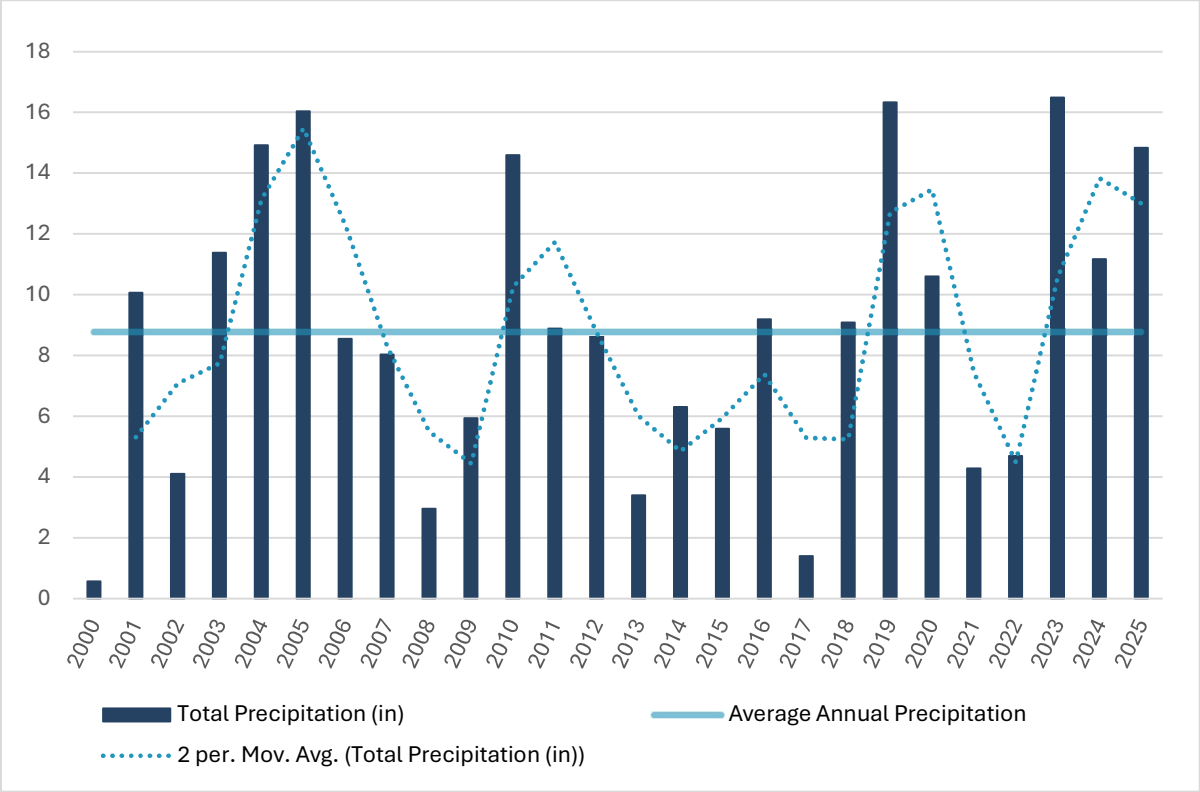

Figure 3-1 CIMIS Station 153 & 271 Annual Precipitation 2000-2025

3.2.2.2 Recent Trends and Implications for Demand (2021-2025)

Recent climate conditions during the 2021–2025 period reflect patterns typical of inland northern San Diego County, including mild winters, warm to hot summers, and seasonal dry periods. Reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) values were lowest during winter months and increased steadily through spring, reaching peak evaporative demand during the summer period from June through August. Precipitation remained largely concentrated in the winter season, with minimal rainfall occurring from late spring through early fall.

3.2.2.3 Climate Change Summary

Climate change is expected to influence long-term temperature, precipitation variability, evapotranspiration, and hydrologic conditions affecting both water demand and regional supply reliability within the District's service area. Potential climate-related effects on water demand, including changes in outdoor irrigation needs and seasonal demand patterns, are evaluated in Chapter 4. Impacts to imported

and regional water supplies, system reliability, and drought response are analyzed in Chapters 6 and 7. Climate projections and analytical approaches considered in this UWMP are consistent with DWR guidance, including the methodologies and vulnerability assessment considerations described in Appendix I of the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

3.3 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

3.3.1 Service Area Population

Population estimates for the District's service area were developed in accordance with Title 22, CCR, Section 64412. The District used Option 3, which determines population based on the number of dwelling units and non-residential billing units served by the water system, multiplied by a standard occupancy factor.

The District's dwelling unit count is derived from the active domestic service accounts and includes single-family residential, accessory dwelling units (ADUs), multi-family units, and individual mobile home spaces within mobile home parks. Mobile home parks are counted by individual space rather than as single connection. The current inventory includes 10,439 dwelling units. The total population served is calculated by multiplying the total dwelling unit and billing unit count by 2.8 persons per unit, consistent with the Title 22 requirements.

This population estimate is used for compliance and reporting within this UWMP and differs from population projections developed by regional planning agencies, which are not relied upon by the District for regulatory population determinations.

For the 2020 UWMP, population projections were based on the SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (version 17). Population estimates reflected a downward revision from prior forecasts due to updated Department of Finance control totals and revised housing capacity assumptions. The District's service area does not experience significant seasonal population variation. Population estimates and associated water demand projections are therefore based on year-round residential occupancy and permanent population conditions.

The District's service area population was estimated at approximately 30,099 and is projected to grow to 34,258 by 2045. Population projections in Table 3-2 are reported in five-year increments, consistent with UWMP requirements.

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

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	30,099	31,094	32,524	33,391	34,258	34,395

3.3.2 Socioeconomic and Demographic Profile

Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics within the District's service area provide important context for understanding land use patterns, water use characteristics, and long-term conservation potential. Based on data published by the American Community Survey and other regional demographic sources, median household income within the service area is generally comparable to or slightly higher than statewide averages, while poverty levels remain relatively limited compared to broader regional conditions. Employment within the service area reflects a mix of government, agricultural, professional and business services, construction, and service-sector occupations typical of inland North County communities. Where available, unemployment trends are considered in evaluating economic conditions that may influence housing development and water use.

Population characteristics relevant to water demand also include primary languages spoken, educational attainment, and age distribution. Spanish is commonly spoken within portions of the service area, along with other languages typical of San Diego County communities. Recognition of language diversity supports development of effective public outreach, conservation messaging, and water shortage communications. Educational attainment levels and workforce composition further influence conservation awareness, participation in efficiency programs, and long-term household water use behaviors. Age distribution within the community also affects water use patterns, with household size, occupancy characteristics, and lifestyle factors contributing to differences in indoor and outdoor water use.

Housing characteristics, including the relative age of the housing stock and the proportion of single-family versus multi-family residences, further shape expected water use patterns. Older homes may contain less efficient plumbing fixtures and irrigation systems, while newer development is generally constructed to meet modern water efficiency standards. The District's predominantly single-family residential character is associated with outdoor landscape irrigation demands that differ from higher-density development patterns.

Land use and development patterns within the District remain predominantly rural and low density. Residential development consists largely of single-family homes situated on larger parcels, many of which include irrigated landscaping or small-scale agricultural uses. Agricultural activity continues to represent a defining land use feature within portions of the service area, although its relative share of total demand is expected to decline over time with limited land conversion to residential uses expected due to topography and regional land-use planning constraints. Commercial and institutional uses comprise a comparatively small portion of total water demand.

Together, these socioeconomic, demographic, and housing characteristics inform the District's understanding of customer composition and water use behavior. Water demand projections presented in this UWMP are therefore based primarily on observed water use patterns, land use conditions, and District-specific planning assumptions, while demographic indicators are considered qualitatively to support long-term planning and conservation strategy development.

3.4 LAND USES WITHIN THE SERVICE AREA

The District's service area consists primarily of agricultural, rural residential, and low-density residential land uses. The San Diego County 2021–2029 Housing Element identifies a Regional Housing Needs Allocation for lower-income households within the unincorporated areas served by the District. The District coordinated with County Planning and Development Services to incorporate anticipated lower-income housing development into land use projections. Water demand projections associated with lower income housing are addressed in Chapter 4.

Approximately 51 percent of the District's service area is currently developed, with the remaining 49 percent available for future development under existing land use designations. Most of the anticipated growth is expected to occur within the Valley Center community planning area and surrounding rural residential zones, primarily on lands currently designated as agricultural or vacant. Based on land use assumptions derived from the San Diego County General Plan and regional growth projections, the service area is projected to approach 96 percent buildout by 2050, with most remaining agricultural and vacant lands transitioning to residential or open space designations.

Future development is expected to occur primarily through conversion of agricultural and vacant lands to low-density residential uses, with limited commercial or institutional expansion concentrated in established community areas. These land use transitions are expected to reduce agricultural irrigation demand with limited increase to residential indoor and outdoor water use, resulting in a gradual shift in seasonal demand patterns and overall water use composition over the UWMP planning horizon.

3.5 COORDINATION WITH LAND USE AUTHORITIES

The District coordinated with local and regional land use planning authorities during preparation of the 2025 UWMP to obtain current and projected land use information, consistent with CWC Section 10631(a). This coordination ensures that water demand projections and supply reliability assessments are based on the most appropriate and up-to-date land use assumptions and development forecasts.

3.5.1 Agencies Contacted and Coordination

The District coordinated with the following land use authorities to gather land use data and development projections for the UWMP planning period. During the coordination process the District was able to validate assumptions specific to Valley Center community planning areas and received valuable information throughout the UWMP.

- **Primary Land Use Authorities:**
    - **County of San Diego (Planning & Development Services)** – Land use jurisdiction for unincorporated Valley Center community; source of General Plan data, zoning, and buildout projections for the Valley Center, Pauma Valley, and surrounding planning areas
    - **San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)** – Regional growth forecasts, Series 15 (or current) population and housing projections used for demand modeling
- **Water/Resource Coordination:**

- **San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA)** – Wholesale supply agreements, regional Urban Water Management Plan coordination, demand projections

3.5.2 Consistency with Regional Planning

The land use assumptions used in this UWMP are consistent with the following regional and local planning documents:

- San Diego County General Plan (adopted 2011, as amended)
- Valley Center Community Plan (part of the San Diego County General Plan)
- San Diego County Water Authority 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

This consistency ensures that water supply planning is aligned with regional growth management, housing policy, transportation planning, and environmental resource management efforts. The District maintains regular communication with land use planning authorities to monitor changes in development trends, General Plan amendments, and other factors that may affect water demand projections. Table 3-2 is a summary of the coordination received, and information obtained by these efforts.

Table 3-3 Summary of Land Use Coordination

Agency	Information Obtained
San Diego County Planning and Development Services	General Plan land use and RHNA allocations
SANDAG	Population and growth forecasts
SDCWA	Regional planning consistency
City of Escondido	Boundary and service coordination

CHAPTER 4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

This chapter describes current water use in the District's service area and presents projected future water demands through the 2045 planning horizon. Water use is summarized by customer sector, including residential, commercial, institutional, agricultural, and other uses.

4.1 NON-POTABLE VERSUS POTABLE WATER USE

The District provides potable drinking water service throughout its service area and operates two wastewater treatment facilities that produce recycled water for non-potable use. Recycled water produced by the District generally provides limited offset of potable water demand.

The Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (WVRWRF) treats wastewater generated within the Woods Valley Ranch service area. Wastewater is conveyed through the gravity collection system to the treatment plant, where it is processed and discharged as reclaimed water for irrigation of the Native Oaks Golf Course.

The Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility treats wastewater generated within its service area. Treated effluent from this facility is discharged into three percolation ponds which recharge the groundwater table in the San Luis Rey River Watershed.

As of 2025, the combined total amount of recycled water produced by the District from both facilities was approximately 458-acre feet per year (AFY). Existing and projected recycled water supplies are discussed further in Chapter 6.

4.2 WATER USE BY SECTOR

4.2.1 Water Use Categories

In accordance with CWC Section 10631(d), the District identifies water use by sector to support characterization of current demand conditions and development of future demand projections. The District's water use for FY24-25 is categorized as follows.

Single Family Residential (SFR)

SFR water use includes water delivered to individual dwelling units, typically located on parcels with one primary residence and, in some cases, a detached accessory dwelling unit. SFR use represents a substantial portion of residential demand within the District. Based on previously reported data, SFR demand accounts for approximately 33.7 percent of total water use.

Multi-Family Residential (MFR)

MFR water use includes water delivered to multiple dwelling units located within a single building or within a residential complex. MFR demand represents a relatively small share of total water use. Based on previously reported data, MFR demand accounts for approximately 2.2 percent of total water use.

Commercial

Commercial water use includes water delivered to customers that provide goods or services, such as retail establishments, offices, restaurants, and other businesses. Commercial demand represents a modest share of total water use. Based on previously reported data, commercial water use accounts for approximately 4.8 percent of total demand.

Institutional/Governmental

Institutional and governmental water use includes water delivered to public-serving facilities such as schools, government buildings and facilities, churches, and nonprofit institutions. This sector represents a small portion of overall demand. Based on previously reported data, institutional and governmental use accounts for less than 1 percent of total water demand.

Landscape Irrigation

Landscape irrigation includes potable water used for the irrigation of common areas, roadway medians, parks, and other landscaped areas served through dedicated irrigation meters. Within the District's service area, landscape irrigation represents a small portion of total demand, accounting for approximately 1 percent of total water use on average. This reflects the District's predominantly rural land-use pattern and limited extent of publicly irrigated landscaped areas. For the purposes of this UWMP, landscape irrigation is accounted for under commercial use and shown within commercial customer classification within Table 4-1.

Agricultural Irrigation

Agricultural irrigation water use includes water delivered for commercial agricultural operations within the District's service area. Agricultural irrigation represents the largest share of total water demand within the District. Agricultural water use varies annually in response to climate conditions, crop selection, and economic factors, such as the rapid rise in the wholesale cost of water. Given this inherent variability, the District employs a smoothed demand projection approach that averages observed agricultural use trends over multiple years to minimize the influence of single-year anomalies and provide a stable, representative baseline for long-term planning purposes. This approach ensures that demand projections reflect the District's best available estimate of future agricultural water needs while accounting for the uncertainty associated with continued overall decline in agricultural production and year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural activity. Based on previously reported data, agricultural demand accounts for approximately 57.2 percent of total water use.

Sales, Transfers, or Exchanges to Other Agencies

The District's water system is used to convey water supplied by the San Diego County Water Authority to the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. This use represents a very small share of total system demand. Based on previously reported data, these transfers account for approximately 0.1 percent of total water use.

4.2.2 Historical Water Use

Historical water-use patterns within the District's service area reflect the continued influence of agricultural irrigation alongside lower-density residential and commercial development, as shown in

Figure 4-1. Unlike more urbanized service areas in the region, agricultural irrigation has remained a substantial component of total District demand and continues to shape overall water-use patterns.

From 2021 through 2025, total annual water use varied from year to year, largely in response to changes in agricultural activity and climate conditions. Agricultural irrigation represented the largest share of total demand during the period, followed by single-family residential use and commercial use. Variability in total demand was driven primarily by fluctuations in agricultural irrigation requirements rather than changes in residential or commercial consumption.

These historical water-use patterns provide important context for the current baseline conditions described in Section 4.2.3 and inform the demand projections presented in Section 4.2.3.

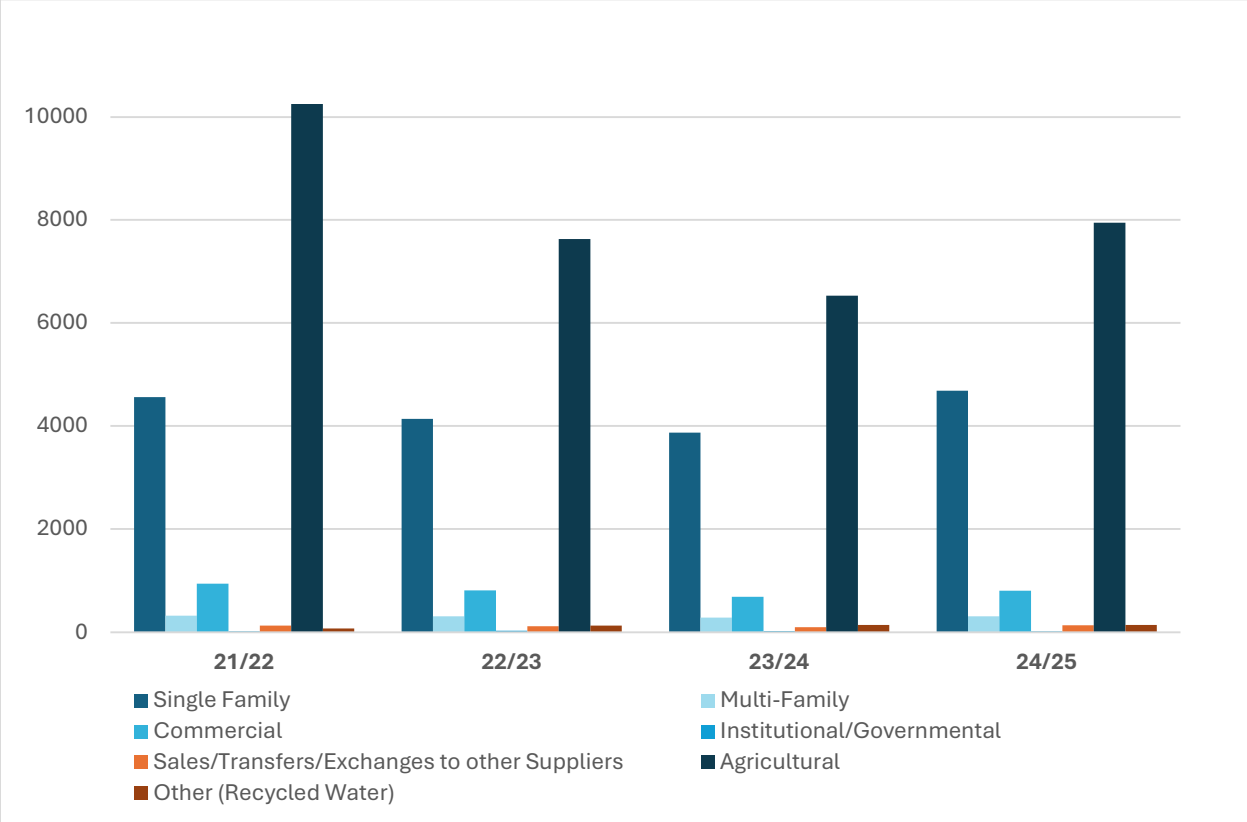

Figure 4-1 Water Usage by Class FY 2021-2025 (AF)

4.2.3 Current Water Use 2025

Current water use represents the baseline conditions for the 2025 UWMP and reflects actual potable and non-potable water use during the most recent representative year within the 2021–2025 period.

Table 4-1 presents the District's actual water use by sector, separated into potable and non-potable supplies. Total water use for 2025 is approximately 14,911 AF, consisting of 14,770 AF of potable water and approximately 141 AF of non-potable recycled water.

Table 4-1 Actual Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water FY24/25 (DWR Table 4-1R)

Use Type	Additional Description	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)
Single Family		Potable	4,685
Multi-Family		Potable	307
Commercial		Potable	803
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	11
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Rincon & USBR Exchange	Potable	178
Agricultural		Potable	7,945
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	840
Other (optional)	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	141
		Subtotal Potable	14,770
		Subtotal Non-Potable	141
		Total	**14,911**

Notes:
During UWUO customer class identification, the District found that many CII customers billed under the CII classification should have been billed under other customer classes (SF, MF, or Ag). Moving forward, the District will update its classification practices so that all customers are billed and classified correctly. Actual 2025 water use by customer class, reflecting these prior misclassifications, is shown in Table 4-1.

The District coordinated with SDCWA during the development of demand projections for this UWMP. SDCWA's regional demand projections are developed using SANDAG demographic data and a parcel-based approach to estimate water demands across San Diego County and are intended to support regional supply and facilities planning across all member agencies.

While the District's projections for municipal and industrial customer classes are consistent with the general growth trends reflected in the SDCWA/SANDAG regional outlook, the District elected to develop its own agricultural demand projections rather than rely solely on the regional parcel-based estimates. Given the significant year-to-year variability in agricultural water use within the District's service area, driven by crop selection, market conditions, climate, and economic factors, such as the rapid rise in the wholesale cost of water, the District determined that a per-connection demand approach, averaged over a longer historical period, provides a more accurate representation of expected agricultural use. This smoothed methodology reduces the influence of anomalous years and better reflects the realistic trajectory of agricultural demand specific to the District's customer base.

As a result, the District's total demand projections may differ from SDCWA's regional forecast. These differences are attributable primarily to the District's agricultural demand methodology and are not

indicative of inconsistency with regional planning assumptions for non-agricultural customer classes. Projected demands for the District are summarized in Table 4-2, which presents projected potable and non-potable demand by sector. Table 4-3 presents the factors included in the development of these projections.

Table 4-2 Projected Potable and Non-Potable Water Use (DWR Table 4-2R)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use					
		Level of Treatment When Delivered	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Single Family		Potable	4,488	4,702	4,917	5,131	5,346
Multi-Family		Potable	284	273	262	251	239
Commercial		Potable	851	918	986	1,054	1,122
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	113	113	113	113	113
Sales/ Transfers/ Exchanges to other Suppliers	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Potable	10	10	10	10	10
Agricultural		Potable	6,942	5,906	5,024	4,274	3,636
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	750	725	700	700	700
Other	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	250	275	350	440	500
		Subtotal Potable	12,688	11,923	11,312	10,833	10,466
		Subtotal Non-Potable	250	275	350	440	500
		Total	12,938	12,198	11,662	11,273	10,966

Notes:
Due to the customer class misclassifications identified during UWUO compliance review, projected demands presented throughout this UWMP may show significant variations from current and future conditions. Historical customer data used to develop these projections reflects prior misclassification of CII customers who should have been billed under other customer classes (SF, MF, or Ag). Projected demands by customer class, based on this historical data, are shown in Table 4-2.

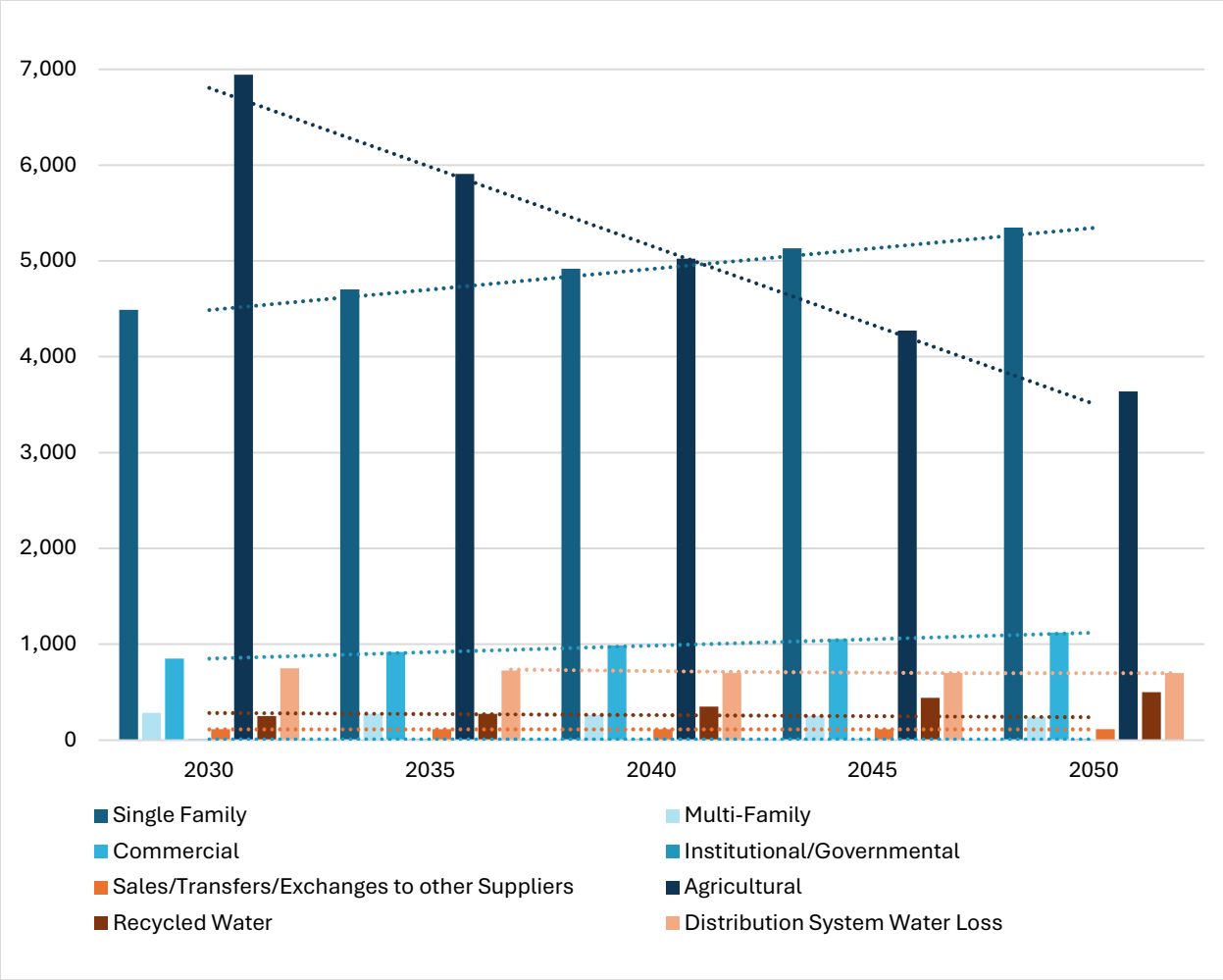

Figure 4-2 Projected Potable and Non-Potable Water Usage (AF)

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

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
Where the accounting of future water savings is described:	4.3.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

4.2.4 Codes, Standards, and Conservation Assumptions

The District's water-use efficiency and conservation efforts are implemented primarily through programs offered by SDCWA, which administers a comprehensive suite of regional conservation initiatives available to all member agencies and their customers. The District actively promotes and facilitates customer participation in these regional programs and does not currently administer independent District-specific conservation programs beyond those offered through the Water Authority.

Active conservation savings within the District's service area reflect customer participation in SDCWA-administered programs, including indoor and outdoor water-use efficiency incentives, landscape efficiency programs, and water management tools available to residential, commercial, and agricultural

customers. Water savings associated with these programs are quantified by SDCWA using standardized efficiency factors developed through the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) Water Conservation Tracking Tool and are incorporated into the regional demand forecast as reductions to baseline demand.

Passive conservation savings reflect gradual, ongoing reductions in water use resulting from State and local requirements applicable to new development and fixture replacement, including Title 20 appliance efficiency standards, Title 24 building energy and water efficiency codes, CALGreen construction standards, and the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO). These savings accrue over time as customers replace older fixtures and appliances, and as new development is constructed in compliance with current regulatory requirements.

Because the District's conservation efforts are aligned with and delivered through SDCWA's regional programs, the Water Authority's projected regional conservation savings are presented in Table 4-4 as a reference to illustrate the scale of active and passive efficiency improvements expected across the broader service area. These regional savings are embedded within the demand projections used in this UWMP and are not additive to the District's projected demands.

Table 4-4 SDCWA Projected Conservation Savings

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Active Conservation	3,814	4,132	4,474	4,338	4,334
Passive Conservation (Post-2023)	3,574	4,887	5,759	6,297	6,524
Total Additional Conservation Savings	7,388	9,019	10,233	10,635	10,858

Note:
Values represent SDCWA regional projections and are provided for reference purposes. District-level conservation saving are incorporated within the demand projections presented in Table 4-2.

4.3 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER LOSSES

The District evaluates distribution system water losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit methodology. Water losses reflect a combination of real losses, apparent losses, and authorized unbilled consumption.

Table 4-5 presents the required DWR/AWWA 12-month water audit reporting table.

Table 4-5 Water Loss Audit Reports (DWR Table 4-5R)

Reporting Period	Public Water System ID #	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program	Status	Link
CY 2020	CA3710026	Yes	Requirements Addressed in Resubmission on 02/11/2022	Valley Center MWD CY 20 AWWA Workbook

CY 2021		Yes	Requirements Addressed	Valley Center MWD CY 21 AWWA Workbook
CY 2022		Yes	Preliminarily Approved	Valley Center MWD CY 22 AWWA Workbook
CY 2023		Yes	Preliminarily Approved; Resubmitted 02/21/2025	Valley Center MWD CY 23 AWWA Workbook
FY 23/24		Yes	Preliminarily Approved; Resubmitted 02/21/2025	Valley Center MWD FY 23/24 AWWA Workbook
FY 24/25		Yes	Preliminarily Approved	Valley Center MWD FY 24/25 AWWA Workbook

Table 4-6 summarizes annual water losses for the reporting period. Real water losses fluctuated between 2020 and 2025 but showed an overall downward trend.

Table 4-6 Annual Water Loss 2021-2025

Reporting Period	Water Losses (AFY)	Apparent Losses (AFY)	Real Losses (AFY)
CY 2020	1,093	560	534
CY 2021	799	371	428
CY 2022	1,125	514	611
CY 2023	664	403	261
FY 2023/24	631	409	222
FY 2024/25	840	485	355

As shown in Table 4-7, the District's real and apparent water losses currently meet the 2028 water loss standards established by the State Water Board. Based on the FY 2024/25 water loss audit, the District's real water loss is 897.8 gallons per miles per day (GPMD), well below the 2028 standard of 1,448.4 GPMD. During the same period, apparent water losses were measured at 40.8 gallons per second per capita (GPSCD), indicating effective monitoring of water system losses and meter performance.

Table 4-7 Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR Table 4-6R)

Public Water System ID #		Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System?		
CA3710026		Yes		
Real Water Loss				
State Water Board Standard		**Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit**		**Real Water Loss per Unit per Day**
2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	**Units for Real Water Loss**	**Number of Miles**	**Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)**	
1448.40	GPMD	353	355.00	897.8
Apparent Water Loss				
State Water Board Standard		**Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit**		**Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day**
2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	**Units for Apparent Water Loss**	**Number of Connections**	**Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)**	
59.7	GPSCD	10,597	484.60	40.8

4.3.1 Meter Replacement and AMI Implementation

The District maintains an active meter replacement and accuracy program to support reliable water accounting and minimize apparent losses. Meter accuracy is verified through routine field testing, calibration, and inspection. The District has fully implemented Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) across its service area, with conversion completed in December 2021. All active service connections are equipped with automated meters that transmit water-use data wirelessly at frequent intervals. AMI supports earlier detection of leaks and abnormal consumption, improves the accuracy of water-use data, and enhances customer access to near-real-time usage information through the District's customer portal.

4.4 WATER USE FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

CWC §10631.1 requires that UWMP demand projections include estimates of water use for lower-income and multifamily residential households. A lower-income household is defined as a household with income less than 80 percent of the county median household income (MHI).

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), the median household income within the District's service area (Valley Center) is $116,620. For comparison, the San Diego County

median household income is approximately $102,300, resulting in a lower-income threshold of approximately $81,840.

The District is in the process of adopting Ordinance No. 2026-XX (to be presented to the board in June and included in final document), consistent with Senate Bill 1087, which grants priority for water and wastewater service within its jurisdictional boundaries to proposed developments that include housing units for lower-income households. This policy remains in effect during the 2021–2025 planning period. The District will update this resolution in conjunction with the adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

Water demand projections presented in this UWMP represent water use estimates for all income levels, including lower-income households. Residential demand projections were developed using the District-specific water data and service area characteristics and therefore inherently account for the mix of housing types, household sizes, and income levels present within the service area.

The District does not apply separate per-capita demand factors for lower-income households. Instead, water use associated with lower-income and multifamily households is incorporated into the overall residential demand projections presented in Table 4-2. The required DWR reporting table documenting inclusion of lower-income households in demand projections is provided in Table 4-3.

4.5 CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Climate variability and long-term climate change may influence future water demand within the District's service area through higher average temperatures, longer dry seasons, and increased evapotranspiration rates. Inland portions of northern San Diego County, including the District, are expected to experience more frequent extreme heat events, which can increase seasonal outdoor irrigation demand and, to a lesser extent, short-term indoor water use. Wildfire activity and post-fire recovery may also result in localized, temporary increases in water demand.

Agricultural water use within the District is particularly sensitive to climate conditions. Warmer temperatures and reduced effective precipitation can increase irrigation requirements for crops, while drought conditions and water cost pressures will continue to influence agricultural activity over time. Although long-term changes in agricultural acreage are expected, climate-related variability remains a key driver of year-to-year fluctuations in total District demand.

To address the inherent variability introduced by climate patterns, the District developed its demand projections using a logarithmic regression approach applied to historical water use data by customer class. This methodology produces a smoothed demand trajectory that reduces the influence of anomalous years — such as those with unusually high or low precipitation, extreme heat events, or drought-driven conservation response — and provides a more stable and representative baseline for long-term planning. By incorporating multiple years of historical per-customer use data into the projection model, the approach inherently captures the cumulative effects of past climate variability, drought cycles, and associated water-use efficiency improvements without allowing any single outlier year to disproportionately skew future projections.

This approach is particularly well-suited to the District's service area, where agricultural demand variability driven by climate conditions represents the dominant source of year-to-year fluctuation in total system demand. As the region continues to experience drier-than-average conditions and associated implementation of water-use efficiency measures in response to drought, the District's historical dataset increasingly reflects the demand reductions associated with those efforts. Future projections therefore incorporate these efficiency gains organically through the historical record, rather than applying discrete adjustment factors. Climate-related impacts to water supply reliability are addressed further in Chapter 6 (System Supplies) and Chapter 7 (Water Supply Reliability Assessment).

CHAPTER 5 SB X7-7 BASELINES, 2020 TARGETS AND 2025 REPORTING

This chapter documents the District's compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 and provides the required legacy reporting for the 2025 UWMP. The District met its target in 2020.

5.1 BACKGROUND AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, Senate Bill X7-7, established a statewide requirement for urban retail water suppliers to reduce per capita potable water use by 20 percent by 2020. The legislation required each supplier to calculate a historical baseline water use, adopt a 2020 Urban Water Use Target expressed in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), and demonstrate compliance with the adopted target. DWR developed standardized methodologies and reporting requirements for calculating baselines, establishing targets, and evaluating compliance.

The District established its SB X7-7 baseline and 2020 target in the 2010 UWMP and carried those values forward through the 2015 and 2020 UWMP updates. The District's service area boundaries and applicable calculation assumptions have remained substantially consistent since that time, and recalculation of baseline or target values is not required for the 2025 UWMP.

Although SB X7-7's statutory compliance year has passed, it has been effectively succeeded by the State Water Board's Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) regulatory framework under the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulatory framework. The UWUO establishes ongoing, performance-based water use efficiency standards for urban retail water suppliers and represents the current regulatory mechanism through which the State evaluates urban water use efficiency. The District reports its water use and conservation performance under the UWUO requirements through the annual Urban Water Use Objective report (UWUO Report) submitted to the State Water Board.

The District continues to support and advance water-use efficiency throughout its service area through active participation in SDCWA's regional conservation programs. These programs, which include indoor and outdoor efficiency incentives, landscape conversion, and customer water management tools, reflect the continued commitment to conservation that underpinned the original SB X7-7 framework and remain integral to the District's ongoing water management approach.

Pursuant to CWC Section 10608.40, urban retail water suppliers are required to continue reporting SB X7-7 baseline conditions, targets, and compliance status in subsequent UWMPs. This chapter satisfies that requirement.

5.2 SB X7-7 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

The District was an urban retail water supplier during the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle and is subject to SB X7-7 reporting requirements. The District successfully met its individual 2020 SB X7-7 target, with an Actual 2020 GPCD of 556, which was below the District's adopted 2020 target of 1,415 GPCD. The District

reports compliance as an individual agency and did not participate in a regional alliance. Table 5-1 summarizes the District's SB X7-7 compliance reporting.

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

Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	
No	Individual Target	Yes	
2015 Interim Target	**Actual 2015 GPCD**	**2020 Target**	**Actual 2020 GPCD**
1592	911	1415	556

CHAPTER 6 NORMAL-YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

This chapter describes and quantifies the water supplies available to the District during the 2025 planning horizon. Existing and reasonably available future water supplies are identified and characterized under normal operating conditions. Water supply reliability under drought conditions is evaluated separately in Chapter 7.

6.1 WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

The District relies entirely on imported potable water purchased from SDCWA. The District does not utilize groundwater or local surface water as a potable water supply and does not own or operate desalination facilities or stormwater capture systems for potable supply.

Accordingly, groundwater basin prioritization is not applicable to the District's water supply portfolio.

In addition to imported potable water, the District operates two wastewater treatment facilities that produce recycled water for limited non-potable uses within defined service areas. Recycled water produced at the Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility is delivered to the Native Oaks Golf Course, which is owned and operated by the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. Recycled water produced at the Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility is discharged to off-site percolation ponds. Recycled water currently does not offset potable demand within the District's potable distribution system. Prior to the District's recycled water program, the golf course was irrigated using groundwater owned by the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians and pumped from sources outside the District's water supply portfolio. Because the golf course relies on Tribal groundwater resources that are independent of the District's potable system, the use of recycled water for golf course irrigation may provide limited offset of potable water purchases under a multiyear drought scenario.

The District's supply therefore consists of:

- Imported treated potable water (SDCWA)
- Recycled water produced at District wastewater treatment facilities

Existing and planned supplies are quantified in five-year increments through 2045 in Tables 6-8 and 6-9. Supply reliability under normal, single dry, and multi-dry year conditions is evaluated in Chapter 7.

6.1.1 Purchased or Imported Potable Water

Climate change is expected to affect the reliability and availability of water supplies across California, including the imported supplies that make up the District's entire potable water portfolio. Because the District relies solely on potable water purchased from SDCWA, climate-related risks to the District's supply are primarily managed at the regional level through SDCWA's diversified supply portfolio and long-term resource planning.

SDCWA's supply portfolio is structured to reduce dependence on any single source and includes Colorado River water, State Water Project deliveries, locally produced desalinated water from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, and conserved water transfer agreements. This diversification provides

a degree of resilience against climate-driven variability in individual supply sources, such as reduced Sierra Nevada snowpack affecting SWP deliveries or prolonged drought conditions affecting Colorado River allocations.

The District monitors SDCWA planning documents and supply outlooks for updated climate projections and adjusts local demand management and reliability planning accordingly. Quantitative analysis of climate change effects on supply availability under single dry and multi-dry year conditions are addressed in the Drought Risk Assessment in Chapter 7.

6.1.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

The District's potable water supplies are delivered in compliance with applicable Federal and State drinking water regulations and are treated by SDCWA prior to delivery. Recycled water production and use are governed by Title 22 standards and applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board permits. The District does not anticipate regulatory conditions that would limit the availability of normal-year potable or recycled water supplies during the planning horizon.

6.1.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

The District maintains emergency interconnections with neighboring water agencies for short-term operational purposes. While these interties are not relied upon as long-term supply sources, they provide additional system resilience. Local land use patterns and growth projections may influence demand timing but are not expected to affect overall supply availability under normal conditions.

6.1.4 Wholesale and Retail Suppliers Coordination

The District coordinates with SDCWA through executed water service agreements, routine operational communications, and participation in SDCWA planning and governance processes. The District relies on SDCWA supply forecasts, allocation notices, and system operations updates to inform supply availability assumptions under both normal and drought conditions. During drought or emergency conditions, this coordination supports timely implementation of local demand management and Water Shortage Contingency Plan actions described in Chapters 8 and 9.

6.2 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

The District’s water supply portfolio consists of imported potable water purchased from SDCWA and recycled water produced at District-operated wastewater treatment facilities. The following sections describe the availability and characteristics of each source under normal operating conditions.

6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Potable Water

The District’s potable water supply consists entirely of treated water purchased from SDCWA under a long-term wholesale water purchase agreement. The District does not utilize groundwater, local surface water or stormwater recapture as part of its water supply. All potable water is treated by SDCWA prior

to delivery and conveyed through the regional aqueduct system to the District. The District then distributes water through approximately 11,853 connections throughout the service area.

SDCWA's regional supply portfolio is diversified across multiple sources, including imported Colorado River water, State Water Project supplies, locally produced desalinated water from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, conserved water transfer agreements, and local surface storage. This diversity provides regional resilience against variability in any single source. The District does not directly manage these supplies; availability is governed by SDCWA's regional operating criteria, allocation methodologies, and contractual delivery structure. Actual potable water purchases for 2025 are shown in Table 6-8, and projected supply availability through the planning horizon is shown in Table 6-9, consistent with the demand projections in Chapter 4.

6.2.2 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The District owns and operates two wastewater treatment facilities, the Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (WVRWRF) and the Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility (LMCWRF), serving district service areas within the District.

6.2.2.1 Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility

WVRWRF serves approximately 984 customers in the Woods Valley Ranch residential and golf course development area, as well as the Park Circle residential development, in the central area of the District. The collection system includes approximately 5.2 miles of 8-inch PVC gravity sewer mains and 109 manholes. The facility has a current treatment capacity of approximately 275,000 gallons per day, with an estimated ultimate capacity of 450,000 gallons per day if the North and South Village areas fully develop pursuant to the County's current Land Use Plan. Any additional new development will require expansion of WVRWRF.

Wastewater is treated through a conventional activated sludge process with aeration basins and secondary clarification, followed by tertiary treatment through cloth disk filtration. The resulting effluent meets California Title 22 tertiary recycled water standards and is delivered through a dedicated non-potable distribution system to the Native Oaks Golf Course, owned and operated by the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. An on-site seasonal storage reservoir balances recycled water production with irrigation demand. It is worth noting that prior to the District's recycled water program, the golf course was irrigated using Tribal groundwater from sources entirely outside the District's water supply portfolio. As a result, recycled water for golf course irrigation may only provide limited offset of potable water purchases under a multiyear drought scenario.

6.2.2.2 Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility

LMCWRF serves approximately 2,474 customers in the Lower Moosa Canyon service area, on the west side of the District, through 21.6 miles of gravity sewer mains ranging from 8 to 18 inches in diameter, supported by approximately 500 manholes and more than 2,200 service laterals. The facility is permitted to treat up to 440,000 gallons per day of domestic and commercial wastewater. Treated effluent meeting Title 22 recycled water standards is discharged to percolation ponds in accordance with applicable permit

requirements. While LMCWRF currently produces recycled-quality effluent, it is not distributed for beneficial reuse at this time.

Wastewater volumes collected at both facilities are summarized in Table 6-1. Treatment volumes and disposal outcomes are summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-1 Wastewater Collected Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-2R)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Valley Center Municipal Water District	Metered	313	Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 237543	Yes
Valley Center Municipal Water District	Metered	142	Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 272975	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		455		

Table 6-2 Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-3R)

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)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater			
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use	
				Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)
Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 237543	No	313	313	-	-	Secondary, Undisinfected	326

Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 272975	No	142	142	Tertiary	141	-	-
	Total	455	455		141		326

6.2.2.3 Recycled Water Use and Projections

Current recycled water use is limited to golf course irrigation at Native Oaks. Total deliveries in 2025 were 141 AF, below the 222 AF projected in the 2020 UWMP. The variance is largely attributable to precipitation patterns and lower than anticipated development. The 2020 projection assumed an extended period of below-average rainfall consistent with the preceding eight years, but the District experienced three consecutive years of above-average precipitation from 2022 through 2024, reducing irrigation demand. Table 6-4 summarizes the comparison between projected and actual recycled water use. In addition, several anticipated planned developments did not move forward reducing the anticipated volumes in 2025.

Recycled water use is projected to increase steadily over the planning horizon as the WVRWRF expansion increases available treatment capacity and wastewater flows from new development in the Woods Valley Ranch service area. Projected use by planning increment is shown in Table 6-3. The WVRWRF expansion is the primary action expected to grow recycled water availability; Table 6-5 summarizes planned measures to encourage and optimize future recycled water use.

Table 6-3 Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4R)

Facility Producing the Recycled Water:			**Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility**						**Potential Recycled Water Use**
Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:			**Valley Center Municipal Water District**						
Supplemental Water Added in 2025:			**0**						
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water:			**NA**						
Use Type	**Water Type**	**Additional Information**	**2025 (AF)**	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**	**Volume (AF)**
Golf Course Irrigation	Non-Potable	Recycled Water	141	250	275	350	440	500	141-500

Table 6-4 2020 Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5R)

Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
	(AF)	(AF)
Golf course irrigation	222	141
Total	**222**	**141**

Table 6-5 Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6R)

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Woods Valley Ranch WRF Phase III Expansion	Includes expansion of WVRWRF, additional season storage and installation of recycled water transmission main improvements to provide additional capacity.	2030	224
Notes: Following the expansion, the WVRWRF is expected to have an average day wastewater demand of 455,000 gallons per day or 532 AF. The current treatment capacity of the WVRWRF is 275,000 gallons per day or 308 AF.			

6.2.3 Desalinated Water

Desalinated water is part of SDCWA's regional supply portfolio through the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, which produces approximately 56,000 AF per year. This supply is blended into the regional aqueduct system and delivered to member agencies, including the District, as part of purchased potable supplies. The District does not independently develop or operate desalination facilities, and desalinated water is not identified as a separate local supply source in this UWMP.

6.2.4 Water Exchanges and Transfers and Emergency Interties

The District's water system is used to convey water supplied by the SDCWA to the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. This use represents a very small share of total system demand. Based on previously reported data, these transfers account for approximately 0.1 percent of total water use. Accordingly, exchanges and transfers are reported as zero in Tables 6-8 and 6-9.

The District maintains emergency interconnections with neighboring water agencies for use during temporary service disruptions or maintenance activities. These interties are not contractually defined supply sources and are not included in reported supply quantities. Their operational role is discussed further in Chapter 7.

6.2.5 Future Water Supply Projects

The District does not have independent local water supply development options beyond its existing recycled water program. All potable water will continue to be purchased from SDCWA. The District's 2023 Lower Moosa Canyon Water Reclamation Facility Master Plan Update identifies a $10.7 million Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to replace aging infrastructure and improve treatment reliability and operational efficiency at LMCWRF, with construction phased from FY 2023-24 through FY 2028-29, funded through Clean Water State Revolving Fund loans and District net revenues.

The CIP is not designed to expand treatment capacity, as the existing 0.44 MGD permitted capacity is adequate for projected growth within the service area over the 20-year planning horizon. However, the infrastructure improvements, including upgrades to the headworks, influent lift station, flow equalization, and secondary treatment, would bring the facility to a condition where tertiary treatment upgrades could be evaluated in the future, potentially enabling Title 22 recycled water production and expanded beneficial reuse.

The Master Plan also identifies a 0.6-mile recycled water return line along Highway 395 that was installed in 1992 and originally intended to serve the Castle Creek Golf Course. This existing infrastructure could support a future recycled water distribution system if tertiary treatment is ultimately added to the facility. The CIP improvements alone do not result in a quantifiable increase in recycled water supply during the current planning horizon. A future feasibility evaluation of tertiary treatment upgrades could expand local recycled water availability and reduce reliance on imported supply, which would be incorporated into the 2030 UWMP. Table 6-6 reflects that no future water supply projects with a quantifiable supply increase are included at this time.

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

There Are No Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs that Provide a Quantifiable Increase to the Agency's Water Supply.	True

6.3 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES

The District's water supply portfolio consists of imported potable water purchased from SDCWA and recycled water produced at District-operated wastewater treatment facilities. No additional supply sources are anticipated during the planning horizon. Actual water supplies for the 2025 reporting year and projected supplies through 2050 are summarized in Tables 6-7 and 6-8, respectively.

Table 6-7 summarizes the actual water supply available to the District during the 2025 reporting year. The District's potable supply consisted entirely of treated water purchased from SDCWA, with total deliveries of 14,869 AF. Recycled water produced at WVRWRF and delivered to the Native Oaks Golf Course totaled 141 AF. Combined, the District's total water supply in 2025 was 15,010 AF.

Table 6-7 Water Supplies – Actual (DWR Table 6-8R)

2025			
Water Supply	Additional Description	Water Type	Actual Volume (AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	San Diego County Water Authority	Potable	14,869
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	141
Subtotal Potable			14,869
Subtotal Non-Potable			141
Total			**15,010**

Table 6-8 summarizes projected water supply availability over the UWMP planning horizon through 2050. Projected potable purchases from SDCWA reflect the District's demand projections described in Chapter 4 and are expected to decline over the planning horizon, driven primarily by a long-term reduction in agricultural water use within the service area. Agricultural irrigation represents the largest share of District demand and is projected to decrease steadily as agricultural acreage and activity within the service area continues to decline. No additional water supply sources are anticipated during the planning horizon beyond those identified in this chapter.

Table 6-8 Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9R)

Water Supply	Additional Description	Water Type	Projected Water Supply				
			Reasonably Available Volume (AF)				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Purchased or Imported Water	San Diego County Water Authority	Potable	12,688	11,923	11,312	10,833	10,466
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	250	275	350	440	500
Subtotal Potable			13,438	12,648	12,012	11,533	11,166
Subtotal Non - Potable			250	275	350	440	500
Total			13,688	12,923	12,362	11,973	11,666

6.4 ENERGY INTENSITY

Energy is required to convey, treat, distribute, and manage water supplies. Consistent with CWC Section 10631.2, this section provides information that may be used to estimate the energy intensity of the District's water service. Because the District does not extract groundwater or operate potable water treatment, most lifecycle energy associated with potable water occurs upstream within the regional systems operated by SDCWA and its source suppliers. Energy embedded in imported supplies is not under the District's operational control and is therefore excluded from reported operational energy intensity values. The District's reported energy intensity reflects only energy associated with facilities and processes under District control.

6.4.1 Energy Intensity from Purchase Potable Water

The District's potable water supply consists entirely of treated water purchased from SDCWA and delivered through regional aqueduct infrastructure. Once delivered to the District's turnouts, energy use is associated primarily with operation of 29 pump stations, pressurization and distribution through approximately 346 miles of water main, reservoir filling and operational storage management, and system monitoring. Energy consumption for potable service is estimated using electrical utility billing records in combination with production and purchase data, consistent with DWR reporting guidance and reflecting actual metered electricity usage at District facilities. Because the District does not perform raw water extraction or potable treatment, its operational energy intensity per acre-foot delivered is generally lower than agencies that pump groundwater or treat raw surface water locally. Distribution pumping requirements within the service area are the primary contributor to overall operational energy use. Table 6-9 summarizes energy use associated with potable water delivery during the most recent reporting year.

Table 6-9 Energy Intensity of Potable Water System (DWR Table O-1B)

Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
Units of Measure for Water	AF		**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		14,724	0	**0**
Energy Consumed (kWh)		6,313,556	0	**0**
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		**1,316**	**0**	**0**
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy:		**0**		kWh
Data Quality:		Metered Data		
Data Quality Narrative:				
Data reported in the table was collected from billing and usage reports for potable water and the potable water system including pump stations, reservoirs and aqueduct connections.				
Narrative:				
Within the potable water system, energy is consumed through the delivery of potable water from the wholesale supplier (San Diego County Water Authority) to Valley Center Municipal Water District users. The potable water system does not use energy for treatment or storage of potable water. No energy is produced in the water system.				

6.4.2 Energy Intensity from Wastewater and Recycled Water

Energy is also required for wastewater collection, treatment, and recycled water production at WVRWRF and LMCWRF. Wastewater-related energy use includes collection system pumping, aeration and biological treatment processes, solids handling, filtration, disinfection, and recycled water storage and distribution. Because treatment at WVRWRF includes tertiary filtration and disinfection to meet Title 22 recycled water standards, its energy intensity per acre-foot is typically higher than secondary-only treatment process at LMCWRF. Energy consumption for wastewater and recycled water operations is

estimated using facility level electrical billing data and production volumes. Embedded upstream energy is not included. Table 6-10 summarizes energy use associated with wastewater collection, treatment, and recycled water operations during the most recent reporting year.

Table 6-10 Energy Intensity of Wastewater System (DWR Table O-2)

Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**			
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025				
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No	**Water Management Process**			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Collection / Conveyance**	**Treatment**	**Discharge / Distribution**	**Total**
Volume of Wastewater Entering Process		458	458	0	**917**
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)		174,126	696,506	0	**870,632**
Wastewater Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		**1,166**	**4,663**	**0**	**2,914**
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy related to Recycled Water and Wastewater Operations:		**0**			kWh
Data Quality:		Combination of Estimates and Metered Data			
Data Quality Narrative:					
Data reported in the table was collected from billing and usage reports for wastewater collection and treatment. The total energy usage was split, allocating 20% of energy usage for collection and 80% of energy usage for treatment.					
Narrative:					
Within the wastewater system, energy is consumed through the collection and treatment of wastewater utilizing pumps located within the Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility. Recycled water produced for irrigation is distributed through a dedicated system owned and operated by the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. Recycled water produced for discharge into the percolation ponds is transferred via gravity lines, therefore using minimal to no energy.					

6.4.3 Energy Efficiency and Operational Practices

The District incorporates energy efficiency considerations into system operations where feasible. Current practices include preventative maintenance of pumps and motors to maintain operating efficiency, use of operational scheduling to manage pumping where system hydraulics allow, and monitoring of energy intensity trends using metered electrical data. The District's full implementation of AMI across the service area, completed in December 2021, supports system monitoring and leak detection, indirectly reducing water and energy waste. Because the District's potable water is treated prior to delivery, opportunities for significant reduction in treatment-related energy use are limited. Continued optimization of distribution pumping and efficient wastewater operations support incremental improvements in overall operational efficiency.

6.4.4 Relationship to Water Supply Planning

Energy intensity is one of several factors considered in evaluating long-term water supply reliability and sustainability. While the District does not directly control the embedded energy of imported water, continued coordination with SDCWA and efficient operation of District wastewater facilities support reduced reliance on energy-intensive imported supplies, improved drought resilience, and alignment with statewide greenhouse gas reduction and water-energy efficiency goals. Energy considerations are incorporated qualitatively into the District's supply planning and reliability assessments described in Chapter 7 and into demand management and recycled water expansion strategies described in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 7 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

This chapter evaluates the District's ability to reliably meet existing and projected customer water demands under normal-year, single-dry-year, multiple-dry-year, and extended drought conditions throughout the planning horizon. The analysis compares projected demands (Chapter 4) and available water supplies (Chapter 6) to evaluate compliance with CWC requirements.

This chapter includes two assessments:

- The Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA) provides a long-term planning evaluation of the District's ability to meet demands through the 2045 planning horizon under varying hydrologic conditions, evaluated in five-year increments consistent with CWC Section 10635(a).
- The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) evaluates near-term supply reliability assuming the next five years (2026-2030) represent a severe drought, based on the driest five-year historical sequence consistent with CWC Sections 10612 and 10635(b).

Results from both assessments inform the District's demand management strategies (Chapter 5) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP, Chapter 8).

7.1 CONSTRAINTS ON WATER SOURCES

All water supplies, including potable and recycled water, are subject to physical, regulatory, environmental, operational, and climatic constraints that may affect their reliability and availability. This section summarizes the key constraints applicable to each of the District's supply sources and identifies the management strategies used to address those constraints. A complete description of each supply source is provided in Chapter 6.

The District's primary potable water supply is purchased from SDCWA. Recycled water supplies are produced at the WVRWRF and serve a defined service area within the District.

7.1.1 General Supply Constraints

7.1.1.1 Potable Water Supply Constraints – SDCWA Imported Water

The District is entirely dependent on SDCWA for potable water supply. As a result, the reliability of the District's potable supply is directly linked to the performance and resilience of SDCWA's regional portfolio. SDCWA's portfolio includes imported State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River supplies, seawater desalination, recycled water, regional storage and transfer programs, and emergency reserves. The District's regional imported water supplies are subject to the following constraints:

- Hydrologic variability affecting the State Water Project and Colorado River, including reduced snowpack and runoff associated with ongoing and projected drought conditions
- Regulatory and environmental requirements governing Delta conveyance, water rights, and environmental flow requirements
- Infrastructure operations, maintenance outages, and emergency conditions

- Climate change-driven shifts in runoff timing, increased evaporative demand, and altered regional water availability

SDCWA's 2025 UWMP concludes that its diversified regional portfolio is projected to be sufficient to meet member agency demands under normal, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions across the planning horizon. However, climate change presents an evolving risk. Regional planning projections indicate that warming temperatures and altered precipitation patterns may reduce SWP and Colorado River deliveries over the long term. SDCWA's ongoing investments in local supplies, including the Claude Bud Desalination Plant, recycled water, and water storage transfer programs, are intended to offset these risks and improve long-term regional supply reliability.

Short-term interruptions, such as water quality events or infrastructure outages, would be managed through operational responses, emergency interconnections, and public health notifications as required. Longer-term supply constraints would be addressed through regional coordination, demand management measures, and WSCP implementation as described in Chapter 8.

***NOTE**: Because the District purchases all potable water from SDCWA, supply availability projections in the WSRA and DRA rely on SDCWA's regional reliability analysis. The District does not independently model imported supply reductions. If SDCWA revises its reliability projections, the District will incorporate those updates into future UWMP cycles or DRA interim updates as appropriate.*

7.1.1.2 Recycled Water Supply Constraints

Recycled water within the District is produced at the WVRWRF and is used exclusively for golf course irrigation within the Woods Valley service area. Recycled water supply is not directly influenced by regional hydrologic conditions; however, supply availability is subject to the following constraints:

- Wastewater generation rates within the defined service area, which are driven primarily by indoor residential water use and generally stable over time
- Treatment plant capacity limitations at the WVRWRF
- Seasonal fluctuations in irrigation demand, which may result in supply-demand imbalances during cooler months
- Storage capacity constraints that limit the ability to carry over supply from low-demand periods
- Regulatory requirements governing recycled water quality, treatment standards, and permitted end uses

Wastewater generation is generally stable because it is driven primarily by indoor water use associated with residential occupancy. While long-term indoor conservation measures may modestly reduce wastewater flows, projected development within the service area is expected to offset per capita efficiency gains over time.

Recycled water produced at WVRWRF is used exclusively for golf course irrigation within the Woods Valley service area. Because recycled water distribution infrastructure does not extend beyond this defined area, supply cannot currently offset potable demand elsewhere in the District. However, recycled water supply is considered reliable within its defined service area.

7.1.1.3 Water Quality Considerations

Water quality can affect both supply reliability and the cost and complexity of water treatment and management. Imported water delivered by SDCWA meets all applicable state and federal drinking water standards. Seasonal variability in source water quality, particularly turbidity and algal activity in Delta-derived SWP supplies, can periodically limit deliveries from certain sources but is managed at the regional level through SDCWA's operations.

Recycled water produced at the WVRWRF is regulated under applicable Title 22 requirements and must meet defined quality standards for the permitted irrigation uses. The District monitors compliance with these standards as part of its ongoing operations.

The District continues to invest in capital projects and equipment, such as internal reservoir circulation systems to improve mixing and chloramine boosting stations at low-demand sites, to maintain water quality throughout the distribution system as reduced demands affect a system originally designed for significantly higher flows.

A summary of water quality information related to the District's supplies is included in the most recent Consumer Confidence Report, is available on the District's website.

7.2 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT (WSRA)

The WSRA evaluates the District's ability to meet projected water demands over the long-term planning horizon under varying hydrologic conditions. Tables 7-2 through 7-4 present the comparison of projected water supplies and projected water demands in five-year increments through 2045 for each hydrologic condition, consistent with CWC Section10635(a). An optional projection through 2050 is included where noted.

7.2.1 WRSA Year-Type Characterization

Table 7-1 reports the District's water year base information used to project water service reliability for a normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years for 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. For purposes of the WSRA, hydrologic year types are defined consistent with SDCWA's 2025 UWMP, as described below.

Because the District does not independently operate surface water or groundwater supplies and relies entirely on SDCWA for potable supply, the District adopts SDCWA's characterizations for purposes of consistency in technical defensibility in regional planning.

Table 7-1 Basis of Water Year Data (DWR Table 7-1R)

Year Type	Base Year	Volume Available	% of Supply Available
		AF	
Average Year	2025	14,724	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	17,683	100%

Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	24,141	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	26,090	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	27,370	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	28,082	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	24,511	100%

7.2.2 WSRA Supply and Demand Comparison

Projected supplies and demands were evaluated under each hydrologic condition. Consistent with SDCWA's regional reliability analysis, projected supply availability is assumed to be sufficient to meet projected member agency demands under each evaluated condition.

7.2.2.1 Normal Year Reliability

Under normal year conditions, projected water supplies are sufficient to meet projected demands throughout the planning horizon, with no anticipated shortages. Projected normal year water supplies and demands are compared in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2R)

Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	13,438	12,648	12,012	11,533	11,166
Use totals	13,438	12,648	12,012	11,533	11,166
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Potable	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	250	275	350	440	500
Use totals	250	275	350	440	500
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

7.2.2.2 Single Dry Year Reliability

The UWMP Act requires evaluation under a single dry year condition. Consistent with SDCWA's regional reliability analysis, supply availability during a modeled single dry year based on 2014, is projected to meet member agency demands. For this UWMP, the District's potable supplies for a single dry year are assumed to be sufficient to meet projected demands. Table 7-3 shows the supply and demand comparison.

Table 7-3 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-3R)

Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	17,862	16,938	16,215	15,662	15,256
Use totals	17,862	16,938	16,215	15,662	15,256
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Potable	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	250	275	350	440	500
Use totals	250	275	350	440	500
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

7.2.2.3 Multiple Dry Years Reliability

The five-consecutive-dry-year scenario uses a single dry-year demand projection as the basis for the start of the multi-year dry cycle, then increases demands over the following years by one percent per year. This method is consistent with the projections of SDCWA, the main water supplier of the District. Supply projections for this scenario are presented in Table 7-4, and reflect SDCWA's projected delivery capability under the equivalent conditions applied forward in time. The District expects that SDCWA's diversified regional supply portfolio, including the desalination plant, carryover storage, and transfer agreements, provides sufficient buffering to avoid unmitigated shortfalls during a comparable drought sequence.

Demand projections for the multiple dry year scenario account for progressively higher outdoor irrigation demand in early drought years. As drought conditions persist, the District assumes implementation of WSCP shortage response actions, which would reduce demand in subsequent years. Specifically:

- Year 1 of drought: Normal-year demand plus a dry-weather irrigation adjustment; no WSCP actions triggered unless supply conditions warrant.
- Year 2 of drought: WSCP Stage 1 may be triggered, with an anticipated 0-10% demand reduction through voluntary conservation measures and public messaging.
- Years 3–5 of drought: WSCP Stage 2 or Stage 3 may be implemented, with mandatory restrictions and potential supply augmentation actions producing an estimated 0-22% cumulative demand reduction.

The WSCP actions and their projected effects are described in detail in Chapter 8.

Table 7-4 Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4R)

Potable		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First Year	Supply totals	13,430	12,522	11,789	11,206	10,751
	Use totals	13,430	12,522	11,789	11,206	10,751
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply totals	13,564	12,647	11,907	11,318	10,859
	Use totals	13,564	12,647	11,907	11,318	10,859
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply totals	13,700	12,773	12026.04	11,432	10,967
	Use totals	13,700	12,773	12,026	11,432	10,967
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply totals	13,837	12,901	12,146	11,546	11,077
	Use totals	13,837	12,901	12,146	11,546	11,077
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply totals	13,975	13,030	12,268	11,661	11,188
	Use totals	13,975	13,030	12,268	11,661	11,188
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Potable		**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First Year	Supply totals	175	256	294	373	455
	Use totals	175	256	294	373	455
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply totals	177	259	297	376	460
	Use totals	177	259	297	376	460
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply totals	179	261	300	380	464
	Use totals	179	261	300	380	464
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply totals	180	264	303	384	469
	Use totals	180	264	303	384	469
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply totals	182	267	306	388	473
	Use totals	182	267	306	388	473
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

7.2.3 WSRA Description of Management Tools and Options

Long-term water supply reliability is supported through a combination of regional coordination, local program implementation, and adaptive management practices. The District's primary management tools include:

- Coordination with SDCWA's regional supply planning, storage and drought preparedness program
- Implementation of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Chapter 8), which establishes a graduated series of shortage response levels and associated demand-reduction measures
- Continued compliance with State water use efficiency standards under the UWUO regulatory framework, including customer outreach, rate structure evaluation, and CII water use efficiency programs
- Promotion of conservation and demand management measures

Because the District is fully reliant on SDCWA for potable supply, regional investments in desalination, storage, transfer agreements, and imported supply form the basis of the District's supply reliability. The District actively participates in SDCWA member agency processes to ensure its planning interests are represented in regional supply development decisions.

If hydrologic conditions result in supply reductions not captured in the WSRA projections, the District would implement measures consistent with its adopted WSCP. The Drought Risk Assessment described in Section 7.3 provides additional detail on near-term shortage risk and response planning.

7.3 DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT (DRA)

A Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) was performed to evaluate near-term water supply reliability assuming the next five years represent the driest consecutive five-year period on record, consistent with CWC Section 10635(b). This DRA assumes severe drought conditions prevail throughout this period and evaluates projected supply and demand accordingly.

The DRA is distinct from the WSRA in that it is a near-term, action-oriented assessment that supports development of WSCP shortage response actions (Chapter 8) and helps identify where supply augmentation or demand management programs may need to be strengthened. The DRA may be revised on an interim basis within the five-year UWMP cycle if new information becomes available or regional supply conditions change materially.

7.3.1 Data, Methods, and Assumptions

The modeled drought sequence corresponds to the 2014–2018 hydrologic period, representing the driest consecutive five-year period in recent regional history. The DRA evaluates projected District conditions for 2026–2030 under this assumed drought sequence.

7.3.1.1 Supply Assumptions

Because the District purchases all potable water from SDCWA, supply availability during the drought period reflects SDCWA's projected delivery capability under conditions comparable to 2014-2018. The following factors are incorporated into the supply characterization:

- SDCWA's diversified regional supply portfolio, including imported SWP and Colorado River water, the Claude Bud Lewis Desalination Plant, recycled water, and regional storage
- Regional carryover storage reserves and drought response protocols that SDCWA has refined following the 2012-2017 drought
- Preferential right access to Colorado River supplies under California's Quantification Settlement Agreement
- Operational and regulatory planning assumptions incorporated into SDCWA's 2025 UWMP

The District does not independently model reductions to imported supply and instead relies on SDCWA's reliability analysis. SDCWA's analysis concludes that its portfolio is capable of meeting member agency demands during a drought comparable to 2014-2018, largely due to portfolio diversification achieved since that period, including full operation of the desalination facility.

Locally produced recycled water supply is expected to remain available within its defined service area throughout the drought period, subject to the operational constraints described in Section 7.1.1.2. Wastewater generation is driven primarily by indoor residential water use and is not expected to decline materially during the modeled drought period.

7.3.1.2 Demand Assumptions

Projected demands for 2026–2030 are based on the following:

- Population projections described in Chapter 4,
- Historical per capita use trends,
- Anticipated land use development, and
- Dry-year demand conditions consistent with the assumed drought sequence.

Demand projections reflect near-term growth and weather conditions comparable to the modeled drought period. Mandatory reductions are not assumed unless triggered under the WSCP.

7.3.1.3 Climate Change Considerations

While the DRA is anchored to the historical 2014–2018 drought sequence, the District acknowledges that climate change may increase the frequency, intensity, and duration of future drought periods relative to historical experience. Climate projections for Southern California indicate a trend toward warmer temperatures, reduced average precipitation, earlier snowmelt, and greater interannual variability in precipitation. These conditions may amplify both supply constraints and demand increases during future drought periods.

The District has incorporated the following climate change considerations into the DRA:

- Reduced SWP delivery reliability due to diminished Sierra Nevada snowpack, consistent with DWR's climate vulnerability assessment
- Potential for increased outdoor irrigation demand during hot, dry periods
- Continued development of SDCWA's climate-resilient supply portfolio, including desalination and expanded storage, which partially offsets the supply-side risks above

Additional detail on climate change effects on water supplies is provided in Appendix I of the DWR UWMP Guidebook and in SDCWA's 2025 UWMP climate vulnerability analysis, which informs the District's supply reliability assumptions.

7.3.1.4 Regulatory Change Considerations

The District also considered anticipated regulatory changes that may affect supply availability or demand during the 2026–2030 DRA period, including:

- Continued implementation of the UWUO regulatory framework under the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulations, which may further reduce baseline demand relative to historical levels
- Potential changes to SWP water rights and Delta conveyance regulations pending resolution of ongoing environmental and infrastructure proceedings
- Any modifications to SDCWA's water supply contracts or allocation mechanisms that could affect member agency deliveries

No specific regulatory changes are currently anticipated to reduce supply availability below SDCWA's projected allocations during the DRA period. The District will monitor regulatory developments and update the DRA if material changes occur.

7.3.2 DRA Individual Water Source Reliability

The District's two supply sources are evaluated individually below for reliability during the assumed 2026–2030 drought period.

7.3.2.1 SDCWA Imported Water (Potable)

SDCWA imported water is projected to remain the District's sole source of potable supply throughout the DRA period. Based on SDCWA's 2025 UWMP reliability analysis, imported water deliveries to member agencies are projected to be sufficient to meet demands during a five-consecutive-year drought comparable to 2014–2018. SDCWA's determination is supported by:

- Full operation of the 56,000 AFY Claude Bud Lewis Desalination Plant, which provides a drought-independent, locally controlled supply
- Regional carryover storage providing multi-year buffering capacity
- Access to emergency storage reserves and transfer programs

7.3.2.2 Recycled Water (Non-Potable)

Recycled water production at the WVRWRF is expected to remain stable throughout the DRA period. Unlike imported supplies, recycled water production is not sensitive to regional hydrologic conditions and is driven primarily by indoor residential water use, which is relatively drought insensitive. Recycled water is considered fully reliable within its defined service area for all five years of the DRA period, subject to treatment plant operations and the regulatory constraints described in Section 7.1.1.2.

7.3.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Table 7-5 presents the five-year DRA supply and demand comparison for 2026–2030. The table is organized by year and presents total water supply, total water use, and the resulting surplus or shortfall for each year of the assumed drought period.

Based on current projections and SDCWA's regional reliability analysis, the District does not anticipate supply shortfalls during the 2026–2030 DRA period without the need to trigger mandatory WSCP actions. This determination reflects both the adequacy of SDCWA's diversified portfolio and the District's manageable near-term demand growth trajectory.

If actual conditions during 2026–2030 differ materially from the assumptions described in Section 7.3.1 for example, if SDCWA reduces member agency allocations or if regional drought conditions exceed the 2014–2018 benchmark, the District would implement the corresponding WSCP shortage response level as described in Chapter 8. The DRA may also be updated on an interim basis if supply conditions change significantly prior to the 2030 UWMP cycle.

Table 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (DWR Table 7-5R)

Potable			Non-Potable		
2026		**Total**	**2026**		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	16,050	Total Water Use	(AF)	153
Total Supplies	(AF)	16,050	Total Supplies	(AF)	153
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0	Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2027		**Total**	**2027**		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	17,375	Total Water Use	(AF)	166
Total Supplies	(AF)	17,375	Total Supplies	(AF)	166
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0	Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2028		**Total**	**2028**		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	18,994	Total Water Use	(AF)	182
Total Supplies	(AF)	18,994	Total Supplies	(AF)	182
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0	Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2029		**Total**	**2029**		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	21,056	Total Water Use	(AF)	201

Total Supplies	(AF)	21,056	Total Supplies	(AF)	201
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0	Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2030		**Total**	**2030**		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	23,412	Total Water Use	(AF)	224
Total Supplies	(AF)	23,412	Total Supplies	(AF)	224
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0	Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0

CHAPTER 8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

As of July 1, 2022, the District is required to prepare a Water Shortage Assessment Report (Annual Assessment) and submit to the DWR by the July 1 of each year.

The annual assessment evaluates short term outlook for supplies and demands to determine whether potential for a supply shortage exists and if there is a need to trigger a WSCP shortage level and response action in the current fiscal year to maintain supply reliability.

Due to the reliance on SDCWA's available supply, the preparation of the Annual Assessment is coordinated with SDCWA's Annual Assessment process, which is discussed in Section 4 of SDCWA's WSCP. SDCWA's Annual Assessment evaluates the supply and demand available to municipal and industrial customers for current year and one dry year. It is conducted in steps to determine whether a regional demand reduction is needed and if so, identify the appropriate shortage response level and actions. This process complements the multi-year DRA presented in Chapter 7.

8.1 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

A summary of the District's Water Supply Reliability Analysis (WSRA) is presented in Chapter 7 of this UWMP and is incorporated by reference into this Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The following narrative summarizes the key reliability findings and risk factors most relevant to shortage planning.

The District is a retail water supplier in the unincorporated community of Valley Center and surrounding areas in northern San Diego County. The District's water supply portfolio consists entirely of imported water purchased through the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). As documented in Chapter 7, the District's supplies are considered reliable under normal and single dry-year conditions based on current water supply contracts and regional storage programs.

Key factors that could create or exacerbate a water shortage for the District include:

- Reductions in SDCWA's M&I water allocation due to State Water Project or Colorado River supply shortfalls
- Extended multi-year drought reducing regional surface water storage below operational thresholds
- Infrastructure failure along SDCWA's delivery system affecting supply to the District
- Regulatory constraints on water diversions or deliveries
- Contamination of a local supply source requiring emergency shutdown
- Catastrophic events including earthquakes, wildfires, major infrastructure failures, civil unrest, or regional power outages

8.1.1 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

In accordance with CWC Section 10632.5, the District has assessed the seismic vulnerability of its water system facilities. The District's service area lies within northern San Diego County, a region subject to seismic hazards associated with active fault systems including the Elsinore Fault Zone and associated structures. Buried distribution mains, above-ground storage tanks, pump stations, and pressure-

regulating stations are among the system components potentially vulnerable to ground shaking, liquefaction, and fault rupture.

The District addresses the seismic risk assessment requirement through the 2023 San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023 MJHMP), which was adopted by the County of San Diego and its participating jurisdictions and addresses seismic risk to water supply infrastructure within the county. The relevant seismic risk sections of the 2023 MJHMP are incorporated by reference into this WSCP. A copy has been submitted to DWR in accordance with CWC Section 10644. The 2023 MJHMP is available from the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services.

The District also conducts a Risk and Resilience Assessment and maintains an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in accordance with the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA §2013), which addresses emergency preparedness including response to seismic events.

8.2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAN ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

The District conducts an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) each year to determine whether a water supply shortage exists or is anticipated and whether WSCP shortage response actions should be triggered. The Annual Assessment is a near-term, current-year analysis focused on supply and demand conditions for the next 12 months. It complements but is distinct from the multi-year Drought Risk Assessment presented in Chapter 7.

The results of the Annual Assessment are documented in a Water Shortage Assessment Report submitted to DWR by July 1 of each year, or within 14 days of receiving the District's final SDCWA M&I allocation, whichever is later, consistent with CWC Section 10632.1.

8.3 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

Consistent with California Water Code requirements, the District adopted six standardized water shortage levels established by DWR. These levels indicate the gap in available supply compared to a normal year, corresponding to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and greater than 50% reductions. The DWR standardized levels provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to measure water supply shortages and guide operational structure for demand reductions.

The District aligned its shortage stages with SDCWA regional stages. SDCWA will notify the District when there is reasonable probability of supply shortages requiring demand reduction. The District would then implement retail level actions to manage potential shortages. Table 1 shows the Regional Water Shortage Stages prepared by SDCWA, with restrictions becoming progressively more stringent at higher levels to achieve necessary savings while delaying economic impacts. Shortage stages outlined in more detail in the WSCP, Appendix F.

Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Is the Supplier Using the Standard Six Levels of Water Shortage.	Yes
SDCWA Potential Response Level Triggers	
Regional Water Shortage Levels	**Scenarios**
Level 1 -Up to 10%	Potential core supply shortage in the near-term
	Shortage in core supplies, but mitigated through carryover storage reserves
	Implement communication plan to encourage conservation actions
Level 2 - Up to 20%	Water Authority core supplies are not adequate to meet member agency demands
	Supply augmentation (i.e. carryover storage reserves and/or dry-year transfers)
	Additional demand reduction measures are needed to reduce demands below the level of available supplies (i.e. guidelines on irrigation schedules or restrictions on outdoor washing activities)
	Implement M&I supply allocations
Level 3 -Up to 30%	ESP storage reserves may be utilized at the Board of Directors' discretion when the regional level of service drops below 75%
Level 4- Up to 40%	Extraordinary demand reduction measures are needed to reduce demands below the level of available supplies (i.e. banning the use of potable water for landscape irrigation or vehicle washing)
Level 5 - Up to 50%	
Level 6 - Above 50%	
Catastrophic Emergency	Occurs when a disaster, such as an earthquake or other emergency event, results in insufficient available water to meet the region's needs or eliminates access to imported water supplies

8.4 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS SUMMARY

In response to declared water shortage conditions, the District may implement a combination of demand reduction measures, water use restrictions, operational adjustments and enforcement actions. The specific measures implemented at each shortage level are identified in the District WSCP, Appendix F, and summarized in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 SDCWA Drought Response

SDCWA Drought Response M&I Potential Actions								
Regional Water Shortage Levels	Ongoing Water-Use Efficiency	Communi-cation Plan	Supply Augmentation			Demand Reduction Measures		Member Agency M&I Supply Allocation
			Storage Withdrawal CSP	Storage Withdrawal ESP	Spot Transfers /Other	Additional	Extra-ordinary	
Normal Conditions	X							
Level 1 - Up to 10%	X	X	X					
Level 2 - Up to 20%	X	X	X		X	X		X
Level 3 - Up to 30%	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Level 4 - Up to 40%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Level 5 - Up to 50%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Level 6 - Above 50%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Shortage response actions escalate by stage. Actions adopted at a lower shortage level remain in effect at higher levels unless otherwise modified by the Board. Depending on the severity of the shortage, the Board may determine that certain actions are necessary to protect public health, safety and essential water service.

The District relies on imported water supplies from SDCWA, and as a result, supply side responses primarily reflect regional actions coordinated through SDCWA. District specific demand reduction actions pursuant to the WSCP and the District's Administrative Code, Article 230 are summarized in Table 8-3.

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

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering when drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used is permitted at any time. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes

1	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-1%	Irrigate nursery and commercial growers' products before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.	Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%	Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.	Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0-1%	Hotels, motels, time shares and resort facilities and other commercial lodging establishments should offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within three (3) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and economically feasible.	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District; provided however, that landscape irrigation systems using weather efficient devices,	Yes

			including but not limited to: weather based controllers, using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment and stream rotor sprinklers are not subject to the ten minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 230.6 (b)(3), on the same schedule set forth in Section 230.6 (b)(3) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features unless recycled water is used.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.7(b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.7(b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low-volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at	0-1%	Not washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that re-circulate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.	Yes

	facilities using recycled or recirculating water			
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within two (2) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
3	Other	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes as defined in Section 230.2 (a)(1).	Yes
3	Other	Varies	Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 3, all non PSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾ inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.14 of Article 230. Water allocations for meters in the PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, et seq., during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager. Only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5-acre feet per year of additional supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be	Yes

			processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as: - Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; - Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.	
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for two (2) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.8 (b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low-volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Stop filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under Ordinance 2026-xx.	Yes

4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code §350, et seq., during a Level 4, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with: a. Existing meter capacity; or b. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through: (1) the development of local water resources or (2) participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	5-10%	Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless the District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use: • Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 203.8(b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation; • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals;	Yes

			• Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 230.8(b)(1); • Watering of livestock; • Agricultural Water Use; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within one (1) day of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
5	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 et seq., during a Level 5, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. Any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided, and no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances: a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or b. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of District.	Yes

6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Stop all landscape irrigation as in Section 230.8 (b)(1) except for the following categories of use: • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Watering of livestock; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes

8.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

This section is provided in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(5) and describes the procedures established by the District to inform customers, the public, and appropriate governmental agencies of current or anticipated water shortages. Appendix F includes detailed procedures in Section 1.5 of the WSCP.

Upon declaration of water shortage stage, the District must provide timely public notification of the following:

- The shortage level and basis for declaration;
- Required conservation measures or restrictions;
- Updates regarding supply conditions and response actions

During periods of drought or limited water supply, SDCWA will increase the frequency of communication. The District shares information on regional supply conditions and keeps customers informed about specific local requirements and obligations.

8.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6) and describes the compliance and enforcement provisions. All restrictions and prohibitions are included in Section 1.6 of the WSCP included as Appendix F. Enforcement measures are based on the progressive violations beginning with a written warning and escalating to monetary penalties, installation of flow restriction devices, and potential legal referral. Penalties increase with both violation frequency and declared shortage level, ensuring proportional deterrence while protecting public health and safety.

8.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

The District has the legal authority to implement and enforce its WSCP. California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and the California Water Code establish that water must be used reasonably and beneficially, and that waste must be prevented. CWC Sections 350 and 375 provide the District with authority to declare a water shortage emergency and to adopt and enforce necessary water conservation regulations to protect health, safety and water supplies.

8.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

In accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6), this section describes the financial consequences of implementing the WSCP and potential mitigation strategies. Reduced water use during shortage conditions may reduce water sales revenue, however this is offset by a mix of non-commodity revenues (taxes and meter charges), budget adjustments, deferred capital projects, use of operating reserves and rate adjustments if necessary.

The WSCP outlines measures to manage water shortages while minimizing financial impacts on the District. Short-term revenue and expenditure impacts are expected to be minor due to a mix of non-commodity revenues, reserves, and operational adjustments. Longer term shortages may require moderate rate adjustments and operational changes. Additional details on rate structures, cost of compliance, and financial mitigation are provided in Sections 1.8-1.8.3 of the WSCP.

8.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

In accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(9), the District monitors water supplies, projected demands, and the effectiveness of WSCP response actions. Monthly production and billing data are compared with historical usage, allocations, and sector specific targets to evaluate progress and guide additional actions if needed. Weather and other factors are considered in the assessment.

The District submits the monthly Single Urban Drought and Conservation Report, which includes production, demand, enforcement, compliance, and response information, and integrates data into the WSCP Annual Assessment. Additional reporting and monitoring procedures are detailed in Section 1.9 of the WSCP.

8.10 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

Consistent with CWC Section 10632(a)(10), the District's WSCP is designed as an adaptive-management plan. The District uses monitoring and reporting results to evaluate the need for revisions, ensuring response actions remain effective and aligned with current shortage conditions. Updates may include changes to shortage triggers, stage structure, or specific response actions, which are presented for public review and formally adopted by the Board. Potential refinements are documented and incorporated into future WSCP updates and are amended following the procedures listed in 8.12.

8.11 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

In accordance with CWC Section 10623(b), the District distinguishes between pools/spas and other water features such ponds, lakes, waterfalls and fountains. Pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety purposes, while non-pool water features may use recycled or recirculated water under normal conditions. During severe shortages (Level 4), filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except as necessary to sustain valuable aquatic life. Additional details are provided in the WSCP, Appendix F.

8.12 PLAN ADOPTION, AVAILABILITY, AND AMENDMENT

Consistent with CWC Section 10632, the District adopted its WSCP in 2021 and incorporates it into the 2025 UWMP through Ordinance No. 2026-xx. The WSCP is a stand-alone document that may be amended independently as needed, following required public notice and hearing procedures and must be included in the UWMP submitted to DWR. Any future revisions will be publicly noticed and submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption.

CHAPTER 9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This chapter outlines the drivers for demand management measures (DMMs) and describes programs, partnerships and public outreach implemented by the District in accordance with CWC requirements. The District maintains ongoing water conservation efforts to help promote efficient water use, reduce system losses, and support long term supply reliability.

The District met it's SB X7-7 2020 water use target and continues to implement conservation measures that support compliance with the water conservation programs.

9.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR RETAIL

Consistent with the requirements of CWC, this section describes the extent of each required DMMs implemented during 2021-2025 and identifies measures maintained or expanded to meet future water use objectives.

SDCWA programs implemented regionally for its member agencies are identified to show which are District specific and prevent duplication.

9.1.1 Implementation Over the Past Five Years (2021-2025)

During the 2021–2025 reporting period, the District maintained and strengthened its core water conservation programs. Below is a narrative that goes into more detail regarding each of the demand management measures implemented by the district.

9.1.2 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

SB X7-7 Target Compliance: The District met its SB X7-7 per-capita water use target as reported in its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and confirms that it continues to meet its SB X7-7 target as reported in this 2025 UWMP. No additional DMMs beyond those currently implemented are required solely for the purpose of SB X7-7 compliance.

Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO): The District recognizes that the UWUO regulatory framework established under SB 606 and AB 1668 (23 CCR Sections 965–978) represents the current and forward-looking water efficiency standard for urban retail suppliers. The District's annual UWUO compliance is tracked and reported to the State Water Board through the annual UWUO Report. The DMMs described in this chapter — particularly metering, conservation pricing, public education, distribution system loss management, and CII outreach — directly support the District's performance against its annual UWUO.

Future efforts will focus on:

- Maintaining AMI-based customer engagement and leak detection tools, including ongoing development of customer portal functionality
- Monitoring and managing real water losses in compliance with the State Water Board's adopted SB 555 Water Loss Performance Standards.

- Supporting CII and large landscape irrigation efficiency improvements consistent with UWUO large landscape performance measures
- Continuing public education and regional conservation outreach through SDCWA program participation
- Evaluating conservation rate structure options in future rate study cycles to strengthen price signal effectiveness

As UWUO efficiency standards evolve, the District will evaluate its baseline performance indicators annually and identify additional measures if needed to maintain compliance and meet its water use objectives.

9.1.3 Required DMMs

9.1.3.1. Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

The District maintains a permanent Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program Ordinance 2026-XX, Article 230.4), which prohibits wasteful water practices at all times, regardless of hydrologic conditions.

Prohibited practices include:

- Not hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes; except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.
- Not watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation.
- Not using non-recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features.
- Not washing vehicles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required due to evaporation.
- Not irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

These prohibited practices are separate from, and operate concurrently with, staged drought response measures listed in the District's WSCP.

The ordinance applies District wide and is enforced through customer notification, postings on the District's website, inserts in billing statements, and field investigations of reported violations. It also provides the foundation for escalating drought response actions as needed. The District periodically reviews the ordinance to maintain consistency with state water waste limitations, urban water use objectives, and any future conservation mandates issued by the State Water Board.

9.1.3.2. Metering

The District operates a fully metered system, with all customers billed based on actual water use. As of December 2021, the District fully implemented AMI throughout its service area, Which now enables real time consumption monitoring, rapid leak detection, customer use transparency, and enhanced water loss management. With full implementation, the District is also able to improve large landscape monitoring,

enhance customer conservation behavior conservation and strengthen WSCP enforcement capability. In addition, dedicated irrigation meters are being used for new commercial accounts.

9.1.3.3. Conservation Pricing

The District applies a volumetric rate structure to all potable water customers, billing customers based on actual metered consumption. Volumetric pricing provides a direct economic signal that encourages efficient water use: customers who use more water pay more, and customers who reduce consumption see lower bills. This rate structure is in place at all times and is not contingent on a declared water shortage condition. Conservation pricing under the District's current rate structure is consistent with the cost-of-service requirements of California Constitution Article XIII C (Proposition 218).

The District conducts formal rate studies periodically to ensure rates are set to ensure appropriate cost of service recovery and comply with applicable legal requirements. Rate changes are adopted following Proposition 218 notice and protest hearing procedures.

The District does not currently use a tiered or water budget-based rate structure due to legal vulnerabilities and conflicting court interpretations affecting such approaches. The District will continue to conduct cost-of-service studies during each rate-setting cycle to evaluate appropriate rate structures, considering legal requirements, billing system capabilities, and customer equity.

Drought rate surcharges, which may be implemented as an additional conservation pricing mechanism during declared shortage conditions, are discussed in Section 8.8 of this UWMP (Financial Consequences of the WSCP). Information about enforcement mechanisms related to conservation pricing during shortage conditions is provided in Section 8.6 (Compliance and Enforcement).

9.1.3.4. Public Education and Outreach

Public information and customer incentive programs are ongoing components of the District's water conservation efforts.

The District provides information to customers about available water-saving rebate programs administered through the SoCal Water$mart program, in partnership SDCWA and Metropolitan Water District. These rebate programs offer financial incentives for qualifying water efficient devices and landscape improvements, including premium high-efficiency toilets, high-efficiency clothes and dish washers, smart leak detectors, weather-based irrigation controllers, rotating sprinkler nozzles, soil moisture sensors, rain barrels, rain cisterns, and turf replacement projects. Residents may be eligible for increased incentives under SDCWA Waterscape Rebate Program.

The District shares rebate program information on its website and makes resources available to customers who wish to participate. Water conservation messages are also periodically posted on the District's social media accounts, as appropriate. In addition, the District continues its school education efforts, using SDCWA resources to integrate the Water Education Program into the 6th grade curriculum and to long-running participation in the North County Water Agencies' Water Awareness Poster Contest for 4th grade students.

9.1.3.5. Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

The District implements a multi-layered program to assess and manage distribution system water losses, combining regulatory compliance, technology-driven monitoring, and active system maintenance. Water loss management is directly supported by the District's full AMI deployment and annual audit program. The District's current water loss performance data are presented in Chapter 4 of this UWMP.

Practice	Description
Annual AWWA Water Loss Audit	The District conducts an annual water loss audit using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software methodology, as required by SB 555 (CWC §10608.26). Validated audit reports are submitted to DWR annually. The audit quantifies authorized consumption, apparent losses (meter inaccuracies and unauthorized use), and real losses (physical leakage from the distribution system).
AMI-Based Real-Time Leak Detection	Full AMI deployment as of December 2021 enables continuous, near-real-time monitoring of consumption patterns across the distribution system. AMI data is reviewed regularly to identify potential leaks, including unusual night-time flow patterns and high-consumption anomalies at the account level. Suspected main leaks or service line breaks identified through AMI data are dispatched for field investigation and repair.
Customer Leak Notification	The District's AMI system and customer portal provide automated alerts to customers when abnormal usage patterns suggest a potential leak on the customer's side of the meter. This supports early customer-side leak detection and reduces apparent and real losses attributable to customer infrastructure.
Leak Repair Prioritization	Upon identification of a confirmed leak, the District prioritizes repair based on volume loss, location, and system criticality.
System-Wide Loss Monitoring	District staff track water production and metered sales data monthly to monitor non-revenue water trends. Significant deviations from baseline non-revenue water percentages trigger investigation. Results are incorporated into the annual water loss audit and inform capital planning for pipe replacement and rehabilitation.

Compliance with SB 555 Performance Standards	The State Water Board established distribution system loss performance standards under SB 555. The District tracks its current performance indicators (real loss per service connection per day, infrastructure leakage index) from annual audits and will evaluate any additional measures needed to maintain compliance with adopted State standards.

9.1.3.6. Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The District designates the Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager as the primary staff contact responsible for water conservation program coordination and regulatory compliance. This position oversees implementation of DMMs, coordination with SDCWA regional programs, annual water loss audit preparation and submission, UWUO compliance tracking and annual reporting, and annual water supply and demand assessment and WSCP implementation support. Conservation program activities are funded through the operating budget from rates.

9.1.3.7 Other DMMs

In addition to the required DMMs described above, the District participates in regional conservation initiatives administered through SDCWA and MWD, including:

- SoCal Water$mart residential and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) rebate programs for qualifying water-efficient equipment and process improvements available to District business customers
- SDCWA Waterscape Rebate Program for qualifying landscape renovation and conversion projects

It is difficult to isolate the exact water savings attributable to individual programs due to weather variability and shifting demand patterns over the reporting period. The District maintains compliance with applicable state conservation standards and tracks performance through annual UWUO reporting and water loss audit submissions.

9.2 WATER USE OBJECTIVES

The District's DMMs described in this chapter are directly aligned with the UWUO regulatory framework established under SB 606 and AB 1668 and implemented through the State's Making Conservation a Way of Life Regulation (23 CCR Sections 965–978). The UWUO regulatory framework establishes an annual water use objective for each urban retail supplier based on efficiency standards for residential indoor use, residential outdoor use, commercial landscaping, and water loss. The District's annual UWUO performance is reported to the State Water Board through the UWUO Report.

The following DMMs most directly support the District's UWUO compliance:

- Residential Indoor Efficiency: Full metering and volumetric pricing support efficient indoor residential water use. The SoCal Water$mart rebate program for high-efficiency toilets, dishwashers and clothes washers reduces the indoor use component of the residential standard.
- Residential and Commercial Outdoor Efficiency: The water-waste prevention ordinance, landscape irrigation restrictions during shortage conditions, and rebates for weather-based irrigation controllers and drip systems support compliance with outdoor use efficiency standards.
- Large Landscape Performance Measure: AMI-based dedicated irrigation meter tracking and the District's requirement for dedicated irrigation meters on new commercial accounts directly support the UWUO's large landscape performance measure under 23 CCR Section 974.
- Water Loss Performance Standard: Annual AWWA water loss audits and AMI-supported leak detection directly support the water loss component of the District's UWUO, as required by the State Water Board's adopted distribution system loss performance standards.

As the UWUO regulatory framework continues to evolve, the District will evaluate its baseline performance on each component of its water use objective and identify additional DMMs or program enhancements needed to maintain compliance. This analysis will inform future UWMP updates, annual UWUO reporting, and capital and program planning.

CHAPTER 10 UWMP ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter describes the process used by the District to prepare, adopt, submit, and implement the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP. The procedures documented herein demonstrate compliance with applicable CWC requirements related to public notification, public hearings, plan adoption, and public accessibility.

The UWMP and WSCP were submitted together; however, the WSCP was treated as a stand-alone document for purposes of public hearing and adoption, consistent with CWC requirements. This approach allows the WSCP to be amended or updated independently, if necessary, between UWMP cycles.

10.1 PLAN COMPLETION TIMELINE

This 2025 UWMP covers the planning period 2021–2025 and includes water supply, demand, and usage data through December 31, 2025, consistent with the District's current use of fiscal-year accounting. All historical, current, and projected data presented in this UWMP reflect information available as of the end of calendar year 2025.

The UWMP development process included data collection and analysis, internal technical review, coordination with regional partners, public notification, a public hearing, governing board adoption, and submittal to required agencies. This schedule ensured compliance with statutory requirements and provided sufficient opportunity for public review and input prior to plan adoption.

10.2 NOTICE OF PLAN PREPARATION

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the District provided notice to cities and counties within its service area that it was preparing and updating its UWMP and WSCP. Notification occurred at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, as required by the CWC.

The notice informed recipients of the intent to prepare the plans, the anticipated schedule for completion, the location where draft documents would be available for review and contact information for District staff.

10.2.1 Notices to Cities and Counties

The District provided written notice of its intent to prepare the 2025 UWMP to all cities and counties within its service area at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. Notices were also provided to neighboring water agencies and regional stakeholders to facilitate coordination.

Agencies notified include:

- City of Escondido
- County of San Diego
- San Diego County Water Authority
- Vallecitos MWD
- Rainbow MWD

- Rincon del Diablo MWD
- San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Yuima MWD

Copies of notices and correspondence are included in Appendix D. Required notifications to cities, counties and agencies are documented in Table 10-1.

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

City/District Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Escondido	Yes	Yes
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Yes	Yes
Rainbow Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
Vallecitos Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
Yuima Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
San Diego County Water Authority	Yes	Yes
County Name	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
San Diego County	Yes	Yes

10.3 NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Prior to adoption of the UWMP and WSCP, the District issued notice of the public hearing in accordance with Government Code Section 6066. Notice was published in a local newspaper of general circulation once per week for two successive weeks.

The published notices identified the time and place of the public hearing and the locations where the draft UWMP and WSCP were available for public inspection. Notice of the public hearing was also provided to cities and counties within the District's service area.

In addition to newspaper publication, notice of the public hearing and availability of the draft documents was posted on the District's website (www.vcmwd.org) to facilitate public access and review.

10.4 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION

10.4.1 Public Hearing

The District held a public hearing to receive comments on the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP prior to adoption. The public hearing was conducted as a separate agenda item at a regularly scheduled meeting of the District's Board of Directors. The public hearing was held at the District offices at XXXX on June 1, 2026, with in-person, hybrid, and virtual attendance options.

At the hearing, District staff presented an overview of the UWMP, including water supply reliability, demand projections, conservation efforts, and compliance with applicable state water-use efficiency requirements. Public comments received were recorded and considered prior to adoption.

10.4.2 Adoption

Following the public hearing, the District's Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP and WSCP by Resolution No. RESOLUTION NUMBER on INSERT DATE.

A copy of the adopted resolution is included in Appendix I.

10.5 PLAN SUBMITTAL

10.5.1 Submittal to DWR

The adopted 2025 UWMP, including the adopted WSCP, was submitted electronically to DWR within 30 days of adoption and no later than June 30, 2026, using the DWR WUEdata Portal.

10.5.2 Electronic Data Submittal

All required UWMP Submittal Tables and supporting information were completed and submitted electronically using DWR's standardized reporting system. Narrative sections of this UWMP substantiate the information reported in the Submittal Tables.

10.5.3 Submittal to the California State Library

Within 30 days of adoption, the District submitted a copy of the adopted UWMP and WSCP to the California State Library in accordance with CWC requirements.

10.5.4 Submittal to Cities and Counties

Within 30 days of adoption, the District provided electronic copies of the adopted UWMP and WSCP to all cities and counties within which it provides water service.

10.6 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

The adopted UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review no later than 30 days after submittal to DWR. Copies are available during normal business hours at the District's office and electronically on the District's website.

10.7 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The District is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. Therefore, notification to the California Public Utilities Commission is not applicable.

10.8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The District will implement the UWMP and WSCP in accordance with the schedules, strategies, and actions identified in this plan. Implementation includes continued execution of demand management measures, coordination with wholesale water suppliers, operation of existing and planned supply infrastructure, and activation of WSCP response actions during water shortage conditions, as described in Chapters 7 through 9.

10.9 AMENDING AN ADOPTED UWMP OR WSCP

10.9.1 Amending a UWMP or WSCP

If the District amends its adopted UWMP or WSCP, the amendment will follow the same notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal procedures required for the original plan.

10.9.2 Submitting Revised WSCP

If the WSCP is revised independently of the UWMP, the District will submit the revised WSCP to DWR through the WUEdata Portal within 30 days of adoption.

10.10 DWR REVIEW OF SUBMITTED PLANS

Following submittal, DWR will review the UWMP for compliance with CWC requirements using its standardized review checklist. Upon completion of the review, DWR will issue a determination letter identifying whether the plan is complete or requires additional information.

10.11 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The UWMP includes all required Submittal Tables for retail water suppliers. Narrative sections of this UWMP substantiate the information reported in the tables. Failure to adequately substantiate Submittal Table entries within the UWMP narrative may result in an indeterminate review status by DWR. Table 10-1 documents compliance with notification requirements.

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Up^ Back To TOC

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.55. SUSTAINABLE WATER USE AND DEMAND REDUCTION [10608 - 10609.42] *(Part 2.55 added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 1. General Declarations and Policy [10608 - 10608.8] *(Chapter 1 added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1.)*

10608. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.

(b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California's economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.

(c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.

(d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.

(f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time, providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.

(g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.

(h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.

(i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider's efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

(Added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1. (SB 7 7x) Effective February 3, 2010.)

10608.4. It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

(a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.

(b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.

(c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.

(d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor's goal of a 20-percent reduction.

(e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.

(f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council's adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.

(g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.

(h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.

(i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.

(j) Support the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.

(k) Advance regional water resources management.

(Added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1. (SB 7 7x) Effective February 3, 2010.)

10608.8. (a) (1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

(2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.

(3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.

(b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population growth may have greater effects on water use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.

(d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

(Added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1. (SB 7 7x) Effective February 3, 2010.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.55. SUSTAINABLE WATER USE AND DEMAND REDUCTION [10608 - 10609.42] *(Part 2.55 added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 2. Definitions [10608.12- 10608.12.] *(Chapter 2 added by Stats. 2009, 7th Ex. Sess., Ch. 4, Sec. 1.)*

10608.12. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

(a) "Affordable housing" has the same meaning as defined in Section 34191.30 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water supplier" includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the department.

(c) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(d) "Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.

(e) "CII water use" means water used by commercial water users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large landscape water users.

(f) "Commercial water user" means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.

(g) "Common area" means that portion of a common interest development or of a property owned or managed by a homeowners' association or a community service organization or similar entity that is not assigned or allocated to the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit within the property.

(h) "Common interest development" has the same meaning as in Section 4100 of the Civil Code.

(i) "Community service organization or similar entity" has the same meaning as in Section 4110 of the Civil Code.

(j) "Community space" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for civic, ceremonial, or other community events or social gatherings.

(k) "Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.

(l) “Disadvantaged community” means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(m) “Functional turf” means a ground cover surface of turf located in a recreational use area or community space. Turf enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly is not functional turf.

(n) “Gross water use” means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.

(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

(o) “Homeowners’ association” means an “association” as defined in Section 4080 of the Civil Code.

(p) “Industrial water user” means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.

(q) “Institutional water user” means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

(r) “Interim urban water use target” means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier’s base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier’s urban water use target for 2020.

(s) “Large landscape” means a nonresidential landscape as described in the performance measures for CII water use adopted pursuant to Section 10609.10.

(t) “Locally cost effective” means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.

(u) “Nonfunctional turf” means any turf that is not functional turf, and includes turf located within street rights-of-way and parking lots.

(v) “Performance measures” means actions to be taken by urban retail water suppliers that will result in increased water use efficiency by CII water users. Performance measures may include, but are not limited to, educating CII water users on best management practices, conducting water use audits, and preparing water management plans. Performance measures do not include process water.

(w) “Potable reuse” means direct potable reuse, indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge, and reservoir water augmentation as those terms are defined in Section 13561.

(x) “Potable water” means water that is suitable for human consumption.

(y) “Process water” means water used by industrial water users for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development. Process water includes, but is not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, and water used for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers, laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that are integral to the manufacturing or research and development process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water. Process water does not mean incidental water uses.

(z) “Public water system” has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(aa) “Recreational use area” means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for recreation, including, but not limited to, sports fields, golf courses, playgrounds, picnic grounds, or pet exercise areas. This recreation may be either formal or informal.

(ab) “Recycled water” means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.

(ac) “Regional water resources management” means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:

(1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.

(2) The use of recycled water.

(3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.

(4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.

(ad) "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.

(ae) "Turf" has the same meaning as defined in Section 491 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

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

(ag) "Urban water supplier" has the same meaning as defined in Section 10617.

(ah) "Urban water use objective" means an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year, as described in Section 10609.20.

(ai) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.

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

(Amended by Stats. 2023, Ch. 849, Sec. 3. (AB 1572) Effective January 1, 2024.)

Up^ Back To TOC

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 1. General Declaration and Policy [10610 - 10610.4] *(Chapter 1 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10610.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.

(2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.

(3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate, and increasing long-term water conservation among Californians, improving water use efficiency within the state's communities and agricultural production, and strengthening local and regional drought planning are critical to California's resilience to drought and climate change.

(4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years now and into the foreseeable future, and every urban water supplier should collaborate closely with local land-use authorities to ensure water demand forecasts are consistent with current land-use planning.

(5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.

(6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

(7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.

(8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.

(9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 18. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.

(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.

(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve the efficient use of available supplies and strengthen local drought planning.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 19. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 2. Definitions [10611 - 10618] *(Chapter 2 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10611.3. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

(Added by renumbering Section 10612 by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 20. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10611.5. "Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

(Amended by Stats. 1995, Ch. 854, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 1996.)

10612. "Drought risk assessment" means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 21. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10613. "Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10614. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

(Amended by Stats. 1995, Ch. 854, Sec. 4. Effective January 1, 1996.)

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10616.5. 'Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

(Added by Stats. 1995, Ch. 854, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 1996.)

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.

(Amended by Stats. 1996, Ch. 1023, Sec. 428. Effective September 29, 1996.)

10617.5. "Water shortage contingency plan" means a document that incorporates the provisions detailed in subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and is subsequently adopted by an urban water supplier pursuant to this article.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 22. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10618. "Water supply and demand assessment" means a method that looks at current year and one or more dry year supplies and demands for determining water shortage risks, as described in Section 10632.1.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 23. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans [10620 - 10645] *(Chapter 3 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

ARTICLE 1. General Provisions [10620 - 10621] *(Article 1 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

10620. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

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

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation, efficient water use, and improved local drought resilience.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), each urban water supplier shall develop its own water shortage contingency plan, but an urban water supplier may incorporate, collaborate, and otherwise share information with other urban water suppliers or other governing entities participating in an areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management plan, an agricultural management plan, or groundwater sustainability plan development.

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

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 24. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10621. (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

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

(c) An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier’s general rate case filings.

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

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

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

(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 239, Sec. 7. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2020.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans [10620 - 10645] *(Chapter 3 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

ARTICLE 2. Contents of Plans [10630 - 10634] *(Article 2 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 26. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

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.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 27. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

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

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. 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.

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

(d) (1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

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

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

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.

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

(4) (A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water

supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.

(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

(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.

(2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

(f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

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

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

(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 239, Sec. 8. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2020.)

10631.1. (a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

(Added by Stats. 2005, Ch. 727, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2006.)

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.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 29. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10632. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

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

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

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

(C) Any other relevant communications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Repealed and added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 32. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

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.

(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 239, Sec. 9. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2020.)

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.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 34. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10632.3. It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 35. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

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.

(Added by Stats. 2015, Ch. 681, Sec. 1. (SB 664) Effective January 1, 2016.)

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

(Amended by Stats. 2009, Ch. 534, Sec. 2. (AB 1465) Effective January 1, 2010.)

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.

(Added by Stats. 2001, Ch. 644, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2002.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans [10620 - 10645] *(Chapter 3 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

ARTICLE 2.5. Water Service Reliability [10635- 10635.] *(Article 2.5 added by Stats. 1995, Ch. 854, Sec. 11.)*

10635. (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

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

(1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

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

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

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

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(e) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier’s obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 36. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans [10620 - 10645] *(Chapter 3 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

ARTICLE 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans [10640 - 10645] *(Article 3 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

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.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 37. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan or a water shortage contingency plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 38. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

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.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 39. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10644. (a) (1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

(b) If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

(c) (1) (A) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, the department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before July 1, in the years ending in seven and two, a report summarizing the status of the plans and water shortage contingency plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans and water shortage contingency plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan and water shortage contingency plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans and water shortage contingency plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(B) The department shall prepare and submit to the board, on or before September 30 of each year, a report summarizing the submitted water supply and demand assessment results along with appropriate reported water shortage conditions and the regional and statewide analysis of water supply conditions developed by the department. As part of the report, the department shall provide a summary and, as appropriate, urban water supplier specific information regarding various shortage response actions implemented as a result of annual supplier-specific water supply and demand assessments performed pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) The department shall submit the report to the Legislature for the 2015 plans by July 1, 2017, and the report to the Legislature for the 2020 plans and water shortage contingency plans by July 1, 2022.

(2) A report to be submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(d) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 40. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

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.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 41. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

WATER CODE - WAT

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999] *(Heading of Division 6 amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 1932.)*

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657] *(Part 2.6 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

CHAPTER 4. Miscellaneous Provisions [10650 - 10657] *(Chapter 4 added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)*

10650. Any actions or proceedings, other than actions by the board, to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan or a water shortage contingency plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

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

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 42. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan or a water shortage contingency plan, or an action taken pursuant to either by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 43. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

(Amended by Stats. 1995, Ch. 854, Sec. 16. Effective January 1, 1996.)

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans, water shortage contingency plans, or conservation plans; provided, that if the board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation, drought response measures, or financial conditions to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan that complies with analogous federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 44. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its urban water management plan, its drought risk assessment, its water supply and demand assessment, and its water shortage contingency plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in either of the plans.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 45. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 1009, Sec. 1.)

10656. An urban water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the urban water supplier complies with this part.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 46. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

10657. The department may adopt regulations regarding the definitions of water, water use, and reporting periods, and may adopt any other regulations deemed necessary or desirable to implement this part. In developing regulations pursuant to this section, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 14, Sec. 47. (SB 606) Effective January 1, 2019.)

APPENDIX B: DWR UWMP CHECKLIST

Table F-1. Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	1.1, 1.2.2, 1.4
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	1.4
x	x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	2.1
x	n/a	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	2.1
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	2.1
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	2.1
x	x	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	2.1, 2.2
x	x	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	2.2.4, 2.3
x	n/a	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	2.3.1
n/a	x	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	N/A
x	x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	3.1, 3.2
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	3.2, 3.2.2
x	x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	3.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	3.3.2
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	3.4
x	Optional	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	4.2
x	Optional	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	4.3
x	n/a	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	4.3
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	4.4
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	4.2.4

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	4.2.4
x	n/a	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	4.2.4
x	x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	4.5
n/a	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	Section 5.2	10608.40	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	5.2
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	6.1
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	6.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	6.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	6.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	n/a
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	n/a
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	n/a
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	n/a
x	x	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	n/a
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	n/a
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	6.1, 6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	6.2.4

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	6.1, 6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	6.2
x	x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	6.4
x		Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	7.1.1.3
x	x	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	7.2
x	x	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	7.2.3
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	7.3
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	7.3
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	7.3
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	7.3
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	7.1, 7.2, 7.3
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.2
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	8.3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	8.4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	8.1.1
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.5
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.5
x	n/a	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.6
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies*.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.4, 8.7, 8.12
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.1, 8.7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.8
x	n/a	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	8.8

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.8
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.10
x	n/a	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.11
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	8.12
x	n/a	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	9.1
n/a	x	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.4.1
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	10.2
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.5.1
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.2, 10.3, 10.4
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	10.2, 10.4
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.4
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.5.3
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.5
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.5, 10.9
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.9

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	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	10.6
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.6
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	10.7

APPENDIX C: SDCWA APPENDIX J REPORTING ON REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE

2025 UWMP Appendix J

Reporting on Reduced Delta Reliance

Appendix J – Reporting on Reduced Delta Reliance

Background

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), should provide information in their 2025 UWMPs that can then be used in the certification of consistency process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, *Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance* (California Code Regulations, Title 23, §5003).[1]

Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is one of fourteen regulatory policies in the Delta Plan. The Delta Plan is a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan guiding how federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta's water and environmental resources. The Delta Plan was adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC). Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies urban water management plans (UWMP) as the tool to demonstrate consistency with the state policy that suppliers that carry out or take part in covered actions must reduce their reliance on the Delta.[2]

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, § 5003(c)(1), states that commencing in 2015, water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with Delta Plan Policy WR P1:

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

[1] *Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025*, California Department of Water Resources, January 2026, p. C-1.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. C-2.

The Water Authority's information on its reduced reliance on the Delta is documented below and can be used in future certifications of consistency with WR P1 for potential future water supply covered actions in the Delta.

Summary of Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on the Delta

As stated in WR P1 (c)(1)(C), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta.

The expected outcomes for the Water Authority's regional self-reliance were developed using the approach and guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025 –Final (Guidebook Appendix C) issued in January 2026. The data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of Metropolitan, the Water Authority, and its member agencies and were developed in conjunction with Metropolitan as part of the UWMP coordination process.

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for SDCWA's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance. The results show that as a region, the Water Authority, Metropolitan, and its member agencies are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used.

Expected Outcomes for Regional Self-Reliance for the Water Authority:

> Near-term (2030) – Normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 509 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 69 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table 3).
>
> Long-term (2050) – Normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by nearly 573 TAF from the 2010 baseline, this represents an increase of about 75 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands (Table 3).

Process to Demonstrate Reduced Reliance on Delta

Consistent with Appendix C in the California Department of Water Resource's *Draft UWMP Guidebook 2025*[3] (DWR Guidebook), the analysis followed Steps 1 through 4 in the DWR Guidebook to document consistency with WR P1 and produce data and information covering the Water Authority's 2025 UWMPs. A list of Steps 1 through 4 is shown below.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. C-6.

1) Quantify the water use efficiency supply volume;
2) Quantify total water supplies;
3) Quantify water supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance; and
4) Demonstrate reduced reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed.

Unless otherwise noted, the sources of the data used in the analysis are shown in Table 1. All data were obtained from the current 2025 UWMP or previously adopted UWMPs and represent average or normal water year conditions. Additionally, all analyses were conducted at the service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of the Water Authority and its member agencies in conjunction with information provided by Metropolitan.

Table 1 – Source of Water Supply Data

Analysis Year	Data Source	
2010 (Baseline)	2005 UMWP	Tables 2-2 and 8-1
2015	2010 UWMP	Tables 2-5 and 9-1
2020	2015 UWMP	Tables 2-4 and 9-1
2025	2020 UWMP	Tables 2-4 and 9-1
2030, 2035, 2040, 2045,2050	2025 UWMP	Tables 2-4 and 9-1

Quantification of Total Water Supplies

To demonstrate reduced reliance on the Delta, the Water Authority compared its projected Delta water use against a baseline. The baseline, shown in Table 2, was calculated by taking the projected 2010 normal year water demand and adding projected water efficiency savings for 2010. Consistent with DWR's Guidebook, normal year water demands were used as a surrogate for normal year water supplies to help alleviate issues associated with instances where available water supplies exceed normal year water demands.[4] In addition, consistent with the DWR Guidebook, actual water use was not used for the current year due to the influence of weather and other variables on water use.[5] Rather, UWMP normal year demand projections were used to represent current and future water use.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. C-16.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. C-7.

Table 2 – Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	708,990	647,285	587,581	555,758	451,881	458,877	467,629	470,890	475,176
Non-Potable Water Demands	33,668	38,660	40,459	41,936	33,058	33,314	33,553	33,723	38,903
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	675,322	608,625	547,122	513,822	418,823	425,563	434,076	437,167	436,273

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population	3,113,498	3,271,773	3,340,594	3,442,340	3,207,802	3,264,258	3,293,723	3,279,039	3,264,357

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	194	166	146	133	117	116	118	119	119
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(28)	(47)	(60)	(77)	(77)	(76)	(75)	(74)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		101,027	177,457	232,826	276,954	282,459	280,337	274,061	271,771

[a] Consistent with SBX7-7 guidelines, water use efficiency targets could be met through both recycled water supplies and additional conservation savings. For 2015, the savings from water use efficiency represents the additional increment of water use efficiency required to meet the region's water use efficiency target under SBX7-7 after accounting for available recycled water supplies.

Quantification of Water Supplies that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report in their UWMP the expected outcome for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance as a reduction in water used from the Delta watershed. To determine whether there is an increase in regional self-reliance, the baseline calculated in Table 2 is used to compare against the water supplies listed in Table 3 that contribute to regional self-reliance. The comparison is done over five-year periods, from 2015 through 2050, to calculate how regional self-reliance will change over time.

Table 3 lists the sources of water supplies and volumes that contribute to regional self-reliance. As shown in the table, the Water Authority's reliance on the Delta watershed decreases over time as the percent of water supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance increase over time. The volumes of the individual supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance can be found in Section 8 of the Water Authority's 2005 UWMP, and Section 9 of the Water Authority's 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMPs.

The water supplies included in Table 3 that contribute to regional self-reliance are grouped into categories that are consistent with the DWR Guidebook and represent Water Authority and member agency verifiable supplies. Recycled water supplies are listed in the "Water Recycling" category. Water supplies from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant are listed in the "Advanced Water Technologies" category. The remaining water supplies are included in the "Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects" category, and consist of water supplies from the Imperial Irrigation District water transfer, All-American and Coachella Canal lining projects, groundwater, brackish groundwater, surface water, potable reuse, and San Luis Rey water transfers. Since supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) may include a percentage of water from the Delta watershed, Metropolitan supplies are excluded from the list of supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance in the San Diego region.

Table 3 – Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	101,027	177,457	232,826	276,954	282,459	280,337	274,061	271,771
Water Recycling	33,668	38,660	40,459	41,963	33,058	33,314	33,553	33,723	38,903
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies	-	-	97,842	89,042	97,842	158,882	158,882	160,562	160,562
Conjunctive Use Projects									
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	235,924	250,436	351,820	368,757	371,229	373,096	374,780	371,280	371,280
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance									
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	269,592	390,123	667,578	732,588	779,083	847,751	847,552	839,626	842,516

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	708,990	748,312	765,038	788,584	728,835	741,336	747,966	744,951	746,947

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	269,592	390,123	667,578	732,588	779,083	847,751	847,552	839,626	842,516
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		120,531	397,986	462,996	509,491	578,159	577,960	570,034	572,924

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	38.0%	52.1%	87.3%	92.9%	106.9%	114.4%	113.3%	112.7%	112.8%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		14.1%	49.2%	54.9%	68.9%	76.3%	75.3%	74.7%	74.8%

Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Metropolitan's service area as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies and demand management measures. Quantifying the Water Authority's and its member agencies investments in self-reliance, locally, regionally, and throughout Southern California is infeasible for the reasons as noted in Section C.6. Due to the regional nature of these investments, the Water Authority is relying on Metropolitan's regional accounting of measurable reductions in supplies from the Delta Watershed.

The results shown in Table 4 demonstrate that Metropolitan's service area, including the Water Authority and its member agencies, is measurably reducing its Delta reliance. In the near-term (2030), the expected outcome for normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents a decrease of 6 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands. In the long-term (2050), normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents a decrease of just over 9 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands.

Table 4 – Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from Delta Watershed [6]

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,133,000	949,000	924,000	901,000	877,000	877,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Exchanges of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	20,000	44,000	91,000	58,000	77,000	77,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**1,492,000**	**1,073,000**	**1,075,000**	**1,191,000**	**1,026,000**	**1,001,000**	**979,000**	**955,000**	**955,000**

Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,925,000	4,969,000	5,102,000	5,209,000	5,302,000	5,391,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,026,000	1,001,000	979,000	955,000	955,000
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**NA**	**(419,000)**	**(417,000)**	**(301,000)**	**(466,000)**	**(491,000)**	**(513,000)**	**(537,000)**	**(537,000)**

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Percent of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.2%	20.6%	19.6%	18.8%	18.0%	17.7%
Change in Percent of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**NA**	**-7.6%**	**-6.6%**	**-3.0%**	**-6.5%**	**-7.5%**	**-8.4%**	**-9.1%**	**-9.4%**

Metropolitan Member and Sub-Member Agency Infeasibility of Accounting Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Metropolitan's member agencies, including the Water Authority and its member agencies, individually contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta in two ways. First, through the development of local projects and demand management measures in their own service areas, and second through their investments in regional projects and programs through Metropolitan. Regional investments are funded through revenues from water purchases from Metropolitan or one or more of its member agencies. Metropolitan uses a portion of revenues from those purchases to fund projects and programs that contribute to the region's reduced reliance on Delta water supplies. Because some or all of these regional investments may not be constructed or implemented directly in a particular water supplier's service area, a water supplier's demands on Metropolitan or one or more of its member agencies will not accurately reflect that water supplier's total contributions to reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed. It infeasible for a water supplier that makes investments in regional projects and programs to quantify its individual contributions to reduced reliance and reflect them properly in its demands on Metropolitan or one or more of Metropolitan's member agencies.

The following discussions outline how regional funding is provided through Metropolitan's local resources and conservation incentive programs and how funding for those programs is collected through Metropolitan's water rates. The history and participation of Metropolitan's member agencies and the local agencies that purchase water from Metropolitan's members in local resource and demand management in the region has spanned more than four decades, and thus makes accounting of these contributions at the individual agency level infeasible for those agencies to calculate.

[6] Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, *Draft 2025 UWMP*, February 2026, Appendix 10, Table A.10-3.

Local Resources Programs

In 1982, Metropolitan began providing financial incentives to its member agencies to develop new local supplies to assist in meeting the region's water needs. Because of Metropolitan's regional distribution system these programs benefit all member agencies regardless of project location because they help to increase regional water supply reliability, reduce demands for imported water supplies, decrease the burden on Metropolitan's infrastructure, reduce system costs and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all the agencies that rely on water from Metropolitan. For example, the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS) operated by the Orange County Water District, is the world's largest water purification system for indirect potable reuse and was funded, in part, by Metropolitan's local resource program and its Member Agencies. Annually, GWRS produces approximately 103,000 acre-feet of reliable, locally controlled, drought-proof supply of high-quality water to recharge the Orange County Groundwater Basin and protect it from seawater intrusion. GWRS is a premier example of a regional project that significantly reduced the need to utilize imported water for groundwater replenishment in the Metropolitan Service area, increasing regional and local supply reliability and reducing the region's reliance on imported supplies, including supplies from the State Water Project.

Metropolitan's local resource programs have evolved through the years to better assist Metropolitan's member agencies in increasing local supply production. The following is a description and history of the local supply incentive programs.

Local Projects Program

In 1982, Metropolitan initiated the Local Projects Program (LPP), which provided funding to member agencies to facilitate the development of recycled water projects. Under this approach, Metropolitan contributed a negotiated up-front funding amount to help finance project capital costs. Participating member agencies were obligated to reimburse Metropolitan over time. In 1986, the LPP was revised. Changing the up-front funding approach to an incentive-based approach. Metropolitan contributed an amount equal to the avoided State Water Project pumping costs for each acre-foot of recycled water delivered to end-use consumers. This funding incentive was based on the assumption that local projects resulted in the reduction of water imported from the Delta and the associated pumping cost. The incentive amount varied from year to year depending on the actual variable power cost paid for State Water Project imports. In 1990, Metropolitan's Board increased the LPP contribution to a fixed rate of $154 per acre-foot, which was calculated based on Metropolitan's avoided capital and operational costs to convey, treat, and distribute water, and included considerations of reliability and service area demands.

Groundwater Recovery Program

The drought of the early 1990s sparked the need to develop additional local water resources, aside from recycled water, to meet regional demand and increase regional water supply reliability. In 1991, Metropolitan conducted the Brackish Groundwater Reclamation Study which determined that large amounts of degraded groundwater in the region were not being utilized. Subsequently, the Groundwater Recovery Program (GRP) was established to assist the recovery of otherwise unusable groundwater degraded by minerals and other contaminants, provide access to the

storage assets of the degraded groundwater, and maintain the quality of groundwater resources by reducing the spread of degraded plumes.

Local Resources Program

In 1995, Metropolitan's Board adopted the Local Resources Program (LRP), which combined the LPP and GRP into one program. The Board allowed for existing LPP agreements with a fixed incentive rate to convert to the sliding scale up to $250 per acre-foot, similar to GRP incentive terms. Those agreements that were converted to LRP are known as "LRP Conversions."

Competitive Local Projects Program

In 1998, the Competitive Local Resources Program was established. The competitive program encouraged development of recycled water and recovered groundwater through a process that emphasized cost-efficiency to Metropolitan, timing new production according to regional need while minimizing program administration cost. Under the competitive program, agencies requested an incentive rate up to $250 per acre-foot of production over 25 years under a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the development of up to 53,000 acre-feet per year of new water recycling and groundwater recovery projects. In 2003, a second RFP was issued for the development of an additional 65,000 acre-feet of new recycled water and recovered groundwater projects through the LRP.

Seawater Desalination Program

Metropolitan established the Seawater Desalination Program (SDP) in 2001 to provide financial incentives to member agencies for the development of seawater desalination projects. In 2014, seawater desalination projects became eligible for funding under the LRP and the SDP was ended.

2007 Local Resources Program

In 2006, a task force comprising member agency representatives was formed to identify and recommend program improvements to the LRP. As a result of the task force process the 2007 LRP was established with a goal of 174,000 acre-feet per year of additional local water resource development. The new program allowed for an open application process and eliminated the previous competitive process. This program offered sliding scale incentives of up to $250 per acre-foot, calculated annually based on a member agency's actual local resource project costs exceeding Metropolitan's prevailing water rate.

2014 Local Resources Program

A series of workgroup meetings with member agencies was held to identify the reasons why there was a lack of new LRP applications coming into the program. The main constraint identified by the member agencies was that the $250 per acre-foot was not providing enough of an incentive for developing new projects due to higher construction costs to meet water quality requirements and to develop the infrastructure to reach end-use consumers located further from treatment plants. As a result, in 2014, the Board authorized an increase to the maximum incentive amount, provided alternative payment structures, included onsite retrofit costs and reimbursable services as part of the LRP and added eligibility for seawater desalination projects. The current LRP incentive payment options are structured as follows:

- Option 1 – Sliding scale incentive up to $340/AF for a 25-year agreement term
- Option 2 – Sliding scale incentive up to $475/AF for a 15-year agreement term
- Option 3 – Fixed incentive up to $305/AF for a 25-year agreement term

On-site Retrofit Programs

In 2014, Metropolitan's Board also approved the On-site Retrofit Pilot Program which provided financial incentives to public or private entities toward the cost of small-scale improvements to their existing irrigation and industrial systems to allow connection to existing recycled water pipelines. The On-site Retrofit Pilot Program helped reduce recycled water retrofit costs to the end-use consumer which is a key constraint that limited recycled water LRP projects from reaching full production capacity. The program incentive was equal to the actual eligible costs of the on-site retrofit, or $975 per acre-foot of up-front cost which equates to $195 per acre-foot for an estimated five years of water savings ($195/AF x 5 years) multiplied by the average annual water use in previous three years, whichever is less. The Pilot Program lasted two years and was successful in meeting its goal of accelerating the use of recycled water.

In 2016 Metropolitan's Board authorized the On-site Retrofit Program (ORP), with an additional budget of $10 million. This program encompassed lessons learned from the Pilot Program and feedback from member agencies to make the program more streamlined and improve its efficiency. As of fiscal year 2019/20, the ORP has successfully converted 440 sites increasing the use of recycled water by 12,691 acre-feet per year.

Stormwater Pilot Programs

In 2019, Metropolitan's Board authorized both the Stormwater for Direct Use Pilot Program and a Stormwater for Recharge Pilot Program to better understand stormwater in Southern California. These pilot programs are intended to encourage the development, monitoring, and study of new and existing stormwater projects by providing financial incentives for their construction/ retrofit and monitoring/reporting costs. These pilot programs will help evaluate the potential water supply benefits delivered by stormwater capture projects and provide a basis for potential future funding approaches. Metropolitan's Board authorized a total of $12.5 million for the stormwater pilot programs ($5 million for the District Use Pilot and $7.5 million for the Recharge Pilot).

Current Status

Today, nearly one-half of the total recycled water and groundwater recovery production in the region is developed with an LRP incentive by Metropolitan. During fiscal year 2019/20, Metropolitan provided about $13 million for production of 71,000 acre-feet of recycled water for non-potable and indirect potable uses. Metropolitan provided about $4 million to support projects that produced about 50,000 acre-feet of recovered groundwater for municipal use. Since 1982, Metropolitan has invested $680 million to fund 85 recycled water projects and 27 groundwater recovery projects that have produced a cumulative total of about 4 million acre-feet.

Conservation Programs

Metropolitan's regional conservation programs and approaches have a long history. Decades ago, it was recognized that demand management would be an important part of balancing regional supplies and demands. By reducing the demand for water, water conservation efforts were seen as a way to reduce the need of imported supplies and offset the need to transport or store additional water into or within the Metropolitan service area. The actual conservation of water takes place at the retail consumer level.

Regional conservation approaches have proven to be effective at reaching retail consumers throughout the service area and successfully implementing water saving devices, programs, and practices. Regional investments in demand management programs, of which conservation is a key part along with local supply programs, benefit all member agencies regardless of project location. These programs help to increase regional water supply reliability, reduce demands for imported water supplies, decrease the burden on the district's infrastructure and reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all system users.

Incentive-Based Conservation Programs

Conservation Credits Program

In 1988, Metropolitan's Board approved the Water Conservation Credits Program (Credits Program). The Credits Program is similar in concept to the Local Projects Program (LPP). The purpose of the Credits Program is to encourage local water agencies to implement effective water conservation projects through the use of financial incentives. The Credits Program provides financial assistance for water conservation projects that reduce demands on Metropolitan's imported water supplies and require Metropolitan's assistance to be financially feasible.

Initially, the Credits Program provided 50 percent of a member agency's program cost, up to a maximum of $75 per acre-foot of estimated water savings. The $75 Base Conservation Rate was established based Metropolitan's avoided cost of pumping SWP supplies. The Base Conservation Rate has been revisited by Metropolitan's Board and revised twice since 1988, from $75 to $154 per acre-foot in 1990 and from $154 to $195 per acre-foot in 2005.

In fiscal year 2019/20 Metropolitan processed more than 30,400 rebate applications totaling $18.9 million.

Member Agency Administered Program

Some agencies also have unique programs within their service areas that provide local rebates that may differ from Metropolitan's regional program. Metropolitan continues to support these local efforts through a member agency administered funding program that adheres to the same funding guidelines as the Credits Program. The Member Agency Administered Program allows member agencies to receive funding for local conservation efforts that supplement, but do not duplicate, the rebates offered through Metropolitan's regional rebate program.

Water Savings Incentive Program

There are numerous commercial entities and industries within Metropolitan's service area that pursue unique savings opportunities that do not fall within the general rebate programs that Metropolitan provides. In 2012, Metropolitan designed the Water Savings Incentive Program (WSIP) to target these unique commercial and industrial projects. In addition to rebates for devices, under this program, Metropolitan provides financial incentives to businesses and industries that created their own custom water efficiency projects. Qualifying custom projects can receive funding for permanent water efficiency changes that result in reduced potable demand.

Non-Incentive Conservation Programs

In addition to its incentive-based conservation programs, Metropolitan also undertakes additional efforts throughout its service area that help achieve water savings without the use of rebates. Metropolitan's non-incentive conservation efforts include:

- residential and professional water efficient landscape training classes
- water audits for large landscapes
- research, development and studies of new water saving technologies
- advertising and outreach campaigns
- community outreach and education programs
- advocacy for legislation, codes, and standards that lead to increased water savings

Current Status

Since 1990, Metropolitan has invested $824 million in conservation rebates that have resulted in a cumulative savings of 3.27 million acre-feet of water. These investments include $450 million in turf removal and other rebates during the last drought which resulted in 175 million square feet of lawn turf removed. During fiscal year 2019/20, 1.06 million acre-feet of water is estimated to have been conserved. This annual total includes Metropolitan's Conservation Credits Program, code-based conservation achieved through Metropolitan-sponsored legislation; building plumbing codes and ordinances; reduced consumption resulting from changes in water pricing; and pre-1990 device retrofits.

Rate Structure

Metropolitan's regional demand management programs and approaches have a long history. Decades ago, it was recognized that demand management would be an important part of balancing regional supplies and demands. Developing new local projects and increasing water conservation efforts were seen as ways to reduce the need of increased imported supplies and offset the need to transport or store additional water into or within the Metropolitan service area, reducing infrastructure costs.

The actual production and use of local resources and conservation of water under Metropolitan's demand management programs takes place at the member agency or end-user level, meaning they produce or conserve water for their own use, and the water is not Metropolitan's. Metropolitan determined decades ago that regional investments in demand management—both conservation and local resource development—benefit all member agencies regardless of project location. These programs help to increase regional water supply reliability, reduce demands for imported water supplies, decrease the burden on Metropolitan's infrastructure and reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all system users.

Infeasibility of Accounting

The accounting of the regional investments that contribute to reducing Metropolitan's reliance on the Delta is straightforward to calculate and report at the regional aggregate level. However, any similar accounting is infeasible at the individual member or sub-member agency level. As described above, the region (through Metropolitan) makes significant investments in resources and programs that reduce reliance on the Delta. In fact, all of Metropolitan's investments in Colorado River supplies, groundwater and surface storage, local resources development and demand management measures that reduce reliance on the Delta are collectively funded by revenues generated from the member agencies (and their subagencies) through rates and charges. The relative contributions for a member agency may be able to be approximately quantified or estimated by proxy through relative water purchases, however making an estimate of any quantifiable savings in gallons or acre-feet is not feasible. Water purchases cannot, with any accuracy or precision, be tied to the actual projects or programs that deliver water to the collective member agencies and their subagencies. Additionally, using water purchases as a proxy for member agency and subagencies

would result in projects and programs done outside of the Metropolitan incentive programs to be omitted and discounted. Accounting at the regional level allows for the incorporation of these local supplies and water use efficiency programs done by member agencies and subagencies in both the regional programs and their own specific local programs. Projects and programs each have different online dates, useful lives, production, incentive rates and contributions that cannot be matched to the demands or supply production history of an individual agency, or consistently across the agencies within Metropolitan's service area. As shown above, despite that infeasibility, Metropolitan's members and their subagencies have together made substantial contributions to the region's reduced reliance.

References

http://www.mwdh2o.com/WhoWeAre/Board/Board-Meeting/Board%20Archives/2017/12-Dec/Reports/064863458.pdf

http://www.mwdh2o.com/PDF_About_Your_Water/Annual_Achievement_Report.pdf

http://www.mwdh2o.com/WhoWeAre/Board/Board-Meeting/Board%20Archives/2016/12-Dec/Reports/064845868.pdf

http://www.mwdh2o.com/WhoWeAre/Board/Board-Meeting/Board%20Archives/2012/05%20-%20May/Letters/064774100.pdf

http://www.mwdh2o.com/WhoWeAre/Board/Board-Meeting/Board%20Archives/2020/10%20-%20Oct/Letters/10132020%20BOD%209-3%20B-L.pdf

http://www.mwdh2o.com/WhoWeAre/Board/Board-Meeting/Board%20Archives/2001/10-October/Letters/003909849.pdf

APPENDIX D: 60 DAY NOTICES

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

Clint R. Blaze
General Manager
Rincon Del Diablo Water District
1920 North Iris Lane
Escondido, CA 92026

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Mr. Blaze:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Shawnele Morelos, Engineering Manager

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

Stephen W. Cope
Chairman
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Mr. Cope:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Michael Contreras, President San Pasqual EDC

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

January 21, 2026

Jake Wiley
General Manager
Rainbow Municipal Water District
3707 Old Highway 395
Fallbrook, CA 92028

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Mr. Wiley:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Chad Williams, Engineering and CIP Program Manager

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

James Gumpel
General Manager
Vallecitos Municipal Water District
201 Vallecitos De Oro
San Marcos, CA 92069

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Mr. Gumpel:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Elizabeth Lopez, Director of Engineering

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

Dan Denham
General Manager
San Diego County Water Authority
4677 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Mr. Denham:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Jeff Stephenson, Director of Water Resources

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

Sean McGlynn
City Manager
City of Escondido
201 North Broadway
Escondido, CA 92025

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Mr. McGlynn:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Christopher McKinney, Deputy City Manager
Daniel Peterson, Director of Utilities

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

Ebony N. Shelton
Chief Administrative Officer
County of San Diego
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Ms. Shelton:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

cc: Dahvia Lynch, Director of Planning & Development Services

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

A Public Agency Organized July 12, 1954

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Enrico P. Ferro
President
Daniel E. Holtz
Vice President
Cooper T. Ness
Director
Alysha M. Stehly
Director
Patrick L. Baker
Director

January 21, 2026

Amy Reeh
General Manager
Yuima Municipal Water District
34928 Valley Center Road
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION – 60-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE

Dear Ms. Reeh:

This letter is to inform you that Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 and 10608 require all urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP and update every five years to satisfy requirements of the California UWMP Act of 1983 and its amendments (Act).

Water Code section 10621(b) requires water suppliers to notify cities and counties within their service area the UWMP is being updated at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing to adopt the UWMP. A copy of VCMWD's draft 2025 UWMP will be available for review on the VCMWD's website (www.vcmwd.org) in spring of 2026. A noticed public hearing to adopt the 2025 UWMP will be held in June 2026. VCWMD invites you to review, provide comment and consult with VCMWD regarding the 2025 UWMP update.

If you have any questions, comments or input regarding VCMWD's 2025 UWMP, please contact Alisa Nichols, Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager, at anichols@vcmwd.org or (760) 735-4516.

Sincerely,

Alisa Nichols
Special Projects and Regulatory Compliance Manager

APPENDIX E: SBX7-7 VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE FORMS

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent with Submittal Table 2-3*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	**Parameter**	**Value**	**Units**
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	373,636	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	48	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0%	**See Note 1**
	Number of years in baseline period[1, 2]	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1999	
	Year ending baseline period range[3]	2008	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range[4]	2007	

[1] *If the 2008 recycled water delivery is less than 10 percent of total water deliveries, then the 10-15year baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater of total deliveries, the 10-15 year baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.*

[2] *The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.*

[3] *The ending year for the 10-15 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.*

[4] *The ending year for the 5 year baseline period must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
☐	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) or **American Community Survey** (ACS)
☑	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1999	20,462
Year 2	2000	20,879
Year 3	2001	22,315
Year 4	2002	22,531
Year 5	2003	22,493
Year 6	2004	22,560
Year 7	2005	23,797
Year 8	2006	24,079
Year 9	2007	24,443
Year 10	2008	24,853
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	22,560
Year 2	2004	23,797
Year 3	2005	24,079
Year 4	2006	24,443
Year 5	2007	24,853
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
			Deductions					Acre Feet
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		**Volume Into Distribution System** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	**Exported Water**	**Change in Dist. System Storage** (+/-)	**Indirect Recycled Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use**	**Process Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	**Annual Gross Water Use**
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	1999	39,195			-		-	39,195
Year 2	2000	48,550			-		-	48,550
Year 3	2001	44,598			-		-	44,598
Year 4	2002	49,524			-		-	49,524
Year 5	2003	43,675			-		-	43,675
Year 6	2004	52,182			-		-	52,182
Year 7	2005	38,105			-		-	38,105
Year 8	2006	44,767			-		-	44,767
Year 9	2007	50,511			-		-	50,511
Year 10	2008	39,500			-		-	39,500
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								**45,061**
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2003	52,182			-		-	52,182
Year 2	2004	38,105			-		-	38,105
Year 3	2005	44,767			-		-	44,767
Year 4	2006	50,511			-		-	50,511
Year 5	2007	39,500			-		-	39,500
5 year baseline average gross water use								**45,013**

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

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)
Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	San Diego County Water Authority
This water source is:	
☐	The supplier's own water source
☑	A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System[1]	Meter Error Adjustment[2] *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1999	39,195		39,195
Year 2	2000	48,550		48,550
Year 3	2001	44,598		44,598
Year 4	2002	49,524		49,524
Year 5	2003	43,675		43,675
Year 6	2004	52,182		52,182
Year 7	2005	38,105		38,105
Year 8	2006	44,767		44,767
Year 9	2007	50,511		50,511
Year 10	2008	39,500		39,500
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	52,182		52,182
Year 2	2004	38,105		38,105
Year 3	2005	44,767		44,767
Year 4	2006	50,511		50,511
Year 5	2007	39,500		39,500

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

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

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Baseline Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Annual Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1999	20,462	39,195	1,710
Year 2	2000	20,879	48,550	2,076
Year 3	2001	22,315	44,598	1,784
Year 4	2002	22,531	49,524	1,962
Year 5	2003	22,493	43,675	1,733
Year 6	2004	22,560	52,182	2,065
Year 7	2005	23,797	38,105	1,429
Year 8	2006	24,079	44,767	1,660
Year 9	2007	24,443	50,511	1,845
Year 10	2008	24,853	39,500	1,419
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**1,768**
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	22,560	52,182	2,065
Year 2	2004	23,797	38,105	1,429
Year 3	2005	24,079	44,767	1,660
Year 4	2006	24,443	50,511	1,845
Year 5	2007	24,853	39,500	1,419
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**1,684**

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 6: Baseline GPCD *From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*	*Summary*
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	1,768
5 Year Baseline GPCD	1,684
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method *Select Only One*		
Target Method		**Supporting Tables**
☑	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
☐	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
☐	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
☐	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator *Located in the WUE Data Portal at wuedata.water.ca.gov* Resources *button*
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	**2020 Target GPCD**
1768	**1415**
NOTES:	

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

5 Year Baseline GPCD *From SB X7-7 Table 5*	Maximum 2020 Target[1]	Calculated 2020 Target[2]			Confirmed 2020 Target[4]
		As calculated by supplier in this SB X7-7 Verification Form	Special Situations[3]		
			Prorated 2020 Target	Population Weighted Average 2020 Target	
1684	1599	1415			**1415**

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

[2] ***Calculated 2020 Target*** *is the target calculated by the Supplier based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target. Supplier may only enter one calculated target.*

[3] ***Prorated targets and population weighted target*** *are allowed for special situations only. These situations are described in Appendix P, Section P.3*

[4] ***Confirmed Target*** *is the lesser of the Calculated 2020 Target (C5, D5, or E5) or the Maximum 2020 Target (Cell B5)*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate	
Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
☐	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) or **American Community Survey** (ACS)
☐	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☑	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES: Estimates provided by the Water Authority and are based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25, 2019.	

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population	
2020 Compliance Year Population	
2020	26,780
NOTES: Estimates provided by the San Diego County Water Authority. Based on SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast (Version 17), adopted October 25,	

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	**2020 Volume Into Distribution System** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	**2020 Deductions**					**2020 Gross Water Use**
		Exported Water *	**Change in Dist. System Storage*** (+/-)	**Indirect Recycled Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use***	**Process Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
	16,684			-		-	**16,684**
*** Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source	San Diego County Water Authority
This water source is *(check one)* **:**	
☐	The supplier's own water source
☑	A purchased or imported source

Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System [1]	Meter Error Adjustment [2] *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	16,684	-	16,684

[1] ***Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)*** *must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.* [2] ***Meter Error Adjustment*** *- See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*

NOTES: Data presented are for fiscal year ending June 30th of the year shown (6-30-2020).

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	**2020 Population** *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	**2020 GPCD**
16,684	26,780	**556**
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD[1]	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD (Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used)			TOTAL Adjustments[1]	Adjusted 2020 GPCD [1] *(Adjusted if applicable)*	2020 Confirmed Target GPCD [1, 2]	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?**
	Extraordinary Events[1]	Weather Normalization[1]	Economic Adjustment[1]				
556	-	-	-	-	556	1415	**YES**

[1] *All values are reported in GPCD*

[2] ***2020 Confirmed Target GPCD*** *is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.*

NOTES:

APPENDIX F: WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

2026
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Valley Center Municipal Water District

Hoch Consulting

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAC	All-American Canal
AF	Acre Feet
AFY	Acre Feet per Year
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018
AWWA	American Water Works Association
Board	VCMWD's Board of Directors
CC	Coachella Canal
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESP	Emergency Storage Project
FY	Fiscal Year
HCF	Hundred Cubic Feet
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
M&I	Municipal & Industrial
MWD	Municipal Water District
O&M	Operation & Management
PFA/PFC	Project Facility Availability/Commitment
PSAWR	Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VCMWD	Valley Center Municipal Water District
Water Authority	San Diego County Water Authority
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
YMWD	Yuima Municipal Water District

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a detailed plan for how the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD or District) intends to predict and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when the water supply is reduced to a level that cannot support the typical demand at any given time.

This WSCP provides guidance to the VCMWD's Board of Directors (Board), staff, and the public by identifying response actions that enable efficient, predictable, and accountable management of water shortages. This WSCP is not intended to provide absolute direction but rather is intended to provide options to manage water shortages.

Water shortages can be triggered by a hydrologic limitation in supply (i.e., a prolonged period of below normal precipitation and runoff), limitations or failure of supply, and/or treatment infrastructure. Hydrologic or drought limitations tend to develop and abate more slowly, whereas infrastructure failure tends to happen quickly and relatively unpredictably. Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in several ways, such as during a drought that limits supplies, an earthquake that damages water delivery or storage facilities, a regional power outage, or a toxic spill that affects water quality.

This WSCP describes the following:

Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Summarizes VCMWD's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies the key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment 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 Stages

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 stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand to minimize social and economic impacts on the community.

Communication Protocols

Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure that customers, the public, and Board are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement

Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authority

Lists the legal documents that grant VCMWD the authority to declare a water shortage and to implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages 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. The results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated or if efforts are successful and response actions should be reduced.

WSCP Refinement Procedures

Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.

Special Water Feature Distinctions

Identifies exemptions for ponds, lakes, fountains, pools, spas, etc.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Describes the process for the WSCP's adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

Prepared in conjunction with VCMWD's UWMP, this stand-alone WSCP complies with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook, and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Drought Preparedness and Response Manual (M60). In addition, the San Diego County Water Authority WSCP was used to align with regional efforts.

1.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

1.1.1 Supply Characterization

VCMWD receives all its potable water from the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority). Consequently, the reliability of the VCMWD's supply reflects that of the Water Authority. The Water Authority's core water sources used to supply VCMWD are purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, the Water Authority Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement, and the All-American Canal (AAC) and Coachella Canal (CC) Lining Projects, as detailed below.

Metropolitan

The Water Authority relies on water purchases from Metropolitan to meet its supplemental supply gap. Historically, the Water Authority relied solely on imported water from Metropolitan to meet the needs of its member agencies. However, after experiencing severe shortages from Metropolitan during the 1987–1992 drought, the Water Authority began pursuing actions to diversify the region's supply sources. Currently, Metropolitan's supplies come from two primary sources: the State Water Project and the Colorado River.

Carlsbad Desalination Plant

The Carlsbad Desalination Plant began operating in December 2015 and can produce up to 56,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). There is the potential to increase the annual average production capacity to 61,600 acre-feet (AF) (subject to future supply conditions and future Board action). This water source is considered highly reliable and resilient against droughts. However, this supply can be impacted by fluctuations in water quality in the Agua Hedionda Lagoon and unscheduled maintenance at the Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

Water Authority IID Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement

In 1998, the Water Authority entered into a Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement with IID, an agricultural district in neighboring Imperial County. Through this Transfer Agreement, the Water Authority began receiving conserved water from IID after the execution of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) in 2003 with an initial transfer of 10,000 AF. Per the agreement terms, the volume delivered will increase year over year until it reaches 200,000 AFY in 2021 and then remain fixed for the duration of the Transfer Agreement. The Transfer Agreement's initial term is 45 years, with a provision that either agency may extend the agreement for an additional 30-year term. As part of the QSA, the Water Authority contracted for 77,700 AFY of conserved water from projects to line the AAC and CC. This conserved water will provide an additional 8.5 million AF over the 110-year life of the agreement. Deliveries of this conserved water from the CC reached the region in 2007, and deliveries from the AAC reached the region in 2010.

AAC and CC Lining Projects

In 2003, as part of the execution of the QSA on the Colorado River, the Water Authority contracted for 77,700 AFY of conserved water from projects to line portions of the AAC and CC. The lining projects reduced the loss of water that occurred through seepage. Deliveries of conserved water from the CC reached the region in 2007, and deliveries from the AAC reached the region in 2010. Supplies from the canal lining projects are considered verifiable Water Authority supplies.

As part of the UWMP, water suppliers perform a water service reliability assessment and Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to evaluate short- and long-term water supply reliability. Both assessment results are summarized below and described in more detail in VCMWD's UWMP.

1.1.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Chapter 7 of VCMWD's 2025 UWMP describes the reliability of the District's water supply by comparing supply and demand projections through 2050 for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The chapter also assesses the drought risk over the next five years (2026–2030) assuming the driest five-year period is repeated over the next five years. Water supply reliability reflects the VCMWD's ability to meet the water needs of its customers with water supplies under varying conditions. The analysis considers plausible hydrological and regulatory variability, climate conditions, and other factors that impact the VCMWD's water supply and demand. This analysis indicates that the Water Authority water supplies are reliable and that no shortages are anticipated, even with conservative assumptions about the availability of dry-year supplies from the Metropolitan. The Water Authority and its member agencies have made significant strides and are planning to continue developing a diverse and resilient water portfolio. This section is a concise narrative of the assessment in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(1) and describes the key findings of the water supply reliability analysis conducted pursuant to CWC Section 10635, which is presented in **Chapter 7** of the VCMWD's 2025 UWMP (Hoch Consulting, 2025).

1.1.3 The 2026–2030 DRA

The 2025 UWMP includes a DRA as required by CWC Section 10635(b). The DRA provides a quick snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a drought were to occur in the next five years. The DRA evaluates each water supply's reliability and compares available water supplies and projected demands during a five-consecutive-dry-year scenario. This short-term analysis can help water suppliers foresee undesired risks, such as upcoming shortages, and provide time to evaluate and implement necessary response actions to mitigate shortages in a manner less impactful to the community and environment. Given that VCMWD receives all its supply from the Water Authority, the analysis summarized below refers to the Water Authority's DRA, located in the Water Authority's 2025 UWMP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2025).

VCMWD does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years, as shown in **Chapter 7** of the UWMP. The Water Authority's DRA concluded that the Water Authority has a surplus of supplies in all five years; therefore, actions under their WSCP are not required. It should be noted that any DRA conclusions or amendments by the Water Authority to their UWMP or WSCP will impact VCMWD's results.

Metropolitan is also expected to have a surplus of water during a five-year drought condition, as described in their 2025 UWMP and DRA. Metropolitan has in place a robust WSCP and comprehensive shortage response plan that includes demand-reduction measures and supply augmentation actions. Metropolitan's DRA evaluates storage drawdown and supply augmentation options to address potential shortfalls. Metropolitan will periodically revisit its representation of both individual supply sources and of the gross water use estimated for each year and will revise its DRA if needed. At this time, no water service reliability concern is anticipated for VCMWD.

1.1.4 Water Supply Reliability Risks

A range of issues could lead to supply shortages. Although the Water Authority water supplies are reliable, VCMWD is dependent on one water source. Failure of the Water Authority aqueduct system that conveys water to the region could be catastrophic.

To increase water reliability and redundancy throughout the County of San Diego, the Water Authority initiated the North County Emergency Storage Project (NCESP). The NCESP is composed of various projects, including the construction of new reservoirs, pump stations, and aqueduct upgrades to increase local storage and diversify the conveyance of water. Certain hydraulic limitations currently prevent NCESP water from reaching some of the Water Authority's northern turnouts, which includes the VCMWD's VC3 connection and the Y1 connection of the Yuima Municipal Water District (YMWD). The VC3 service area includes the San Gabriel Zone and the Couser Zone,

which covers about 20% of the service area. The NCESP will use VCMWD's existing VC1 connection to convey water to the VC3 service area and YMWD. The NCESP facilities will be completed in 2026.

1.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

As established by CWC Section 10632.1, urban water suppliers must conduct annual water supply and demand assessments and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR. The Annual Assessment is an evaluation of the short-term outlook for supplies and demands to determine whether the potential for a supply shortage exists and whether there is a need to trigger a WSCP shortage level and response actions in the current fiscal year to maintain supply reliability. VCMWD prepares an annual water supply and demand assessment and submits an annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the DWR by July 1 of each year. An extension may be allowed because VCMWD receives water from the State Water Project through the Water Authority.

Because of the reliance on the Water Authority's available supply, the annual report's preparation will be subject on the Water Authority's Annual Assessment process, which is discussed in their 2025 WSCP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2025). The Water Authority's Annual Assessment focuses on the demand and supply available to municipal and industrial (M&I) customers and covers the current year and one dry year. The Water Authority Annual Assessment is conducted in steps to determine if a regional customer demand reduction is needed and, if so, to identify the appropriate shortage response level and actions.

An overview of the basic steps that the Water Authority will perform to complete their Annual Assessment is presented below:

1. Evaluate the Water Authority's core water suppliers and member agency M&I demands to determine if there is a shortage.
2. If a shortage is identified, the Water Authority will evaluate the use of stored water reserves from the Water Authority's Carryover Storage (discussed in Section 11.3.2 of their UWMP) reserves or pursue additional supply augmentation measures, such as dry-year transfers, to reduce or eliminate the shortfall. If a shortage does not exist, consistent with the Carryover Storage Policy Guidelines, Water Authority staff will analyze how to most effectively manage storage supplies to avoid potential shortages in the future.
3. If a regional water supply shortfall still exists after consideration of augmented supplies, the Water Authority will calculate a regional shortage level at the customer level to identify the appropriate M&I shortage response actions.

After this evaluation, the Water Authority will inform the VCMWD if a shortage condition exists, and the corresponding percent reduction needed, and/or the water allocations that are established. VCMWD's will be solely based on supply conditions reported from the Water Authority while also reporting and taking into consideration the VCMWD's demand quantities.

For the purpose of the WSCP, agricultural users not participating in the Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate (PSAWR) are treated the same as M&I users and are subject to the same water rates. Under the PSAWR program, agricultural users are exempt from paying the Water Authority's storage charge and in return will not receive supplies from the Carryover Storage Project during shortages and limited supplies from the ESP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2025).

1.2.1 Key Data Inputs and Evaluation Criteria

Key data inputs and their sources for the Annual Assessments are below.

Evaluation criteria that can be used to determine and declare the severity of supply shortages may include any, or combinations, of the following:

- Current-year unconstrained demand
- Available supply from the Water Authority in the current year and one dry year
- Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints; this reflects limited production and distribution capacity caused by a variety of factors potentially including, but not limited to, artificial or natural catastrophic events
- State mandates or mandatory compliance with water use efficiency standards
- Other locally applicable evaluation criteria as necessary

1.2.2 Annual Assessment Procedures

VCMWD will perform the Annual Assessment between March and June, based on the Water Authority's Annual Assessment.

The steps to conduct the Annual Assessment are as follows:

1. Compile and analyze historical water demand for trends and/or abnormalities by March.
2. Determine projected normal and dry year demands for upcoming Fiscal Year by March.
3. Confirm that the water demands will be met through available water supply from the Water Authority or identify the shortage stage if needed by April/May.
4. Analyze demand trends, water supply conditions, and available supply from the Water Authority by April/May.
5. Prepare the Annual Assessment Report between March and May.
6. Present findings and recommendations to the Board for adoption in June.
7. Submit the Annual Assessment to DWR by July 1.

The Annual Assessment Report is due to DWR by July 1 of every year.

1.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(2) and describes VCMWD's water shortage levels. Water suppliers are required to adopt six standard water shortage levels. The shortage levels indicate the gap in supply compared to normal-year availability. The new six shortage stages correspond to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and more than %50 shortage compared to the normal reliability condition. DWR standardized the shortage levels to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to measure water supply shortage conditions. However, a water supplier may maintain its current shortage levels if a crosswalk relating its existing shortage levels to the six standard levels is included.

VCMWD's six shortage stages align with the Water Authority's shortage stages. The Water Authority will notify VCMWD when there is a reasonable probability of a supply shortage and consumer demand reduction is required to ensure sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. VCMWD will independently adopt retail-level actions to manage potential water supply shortages. **Table 1** shows the Regional Water Shortage

Stages as prepared by the Water Authority. The restrictions become more stringent at each successive level to obtain necessary savings and delay economic impact until higher levels are reached.

Table 1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (Required DWR Table 8-1)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE	WATER SUPPLY CONDITION
Normal Conditions	0	**Permanent Water Use Efficiency Measures:** Normal supply condition in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions
1	<10%	**Drought Response Level 1:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction up to 10% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
2	<20%	**Drought Response Level 2:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 10% up to 20% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
3	<30%	**Drought Response Level 3:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 20% up to 30% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
4	<40%	**Drought Response Level 4:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 30% up to 40% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
5	<50%	**Drought Response Level 5:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 40% up to 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies
6	>50%	**Drought Response Level 6:** Water Authority notifies VCMWD of an anticipated or actual supply reduction specific to VCMWD requiring a demand reduction greater than 50% in order to balance demands with reduced supplies

1.4 Shortage Response Actions

CWC Sections 10632(a)(4) and 10632.5(a) describe the shortage response actions that must be implemented or considered for each shortage level to minimize social and economic impacts on the community. This WSCP identifies response actions for Board consideration. In the event of a water shortage, VCMWD will evaluate the cause and implement one or more actions, as appropriate, to mitigate impacts and reduce the gap between supply and demand. It should be noted that all actions listed in the previous stage applies to the new stage. For example, stage 6 includes actions from stages 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Under extreme circumstances, VCMWD may adopt additional actions not listed in the WCSP as necessary. Article 230, Section 230.11 (**Attachment 1**) provides standing authorization for water use restrictions and prohibitions to become effective upon adoption of a water supply shortage stage at any regular or special meetings by the Board.

1.4.1 Demand Reduction

Whether under normal supply or water shortage conditions, VCMWD implements comprehensive voluntary water conservation measures, classified under the "normal-condition" water supply stage category. VCMWD has identified a variety of demand-reduction actions to offset supply shortages. Demand-reduction measures are strategies intended to decrease water demand to close the gap between supply and demand. VCMWD employs a variety of different techniques to encourage community members to be more involved and educated about water conservation. These techniques include actions planned to be taken at the consumer level, including, but not limited to, leak detection and repair, limitations on irrigation, and other voluntary actions to reduce customer demand. A full list of demand-reduction methods preformed at various supply shortage stages can be seen and is discussed in detail below in **Table 2**.

1.4.2 Supply Augmentation

VCMWD's sole source of water is imported water from the Water Authority. Therefore, VCMWD does not plan to utilize additional supply sources during a water shortage but rather to mitigate supply impacts through demand-reduction actions and/or utilize additional imported water to meet demands.

Table 2. Demand Reduction Actions (Required DWR Table 8-2)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-1%	Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.	Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%	Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.	Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0-1%	Hotels, motels, time shares and resort facilities and other commercial lodging establishments should offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including the Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within three (3) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
2	Other	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and economically feasible	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District; provided however, that landscape irrigation systems using weather efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment and stream rotor sprinklers are not subject to the ten minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 230.6 (b)(3), on the same schedule set forth in Section 230.6 (b)(3) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features unless recycled water is used.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.7(b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.7(b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0-1%	Not washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that re-circulate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within two (2) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
3	Other	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes as defined in Section 230.2 (a)(1).	Yes
3	Other	Varies	Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 3, all non PSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾ inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.14 of Article 230. Water allocations for meters in the PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, et seq., during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager. Only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5-acre feet per year of additional supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as: • Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; • Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for two (2) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.8 (b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Stop filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under Ordinance 2021-07.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code §350, et seq., during a Level 4, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with: a. Existing meter capacity; or b. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through: (1) the development of local water resources or (2) participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	5-10%	Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless the District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use: • Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 203.8(b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation; • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 230.8(b)(1); • Watering of livestock; • Agricultural Water Use; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within one (1) day of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?[1]	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT[2]
5	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 et seq., during a Level 5, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. Any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided, and no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances: a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or b. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of District.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Stop all landscape irrigation as in Section 230.8 (b)(1) except for the following categories of use: • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Watering of livestock; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes

Notes:

1. Reduction in the shortage gap is estimated and can vary significantly.
2. Refer to Section 1.6 for Penalties for Water Wastage.

1.4.3 Operational Changes

Table 3 shows VCMWD's water supply augmentation actions. Under shortage conditions, operations may be affected by demand-reduction responses. Operational changes to address a short-term water shortage may be implemented based on the severity of the reduction goal. VCMWD will consider their operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes they can take to maximize supply and reduce demand during a water shortage stage.

These potential actions depending on shortage levels could include, but are not limited to:

- Expanding a public information campaign to educate and inform customers of the water shortage emergency and required water savings
- Decreasing line flushing to only on a compliant basis
- Offering water use surveys
- Implementing or modifying the drought rate structure or surcharge or water emergency tiered pricing, pursuant to the requirements of Proposition 218 and in accordance with California Law
- Providing information regarding rebates for plumbing fixtures and landscape irrigation
- Prohibiting any new permits for temporary construction meters
- Monitoring construction meters and fire hydrant meters for efficient water use
- Terminating any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage, providing no new temporary or permanent potable-water meters, and issuing no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable-water service (such as will-serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability), except under one of the following circumstances:
  - A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project
  - The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare
  - The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District.
- Reducing overhead in the short term and midterm by deferring noncritical Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and major maintenance expenditures, as well as in the long term by adjusting operational and staffing levels and retail water rate structures to incorporate the reality of lower retail water sales than were previously anticipated.
- Decreasing the level or, if need be, creating even a total interruption in the expenditures for the agency's facility replacement program. Noncritical replacement projects will have little or no impact on the agency or its customers and would only extend the master planned replacement schedule.
- Increasing penalties for repeated violations proportionate to shortage levels.

Table 3. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (Required DWR Table 8-3)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE
1	Other Purchases	0-100%	Purchase additional water from the Water Authority
2	Other Purchases	0-100%	Purchase additional water from the Water Authority
3	Other Purchases	0-100%	Purchase additional water from the Water Authority
4	Other Purchases	0-100%	Purchase additional water from the Water Authority
5	Other Purchases	0-100%	Purchase additional water from the Water Authority
6	Other Purchases	0-100%	Purchase additional water from the Water Authority
In addition, VCMWD may implement operation actions as documented in Chapter 1.4 of this WSCP.			

1.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

VCMWD has adopted permanent water use efficiency measures that prohibit wasteful water use and are in effect at all times and irrespective of the availability of water supplies or hydrologic conditions.

These practices are:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes, except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Using nonrecirculated water to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features
- Washing vehicles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required because of evaporation
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians

Additional details of these permanent water use restrictions can be found in VCMWD Article 230, Section 230.4, located in **Attachment 1**.

1.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

In addition to responding to drought conditions, VCMWD's WSCP can be used to respond to emergency or catastrophic conditions that impact the availability of the VCMWD's water supplies and/or the ability to deliver water within the service area. Besides drought, water supply may experience a catastrophic interruption as a result of natural disasters, such as an earthquake, wildfire, mudslide, or a regional power outage.

Planning and response measures in the event of an interruption to the water supply include the following:

- In advance of a known threat to the water and distribution system, such as a wildfire, distribution reservoirs will be filled to capacity, and any reservoir out of service will be put back into service.
- Portable generators will be deployed to critical facilities lacking emergency backup power.
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) will be used throughout the distribution system to monitor system problems, whether they be minor day-to-day problems or major disruptions.
- District distribution system crews are trained in pipe repair and replacement as a part of their normal duties and will be continually ready to perform such work on an emergency basis as needed.
- In the occurrence of a catastrophic event, District employees will be prepared to mobilize to respond to emergent issues.
- Distribution system repairs will be prioritized to best meet critical needs, including water for firefighting, and health and safety needs.
- A portion of the available potable supply will be reserved for drinking-water purposes in the event of prolonged interruption.
- In the event of distribution system failure, a clear message for timely information dissemination to the public will be developed that includes the nature of the catastrophic event, status of the distribution system, water use prohibitions, allowable water uses, potential need to boil drinking water prior to consumption, and location and availability of emergency drinking water.

In 2026, VCMWD will complete a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) update in accordance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018. The purpose of the RRA and ERP is to meet the AWIA compliance requirements and plan for long-term resilience of VCMWD's infrastructure. The

RRA will assess VCMWD's water system to identify critical assets and processes that may be vulnerable to human and natural hazards and to identify measures that can be taken to reduce risk and enhance resilience from service disruption for the benefit of customers. The RRA identifies and characterizes both infrastructure-specific and system-wide vulnerabilities and threats and quantifies the consequences of disruption. The RRA also identifies various options (and constraints) in addressing and mitigating risk. The RRA, is conjunction with the ERP, charts a course for water system resilience. The RRA also provides various recommendations to increase the reliability of VCMWD's system. Since critical pieces of infrastructure and specific vulnerabilities are detailed in the RRA and ERP, the contents of the document are confidential and for use by VCMWD's staff only. However, VCMWD can confirm that these plans meet the requirements set forth by AWIA and evaluate seismic risks and mitigation actions to VCMWD's infrastructure.

1.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

VCMWD last certified with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that their RRA was compliant with all AWIA requirements on June 30, 2021, and will certify their ERP on December 31, 2021, meeting all federal deadlines. Prior to AWIA certification, the District also performed a Seismic Vulnerability Study. This separate analysis identified seismic hazard information, provided an assessment of the seismic resilience of the water system, and made mitigation recommendations necessary for the development of an ERP. The RRA, ERP, and Seismic Vulnerability Study all contain confidential information related to infrastructure risk and response measures and therefore are used as an internal document only and located at VCMWD. Last, San Diego County's 2023 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan also addresses risk assessment and mitigation for multiple emergency types that create water supply interruptions; this can be found at: www.sandiegocounty.gov

1.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Measuring reductions in water use is part of regular procedures, whether under normal or water shortage conditions. Water is introduced into the distribution system in response to customer demand and is tracked monthly as an indicator of overall demand. VCMWD's billing system provides standardized reports on monthly-metered sales by bill code, as well as customized reports for specific areas of analysis.

Under water shortage conditions, savings are measured in comparison to what is considered to be a normal-year demand (i.e., current customer base with approximately average rainfall), or in reference to a specific base year, as may be dictated by statewide requirements.

Estimates of the effectiveness of these actions are included in **Table 2**. It is expected that response action effectiveness is also a result of successful communication and outreach efforts. In general, the effectiveness of each reduction action can vary significantly. It is also difficult to assess the effectiveness of each activity separately, as VCMWD implements several activities at once. For the purpose of WSCP implementation, it is assumed that the upper end of the gap reduction is based on the use of multiple demand-reduction actions in a stage. For example, if all shortage level stage 1 actions by VCMWD were implemented, a reduction of 5% or more in the shortage gap is estimated. However, this estimation could be higher based on local conditions and public outreach.

Reductions in the shortage gap for stages 2 to 6 assume that all measures in the previous stage(s) are implemented and those savings are counted toward the total reduction in the shortage gap. For example, in WSCP stage 4, VCMWD may limit irrigation to specific days, and this measure, along with all demand reduction measures in stages 1, 2, and 3, is estimated to reduce the shortage gap by up to 40%.

1.5 Communication Protocols

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(5) and describes the communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, and state and local officials of any current or predicted water shortages. This WSCP includes a staged plan to communicate the declaration of a shortage stage, inform restrictions, and provide updates during a water shortage emergency.

The Water Authority and its 22-member agencies, including VCMWD, conduct communications and outreach about water supplies and water use efficiency as an ongoing activity under normal supply conditions. However, proactive and effective communication between water utilities, the public, government officials, and other key stakeholders becomes even more important if procurement conditions become abnormal and the Water Authority needs to enable the WSCP. **Section 9** of the Water Authority WSCP describes the basic communications plan needed to help the Water Authority successfully convey crucial information during all stages of the WSCP (San Diego County Water Authority, 2025).

VCMWD aims to strongly follow the lead of:

Coordination

During droughts or other times of limited supply that activate the WSCP, the Water Authority will establish more frequent schedules of updates, reports, or discussions at all levels to ensure that Water Authority outreach messages and tactics stay in sync with the changing needs of member agencies and their customers. VCMWD will strive for this same coordination between affected cities and counties surrounding its service area. The schedule and timing of these updates may adjust periodically to reflect evolving water shortage conditions or other factors.

Key Audiences

The Water Authority's Public Affairs staff will coordinate closely with member agencies, including VCMWD, and solicit feedback from stakeholders as needed to ensure that outreach efforts are reaching key audiences.

Communication Objectives

Messaging will be based on the communication objective, including:

- Motivating water users to increase conservation immediately in ways that are consistent with any permanent and/or mandated actions called for at the current level of the WSCP.
- Raising awareness and understanding of drought, regulatory, or other conditions affecting water supplies and the need for increased conservation.
- Lower supply shortage stage having demonstrated the effectiveness and value of conservation actions and water supply reliability investments in minimizing impacts on the region's economy and quality of life.

Flexibility and Adaptability

In general, this communication plan is flexible and adaptable because of the many variables that can impact the effectiveness of this plan, including shortage level, the specific supply or regulatory circumstances driving that activation, budget availability, seasonal conditions, and other factors. Because of these potential variations, this communication plan does not dictate every strategy and tactic or the scale of resources that needs to be applied regionally at each level of the WSCP. Rather, this plan includes recommended strategies and tactics that generally match the needs associated with the escalating levels. This is intended to give the Water Authority's Board and management the flexibility to apply tailored communication approaches that best fit the specific goals of the Water Authority and its member agencies at any given point, as well as the agility to react quickly to any changes in conditions.

This WSCP includes a staged plan to outline and provide guidance for efficient communication of declaration of a shortage stage, inform restrictions, and provide updates during a water shortage emergency, shown in **Table 3**.

Note that not all the mechanisms listed will be performed by VCMWD; some could be performed by the Water Authority as part of their communication protocols.

Table 4. Communication Protocol During Water Shortage Conditions

STAGE	ACTION
1	Coordinate with Water Authority for clear, consistent, and understandable messages
1	Information posted on the VCMWD's website
1	Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, and Nextdoor)
1	News conference or other event to announce/explain change in WSCP level or general water conservation tactics
1	Modify school assembly program content to include messages about need for increased voluntary conservation.
1	Information included in utility bill inserts on a regular basis
1	Promotion of rebates and water conservation services.
2	Letters, postcards, and fliers mailed to residents and businesses impacted by water use regulations.
2	Targeted outreach and technical assistance to highest water users in each classification.
3	Engage Board members and provide them with resources to share with constituents.
3	Increased paid advertising – print, online, radio, TV, streaming, social media, etc.
3	Messaging printed directly on utility bills.
3	Press releases to local media (online and print newspapers, TV, radio, etc.).
4	Increased paid advertising – print, online, radio, TV, streaming, social media, movie theatres, buses, etc.
4	Assemble and promote the speaker's bureau for water shortage presentations for neighborhood groups, gardening clubs, HOAs, churches, senior centers, neighborhood associations, business associations, community groups, property management companies, etc.
5/6	Increased coordination with the local landscaping industry including water shortage information in their newsletters, publications, and facilities: local wholesale and retail nurseries, and irrigation supply stores.
5/6	Signage posted at nurseries and irrigation supply stores.
5/6	Outreach materials and drought notices mailed to the hospitality industry including restaurants and lodging.

Note:

1. If a water shortage progresses through multiple stages all measures in the previous stage(s) are implemented in addition to current stage actions.

1.6 Compliance and Enforcement

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6) and describes the compliance and enforcement provisions. All of the restrictions and prohibitions on end uses are associated with enforcement measures as outlined below. This system is based on the progressive number of violations of the user. In all cases, the first violation is a warning that is not accompanied by a monetary penalty to allow the user to become aware of the prohibition and to allow VCMWD to document that the user is aware of the prohibition. As an alternative, VCMWD may install flow restrictors or discontinue water service at any time. The fines for each violation at varying supply shortage stages are noted below in **Table 4.** Penalties for water wastage are based on VCMWD **[Ordinance Number]**,, Article 230 (**Attachment 1**).

Table 5. Penalties for Water Wastage

		PENALTY PER CURRENT SUPPLY SHORTAGE LEVEL[1]					
VIOLATION	**PERMANANT**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
First	Written Warning						
Second		$25	$50	$100	$200	$400	
Third		$50	$100	$200	$400	$800	
Fourth[2 &3]		$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	
Fifth[2,4&5]		$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	
Continuing[6]		$50	$100	$200	$400	$800	

Notes:

1. Penalty amount is placed on water bill
2. Penalty is in addition to installation of a flow restriction of 5 gallons per minute for 120 hours (5 days) in which the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor
3. Penalty in addition to flow restriction imposed and sustained to 5 gallons per minute until disposition of complaint, and the customer will be charged for the installation and removal of the flow restrictor.
4. Complaint filed with the County of San Diego District Attorney's office.

Per day penalty

1.7 Legal Authorities

VCMWD has the legal authority to implement and enforce its WSCP. California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and CWC Section 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 Section 375 provides the VCMWD with the statutory authority to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions, and CWC Sections 350 et seq. authorize VCMWD to declare a water shortage emergency and impose water conservation measures when it is determined that the VCMWD may not be able to satisfy ordinary demands without depleting supplies to an insufficient level.

If necessary, the VCMWD shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. Once having declared a water shortage, the VCMWD is provided with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage. For example, CWC section 375(a) provides the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity."

Water Code Section 375(a). CWC Section 375(b) grants the District with the authority to set prices to encourage water conservation.

Under California law, including CWC Chapter 3.3 and Chapter 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, VCMWD is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP and in VCMWD's Article 230, *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program*. In water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of VCMWD and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions as outlined in this WSCP and VCMWD's Article 230, *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program.*

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 [commencing with Section 8550] of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the State will defer to the implementation of locally adopted WSCPs to the extent it is practicable.

VCMWD has the legal authority to declare a water shortage and implement the actions outlined in this WSCP to restrict water use and prohibit water waste for all uses that are not necessary to sustain public health, sanitation, and fire protection under (**Attachment 1**)**.** Article 230 was updated in conjunction with this WSCP to update to the six standard shortage levels to better align with the Water Authority WSCP. A complete copy of Article 230, *Water Use Efficiency and Drought Response Program*, adopted [Adoption Date], is posted on VCMWD's website at www.vcmwd.org, located under "Our District," "Documents," and "Administrative Code." A complete copy of Article 230 can also be obtained by calling the District directly at 760-735-4500. The implementation of **[Ordinance Number]**, is in place and ongoing at all times.

VCMWD will coordinate with any city or county, including the following listed, within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558):

- San Diego County
- City of Escondido
- San Diego County Water Authority

1.8 Financial Consequences of the WSCP

In accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6), this section describes the financial consequences of implementing the WSCP and potential mitigation strategies. The following is a discussion of the impacts of the various measures employed in the VCMWD's WSCP on revenues and expenditures of the District.

In general, revenue impacts specified in the WSCP would be offset with a combination of the following:

- An increase in water commodity and service charges;
- A reduction in annual operating expenses;
- Reserves currently earmarked for long-range capital; and/or

- General tax fund revenues currently earmarked for future capital improvements.

It is anticipated that of the above-listed items, the diverting of general tax and water availability/standby revenues would be the least disruptive. The methods used to mitigate revenue/expenditure impacts are discussed below.

1.8.1 Drought Rate Structures and Surcharges

Prior to implementing drought rates, staff would analyze rate structure options to offset potential losses in revenue associated with reduced sales. To be effective, the rate structure must address the impact on water sales revenues.

Impact of Quantity of Water Sales on Revenue

Approximately 67% of the revenue collected by the District is utilized to purchase water from the Water Authority and for power for pumping from San Diego Gas & Electric. Consequently, a reduction in water deliveries should cause a direct and proportionate reduction in those expenses. A significant portion of revenue needed to fund local operation costs comes from noncommodity-based sources, such as taxes, monthly meter installation charges, investment, and other water operating revenues. Consequently, the associated reduction in commodity-based revenues generated to cover local O&M costs would be offset by a combination of budget reductions; expense deferrals, including some noncritical CIP projects; draws on operating reserves; and rate adjustments. [Update with current FY financial data prior to adoption.]

[Update with current fiscal year water sales revenue, volume sold, rate history, meter service charges, and active meter count prior to adoption.]

Impact on Customer Bill

Initially, the only impact on the customer's bill would come if the customer exceeded the allowed usage levels and incurred a violation. If the shortage extended beyond one to two full years, and all reasonable short-term spending adjustments had been exhausted and prudent draws on reserves had been made, rates would then have to be adjusted by the percentage necessary to offset short-term revenue deficits.

Impacts on Water Supplier of Higher Rates and Penalties

Given the very high percentage of costs being associated with variable wholesale water costs and power costs, the fact that nearly 57% of the revenue needed to supply local needs comes from noncommodity-based sources, and the ability of the agency to defer various CIP expenditures if need be, the short-term (1 to 2 years) impact on the agency would be very manageable. If the water supply reduction were to become a long-term condition (beyond 3 years), adjustments would be made in the operational and staffing levels as well as in the rate structure.

District Staff Time Required for Cost Recovery Reviews

In the short term, cost recovery would not be a significant issue, as budget adjustments and draws on reserves established specifically for such purposes would cover the short-term revenue reductions. If the conditions were long-term, more permanent adjustments in operational and staffing levels as well as the rate structure would have to reviewed and evaluated.

Impact of Quantity of Water Sales on Expenditures

To be effective, the rate structure must address the impact of water sales on expenditures. Given the mix of costs associated with wholesale water and power purchases and fixed versus variable revenues for local costs, the actual short-term impact associated with the loss of sales is minimal. A significant portion of commodity-based water and power revenue is directed to cover wholesale purchase costs, so a reduction in total commodity-based revenues is not a dollar-for-dollar reduction in revenues needed for local, nonvariable expenses. Short-term impacts could be offset with budget adjustments, moderate

CIP deferrals, and draws on existing reserves, with rate adjustments implemented as needed to offset any revenue losses. [Update with current FY expenditure data prior to adoption.]

Impact of Increased Staff/Salaries/Overtime

Existing staff would be reassigned to perform the functions required to implement and enforce mandatory use provisions and rate features needed to reduce consumption.

Increased Costs of New Supplies, Transfers, or Exchanges

New supplies would be secured by wholesale suppliers, and the cost would be melded into the overall wholesale cost. It is anticipated that the wholesale costs could be increased by as much 25% overall to secure additional supplies, which would be passed through to agency retail customers.

Changing the Rate Structure

Given the mix of wholesale and power costs and commodity- and noncommodity-based revenues for local nonvariable costs, the changes in rates to offset significant reductions in available water supplies would be minimal. Given the mix of wholesale water and power expenditures, noncommodity revenues needed to cover local fixed costs, the availability of reserves, and the flexibility to adjust CIP expenditures, the following impact would be anticipated: short-term (one- to two-year) impacts would be nonexistent to negligible, midterm (three-year) impacts would be moderate, and long-term impacts (beyond three years) would be moderate and incremental.

1.8.2 Cost of Compliance

To ensure that VCMWD customers comply with **[Ordinance Number]**, and CWC Chapter 3.3 (Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought), VCMWD anticipates reduced revenue while implementing the WSCP because of decreased water use by its customers and additional costs associated with implementing water use restrictions and associated reduction actions. The incurred cost may vary depending on the shortage stage and duration of the water shortage emergency. The cost of compliance may be tracked when a shortage is declared. VCMWD may track the staff time and resources used to implement the WSCP, including reduced revenue, implementation and enforcement of shortage response actions, and communication and outreach efforts.

1.8.3 Use of Financial Reserves

There are operating and CIP reserves that are established, funded, and available for use as intended. In the short term, the use of these reserves would have no impact on the rate payers or the agency. In the long term, rates would be raised to replenish the reserves.

1.9 Monitoring and Reporting

This section is in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(9) and describes the reporting requirements and monitoring procedures used to implement the WSCP and track and evaluate the response action effectives. As described in Section 8.2, VCMWD intends to track its supplies and project demands on an annual basis, and if the supply conditions described in **Table 1** are projected, VCMWD will enact their WSCP. Monitoring demands is essential to ensure that the WSCP response actions are adequately meeting reductions and decreasing the supply/demand gap. This will help analyze the effectiveness of the WSCP or identify the need to activate additional response actions.

The water savings from implementation of the WSCP will be determined based on monthly production reports which will be compared to the supply from previous months, the same period of the previous year, and/or the allocation. At first, the cumulative consumption for the various sectors (e.g., residential and commercial) will be

evaluated for reaching the target demand-reduction level. Then, if needed, individual accounts will be monitored. Weather and other possible influences may be accounted for in the evaluation.

VCMWD is also required to submit the Urban Water Supplier Monthly Water Conservation Report, pursuant to the State Water Resources Control Board's monthly reporting requirements. In general, VCMWD reports the WSCP shortage stage, the total potable-water production, prior-year same-month production, demand for several water uses, enforcement actions, compliance issues, and response actions. VCMWD will continue to report this information and will integrate this process into their WSCP Annual Assessment process. In addition, to assist the Water Authority with its reporting, VCMWD will provide monthly total water use data and other information in a timely manner upon request of the General Manager.

1.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

This section is consistent with CWC Section 10632(a)(10). The WSCP is best prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. VCMWD will use the results obtained from the monitoring and reporting program to evaluate any needs for revisions. VCMWD intends to use this WSCP as an adaptive management plan to respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. The WSCP is used to provide guidance to the Board, staff, and public by identifying response actions to allow for efficient management of any water shortage with predictability and accountability. To maintain a useful and efficient standard of practice in water shortage conditions, the requirements, criteria, and response actions need to be continually evaluated and improved upon to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate and that the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. Potential changes to the WSCP that would warrant an update include, but are not limited to, any changes to shortage-level triggers, changes to the shortage stage structure, and/or changes to the response actions. Any prospective changes to the WSCP would need to be presented at a public hearing, and staff would obtain any comments and adopt the updated WSCP. The steps to formally amend the WSCP are discussed in **Section 1.12**.

> Potential refinements will be documented and integrated into the next WSCP update. If new response actions are identified by the staff or public, these could be advertised as voluntary actions until they are formally adopted as mandatory.

1.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

CWC Section 10623(b) requires suppliers 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. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use or be able to use recycled water, whereas pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety considerations, so limitations to pools and spas may require different considerations from those of non-pool or non-spa water features. Under permanent water supply conditions, recirculated water must be used to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features. At level 4 conditions, filling or refilling of ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a level 4 condition.

1.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

This section is consistent with CWC Section 10632(a)(c). Because the WSCP is a stand-alone document that can be updated as needed, **Table 5** describes the general steps to adopt and submit an updated or amended WSCP.

This 2025 WSCP was presented for adoption to VCMWD's Board at the **[Board Meeting Date]**, public board meeting. Notifications were sent to the City of Escondido, County of San Diego, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Rainbow Municipal Water District, Vallecitos Municipal Water District, Yuima Municipal Water District and the Water Authority. To comply with the notice to the public, VCMWD published notices in the local newspaper two weeks in advance, with five days between publications. Copies of the 60-day notices and public hearing newspaper notices are provided in **Attachment 2**. The WSCP was also made available two weeks in advance of the public hearing.

The WSCP was formally adopted on **[Adoption Date]**, by VCMWD's Board by **[Resolution Number]**, included in **Attachment 3**. The WSCP was made available to all staff, customers, and any affected cities, counties, or other members of the public at the VCMWD office and online within 30 days of the adoption date.

The WSCP was submitted to DWR via the WUEdata portal at the same time as the 2025 UWMP, but no later than July 1, 2026. Hard copies of the 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP were submitted to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. Electronic and/or hard copies were provided to all cities and counties within VCMWD's service area within 30 days of adoption.

Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, VCMWD will make any amendments in its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR. If VCMWD revises its WSCP after the UWMP is approved by the DWR, an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

Table 6. Steps to Adopt, Submit and Implement the WSCP

STEP	TASK	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME
1	Notice to cities and counties	Notify cities and counties within the service area that the WSCP is being updated. It is recommended that the notice includes: • Time and place of public hearing. • Location of the draft Plan, latest revision schedule, and contact information of the Plan preparer.	At least 60 days before public hearing. * If desired, advance notices can be issued without providing time and place of public hearing.
2	Publish Plan	Publish the draft WSCP in advance of public hearing meeting (http://www.vcmwd.org/)	At least 2 weeks before public hearing.
3	Notice to the public	Publish two notifications of the public hearing in a local newspaper notice at least once a week for two consecutive weeks, with at least 5 days between publications. This notice must include: • Time and place of hearing. • Location of the draft WSCP.	At least 2 weeks before public hearing. * Include a copy of public notices in plan.
4	Public hearing and optional adoption	Host at least one public hearing before adopting the WSCP to: • Allow for community input. • Consider the economic impacts for complying with the Plan.	Public hearing date * Adoption can be combined as long as public hearing is on the agenda before adoption
5	Adoption	Before submitting the WSCP to DWR, the WSCP must be formally adopted by the governing body. An adoption resolution must be included, as an attachment or as a web address indicating where the adoption resolution can be found online.	At public hearing or at a later meeting. *The WSCP can be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.
6	Plan submittal	Submit the adopted or amended WSCP via the WUE Data Portal within 30 days of adoption or by July 1, if updated with the UWMP five-year cycle.	Within 30 days of adoption or by July 1st, whichever comes first.
7	Plan availability	Submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted WSCP to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. California State Library Government Publications Section Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans P.O. Box 942837 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001 Provide a copy (hardcopy or electronic) of the adopted WSCP to any cities and counties within the service area. Make the WSCP available to the public by posting the Plan on website or making a hardcopy available for public review during normal business hours.	Within 30 days after adoption
9	Other - Notification to Public Utilities Commission	For water suppliers regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) submit UWMP and WSCP as part of the general rate case filing.	

Resources and References

American Water Works Association. (2019). *Manual of Water Supply Practices, Drought Preparedness and Response.*

San Diego County Water Authority. (2025). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan.*

San Diego County Water Authority. (2025). *2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.*

State of California Department of Water Resources. (2026). *Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025.*

Hoch Consulting. (2025). *VCMWD 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.*

Attachment 1: VCMWD Ordinance

[Ordinance 2026-XX] Article 230

Attachment 2: WSCP 60-Day and Public Hearing Notices

Attachment 3: WSCP Adoption Resolution

APPENDIX G: PUBLIC HEARING NOTICES

APPENDIX H: DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 2 – Check 2-1

Submittal Table 2-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 2-1

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)			No
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA3710026	Valley Center Municipal Water District	11,853	14,724
	Total	11,853	14,724
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-2

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 2-2

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select One or Both	**Type of Plan**		**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-3

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 2-3

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 2-4

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
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
Add additional rows as needed
San Diego County Water Authority
NOTES:

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 3

Submittal Table 3-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 3-2

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	30,099	31,094	32,524	33,391	34,258	34,395
NOTES:						

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 4

Submittal Table 4-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 4-1

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	4,685
Multi-Family		Potable	307
Commercial		Potable	803
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	11
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Rincon & USBR Exchange	Potable	178
Agricultural		Potable	7,945
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	840
Other (optional)	Recyled Water	Non-Potable	141
		Subtotal Potable	14769.914
		Subtotal Non-Potable	140.69
		Total	14,911
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES: During UWUO customer class identification, the District found that many CII customers billed under the CII classification should have been billed under other customer classes (SF, MF, or Ag). Moving forward, the District will update its classification practices so that all customers are billed and classified correctly. Actual 2025 water use by customer class, reflecting these prior misclassifications, is shown in Table 4-1.			

Submittal Table 4-2

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 4-2

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water - Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (opt) (AF)
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	4,488	4,702	4,917	5,131	5,346
Multi-Family		Potable	284	273	262	251	239
Commercial		Potable	851	918	986	1,054	1,122
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	10	10	10	10	10
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Rincon & USBR Exchange	Potable	113	113	113	113	113
Agricultural		Potable	6,942	5,906	5,024	4,274	3,636
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	750	725	700	700	700
Other (optional)	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	250	275	350	440	500
		Subtotal Potable	13,438	12,648	12,012	11,533	11,166
		Subtotal Non-Potable	250	275	350	440	500
		Total	13,688	12,923	12,362	11,973	11,666
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table							
NOTES: Due to the customer class misclassifications identified during UWUO compliance review, projected demands presented throughout this UWMP may show significant variations from current and future conditions. Historical customer data used to develop these projections reflects prior misclassification of CII customers who should have been billed under other customer classes (SF, MF, or Ag). Projected demands by customer class, based on this historical data, are shown in Table 4-2.							

Submittal Table 4-3

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 4-3

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. **OPTIONAL** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	4.2.4
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
OPTIONAL If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found. (An example is included in Appendix K.)	
NOTES: Actual water use by customer class reflects prior misclassifications (Table 4-1); projected demands may vary from future conditions as a result (Table 4-2).	

Submittal Table 4-5

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 4-5

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
	CY 2020	Yes
	CY 2021	Yes
	CY 2022	Yes
	CY 2023	Yes
	FY 23/24	Yes
	FY 24/25	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 4-6

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 4-7

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

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss			State Water Board Standard	Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audi			
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA3710026	Yes	1448.4	Gallons per Mile per Day (GPMD)	353	355	897.8	59.7	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	10597	484.6	40.8

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

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

NOTES:

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 5

Submittal Table 5-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 5-1

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	1415	556	Yes		NA
DWR NOTES: **Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD** will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies. **Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020** see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance. NA=Not Applicable						
NOTES:						

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 6

Submittal Table 6-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Not Included

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Water Type (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
		Total	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES							

Submittal Table 6-2

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-1

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 Water Code Section 10633(a)				
☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
Valley Center Municipal Water District	Metered	313	Lower Moosa Canyon Recl Facil, Place ID 237543	Yes
Valley Center Municipal Water District	Metered	142	Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		455		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance**. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 6-3

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-2

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025
Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐ **Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.**
Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Lower Moosa Canyon Recl Facil, Place ID 237543	No	313	313		-		-	Secondary, Undisinfected	326		0		0	
Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility, Place ID 272975	No	142	142	Tertiary	141		-				0		0	
Total		455	455		141		0		326		0		0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requrement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:
Effluent discharge to percolation ponds.

Submittal Table 6-4

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-3

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area **Water Code Section 10633 (c)(e)**										
☐	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.									
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :			Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :			Valley Center Municipal Water District							
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume) Include units (OPTIONAL) :			0							
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :			NA							
Use Type **Drop down list**	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable		140.69	250	275	350	440	500	141-500	
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance.** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table. **Potential recycled water use** - a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative. **Multiple Producers:** If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.										
NOTES:										

Submittal Table 6-5

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-4

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10633 (e)		
☐	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Golf course irrigation	222	141
Total	222	141
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3 **Additional Guidance.** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 6-6

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-5

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633 (f)			
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Woods Valley Ranch WRF Phase III Expansion	Includes expansion of WVRWRF, additional season storage and installation of recycled water transmission main improvements to provide addition capacity.	2030	224
		Total (AF)	224
		Unit Conversion to AF	224
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure** (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations. **The unit conversion to Acre Feet** addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.			
Notes: Following the expansion, the WVRWRF is expected to have an average day wastewater demand of 475,000 gallons per day or 532 AF. The current treatment capacity of the WVRWRF is 275,000 gallons per day or 308 AF.			

Submittal Table 6-7

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-6

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs Water Code Section 10631 (f)							
☑	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Procees to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop Down list**	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					(AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 6-8

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-7

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10631 (b)				
Water Supply		**2025**		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Water Type** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop Down list**	**Actual Volume**	**Total Entitlement** (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below
			(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rules as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water		Potable	14,869	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	141	
		Subtotal Potable	14,869	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	141	0
		Total	15,010	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Total Entitlement:** e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 6-8DS

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Not Included

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 6-8DS: Source Water Desalination by Urban Water Supplier											
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not reduce salinity in either groundwater or surface water prior to distribution.										
Desalination Facility **Drop Down list**	Plant Capacity	Intake Type **Drop down list**	Source Water Type **Drop down list**	Influent TDS	Brine Discharge **Drop down list**	Volume of Water Desalinated					Name(s) of Agencies that Receive this Water
						2021 (AF)	**2022** (AF)	**2023** (AF)	**2024** (AF)	**2025** (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed											
					Total	0	0	0	0	0	
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submital Table 2-3. This table identifies the units of measure reported											
NOTES:											

Submittal Table 6-9

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-8

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

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool			Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Purchased or Imported Water	San Diego County Water Authority	Potable	13,438		12,648		12,012		11,533		11,166	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	250		275		350		440		500	
		Subtotal Potable	13,438	0	12,648	0	12,012	0	11,533	0	11,166	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	250	0	275	0	350	0	440	0	500	0
		Total	13,688	0	12,923	0	12,362	0	11,973	0	11,666	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES – Energy (O)

Submittal Table O-1B

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-9

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH				
Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		14,724	-	14,724
Energy Consumed (kWh)		6,313,556	-	6,313,556
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		1,316	-	1,316
DWR NOTES: **Total Utility:** The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.				
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0				
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Data reported in the table was utilized from billing and usage reports for potable water and the potable water system including pump stations,				
Narrative:				
Within the potable water system energy is consumed through the delivery of potable water from the wholesale supplier (San Diego County Water Authority) to Valley Center Municipal Water District users. The potable water system does not use energy for treatment or storage of potable water. No energy is produced in the water system.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table O-2

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 6-10

Optional Submittal Table O-2: Recommended Energy Reporting - WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER					
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control			
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025				
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No	Water Management Process			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	Collection / Conveyance	Treatment	Discharge / Distribution	Total
Volume of Wastewater Entering Process (volume units selected above)		458.3843536	458.3843536	0	916.7687072
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)		174126.4	696505.6	0	870632
Wastewater Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		1165.8	4663.1	0.0	2914.5
Volume of Recycled Water Entering Process (volume units selected above)					0
Recycled Water Energy Consumed (kWh)					0
Recycled Water Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy related to recycled water and wastewater operations					
0	kWh				
Data Quality (drop down)					
Combination of Estimates and Metered Data					
Data Quality Narrative:					
Data reported in the table was collected from billing and usage reports for wastewater collection and treatment. The total energy usage was split, allocating 20% of energy usage for collection and 80% of energy usage for treatment.					
Narrative:					
Within the wastewater system, energy is consumed through the collection and treatment of wastewater utilizing pumps located within the Woods Valley Ranch Water Reclamation Facility. Recycled water produced for irrigation is distributed through a dedicated system owned and operated by the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. Recycled water produced for discharge into the percolation ponds is transferred via gravity lines, therefore using minimal to no energy.					
NOTES:					

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 7

Submittal Table 7-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 7-1

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats ☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP] Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available AF	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2025	14724.314	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	17683	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	24141	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	26090	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	27370	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	28082	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	24511	100%
DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 7-2

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 7-2

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	13,688	12,923	12,362	11,973	11,666
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	13,688	12,923	12,362	11,973	11,666
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	13,438	12,648	12,012	11,533	11,166
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	13,438	12,648	12,012	11,533	11,166
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
NOTES:					

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison - NON-POTABLE					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	250	275	350	440	500
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	250	275	350	440	500
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 7-3

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals	18,112	17,213	16,565	16,102	15,756
Use totals	18,112	17,213	16,565	16,102	15,756
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals	17,862	16,938	16,215	15,662	15,256
Use totals	17,862	16,938	16,215	15,662	15,256
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the					
NOTES					

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison - NON-POTABLE					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals	250	275	350	440	500
Use totals	250	275	350	440	500
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the					
NOTES					

Submittal Table 7-4

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 7-4

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
First year	Supply totals	13,605	12,778	12,083	11,579	11,206
	Use totals	13,605	12,778	12,083	11,579	11,206
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	13,741	12,906	12,204	11,695	11,318
	Use totals	13,741	12,906	12,204	11,695	11,318
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	13,878	13,035	12,326	11,812	11,431
	Use totals	13,878	13,035	12,326	11,812	11,431
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	14,017	13,165	12,449	11,930	11,546
	Use totals	14,017	13,165	12,449	11,930	11,546
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	14,157	13,297	12,573	12,049	11,661
	Use totals	14,157	13,297	12,573	12,049	11,661
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
First year	Supply totals	13,430	12,522	11,789	11,206	10,751
	Use totals	13,430	12,522	11,789	11,206	10,751
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	13,564	12,647	11,907	11,318	10,859
	Use totals	13,564	12,647	11,907	11,318	10,859
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	13,700	12,773	12,026	11,432	10,967
	Use totals	13,700	12,773	12,026	11,432	10,967
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	13,837	12,901	12,146	11,546	11,077
	Use totals	13,837	12,901	12,146	11,546	11,077
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	13,975	13,030	12,268	11,661	11,188
	Use totals	13,975	13,030	12,268	11,661	11,188
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison - NON-POTABLE						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
First year	Supply totals	175	256	294	373	455
	Use totals	175	256	294	373	455
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	177	259	297	376	460
	Use totals	177	259	297	376	460
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	179	261	300	380	464
	Use totals	179	261	300	380	464
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	180	264	303	384	469
	Use totals	180	264	303	384	469
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals					
	Use totals					
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	182	267	306	388	473
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	182	267	306	388	473
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	364	533	611	775	947
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 7-5

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 7-5

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)		
2026		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	16,203
Total Supplies	(AF)	16,203
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2027		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	17,541
Total Supplies	(AF)	17,541
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2028		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	19,176
Total Supplies	(AF)	19,176
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2029		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	21,257
Total Supplies	(AF)	21,257
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2030		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	23,635
Total Supplies	(AF)	23,635
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment - POTABLE		
2026		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	16,050
Total Supplies	(AF)	16,050
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2027		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	17,375
Total Supplies	(AF)	17,375
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2028		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	18,994
Total Supplies	(AF)	18,994
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2029		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	21,056
Total Supplies	(AF)	21,056
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2030		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	23,412
Total Supplies	(AF)	23,412
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment - NON-POTABLE		
2026		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	153
Total Supplies	(AF)	153
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2027		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	166
Total Supplies	(AF)	166
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2028		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	182
Total Supplies	(AF)	182
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2029		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	201
Total Supplies	(AF)	201
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2030		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	224
Total Supplies	(AF)	224
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 8 - Not done – Need double check

Submittal Table 8-1

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 8-1

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-2

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 8-2

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: Valley Center MWD purchases all potable water from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). Supply augmentation measures are implemented at the wholesale level by SDCWA and reflected in SDCWA's UWMP. The District does not independently activate augmentation actions during shortage levels.				

Submittal Table 8-3

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 8-3

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0-5%	Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is permitted at any time when ais used. This section shall not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-1%	Use a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or bucket to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0-1%	Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.	Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0-1%	Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.	Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0-1%	Hotels, motels, time shares and resort facilities and other commercial lodging establishments should offer guests the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including the Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within three (3) days of notification by the District of a suspected or actual leak unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Other	Percentage	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and economically feasible.	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District; provided however, that landscape irrigation systems using weather efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment and stream rotor sprinklers are not subject to the ten minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-1%	Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 230.6 (b)(3), on the same schedule set forth in Section 230.6 (b)(3) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1%	Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features unless recycled water is used.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for three (3) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes

3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-5%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.7(b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.7(b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0-1%	Not washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that re-circulate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Repairing all leaks within two (2) days of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person using any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
3	Other	Percentage	0-1%	Using recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes as defined in Section 230.2 (a)(1).	Yes
3	Other	Percentage	Varies	Unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager, upon declaration of Level 3, all non PSAWR meters without pre-existing allocations shall be provided an allocation of 10 Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) per equivalent ¾ inch meter, per month for months in the base period for which there is no usage history or a usage history of less than 10 HCF. Such allocation shall be subject to future reductions as determined necessary by the Board of Directors as well as the appeal process provided for in Section 230.14 of Article 230. Water allocations for meters in the PSAWR program shall be based upon water supply reduction plans adopted by the Board for those specific programs.	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code Section 350, et seq., during a Level 3, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager. Only existing and new annexation proposals which can provide to the District additional water resources offsetting the net water demand impact for the specific projects in the annexing area and providing 0.5-acre feet per year of additional supply per unit of development in the annexing area to meet firm Municipal and Industrial demands within the existing District service area will continue to be processed or have applications considered by the District. For the purposes of this subsection, "additional water resources" shall be defined as: ▯ Water resources originating from outside the current service area of the District; ▯ Water resources resulting from financial support from the annexing lands for local water resource development opportunities within the District determined to be available for annexing territories. Local resource development opportunities available for annexing lands shall be identified after first determining the level of local resource development opportunities which may be required to accommodate development on lands currently within the District boundaries.	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0-5%	Limiting residential and commercial landscape irrigation, outside ornamental landscape or turf grass, to before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. only and to no more than ten minutes (10) or fewer per watering station for two (2) or fewer assigned days per week as specified on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the District provided however, that landscape irrigation using a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is not subject to the ten-minute (10) restriction. This does not apply to Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-1%	Watering landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 230.8 (b)(1), on the same schedule set forth in section 230.8 (b)(1) by using a bucket, or hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle or low- volume non-spray irrigation.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1%	Stop filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a drought response level under Ordinance 2021-07.	Yes

4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in the California Water Code §350, et seq., during a Level 4, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an Immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. All new development processing, consisting of the issuance of new statements of ability to serve (PFA/PFC letters, Concept Approvals, or Agency Clearance letters) shall be subject to limitations. Only projects with: a. Existing meter capacity; or b. Those providing substantial evidence that net water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the District through: (1) the development of local water resources or (2) participation in a local or regional net demand offset program, will continue to be processed.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	5-10%	Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless the District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use: • Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 203.8(b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation; • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 230.8(b)(1); • Watering of livestock; • Agricultural Water Use; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Repair all water leaks within one (1) day of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager. This applies to any person in the use of any water provided by the District including Agricultural Water Use.	Yes
5	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Varies	The following shall apply if the District's Board of Directors declares a Water Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 et seq., during a Level 5, unless the water supply shortage is associated with an immediate Emergency as determined by the General Manager: 1. Any and all development and annexation processing with associated direct water usage shall be terminated and no new temporary or permanent potable water meters shall be provided, and no statement of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances: a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or b. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of District.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0-5%	Stop all landscape irrigation as in Section 230.8 (b)(1) except for the following categories of use: • Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated; • Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; • Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of rare animals; • Watering of livestock; and • Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
Notes:					

CA DWR UWMP SUBMITTAL TABLES - CHAPTER 10

Submittal Table 10

Associated 2025 UWMP Table: Table 10-1

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
City of Escondido	Yes	Yes
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Yes	Yes
Rainbow Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
Vallecitos Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
Yuima Municipal Water District	Yes	Yes
San Diego County Water Authority	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
San Diego County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

APPENDIX I: ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS