California Water Service Company

2010 Urban Water Management Plan

Stockton District

ADOPTED

June 2011

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This plan was prepared by the Water Resource Planning Group in California Water Service Company's Engineering Department. Thomas A. Salzano, Water Resources Planning Supervisor, is responsible for the plan's preparation and can be reached at the address and telephone number listed below:

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1 Plan Preparation

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) is an investor-owned public utility supplying water service to 1.7 million Californians through 435,000 connections. Its 24 separate water systems serve 63 communities from Chico in the North to the Palos Verdes Peninsula in Southern California. California Water Service Group, Cal Water's parent company, is also serving communities in Washington, New Mexico, and Hawaii. Rates and operations for districts located in California are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Rates are set separately for each of the systems. Cal Water incorporated in 1926 and has provided water service to the Stockton community since 1927.

1.1 Purpose

California Water Code §10644(a) requires urban water suppliers to file with the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies, a copy of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), no later than 30 days after adoption. All urban water suppliers as defined in Section 10617 (including wholesalers), 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 annually are required to prepare an UWMP.

This UWMP is a foundation document and source of information for a SB 610 Water Supply Assessment and a SB 221 Written Verification of Water Supply. An UWMP also serves as:

- A long-range planning document for water supply
- Source data for development of a regional water plan
- A source document for cities and counties as they prepare their General Plans
- A key component to Integrated Regional Water Management Plans

1.2 Coordination

Cal Water completed a draft of the UWMP for the District on April 1, 2011. The draft was sent to the agencies listed in Table 1.2-1 for review and comment. Copies of the draft plan are available at Cal Water's corporate office in San Jose, and District office for public review and comment.

Table 1.2-1: Coordination with Appropriate Agencies (Table 1)							
Agency	Participated in developing the plan	Commented on the draft	Attended public meetings	Was contacted for assistance	Was sent a copy of the draft plan	Was sent a notice of intention to adopt	Not involved/ No information
City of Stockton			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stockton East Water District	✓			✓	✓	✓	
County of San Joaquin				✓	✓	✓	

Cal Water conducted a formal public meeting to present information on its Stockton District UWMP on May 5, 2011, from 5:30-7:30 p.m. at the following location:

California Water Service Company
Stockton District Customer Service Center
1602 East Lafayette Street
Stockton, CA 95205

Proof of the public meeting is presented in Appendix A.

1.3 Plan Adoption

The deadline for final comments was June 15, 2011. The final plan was adopted by the Vice President of Engineering & Water Quality on June 24, 2011 and was submitted to California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of approval. Appendix A presents a copy of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption. In addition to the resolution, Appendix A also contains the following:

- Any comments received during the public review of this plan.
- Minutes from the public hearing.
- Correspondence between Cal Water and participating agencies.

A copy of the final version of this report will be sent to the agencies listed in Table 1.2-1 and to the California State Library.

1.4 Water Management Tools

Cal Water uses the following water management tools to optimize management of water resources for the District:

- Computerized Hydraulic Model for analysis of various operating conditions within the water distribution network and for planning operational and facility improvements. For smaller systems, a simple model is maintained that only models trunk lines, key sources, and major delivery points.
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that provides information as to how the water system is operating, provides operational control functions, and maintains a historical record of selected data.
- Revenue Management Solutions (RMS) is an information system that Cal Water uses to maintain detailed historical records including the water sales and customer service connections.
- District Report on Production (DROP) is a database that maintains water production data for wells and purchased amounts from wholesale service connections.
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS) that combines multiple sources of information and allows data to be electronically mapped for analysis and understanding of growth and constraints on land development and water use.
- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) provides water quality data for detailed constituent analysis of raw and finished water, determination of compliance with state and federal drinking water standards, and trends in water quality changes.
- Water Supply and Facilities Master Plan for identification of near and long term capital improvement projects for water system facilities and equipment using all of the above tools and Cal Water experience in design and construction.
- Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) is a computerized database system that tracks asset data, assigns and schedules maintenance work orders, and reports on maintenance related activities. A CMMS allows a business to manage maintenance work more effectively and is a stepping stone towards Asset Management (AM).
- Groundwater Level Monitoring Program tracks groundwater fluctuations over time and is used to inform resource management and well maintenance decisions.

1.5 Plan Organization

This plan is organized as described in the following outline. The corresponding provisions of the California Urban Water Management Planning Act are included as references. Tables in this plan have cross-references to the tables as listed in the "Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan" prepared by the California Department of Water Resources.

Section	Table 1.5-1: Plan Organization	Act Provision
Contact Sheet	List of Contact Persons	-
Section 1	Plan Preparation This section describes the requirement and the purpose of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, coordination, plan adoption, schedule, and management tools.	§10620 (d)(2) §10621(a -b) §10635(b) §10642 §10643 §10644 (a) §10645
Section 2	System Description This section describes the District service area and includes area information, population estimate, and climate description.	§10631 (a)
Section 3	System Demands This section describes the water supply projection methodology used to estimate water demands and supply requirements to 2040. It also includes a discussion of SBx7-7 baselines and targets.	§10631 §10608.20(e)
Section 4	System Supplies This section includes a detailed discussion of the water supply sources.	§10631 §10633 §10634
Section 5	Water Supply Reliability and Water Shortage Contingency Planning This section includes a discussion of the water supply reliability and describes the District's planning for water shortages during drought and emergency situations.	§10620 §10631 (d) §10632 §10634 §10635 (a)
Section 6	Demand Management Measures This section describes Cal Water's conservation programs.	§10631
Section 7	Climate Change This section contains a discussion of climate change.	
Section 8	DWR Checklist This section includes the completed DWR UWMP Checklist.	
Appendix A	Resolution To Adopt The Urban Water Management Plan This section includes the following: 1) Resolution 2) Letters to and comments from various agencies 3) Minutes from the public hearing 4) Correspondence between Cal Water and participating agencies	§10621 (b) §10642 §10644 (a)
Appendix B	Service Area Map This appendix includes the service area map of the District as filed with the Public Utilities Commission.	-
Appendix C	Water Supply, Demand, And Projection Worksheets This section includes the spreadsheets used to estimate the water demand for the District.	-

Section	Table 1.5-1: Plan Organization	Act Provision
Appendix D	DWR Groundwater Bulletin 118 Sections from the Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118 are included as reference and provide details of the basin for the District.	§10631 (b)(1-4)
Appendix E	Tariff Rule 14.1 Water Conservation And Rationing Plan, and Local Water Conservation Ordinances This section contains the tariff rule and ordinance for reference.	-
Appendix F	Water Efficient Landscape Guidelines This section contains the Guideline for Water Efficient Landscape that Cal Water uses at its properties, including renovations.	-
Appendix G	Conservation Master Plan This section contains the District's Conservation Master Plan.	§10631 (j)
Appendix H	Groundwater Management Plan This section contains the Management Plan	§10631 (b)(1-4)

1.6 Implementation of Previous UWMP

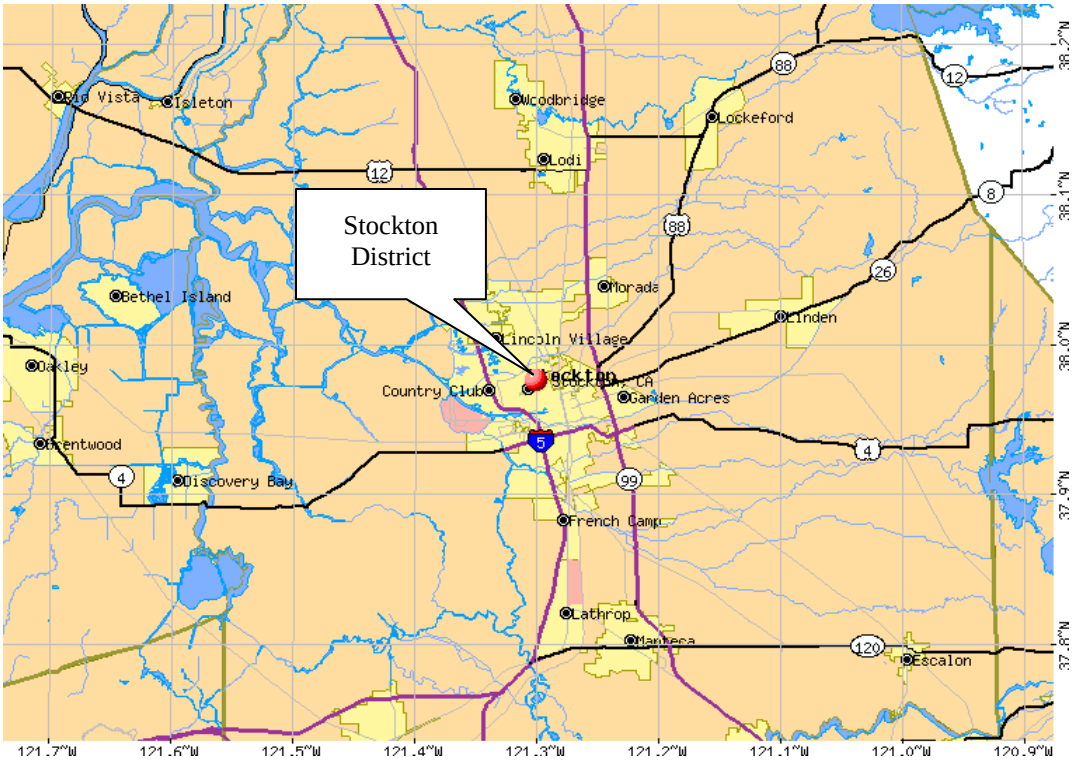
Cal Water will follow the California Water Code and file an UWMP at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero. Since Cal Water operates 24 separate service districts the UWMP for each district has historically been submitted every third year to coincide with its California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) general rate case (GRC) schedule. This method divided the districts into three sets that followed an established three-year schedule. The Plan for Stockton was last submitted as part of the 2007 grouping. Cal Water has since eliminated these groupings and will now file a GRC for all districts every third year and an UWMP every fifth year.

2 System Description

2.1 Service Area Description

The Stockton District is located in San Joaquin County approximately 45 miles south of Sacramento and 62 miles east of San Francisco. The general location of Stockton District is shown in Figure 2.1-1.[1] Situated in the San Joaquin River hydrological region within the Eastern Valley Floor, the District's service area is built upon alluvium of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta.

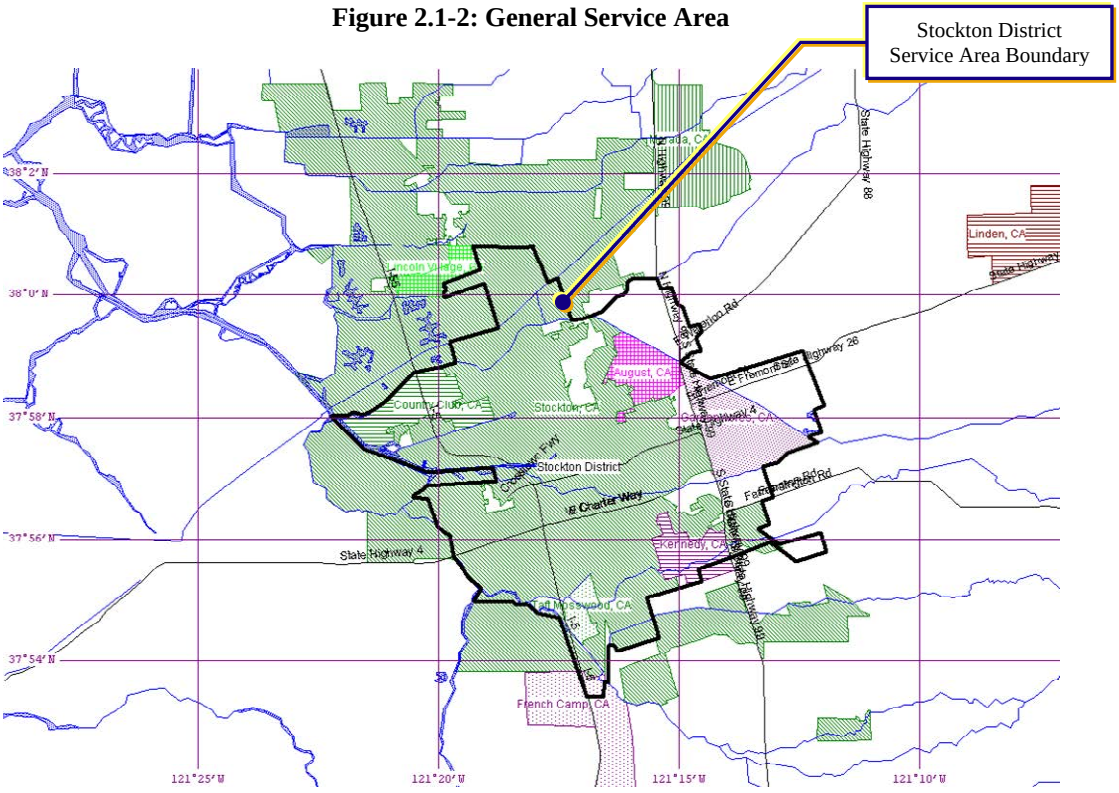
Figure 2.1-1: General Location of Stockton District



[1] http://www.city-data.com/city/Stockton-California.html

The system serves portions of the City of Stockton and adjacent unincorporated San Joaquin County, as shown in Figure 2.1-2. The community of French Camp is south of the District. The City of Stockton Water Department owns and operates water systems to the north, southwest, and southeast of the District. San Joaquin County operates three neighboring water systems: The County Hospital and Sheriff Department system to the south, San Joaquin County Airport system also south, and the County of San Joaquin Lincoln Village system to the north.

Figure 2.1-2: General Service Area

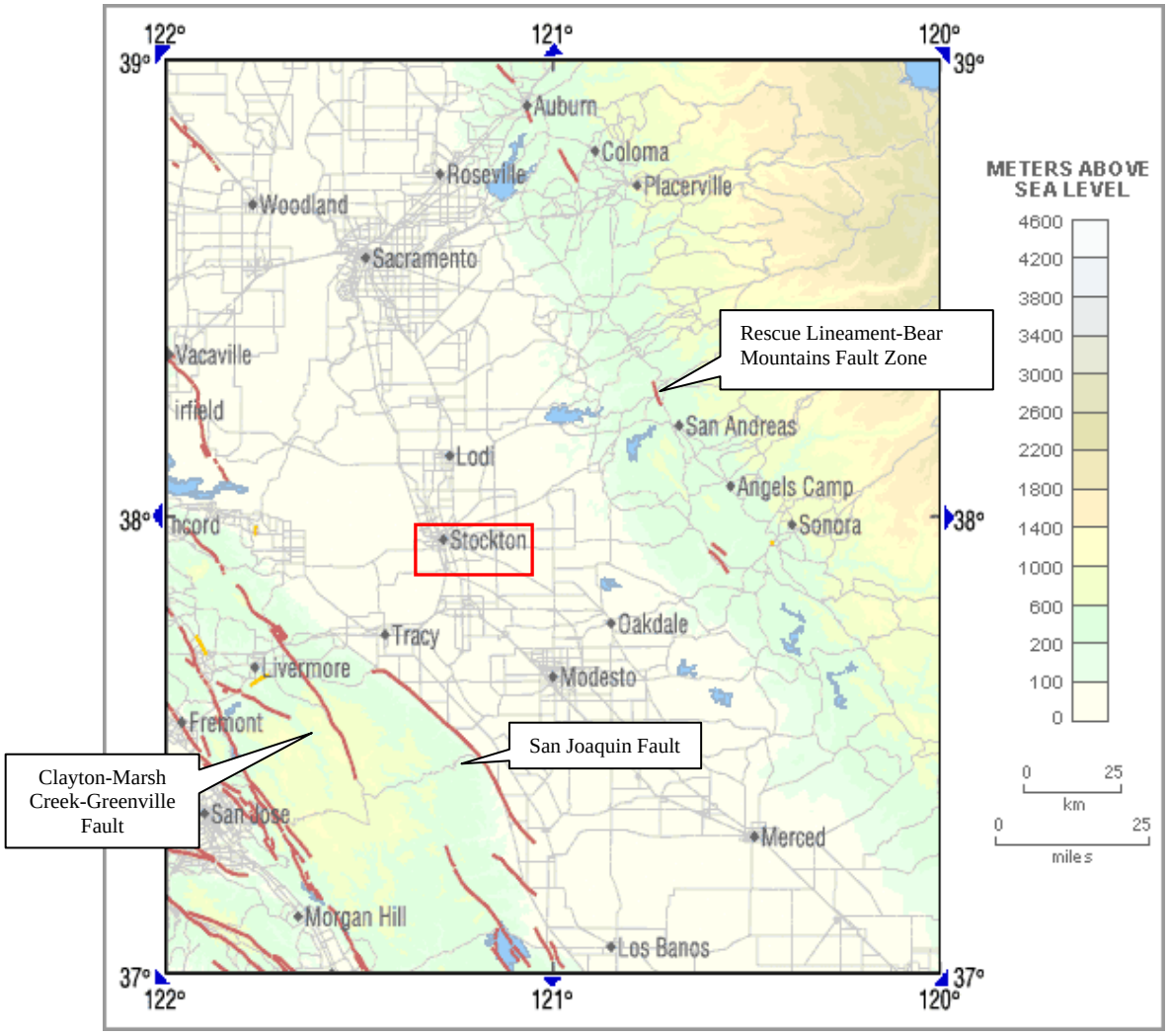


Major transportation links in the District include Interstate 5, State Route 99, and State Route 4. The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads all provide rail service to the region with the Stockton Public Belt Railroad providing rail access to the Port of Stockton. The Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel provides oceangoing transport vessels access to the Port of Stockton through delta waterways. The City airport accommodates commercial aircraft.

No major geological features are located in the Stockton region, as shown in Figure 2.1-3.[2] However, the Bear Mountain and Melones Faults are situated approximately 50 miles to the east; and the Midland, Antioch, and Vaca Faults are 50 miles west. In combination these faults are responsible for the uplift of base rock that forms the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains bordering the San Joaquin Valley. A major earthquake on these faults may disrupt water service.

The San Joaquin River, the principal drain for the region, flows through the West Side of Stockton. This river collects storm runoff, snowmelt, and agricultural drain water from the Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Bear, Chowchilla, and Fresno Rivers. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta lies immediately to the west of Stockton.

Figure 2.1-3: Major Fault Lines near the Stockton District



[2] http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqscanv/FaultMaps/121-38.html

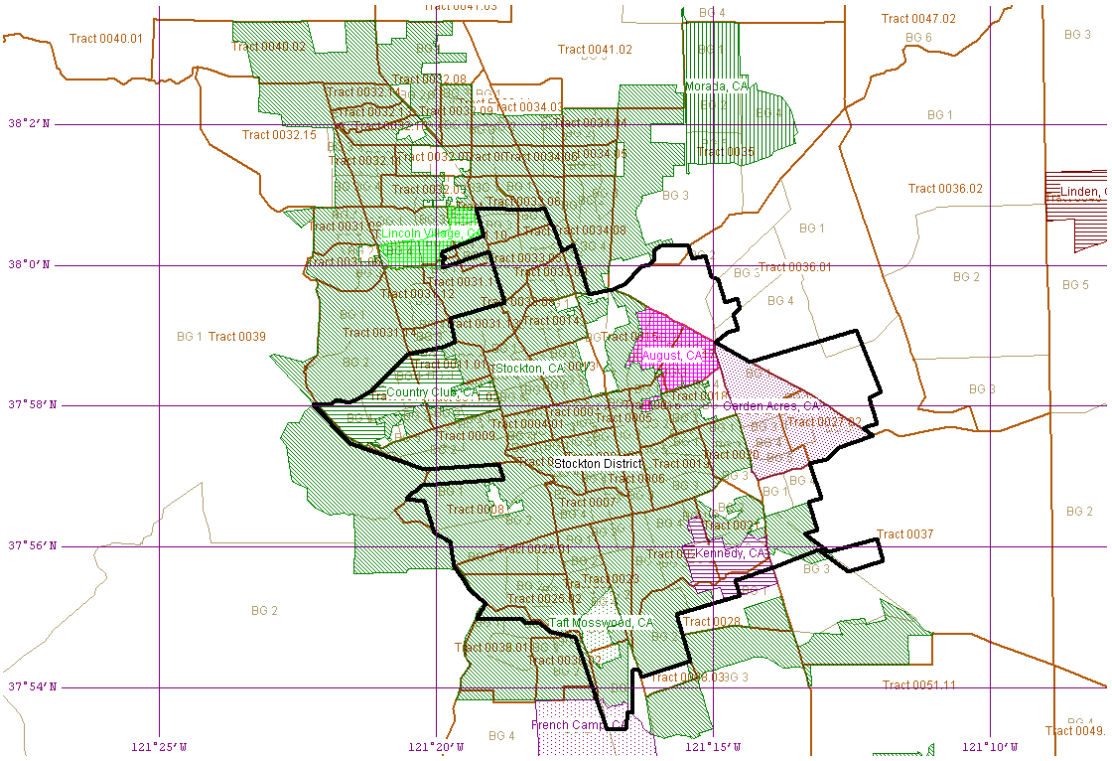
2.2 Service Area Population

The Stockton District is growing at a slow rate. Two growth rates were considered in preparing this management plan; the fifteen-year and twenty-year average. Because of the recent downturn in the housing market the aggregate growth rate over the last ten years has been negative. This is not thought to be indicative of future conditions. Growth in total services has averaged 0.07 percent over the past fifteen years and 0.24 percent over the past 20 years. The twenty-year average shows the closest correlation with the historic trend and has been picked to forecast projected services and water demand. Due to Cal Water's service area boundary and the areas available for development, the growth potential in the Stockton District is limited. However, a recovery in service counts is expected and is reflected in the twenty year growth rate. Each category of customer class such as residential, commercial, and other uses tends to grow at a different rate. This has been accounted for in the water demand projections.

Based on U.S. Census data, the Stockton District's population was approximately 161,153 in 2000. Considering actual service connection growth and assuming that density has remained unchanged since the census was conducted, Cal Water estimates that, as of December 2009, the District's population has decreased to approximately 159,420. A density of 3.59 persons per residential service (single family services plus multifamily units) was used for this estimate.

The process for estimating population in the Stockton District began by overlaying the U.S. Census 2000 Block data with the Cal Water service area map (SAM), as shown in Figure 2.2-1.

Figure 2.2-1: Approximated SAM with US Census 2000 Tract Map



A summary of the census data for the year 2000 is shown in Table 2.2-1. LandView 5 and MARPLOT ® software were used to generate the data[3].

Table 2.2-1: Summary of Census 2000 Data

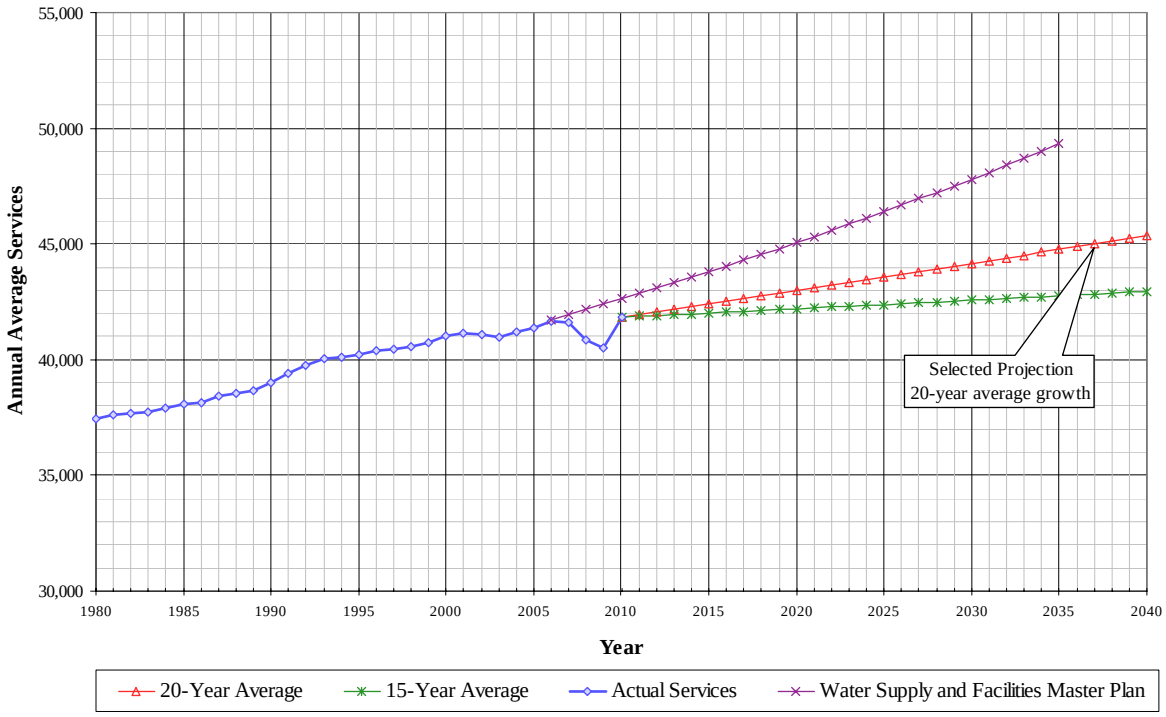
	Census Blocks	Population	Housing Units
Stockton Service Area	2,104	161,153	53,911

This data was used as a baseline for estimating population starting in 2000. To calculate estimated population after 2000, the Census 2000 population was then divided by the total number of dwelling units served by Cal Water in 2000 to produce a population density value. This value was then multiplied by the number of Cal Water dwelling units in each future year.

[3] LandView 5 and MARPLOT ® software, US Census Bureau/Environmental Protection Agency, downloaded from: http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/lv5/lv5.html, http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/cameo/marplot.htm

To establish a range of future service counts the past fifteen-year, twenty-year, and Master Plan growth rates for each service type were applied to estimate future service counts through 2040. A comparison of service connection growth rates is shown in Figure 2.2-2.

Figure 2.2-2: Historical & Projected Services



The projection from the Water Supply and Facilities Master Plan considers the effect of previously anticipated development and shows the highest growth rate initially, then starts to slow around 2017 before leveling off around 2030. It has an average growth rate from 2007 to 2030 of 1.15 percent.

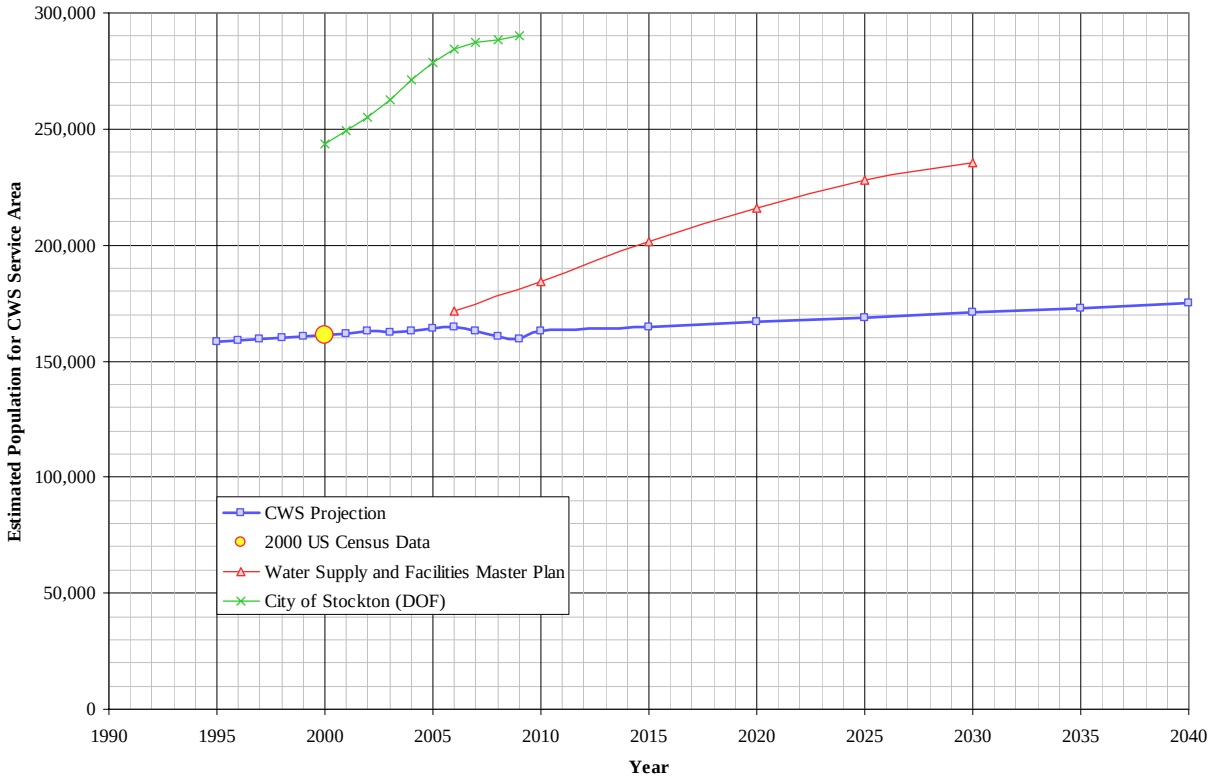
Cal Water's chosen projection is based on the twenty-year average growth rate, which is a compromise between historic trends, recent events in the housing sector, and the potential for future growth. The developments as described in the WSFMP have not been constructed as planned due to the downturn in the housing market. These developments are expected to proceed only when there is a demand at some point in the future. Because of this, they will be accounted for within the 20-year average growth rate and don't need to be considered separately.

Cal Water estimates the service area's population could reach 175,110 by 2040. Table 2.2-2 lists the population growth in 5-year increments.

Table 2.2-2: Population - Current and Projected (Table 2)								
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Service Area Population	163,920	162,860	165,190	167,180	169,170	171,160	173,140	175,110

District population estimates developed in this UWMP are compared to projections made in the Water Supply and Facilities Master Plan and the California Department of Finance (CDOF), as shown in Figure 2.2-3. The population projection included in the Master Plan is based on CDOF housing densities and Cal Water's dwelling unit estimate. These projections were adjusted using US Census data.

Figure 2.2-3: Estimated Population Comparison

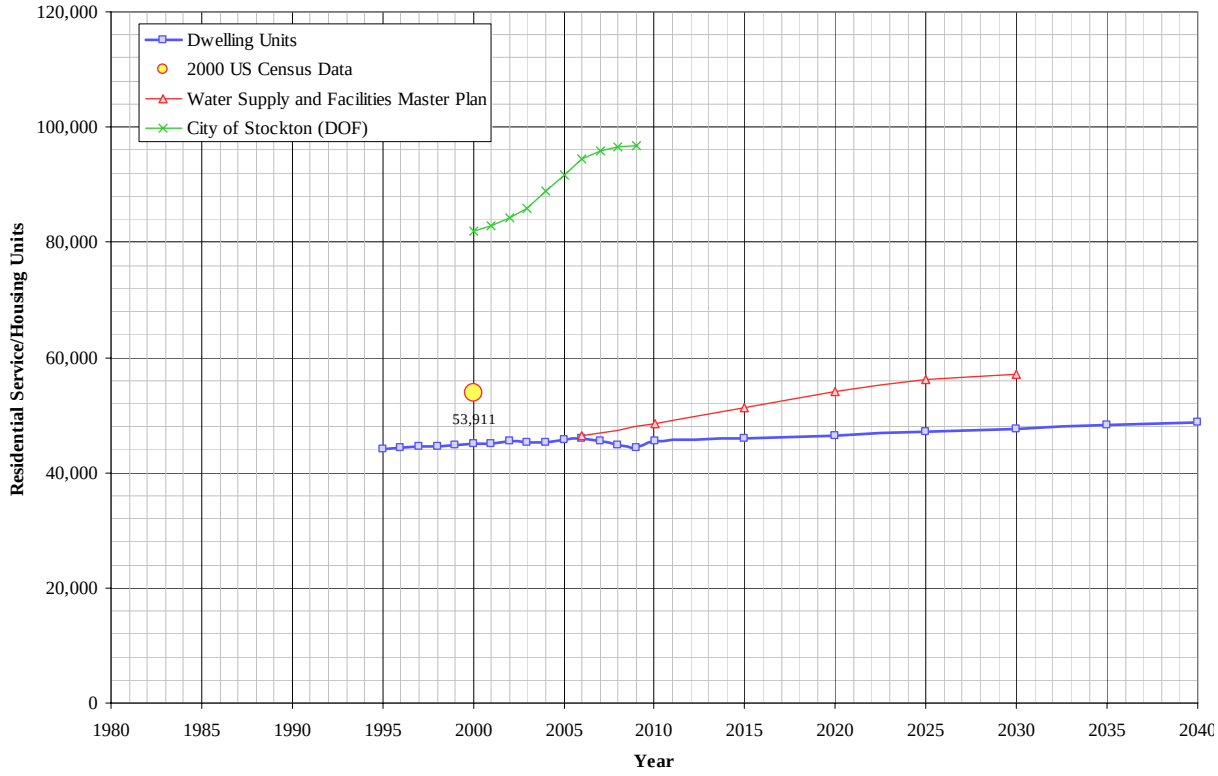


As shown in the graph, growth in the Stockton District has been slow and steady for a number of years and has been characterized mainly by redevelopment and infill of small undeveloped parcels. Most of the major new residential and commercial growth in the past 10 years has been in the City of Stockton's service areas to the north and south of Cal Water's service area boundaries. There are, however, two large developments that are

in Cal Water's District that may boost the growth above the recent historic rate. These developments were anticipated to start in 2007 and continue for at least 10 years. The City of Stockton estimates that by 2035 its current city boundaries will be built out. This increase then leveling in growth rate is reflected in the population projection in the WSFMP. However, this rapid rate of increase has not yet been reflected in the service counts for the District. Since these estimates were made there has been a significant downturn in the housing market and a corresponding decrease in growth rate in Stockton. Because of this Cal Water expects growth to occur at a much slower rate than was previously expected. Therefore, Cal Water's population estimate that uses past growth to project future service counts and water demand is thought to be more accurate.

Similarly, the housing count was estimated by comparing the US Census 2000 data and the service counts for the Stockton District, Figure 2.2-4. The service count for the year 2000 is lower than the US Census 2000 housing units estimate. This is most likely due to District multi-family service connections where one meter serves multiple housing units, such as duplexes or apartments whereas the US Census data counts all of housing units (i.e., a single family residence or an apartment is one housing unit). The US Census 2000 housing unit figures were established by summarizing the individual census blocks enclosed within the service area of the District.

Figure 2.2-4: Estimated Housing Comparison



2.3 Service Area Climate

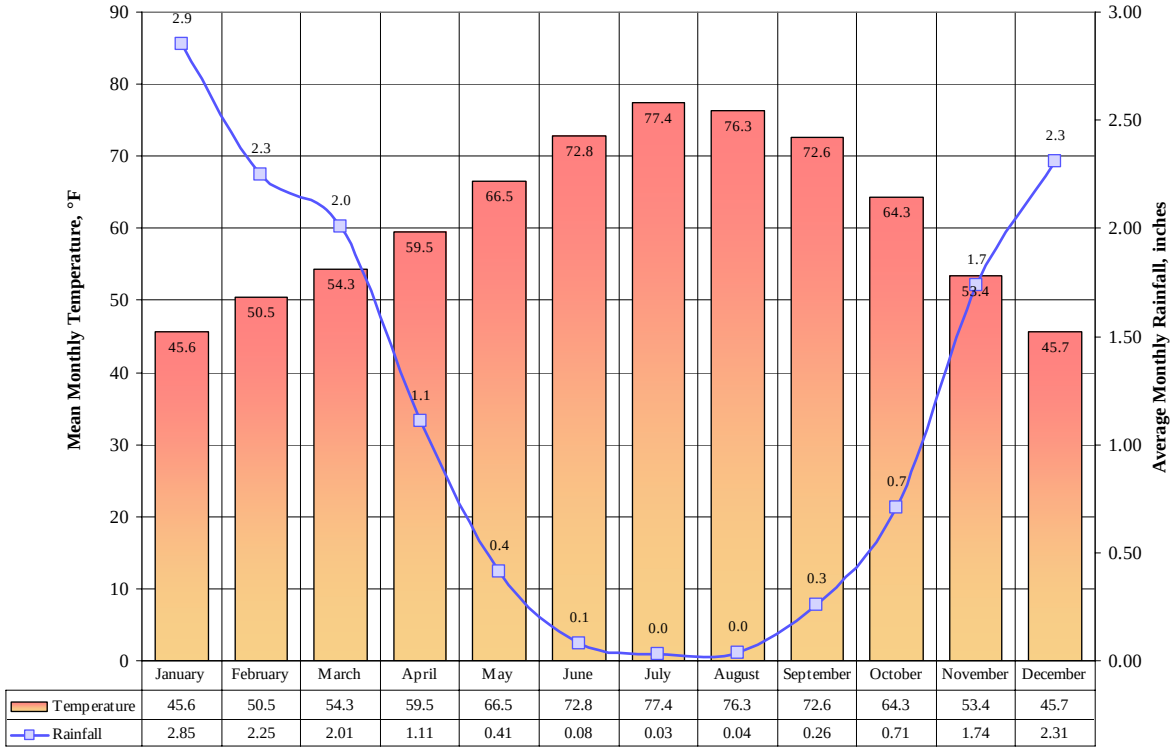
The climate for Stockton is moderate with hot dry summers and cool winters. The majority of precipitation falls during late autumn, winter, and early spring. Table 2.3-1 lists the average annual conditions for the weather station in Stockton. Additional climate data is provided in Appendix C, worksheet 18.

Table 2.3-1: Average Annual Climate (Table 3)

Average Temperature	Average Rainfall	Annual Total Evapo-transpiration
61.6°F	13.8 inches	53.3 inches

Figure 2.3-1 displays the average monthly temperature and rainfall.[4]

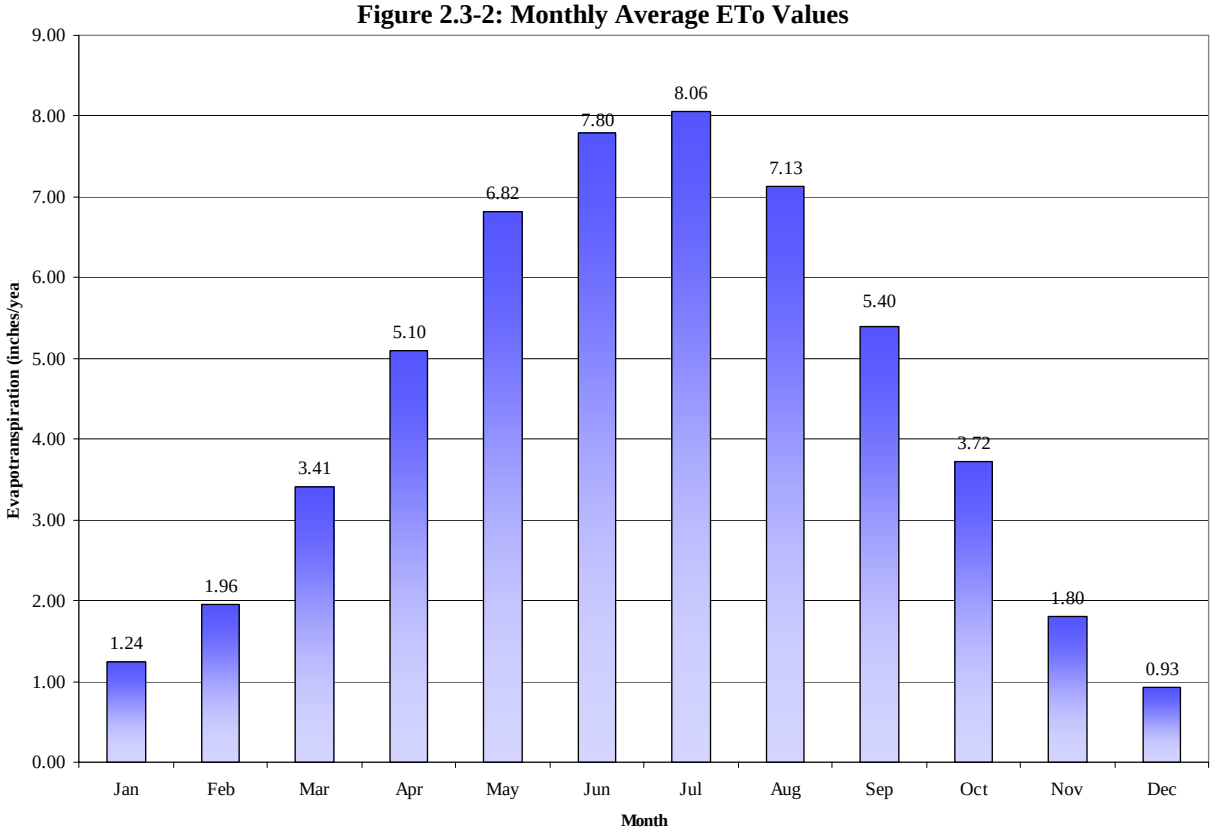
Figure 2.3-1: Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall



[4] 2004 Groundwater Management Plan, Northeast San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority, downloaded from: http://207.104.50.39/pubworks/Docs/Final%20Eastern%20San%20Joaquin%20Groundwater%20Basin%20Groundwater%20Management%20Plan.pdf

Figure 2.3-2 displays the monthly average evapotranspiration values for the area of the District.[5] Evapotranspiration is the sum of water loss from a watershed because of the processes of evaporation from the earth's surface and transpiration from plant leaves. The annual estimated transpiration for Stockton is 53.3 inches. The average annual rainfall of 13.8 inches is only 26 percent of the annual total evapotranspiration value.

Figure 2.3-2: Monthly Average ETo Values



[5] California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS), EvapoTranspiration (Eto) Zones Map - Zone 15, http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/welcome.jsp

3 System Demands

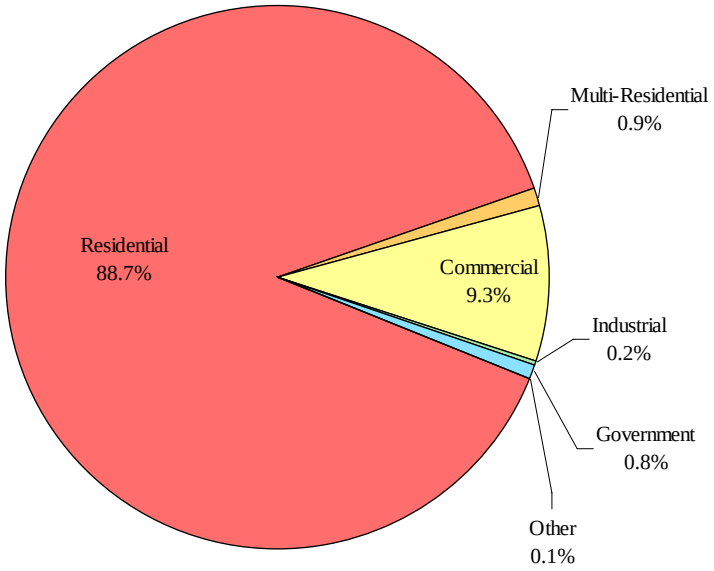
3.1 Distribution of Services

Cal Water classifies customer service connection categories as follows:

- Single Family Residential
- Multi Family Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Government
- Other

Land use in the Stockton District is dominated by residential and commercial activities, as seen in the distribution of services for the District, Figure 3.1-1. Single-family residential services account for 88.7 percent of all services; multifamily residential services represent 0.9 percent, and commercial services 9.3 percent. Thus, 98.9 percent of all services are for residential and commercial facilities. The remaining 1.1 percent includes industrial, governmental uses, and other functions such as temporary construction meters.

Figure 3.1-1: Distribution of Services (2010)



3.2 Historical and Current Water Demand

Historical sales values are illustrated in Figure 3.2-1. Historical service counts are illustrated in Figure 3.2-2.

Figure 3.2-1: Historical Sales

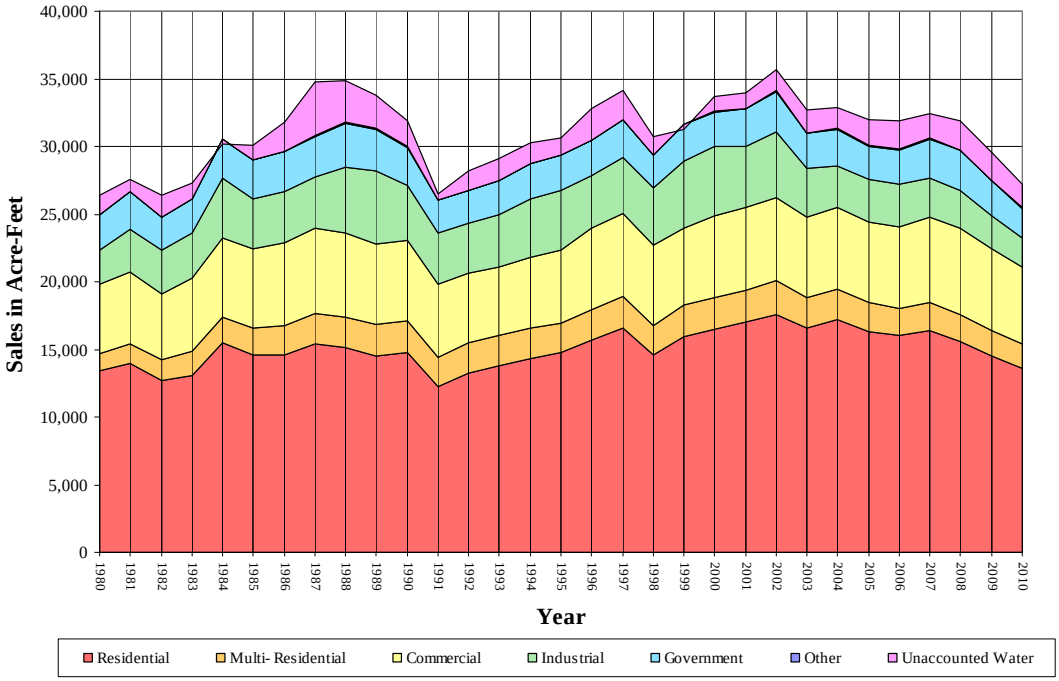
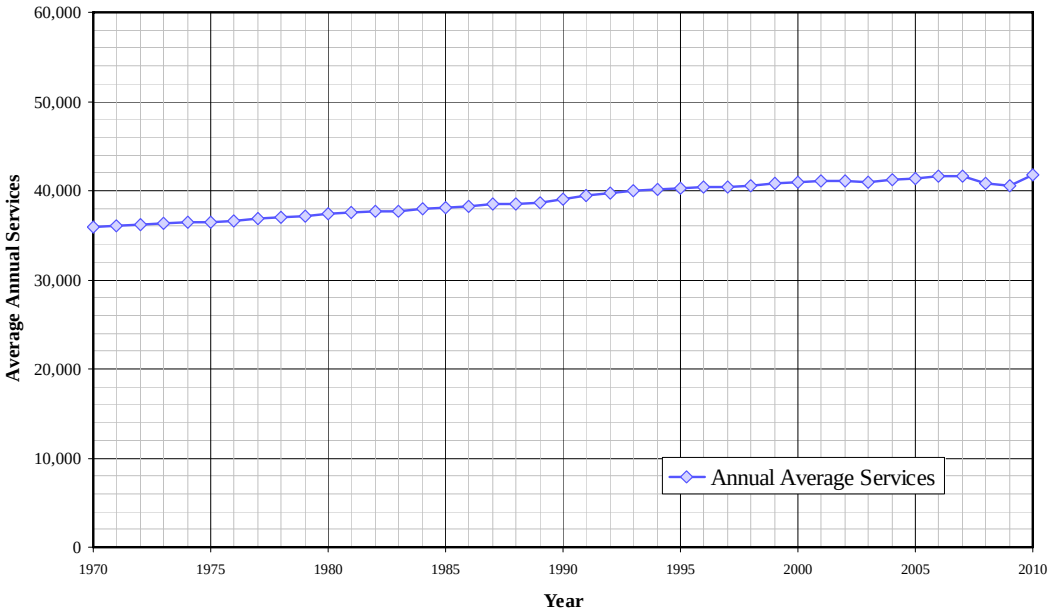
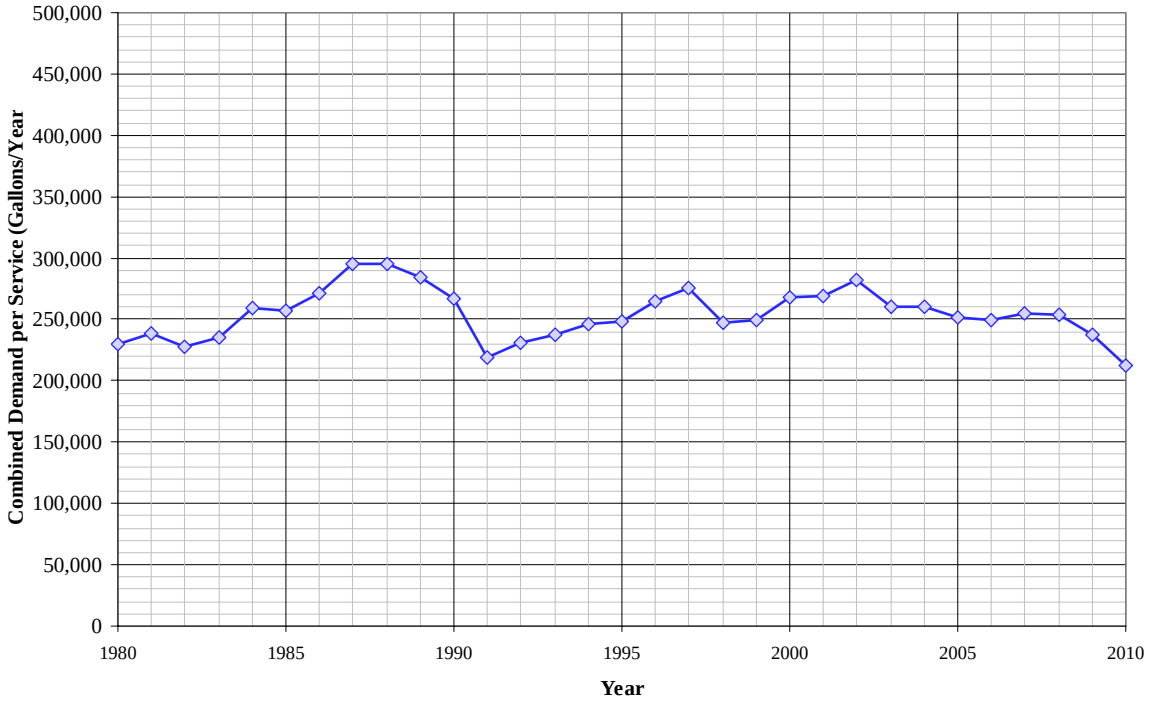


Figure 3.2-2: Historical Active Service Counts



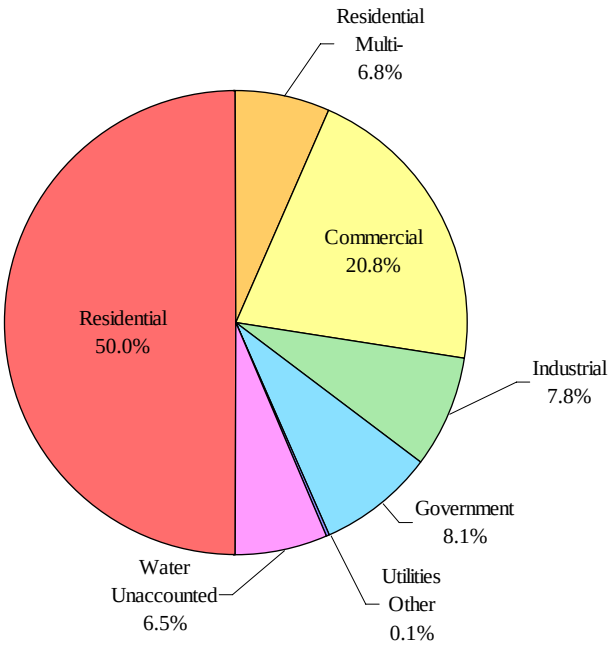
Demand per service was established as a function of historical sales and service data. The combined demand for all services generally fluctuates between 230,000 and 280,000 gallons per service per year, Figure 3.2-3. The highest demand per service was in 1988 with 295,236 gallons per year and the lowest was 212,029 gallons per year in 2010.

Figure 3.2-3: Historical Demand per Service



Single family residential water use represents the one of the smallest demand per service segments in the District with a 5 year average of 140,600 gallons per service per year. This category uses 50 percent of the total demand. The multifamily residential use was 7 percent of the total demand. The combined residential sector component of demand is equal to 57 percent of total demand.

Figure 3.2-4: Percent of Total Demand by Type of Use (2010)



3.3 Water Demand Projections

Cal Water has historically made its water demand projections by first calculating individual growth rates for each of its service connection types. These growth rates were based on five or ten year averages of service count data, and were extended over the planning horizon resulting in projected service counts. A set of three demand per service values (low, average, high), which were based on past customer usage records, were then applied to the projected service counts to calculate projected water demands for each service type. Due to the passage of Senate Bill 7 (SBx7-7) this method is no longer used as the primary method for calculating projected demands. However, these calculations are still used as the basis for calculating projected services, population, and the distribution of demand amongst service connection types.

The method used in this UWMP to determine future water demands is a response to SBx7-7 requirements. It results in two demand projections; the unadjusted baseline demand, and the target demand. The unadjusted baseline water demand projection is the total demand expected without any achieved conservation. It is equal to forecasted population multiplied by the 2005-09 average, or 175 gpcd.

The target water demand projection includes conservations savings due to both passive and active demand management, which are described in Section 6. The target demand is calculated by multiplying SBx7-7 target gpcd values and projected population. These conservation savings are illustrated in the comparison of projected demands shown in Figure 3.3-1.

Figure 3.3-1: Historical & Projected Demand

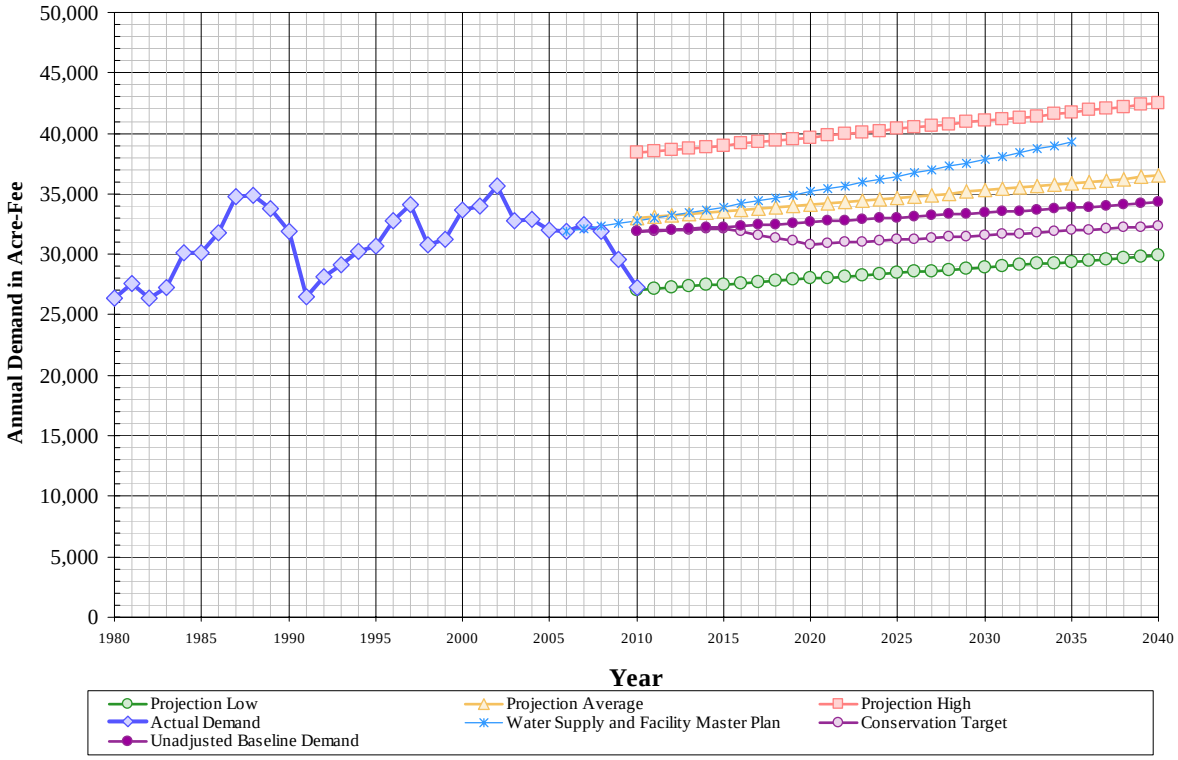


Figure 3.3-1 also shows the demand projection developed in Cal Water's Water Supply and Facilities Master Plan for the Stockton District. In this case water demands were projected using a unit demand methodology based on land uses in the City's General Plan. It is included here to provide a comparison to demands calculated for the purposes of SBx7-7 compliance.

The water demand projection calculation used for SBx7-7 compliance relies only on future population and gpcd target values. Projected water deliveries separated by customer type can not be determined by this method alone. To get a breakdown of future

deliveries Cal Water used the ratio of individual deliveries for each class to the total amount that was developed for the previously used water demand projection. This ratio was applied to the total adjusted baseline demand, which resulted in the projected deliveries listed in Tables 3.3-1 through 3.3-6. These demands include the conservation savings associated with the demand management measures described in Section 6.

Table 3.3-1: Actual 2005 Water Deliveries – AF (Table 3)

	2005				
	Metered		Not Metered		Total
Water Use Sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Single family	36,634	16,285	-	-	16,285
Multi-family	326	2,193	-	-	2,193
Commercial	3,991	5,964	-	-	5,964
Industrial	86	3,117	-	-	3,117
Institutional/government	308	2,481	-	-	2,481
Landscape	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-	-
Other	36	24	-	-	24
Total	41,380	30,062	0	0	30,062

Table 3.3-2: Actual 2010 Water Deliveries – AF (Table 4)

	2010				
	Metered		Not Metered		Total
Water Use Sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Single family	37,101	13,599	-	-	13,599
Multi-family	386	1,839	-	-	1,839
Commercial	3,910	5,674	-	-	5,674
Industrial	84	2,119	-	-	2,119
Institutional/government	325	2,193	-	-	2,193
Landscape	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-	-
Other	23	37	-	-	37
Total	41,829	25,461	0	0	25,461

Table 3.3-3: Projected 2015 Water Deliveries – AF (Table 5)

	2015				
	Metered		Not Metered		Total
Water Use Sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Single family	37,597	16,052	-	-	16,052
Multi-family	400	2,400	-	-	2,400
Commercial	3,957	6,031	-	-	6,031
Industrial	85	2,729	-	-	2,729
Institutional/government	337	3,078	-	-	3,078
Landscape	23	-	-	-	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-	-
Other	23	85	-	-	85
Total	42,422	30,375	-	-	30,375

Table 3.3-4: Projected 2020 Water Deliveries - AF (Table 6)					
	2020				
	Metered		Not Metered		Total
Water Use Sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume	Volume
Single family	38,100	15,348	-	-	15,348
Multi-family	413	2,344	-	-	2,344
Commercial	4,004	5,758	-	-	5,758
Industrial	86	2,605	-	-	2,605
Institutional/government	350	3,014	-	-	3,014
Landscape	24	-	-	-	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-	-
Other	24	81	-	-	81
Total	43,000	29,150	-	-	29,150

Table 3.3-5: Projected 2025 and 2030 Water Deliveries - AF (Table 7)				
	2025		2030	
	Metered		Metered	
Water Use Sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume
Single family	38,609	15,476	39,125	15,607
Multi-family	428	2,414	443	2,486
Commercial	4,052	5,797	4,100	5,838
Industrial	87	2,623	88	2,642
Institutional/government	363	3,112	377	3,213
Landscape	24	-	24	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-
Other	24	82	24	82
Total	43,587	29,503	44,181	29,867

Table 3.3-6: Projected 2035 and 2040 Water Deliveries - AF (Table 7)				
	2035		2040	
	Metered		Metered	
Water Use Sectors	# of accounts	Volume	# of accounts	Volume
Single family	39,649	15,740	40,179	15,875
Multi-family	458	2,560	474	2,638
Commercial	4,149	5,880	4,198	5,922
Industrial	89	2,660	90	2,679
Institutional/government	391	3,318	406	3,426
Landscape	24	-	25	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-
Other	24	83	25	83
Total	44,785	30,240	45,397	30,624

3.3.1 Senate Bill No. 7 Baselines and Targets

Cal Water is in the process of expanding current conservation programs and developing new programs for its 24 service districts. Over the next five years, Cal Water conservation program expenditures are likely to increase significantly due in large measure to recently adopted state policies requiring significant future reductions in per capita urban water use. These include the passage of Senate Bill No. 7 (SBx7-7) in November 2009, which mandated a statewide 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by 2020, as well as recent decisions by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) directing Class A and B water utilities to adopt conservation programs and rate structures designed to achieve reductions in per capita water use, and the *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California* (MOU), of which Cal Water has been a signatory since 1991. In preparing for this program expansion, Cal Water has spent the past year developing five-year conservation program plans for each of its service districts. The complete Stockton District Conservation Master Plan is included in Appendix G.

SBx7-7, which was signed into law in November 2009, amended the State Water Code to require a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. Commonly known as the 20x2020 policy, the new requirements apply to every retail urban water supplier subject to the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA).

The state is required to make incremental progress toward this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015. SBx7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop interim and 2020 urban water use targets in accordance with specific requirements. They will not be eligible for state water grants or loans unless they comply with those requirements.

The law provides each water utility several ways to calculate its interim 2015 and ultimate 2020 water reduction targets. In addition, water suppliers are permitted to form regional alliances and set regional targets for purposes of compliance. Under the regional compliance approach, water suppliers within the same hydrologic region can comply with SBx7-7 by either meeting their individual target or being part of a regional alliance that meets its regional target. For all Cal Water districts falling within the same hydrologic region, Cal Water intends to enter regional alliances as listed in Table 3.3-7. Because Stockton District is the only Cal Water district in the San Joaquin hydrologic region, regional compliance is not an option for it.

Table 3.3-7: Cal Water Districts Sorted by Hydrologic Region	
Hydrologic Region	**Cal Water Districts in Region**
North Coast	Redwood Valley
San Francisco Bay Area	Bear Gulch, Livermore, Los Altos, Mid- Peninsula, South San Francisco
Central Coast	King City, Salinas
South Coast	Dominguez, East LA, Hermosa-Redondo, Palos Verdes, Westlake
Sacramento River	Chico, Dixon, Marysville, Oroville, Willows
San Joaquin	**Stockton**
Tulare Lake	Bakersfield, Kern River Valley, Selma, Visalia
North Lahontan	None
South Lahontan	Antelope Valley
Colorado River	None

The following analysis presents the individual SBx7-7 compliance targets for the Stockton District.

Under SBx7-7, an urban retail water supplier may adopt one of four different methods for determining the 2020 gpcd target:

1. Set the 2020 target to 80 percent of average GPCD for any continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

2. Set the 2020 target as the sum of the following:

    a. 55 GPCD for indoor residential water use.

    b. 90 percent of baseline CII water uses, where baseline CII GPCD equals the average for any contiguous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

    c. Estimated per capita landscape water use for landscape irrigated through residential and dedicated irrigation meters assuming water use efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Section 2.7 of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

3. Set the 2020 target to 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009).

4. A method determined by DWR through the urban stakeholder process.

For district-specific SBx7-7 compliance, targets were set to either 80 percent of baseline gpcd (Method 1) or 95 percent of the District's hydrologic region target (Method 3),

whichever was greater. An analysis for Method 2 was not performed due to a lack of data necessary for this method. Method 4 was also not considered because it was not available when the Conservation Master Plan process began.

Under Method 1, the 2015 and 2020 targets are set to 90 percent and 80 percent of baseline water use, respectively. Baseline water use is the average water use for any continuous 10-year period ending between 2004 and 2010. For the Stockton District, the 10-year base period 1996-2005 yielded the maximum target under this method. The 2015 target is 164 gpcd and a 2020 target is 146 gpcd. Table 3.3-9 summarizes the base period ranges and Table 3.3-10 lists the per capita demand over the ten-year base period.

Table 3.3-8: Base Period Ranges (Table 13)

Base	Parameter	Value	Units
10-15-year base period	2008 total water deliveries	29,770	AF
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	0	AF
	2008 recycled water use as a percent of total deliveries	0	%
	Number of years in base period	10	years
	Year beginning base period range	1996	
	Year ending base period range	2005	
5-year base period	Number of years in base period	5	years
	Year beginning base period range	2003	
	Year ending base period range	2007	

Table 3.3-9: Daily Base Per Capita Water Use-10-Year Range (Table 14)				
Base Period Year		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (mgd)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (gpcd)
Sequence Year	Calendar Year			
Year 1	1996	159,140	29.3	184
Year 2	1997	159,590	30.5	191
Year 3	1998	159,800	27.5	172
Year 4	1999	160,490	27.9	174
Year 5	2000	161,153	30.1	187
Year 6	2001	161,830	30.3	187
Year 7	2002	163,100	31.8	195
Year 8	2003	162,570	29.2	180
Year 9	2004	162,730	29.4	180
Year 10	2005	163,920	28.5	174
			Base Daily Per Capita Water Use	182

Under Method 3, the 2015 and 2020 targets are set to 95 percent of the 2015 and 2020 targets for the hydrologic region in which the district is located. Because the Stockton District is located in the San Joaquin River hydrologic region the Stockton District's 2015 target is 174 gpcd and the 2020 target is 165 gpcd.

The SBx7-7 target for 2020 cannot exceed 95 percent of the District's five-year baseline water use, where the baseline period ends no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010. The District's 2020 target cannot exceed this level, regardless of which method is used to calculate it. The maximum allowable target in the Stockton District is 168 gpcd, as shown in Table 3.3-11. In this case, neither target calculation method results in a target exceeding the maximum allowable target, so no adjustment is necessary.

Table 3.3-10: Daily Base Per Capita Water Use-5-Year Range (Table 15)				
Base Period Year		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (mgd)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (gpcd)
Sequence Year	Calendar Year			
Year 1	2003	162,570	29.2	180
Year 2	2004	162,730	29.4	180
Year 3	2005	163,920	28.5	174
Year 4	2006	164,520	28.5	173
Year 5	2007	163,160	29.0	178
				177

Based on the results of this analysis as shown in Table 3.3-12, the Method 3 targets were chosen for the Stockton District.

Table 3.3-11. Stockton District SBx7-7 Targets	
Maximum Allowable Target	
Base Period:	2003-2007
Per Capita Water Use:	177
Maximum Allowable 2020 Target:	168
Method 1: 80% of Baseline Per Capita Daily Water Use	
Base Period:	1996-2005
Per Capita Water Use:	182
2015 Target:	164
2020 Target:	146
Method 3: 95% of Hydrologic Region Target	
Hydrologic Region:	SJ River
2015 Target:	174
2020 Target:	165
Selected District Target	
2015 Target:	174
2020 Target:	165

3.3.2 Low Income Housing Projected Demands

California Senate Bill No. 1087 (SB 1087), Chapter 727, was passed in 2005 and amended Government Code Section 65589.7 and Water Code Section 10631.1. SB 1087 requires local governments to provide a copy of their adopted housing element to water and sewer providers. In addition, it requires water providers to grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include housing units for lower income families and workers. Subsequent revisions to the Urban Water Management Planning Act require water providers to develop water demand projections for lower income single and multi-family households.

Cal Water does not maintain records of the income level of its customers and does not discriminate in terms of supplying water to any development. Cal Water is required to serve any development that occurs within its service area, regardless of the targeted income level of the future residents. It is ultimately the City's or County's responsibility to approve or not approve developments within the service area.

To estimate projected water demands from low income households, Cal Water used information from the City of Stockton's Housing Element. The City of Stockton estimates that 6.0 percent of homeowners and 28.0 percent of renters are in the lowest

income group.[6] These percentages were applied to Cal Water's single family and multi family residential projected demand, respectively, to estimate projected low income demands, as shown in Table 3.3-12.

Table 3.3-12: Low-income Projected Water Demands (Table 8)						
Low Income Water Demands	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Single-family residential	963	921	929	936	944	953
Multi-family residential	672	656	676	696	717	739
Total	1,635	1,577	1,604	1,632	1,661	1,691

As a benefit to our customers, Cal Water offers its Low Income Rate Assistance Program (LIRA) in all of its service districts. Under the LIRA Program qualified customers are able to receive a discount on their monthly bills.

3.4 Total Water Use

Cal Water does not currently sell water to other agencies, nor does it provide water for saline barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, or recycling. The potential additional water uses within Cal Water's service area are discussed and quantified in Section 4. For the purposes of this UWMP it is assumed that the only water sales to customers and distribution system losses are included in the total demand. The system losses are summarized in Table 3.4-1.

Table 3.4-1: Additional Water Uses and Losses - AFY (Table 9 and 10)							
Water Use	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Sales to Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saline barriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundwater recharge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctive use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unaccounted-for system losses	1,757	1,757	1,681	1,695	1,710	1,725	1,740
Total	1,757	1,757	1,681	1,695	1,710	1,725	1,740

[6] "City of Stockton, General Plan, Housing Element", Mintier Harnish, May 18, 2010, Page 4-56

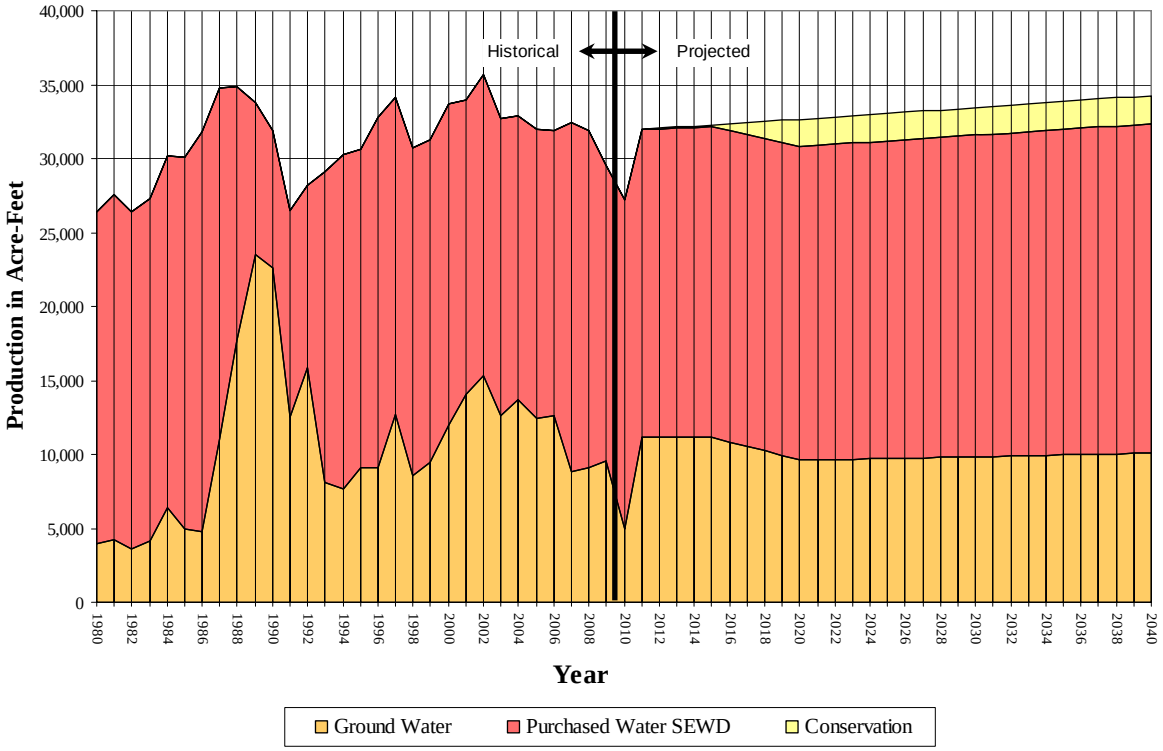
Actual and projected water use through 2040 is shown in Table 3.4-2. The values represent the total target demand projection based on SBx7-7 gpcd targets, including unaccounted for water.

Table 3.4-2: Total Water Use – Actual and Projected AFY (Table 11)

	2005 (Actual)	2010 (Actual)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Water Use	31,957	27,218	32,132	30,830	31,198	31,577	31,965	32,364

Figure 3.4-1 shows the planned sources of supply based on these demands through 2040. At this time only groundwater and conservation are included as sources of supply. Cal Water's efforts to secure alternative supplies are discussed in the following section.

Figure 3.4-1: Historical & Projected Sources



4 System Supplies

4.1 Water Sources

The water supply for the customers of the Stockton District is a combination of imported purchased water and groundwater. The total projected supply for the District is summarized in Table 4.1-1. The supply amounts listed reflect Cal Water's expected supply contribution from each source, which are based on past trends and expected future conditions.

Cal Water's maximum share of imported supplies acquired through the Stockton East Water District (SEWD) is actually greater than the amount listed. The purchased water agreement and treatment plant capacities are discussed in the following section.

Groundwater is expected to provide the balance of remaining supply not satisfied by treated surface water. The groundwater supplies listed in Table 4.1-1 reflect the difference between projected water demands under SBx7-7 and the amount of treated surface water expected to be used. This ratio of purchased water to groundwater is based on normal hydrologic conditions. Actual supplies will vary due to the availability of purchased water in any given year.

Table 4.1-1: Planned Water Supplies (Table 16)
(AFY)

Water Supply Sources	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Stockton East Water District	22,242	20,974	21,223	21,476	21,737	22,004	22,278
Cal Water groundwater wells	4,976	11,158	9,608	9,723	9,841	9,962	10,086
Transfers in or out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges In or out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water (projected use)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desalination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**27,218**	**32,132**	**30,830**	**31,198**	**31,577**	**31,965**	**32,364**

4.2 Purchased Water

Purchased water currently provides approximately 65 percent of the District's water requirements as measured over the past five years. Purchased water is obtained by the Stockton East Water District (SEWD) from either the New Hogan Reservoir on the Calavaras River or the New Melones Reservoir on the Stanislaus River. SEWD has transfer agreements with the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for water from both reservoirs and another shorter term transfer agreement with South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) and Oakdale Irrigation District (OID). Water from both sources is conveyed through an extensive conveyance system owned, operated, and maintained by SEWD. Raw water is treated at SEWD's treatment plant located on the eastern edge of the Stockton metropolitan area. Finished water is pumped from the plant via transmission mains to Cal Water, the City of Stockton, and San Joaquin County. San Joaquin County has two separate maintenance districts (Lincoln Village Maintenance District and Colonial Heights Maintenance District) within the City of Stockton that are also served by the plant.

Each purveyor's share of SEWD plant output for a new water year is based on the percentage that its prior year water production is in relation to the total water production for all purveyors in the Stockton Metropolitan area. The allocation method for SEWD plant output is specified in what is referred to as the Second Amended Contract which was signed by all parties. Growth in the City of Stockton's service area in the last 10 years has been and continues to be at a faster rate than in Cal Water's service area. As a consequence, Cal Water's share of SEWD treatment plant output is projected to continue to decline in the future unless the Second Amended Contract is changed.

An offset to this loss is the recent expansion of the SEWD plant capacity, which has been increased to 60 mgd and may be approved for 65 mgd in the near future. SEWD's Long Term Water Supply Study is examining the feasibility of expanding the treatment plant to a capacity of 72 mgd. Near future plans are to expand the plant to a base load capacity of 72 mgd (80,650 AFY) with a pumping peaking capacity of 94 mgd at 55 psi.

Cal Water is currently in negotiations with all the parties that receive treated water from SEWD to develop a new method for allocating deliveries from the WTP. Cal Water expects these negotiations to result in a firm supply of approximately 48 percent of the total available water from the SEWD WTP.

Water not treated by the SEWD is currently used either for surface irrigation of agricultural crops by farmers in the SEWD service area or for groundwater recharge. SEWD has undertaken and is expanding its groundwater recharge program to increase basin storage so that during drought periods there is increased groundwater supply available to agricultural users as well as to urban purveyors.

The Stockton District plans on maximizing the use of SEWD purchased treated surface water to meet year round demands. During summer months when customer demands are

greatest, it augments the SEWD supply by pumping groundwater. Use of SEWD imported surface supplies in this manner contributes to reducing overdrafting of the San Joaquin groundwater basin in the Stockton area.

4.3 Surface Water

Cal Water initially anticipated on participating in the proposed City of Stockton's Delta Water Supply Project (DWSP) to enhance treated surface water supply quantity and reliability and to minimize the effects of possible future losses of groundwater supplies. Greater use of surface water during normal and wet years would further improve groundwater storage due to less pumping and hence increase supply availability during dry weather periods.

The initial phase of the DWSP was scheduled to be in operation in 2011 with an annual average production of 30 mgd (33,632 acre-ft/year). Depending on how demand continues the City plans to implement Phase 2 of the project, which will increase plant design capacity to 72 mgd by 2020.

Cal Water has decided not to participate in the DWSP at this time, but supports the development of this supply as it contributes to the sustainability of local supplies and helps to alleviate groundwater overdraft conditions.

4.4 Groundwater

Groundwater currently provides approximately 35 percent of the District's supply. There are a total of 23 of active wells and 7 on standby status. Current design capacity of the District's 23 active wells is about 28,225 gpm. Because of storage capacity limitations and distribution system restrictions, operation of groundwater production facilities at maximum capacity is not always feasible.

The historical amount of pumped water is shown in Table 4.4-1. The District has sufficient groundwater production capacity to supply all of the current annual average day demands using this source; but, cannot meet maximum day demands or peak hour demands with groundwater production alone.

Table 4.4-1: Amount of Groundwater Pumped – AFY (Table 18)					
Basin Name	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Eastern San Joaquin Sub Basin	12,596	8,842	9,110	9,574	4,976
% of Total Water Supply	40%	27%	29%	32%	18%

The amount of groundwater projected to be pumped for the District under normal hydrologic conditions is shown on Table 4.4-2. The amount actually pumped will depend on the supplies available from the SEWD as well as the actual demand.

Table 4.4-2: Amount of Groundwater projected to be pumped – AFY (Table 19)						
Basin Name	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Eastern San Joaquin Sub Basin	11,158	9,608	9,723	9,841	9,962	10,086
% of Total Water Supply	35%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%

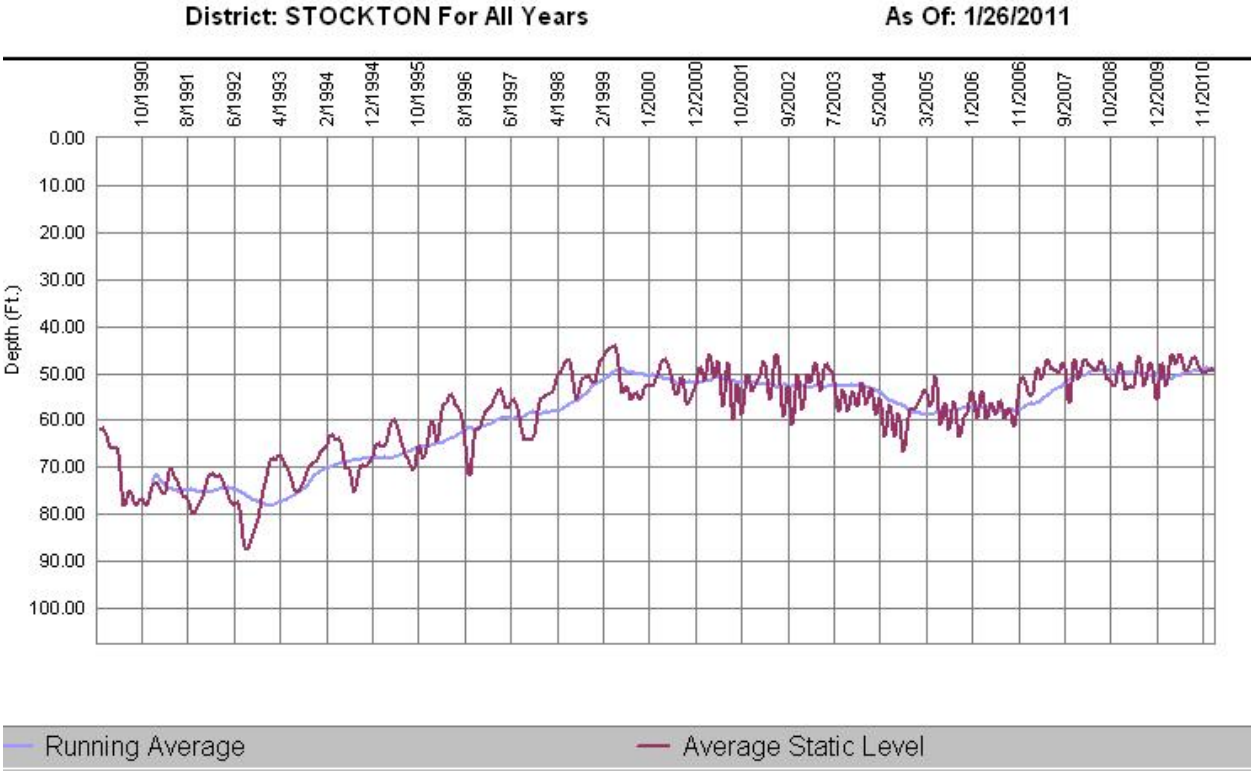
Groundwater overdraft conditions have existed in the San Joaquin Valley Basin since the 1920's. Major groundwater extractions around Stockton have caused a greater-than-average rate of decline. In the 1950's, groundwater elevations in this vicinity fell below sea level. DWR estimates the annual overdraft from this subbasin at 70,000 AF.

Average static groundwater elevation records maintained since 1940 indicate a gradual yet constant decline caused by regional overdraft conditions. This decline, which represents a 65-foot drop in the average static level in District wells over a 37-year period, continued through 1977 when imported water from SEWD became available. This resulted in a 45-foot recovery in District wells during the following ten years. The six-year drought from 1987-1992 caused average static groundwater elevations in District wells to drop approximately 30 feet. Starting in 1993, heavy rainfall improved the availability of imported supplies resulting in a noticeable thirty-foot recovery with a high average elevation occurring in 1999. Since then this average elevation has stayed relatively consistent.

The present responsiveness of groundwater elevations is attributed to increased natural recharge due to higher levels of annual precipitation, active recharge projects (in-lieu replenishment and surface spreading), and reduced groundwater pumping because of increased use of treated surface water by the City of Stockton Municipal Area (COSMA)

water retailers. The validity and importance of these operations is illustrated in the average static levels of the District's wells since 1990 as shown in Figure 4.4-1.

Figure 4.4-1: District Well Level Average (Static)



Groundwater is an essential supply source for Cal Water. Cal Water currently and in the future will exercise its rights as an overlying groundwater appropriator to pump groundwater from the basin underlying its service area for potable water supply. It is also committed to managing this resource for long-term sustainability.

Managing groundwater for sustainability means to not over extract so that sources recharging the groundwater basin can increase storage during normal and wet hydrologic periods. While achieving this goal depends on the actions of many other users of this groundwater basin, Cal Water is committed to not having its actions contribute to overdrafting of the basin. Historically, overdrafting has decreased basin storage, caused declines in static water levels, caused saline intrusions in the western reaches of the basin, and accelerated spreading of contamination plumes in the greater Stockton area.

In wet years, when surface water is more plentiful, storage in the groundwater basin is increased when more surface water is used and groundwater pumping is reduced (i.e., in-lieu recharge). In dry years, groundwater is extracted at a higher rate to meet water demands when there are less surface water supplies available.

The decline in groundwater basin storage in western San Joaquin County created a condition that resulted in saline water migrating from the west into the east-northeast area of the COSMA, degrading water quality and rendering it unsuitable for municipal or agricultural use in some locations.

An important factor in establishing the sustainable yield of the groundwater basin is to stop the advance or intrusion of saline water into the groundwater basin underlying the COSMA. Over the years, there have been various estimates of the sustainable long-term yield from the groundwater aquifer. The February 1992 Supplemental Report for Water Supply prepared for the COS Special Planning Area Study states: *"about 40,000 acres and an average withdrawal of 0.75 AF/ac/year. …groundwater can provide from 0.75 to 1.0 AF/ac/year on a long term basis."*

Other references to sustainable groundwater yield are included in the City of Stockton 2005 Urban Water Management Plan[4], which uses a long-term firm yield of 1.0 AF/ac/year, and from the North Stockton Master Plan in which 0.75 AF/ac/year is used.

A common objective of Cal Water, the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities District (COSMUD), and San Joaquin County is to reduce groundwater overdraft and protect the groundwater basin from further saline intrusions and water quality degradation. To that end, COSMUD made a conservative assumption for groundwater extraction to insure that in the long-term groundwater basin storage is adequately maintained, if not enhanced, and therefore has adopted a 0.60 acre-ft/acre/year factor for supply planning purposes.

Cal Water views an average groundwater long term withdrawal rate of 0.60 acre-ft/acre/year as a conservative goal and will assess future use of groundwater in its service area based on that goal with the understanding that it may use the 0.75 acre-ft/acre/year withdrawal rate (or higher) if future circumstances warrant it, such as, drought conditions in which imported water is curtailed. The 2000 to 2006 average withdrawal rate was 0.54 acre-ft/acre/year for the District.

[4] 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, City of Stockton, downloaded from: http://www.ci.stockton.ca.us/mud/General/documents/UrbanWaterMgmtPlan2005_000.pdf

4.4.1 Basin Boundaries and Hydrology

As described in DWR Bulletin 118 California's Groundwater, the San Joaquin Groundwater Basin comprises the southernmost portion of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province of California. The Great Valley is a broad structural trough bounded by tilted block of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the complexly folded and faulted Coast Ranges on the west. The eastern San Joaquin Subbasin is defined by the area extent of unconsolidated to semiconsolidated sedimentary deposits that are bounded by the Mokelumne River on the north and northwest; San Joaquin River on the west; Stanislaus River on the south; and consolidated bedrock on the east.

The Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin is drained by the San Joaquin River and several of its major tributaries namely, the Stanislaus, Calaveras, and Mokelumne Rivers. The San Joaquin River flows northward into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and discharges into the San Francisco Bay.

The wells located throughout the District's service area extract from aquifers underlying the Eastern Valley Floor. There are four major aquifer formations within the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin. The uppermost aquifer known as the Victor formation consists of stream deposits that are typically 150 feet thick composed of unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The Victor aquifer is unconfined throughout the county. The Laguna aquifer formation outcrops in the eastern portion of the county and slopes downward to the west. The Laguna has a maximum thickness of 1,000 feet and is composed of discontinuous lenses of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sand and silt with lesser amounts of clay. The Laguna is generally unconfined with local semi-confined conditions present where clay layers exist. All 56 active, stand-by, and inactive wells in the Stockton District extract from these two formations.

The remaining two aquifers are the Mehrten Formation and the Valley Springs Formation. The Mehrten aquifer outcrops to the east like the Laguna but slopes steeper to the west with a maximum thickness of 600 feet. This formation is confined to semi-confined in the central portion of the region becoming unconfined in the east. West of Stockton this formation contains saline groundwater. The Valley Spring aquifer is of marine origin and, therefore, contains saline groundwater. Additional details of the basin are given in the DWR's Groundwater Bulletin 118, see Appendix D[5].

[5] California's Ground Water Bulletin 118, 2003; San Joaquin River Hydrologic Region, Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin; Number: 5-22.01

4.4.2 Groundwater Management Plan

In response to continued overdraft of the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, the Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority (GBA) was formed in 2001. The Authority was formed in an effort to promote a consensus based approach to dealing with regional water management issues. Cal Water is a member agency of the GBA and will continue to be involved in groundwater management decisions in San Joaquin County.

In 2005 the GBA developed a Groundwater Management Plan. The Plan was designed to ensure a sustainable groundwater supply for the region by creating new policy and promoting inter-agency coordination. A copy of the Plan is included in Appendix H.

4.5 Recycled Water

The recycling of wastewater offers several potential benefits to Cal Water and its customers. Perhaps the greatest of these benefits is to help maintain a sustainable groundwater supply either through direct recharge, or by reducing potable supply needs by utilizing recycled water for appropriate uses (e.g., landscape, irrigation) now being served by potable water. The potential amount of recycled water that can be produced is proportional to the amount of wastewater that is generated by District, and is discussed in the following sections.

4.5.1 Wastewater Collection

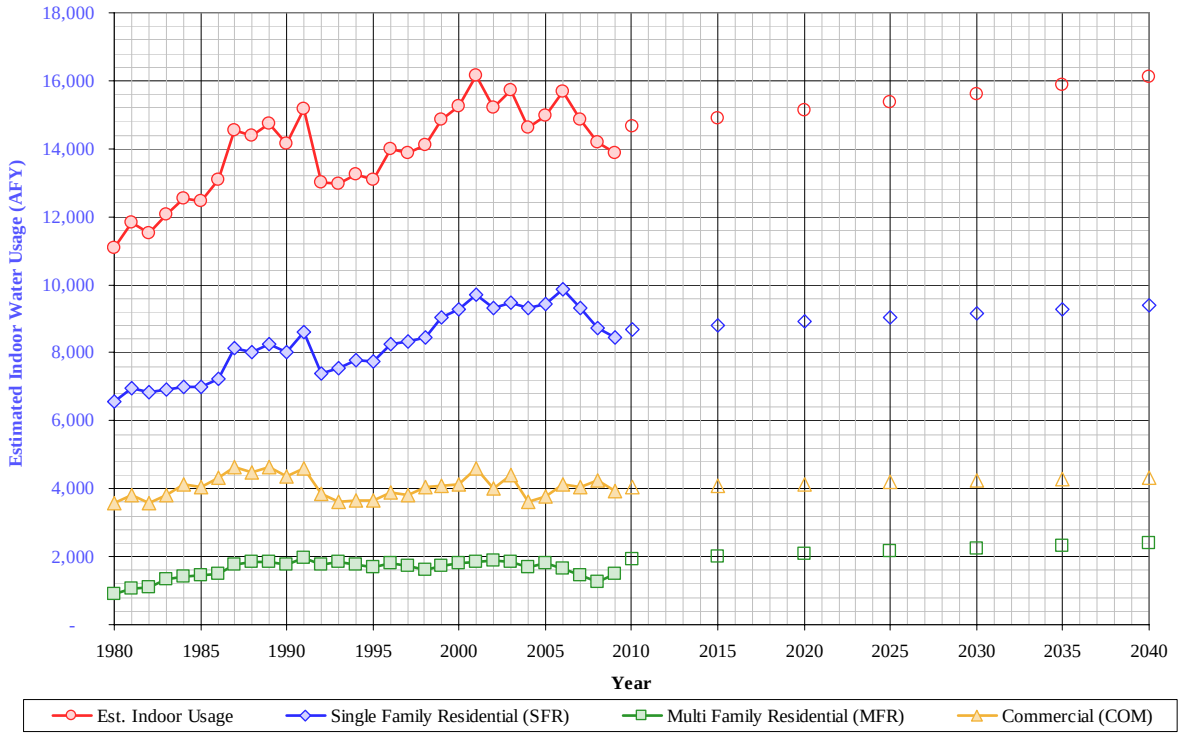
The City of Stockton operates and maintains the sewer collection system consisting of gravity sewers, pump stations, and force mains to collect wastewater from residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The collected wastewater is conveyed to trunk sewers and interceptors owned and operated by the City of Stockton. The wastewater is then conveyed to the Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility (RWCF) for treatment.

The Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility provides the wastewater service for the Stockton service area. The wastewater at the RWCF undergoes tertiary treatment during the summer and secondary treatment for the remainder of the year. Tertiary treatment includes dual media filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. A small amount of treated effluent has been recycled during the summer months for the last twenty years. Two acre-feet per year of reclaimed wastewater are used by a farmer for alfalfa and safflower irrigation on 14 acres of privately owned farmland near the treatment plant. The remaining treatment plant effluent flow is discharged to the San Joaquin River. Wastewater is not recycled during the winter months, but is discharged to the San Joaquin River. The Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility currently treats 28 million gallons per day (average annual flow) of wastewater, of which approximately 10.3 mgd is attributed to Cal Water's service area.

4.5.2 Estimated Wastewater Generated

Municipal wastewater is generated in the Stockton service area by a combination of residential, commercial and industrial sources. The quantity of wastewater generated is proportional to the population and the water use in the service area. Estimates for the District wastewater production quantity since 1980 are shown in Figure 4.5-1 and were calculated by annualizing 90 percent of January water use in the Cal Water's service area. The future quantity of waste generation is based on a linear equation of the historical estimates. Assuming all indoor water use results in wastewater generation, projected wastewater flows were calculated using the percentage of indoor water use and Cal Water's water demand projections.

Figure 4.5-1: Estimated District Annual Wastewater Generated



Projected wastewater quantities for the District are presented in five-year increments to the year 2040 in Table 4.5-1.

Table 4.5-1: Disposal of wastewater (non-recycled) AFY (Tables 21 and 22)

Method of Disposal	Treatment Level	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Discharged to San Joaquin River	Tertiary	14,658	14,890	15,127	15,368	15,614	15,865	16,120

4.5.3 Potential Water Recycling

Recycled water does not have a significant direct use potential in the Stockton District because of the City's success in obtaining a water right for its Delta Water Supply Project (DWSP). Return flow credits obtained from the City for discharging treated water to the San Joaquin River are the primary basis for the water rights for the DWSP treatment plant. California Water Code Section 1485 provides that a municipality discharging a treated wastewater into the San Joaquin River may seek a water right to divert a like amount of water, less losses, from the river or Delta downstream of the point of wastewater discharge.

Cal Water does not anticipate acquiring additional reclaimed water customers in the near future. The City of Stockton Recycled Water Market Evaluation (Carollo Engineers, 1996) determined the viable alternatives for reclaimed water use for the City of Stockton as 1) community-based customers, 2) Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District (CSJWCD), or 3) groundwater recharge. Community based customers were identified as school sites, parks and recreation facilities, golf courses, cemeteries, hospitals, freeway landscaping, nurseries, church landscaping, and industrial cooling and process water. Approximately 85 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines would be required to serve the City with an estimated 14,477 acre-feet per year of recycled water. Based on feedback during public participation, it was found that water quality for industrial cooling/process water is very industry specific and may be difficult to achieve. The school districts were concerned with the cost of upgrading and retrofitting their existing systems.

The CSJWCD encompasses 65,000 acres of mainly agricultural land. Projected agricultural water use in the Recycled Water Market Evaluation report was estimated at 183,500 acre-feet per year through 2020. Based on feedback during public participation, it was found that the farmers have no incentive to use reclaimed water for irrigation because their current water supply is very inexpensive and contains much less total dissolved solids than the reclaimed water. The farmers are also concerned about the marketability of crops irrigated with recycled water and the potential to contaminate the groundwater. In addition, the estimated cost of constructing the main transmission lines only is $135 million. All of the issues above postponed the possibility of utilizing reclaimed water as suggested in the 1996 report.

The projected recycled water supply for Cal Water's Stockton service area through the year 2040 is 0 acre-feet per year. Cal Water has not implemented any incentive programs to encourage recycled water use because they do not own and operate the wastewater system.

4.6 Desalinated Water

The Stockton District's proximity to San Francisco Bay, and its previous experience of salt water intrusion into groundwater supplies, makes desalination a potential source of supply in the area. But because of its high cost, environmental concerns, and the availability of other sources, desalination is unlikely in the near future.

4.7 Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

As described earlier, SEWD has various supply agreements with local agencies (SSJID, OID, CCWD, CSJWCD) and the US Bureau of Reclamation. Cal Water's transfer or exchange opportunities include SEWD and some of the same local public agencies that contract with SEWD. As previously discussed, Cal Water could also contract with the City of Stockton for treated water from its proposed Delta Water Supply Project.

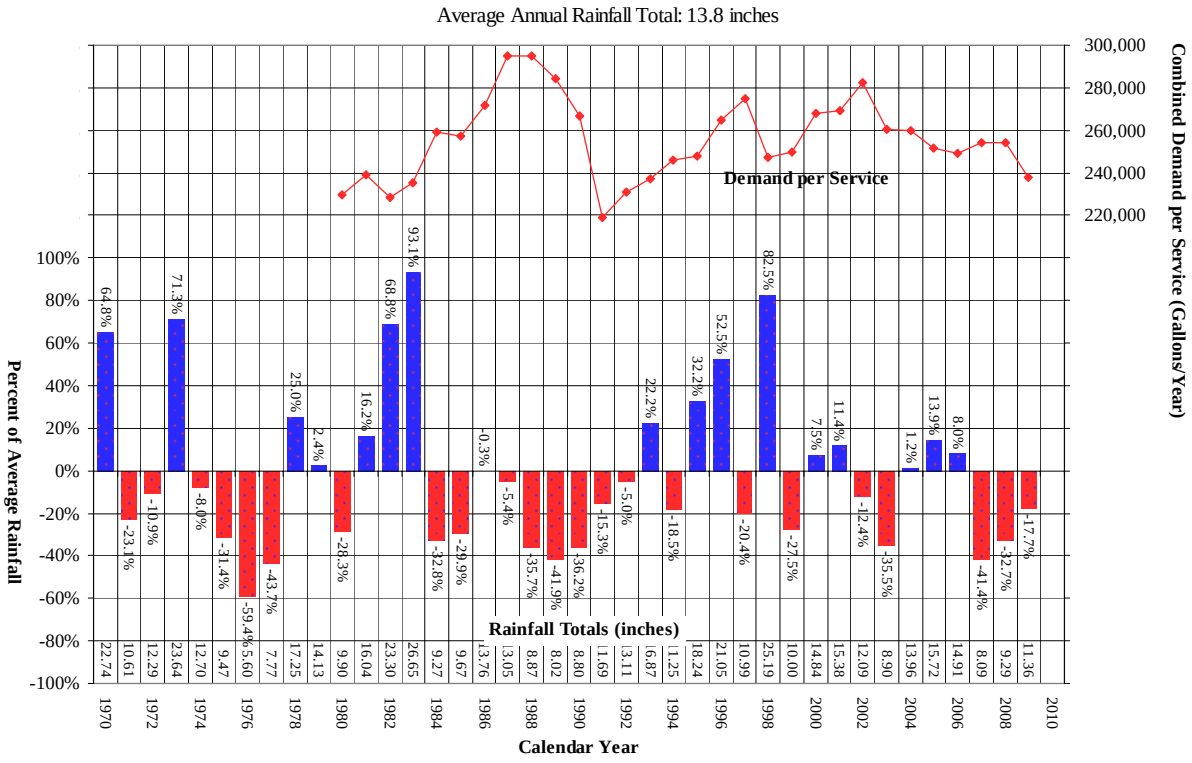
5 Water Supply Reliability and Water Shortage Contingency Planning

5.1 Water Supply Reliability

A chart comparing annual rainfall since 1970 to the historic average is shown in Figure 5.1-1. It also displays the demand per service values for each year since 1980. You can see that water use usually increases in the first years of a drought. Afterwards, conservation efforts are increased and the demand per service decreases accordingly.

The statewide drought of 1987-1992 is a good example of these trends. The data shows that in the Stockton area the drought began as far back as 1984, with a corresponding increase in demand per service at the beginning and a dramatic drop as the drought persisted. Water use has generally increased back to pre-drought levels since this time. The more recent drought from 2007-2009 also shows this trend although it was less severe. In this case customers were able to respond to conservation requests much faster.

Figure 5.1-1: Comparison of Annual Rainfall to Historical Average



5.2 Drought Planning

A normal hydrologic year occurred in 2004 when precipitation was approximately 1 percent above the historic average. A recent single dry year occurred in 2007 when the rainfall was approximately 41 percent below average (8.1 inches). The multiple dry-water years used are based on the statewide drought between 1988 and 1991.

Table 5.2-1: Basis of Water Year Data (Table 27)	
Water Year Type	**Base Year (s)**
Average Water Year	2004
Single-Dry Water Year	2007
Multiple-Dry Water Years	1988-1991

During the extended drought in California from 1987-1992, the Stockton District's primary water source shifted from treated water to pumped groundwater. A similar effect was seen from 2002 to 2004 although it was not as severe. A multi-year drought occurring in the future is expected to produce similar results with respect to source of supply. Deliveries of treated water from SEWD would be reduced as long as the drought persists, and the remaining demand would be met with groundwater withdrawals. Historically, groundwater withdrawal remained below the recommended sustainable yield extraction range (0.75 – 1.00 acre-ft/yr/acre), and it is anticipated that during future droughts, the groundwater withdrawal rate would remain within this range. Cal Water expects its normal supply of groundwater to be available even in multiple dry years.

Cal Water is not a regional water wholesaler and does not store water seasonally in reservoirs or other storage facilities. Therefore total runoff figures can not be used to determine supply reliability. In addition, the groundwater supply acts as a buffer against shortfalls in purchased water supplies. Perhaps a better indication of annual variability would be the variation in customer demand between normal and single dry or multiple dry years. This can be seen in the overall average demand per service values for the District, as shown in Table 5.2-2. The data suggests a typical pattern where demand increases at the beginning of the drought and is gradually reduced as dry conditions persist. This reduction generally happens as a result of increased conservation requests by water providers and a general awareness of the problem by customers.

Table 5.2-2: Supply Reliability – gal/service/yr (Table 28)					
Average / Normal Water Year	Single Dry Water Year	Multiple Dry Water Years			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
260,073	254,421	295,236	284,549	266,579	218,935
% of Normal	98%	114%	109%	103%	84%

For the reasons described above, groundwater supplies are not limited during dry hydrologic years. An adequate supply to meet customer demands is expected to be available during multiple-dry year events. During future dry periods customer water use patterns are expected to be similar to past events. Table 5.2-3 shows the minimum supplies that would be available in a multiple dry year event from 2011-2013, with a normal year in 2010. The supply amounts were calculated by applying the percentages from years 1-3 in Table 5.2-2 to the target demand projection for those years. The calculations for the projected amounts of groundwater and purchased water during droughts are discussed in the following sections.

Table 5.2-3: Supply Reliability – Current Water Sources - AFY (Table 31)				
Water Supply Source	Average / Normal Water Year Water Supply	Multiple Dry Water Year Water Supply		
		2011	2012	2013
Purchased	22,242	20,781	20,246	13,142
Groundwater	9,635	15,482	14,755	19,697
Total	31,877	36,263	35,002	32,840
% of Normal Year	100%	114%	110%	103%

5.2.1 Normal-Year Comparison

Water supply and demand patterns change during normal, single dry, and multi dry years. To analyze these changes, Cal Water relies on historical usage to forecast expected changes in future usage in water demand; such as, assuming increasing demand due to increased landscape irrigation needs or a decrease in demand due to awareness of drought conditions.

As previously mentioned, Cal Water, City of Stockton, and San Joaquin County are contracted with SEWD for treatment and delivery of treated water from either the Calaveras River or the Stanislaus River. SEWD also replenishes groundwater supplies through artificial recharge of surface water when excess supplies are available. SEWD also began the Farmington Groundwater Recharge Program in 2003 with a pilot project that has the potential to recharge up to 7,000 AF annually. This supply is expected to be available as drought year supply. The normal year supplies available for municipal and industrial (M&I) purposes are listed in Table 5.2-4.

Table 5.2-4: SEWD Raw Water Sources

Source	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
New Hogan	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
New Melones	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
OID/SSJID Transfer	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Groundwater Bank	0	3,360	10,080	23,520	30,240	43,680	50,400
Total Supply	74,000	77,360	84,080	97,520	104,240	117,680	124,400
WTP Capacity	39,668	55,680	58,000	60,320	62,645	64,960	67,290

SEWD shares the water supply from the Calaveras River and New Hogan Reservoir with the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD), the terms of which are defined in the 1970 contract. Under this contract SEWD is entitled to 40,341 AFY in normal years, 20,000 of which are generally reserved for municipal use. In 1982 SEWD and CCWD amended the contract by signing a Memorandum of Understanding that allowed SEWD to divert excess supply not needed by CCWD in a given year for the purposes of groundwater recharge.

In 1983, SEWD and the Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District (CSJWCD) contracted with the USBR for 75,000 AF and 80,000 AF, respectively for surface water supply from the New Melones Reservoir on the Stanislaus River to be delivered to the Goodwin Dam. SEWD also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CSJWCD to allow SEWD to use any unused CSJWCD surface water under the USBR contract. In 1994, SEWD completed construction of the Farmington Canal Project, which connects the Goodwin Dam via SEWD's conveyance system to the treatment plant. This provided access to the USBR New Melones supply. For planning purposes SEWD allocates 24,000 AFY of this supply to its urban customers.

In addition to the USBR contract, SEWD also has a Water Transfer Agreement with OID and SSJID for up to 30,000 AFY of New Melones water. The amount varies depending on annual inflows to the reservoir. The Water Transfer Agreement expired in 2009. However, the Agreement was renewed with each agency for one year. SEWD is currently negotiating new agreements and anticipates receiving a similar amount of water from this source through 2030.

In normal hydrologic years SEWD allocates surface water supplies to M&I customers in excess of the treatment plant's ability to process it. This supply is therefore limited by the treatment plant capacity and the percentage allocated to each urban supplier as per the Second Amended Contract. For the purposes of this UWMP Cal Water will assume that a new agreement is signed with the result being a 48 percent share of SEWD treated supplies. The total amount available will increase over time as the treatment plant capacity expands.

During normal hydrologic years SEWD can provide more than adequate treated water to meet Cal Water's expected demand from this source. Purchased water will be supplemented by groundwater pumping by Cal Water to make up the remaining supply. Therefore the total supply will equal the projected demand in any given year. The normal supply is considered equal to the SBx7-7 target water demand projection. Conservation savings is already incorporated into this projection. Table 5.2-5 indicates that supplies will be reliable throughout the planning horizon of this UWMP and that no supply deficiencies are expected.

Table 5.2-5: Supply and Demand Comparison - Normal Year - AF (Table 32)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Purchased Water	20,974	21,223	21,476	21,737	22,004	22,278
Groundwater	11,158	9,608	9,723	9,841	9,962	10,086
Supply totals	32,132	30,830	31,198	31,577	31,965	32,364
Demand totals	32,132	30,830	31,198	31,577	31,965	32,364
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference as % of Supply	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Difference as % of Demand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

5.2.2 Single Dry-Year Comparison

According to the Draft SEWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update, during single-dry, or critical dry years, surface water supplies could be cut back up to 50 percent of normal. If necessary, SEWD could draw additional supply from its groundwater bank, which would be delivered to Cal Water as treated water from their treatment plant. However, for this analysis Cal Water assumes that no groundwater bank withdrawals would be made in a single dry year and that any shortage of treated water would be made up by pumping groundwater from Cal Water owned wells. Cal Water has sufficient well capacity to pump this amount groundwater and has demonstrated this in the past.

The purchased water supplies shown in Table 5.2-6 represent Cal Water's expected share of the total surface available under this scenario. These treated water quantities are above SEWD's minimum delivery commitment of 20,000 AFY shared among all urban suppliers, as specified in the Second Amended Contract. As discussed earlier, groundwater will be fully available during single dry years and will be used to offset deficiencies in purchases from SEWD. As a result, no supply shortage is expected.

According to operational records, the District's demand tends to increase during a single-dry year as compared to normal years. The water demand increases due to maintenance of landscape and other high water uses that would normally be supplied by precipitation. However, because of the year chosen for this analysis, customer demand was actually 2 percent below normal in the single dry year. The supply and demand values shown in Table 5.2-6 were calculated by increasing the target demand projection in each year by the percentage listed for the single dry year in Table 5.2-2. The combination of pumped groundwater and purchased water will be sufficient to meet projected single dry year demands.

Table 5.2-6: Supply and Demand Comparison – Single Dry Year - AF (Table 33)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Purchased Water	17,760	17,760	17,760	17,760	17,760	17,760
Groundwater	13,674	12,400	12,760	13,131	13,511	13,901
Supply totals	31,434	30,160	30,520	30,891	31,271	31,661
Demand totals	31,434	30,160	30,520	30,891	31,271	31,661
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference as % of Supply	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Difference as % of Demand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

5.2.3 Multiple Dry-Year Comparison

According to the Draft SEWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update, a normal supply of surface water will be available in the first year of a multi-year drought. As in normal years surface supply is limited by the treatment plant capacity. In the second and third year this supply will be reduced to 57 percent, and 37 percent of normal, respectively. The normal SEWD surface supply reserved for M&I use is 74,000 AFY. Assuming a 48 percent share of the treatment plant output, Cal Water's share would be 26,640 AF in the first year, 20,246 AF in the second year, and 13,142 AF in the third.

Under the Second Amended Agreement SEWD is required to provide a combined minimum of 20,000 AF of treated water deliveries to the retail purveyors in all years. Based on the analysis above, total SEWD supplies will be greater than 20,000 AF even during multiple dry year events. If SEWD surface water availability were to fall below the minimum contract amount, it is expected that treated water deliveries would be supplemented by the addition of previously banked groundwater supplies up to the amount needed to meet contractual obligations. Based on the design drought included in the Draft SEWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update, a sufficient supply of surface water to meet contractual requirements is available in all years. Therefore, withdrawals from the groundwater bank would not be necessary.

Cal Water will pump groundwater from its own wells to overcome any shortfall in purchased water and meet customer demand in all years. However, beginning in the second year of a multiple dry year period Cal Water would have to pump groundwater at a rate above the anticipated amount for this supply. Assuming no reductions in demand, over 19,000 AF would need to be produced by Cal Water's wells. The Stockton District's system has pumped at these levels in the past and has adequate well capacity and operational flexibility to produce these quantities in the future. Cal Water intends to construct additional wells over time to replace aging wells that are taken out of service and to provide increased capacity for system reliability.

As noted earlier, water demand generally increases early in a multiple dry year period then gradually decreases as the drought persists and customers respond to conservation messaging. Although no two droughts are the same this pattern will likely occur in future droughts. However, total water use per customer is expected to be lower due to previous and ongoing conservation efforts. As seen in the more recent drought from 2007-2009, the response by Cal Water and its customers will likely occur faster than in past droughts as a result of better planning and a more reactive conservation program.

This pattern is evident in Table 5.2-7 where demands at the beginning of each period are higher than in the normal year scenario, and demands decrease each year thereafter. The supplies and demands shown here are calculated by multiplying the SBx7-7 target demand projection for that year by the percentages listed in Table 5.2-2 for the multiple dry year event. Because groundwater will be used to offset shortfalls in purchased water, no supply deficiency is expected.

Table 5.2-7: Supply And Demand Comparison - Multiple Dry Year Events – AFY (Table 34)						
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Multi-dry year first year supply	Purchased Water	20,974	21,223	21,476	21,737	22,004
	Groundwater	15,502	13,776	13,941	14,110	14,283
	Supply Totals	36,476	34,999	35,416	35,846	36,287
	Demand Totals	36,476	34,999	35,416	35,846	36,287
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
	Difference as % of Supply	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Difference as % of Demand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Multi-dry year second year supply	Purchased Water	20,246	20,246	20,246	20,246	20,246
	Groundwater	14,628	13,564	13,971	14,387	14,814
	Supply Totals	34,875	33,811	34,217	34,634	35,060
	Demand Totals	34,875	33,811	34,217	34,634	35,060
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
	Difference as % of Supply	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Difference as % of Demand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Multi-dry year third year supply	Purchased Water	13,142	13,142	13,142	13,142	13,142
	Groundwater	19,263	18,609	18,992	19,382	19,785
	Supply Totals	32,405	31,751	32,134	32,524	32,928
	Demand Totals	32,405	31,751	32,134	32,524	32,928
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
	Difference as % of Supply	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Difference as % of Demand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

5.3 Factors Affecting Reliability of Supply

Although the historical climatic record shows that the demand can be met by the supply, other factors which may threaten the reliability of supply are listed in Table 5.3-1.

Table 5.3-1: Factors Resulting In Inconsistency of Supply (Table 10)

Name of supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic
Stockton East Water District	✓	✓		✓
Cal Water Groundwater Wells		✓	✓	✓

Any change to current agreements with SEWD or the City of Stockton could affect the future availability of supply. The Second Amended Contract is currently valid until April 1, 2035. Changes to agreements between SEWD and any of its contract agencies could also impact the availability of treated water in the Stockton District. Under current agreements, the total allotment of municipal and industrial water available to SEWD will be reduced to 94,100 AFY in 2020. In addition to these potential limitations on imported treated water deliveries, groundwater resources could be affected by legal or regulatory issues. A successful effort to adjudicate the groundwater basin could potentially reduce the supply available from this source, thus reducing total available supply for the District.

Water delivered to Cal Water customers meets all state and federal water quality regulations. Chemicals of concern in the Stockton District include arsenic, nitrates, tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), and total dissolved solids (TDS). Several Cal Water wells have been impacted by these chemicals. In each case the wells were either taken out of service, had wellhead treatment applied, or supplies were blended to bring concentrations below the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) for that compound. The presence of these or any other emerging contaminants could negatively affect the reliability of supply. Water quality is discussed further in the following section.

As noted earlier, short-term drought events should not pose a serious threat to the reliability of supply in the Stockton District. During the most severe extended droughts, as the primary source of supply shifts from SEWD deliveries to groundwater withdrawals, reliability of supply would decrease as the drought event continued and water levels dropped.

5.4 Water Quality

The drinking water delivered to customers in the Stockton District meets or surpasses all primary standards for federal and state regulations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as authorized by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 sets drinking water standards. A state can either adopt the USEPA standard or set state standards that are more stringent than those set by the federal government.

There are two general types of drinking water standards, Primary and Secondary. Primary Standards are designed to protect public health by establishing Maximum Contamination Levels (MCL) for substances in water that may be harmful to humans. MCLs are established very conservatively for each contaminant and are generally based on health effects which may occur if a person were to drink three liters of the water per day for 70 years. Secondary Standards are based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color, and certain mineral content. These standards, established by the State of California, specify limits for substances that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

The quality of groundwater produced by the District's active wells can, depending on location, be highly mineralized. Many wells produce water that exceeds the Secondary Standard for Iron and Manganese; however, in all cases, these wells were either taken out of service or treated to reduce the contaminant level in the water delivered.

Additionally, some wells have been tested to contain concentrations of volatile organic compounds, particularly trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), which are at or exceed the MCL for these substances. In all cases these wells have been taken out of service. Wells with these contaminants below MCL are being trended and treatment is planned for the near future before the contaminate levels exceed MCL.

Arsenic is a major issue of concern in the District. When the 10 part per billion (ppb) federal arsenic standard went into effect in January 2006, Cal Water had 15 wells that had to either be shutdown or have the pumped water treated. Five of these wells were kept in production as a result of a newly constructed blending facility, which was completed in Spring 2006 and combines well water with SEWD treated surface water to produce an arsenic concentration of approximately 5 ppb limit – ½ the MCL. The other wells were shut down.

The presence of these contaminants puts into question the potential availability of these facilities if the concentration were to increase above the existing treatment capacity. Also of concern is the potential loss of other wells due to contaminant migration.

5.5 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This section contains an updated version of Cal Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was last revised in response to the drought that California experienced between 1987 and 1992. The first version of the Plan was included in each subsequent UWMP update.

California's most recent drought event that began in the spring of 2006, coupled with the Delta pumping restrictions, brought increased awareness to the importance of drought preparedness. By the spring of 2008 it became apparent that several of Cal Water's service districts had the potential for water supply shortages and potential wholesaler allocations in the following year. In response, a Conservation/Supply Team was formed to develop a plan for addressing these potential issues. Through this process Cal Water learned valuable lessons and is better prepared for extended droughts or other long term water shortages. The results of this planning process are summarized in this Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

5.5.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Scope

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a unique document designed to address specific conditions that may occur from time to time in Cal Water's service areas. It can be triggered by several types of events but is primarily used as a response to longer term drought conditions. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan provides a comprehensive company-wide strategy for approaching water supply shortages that may last from several months to several years in duration.

Other triggers may include a partial loss of supply due to a mechanical failure of either Cal Water or wholesale supplier facilities resulting from natural disasters, chemical contamination, or other water quality issues. These two types of triggers are unlikely in larger districts where operational changes can more easily be made in one part of the system to overcome supply shortages in other parts of the system. However, in smaller isolated systems that rely heavily on one source of supply, a partial loss of this supply could necessitate the implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Generally, this type of water supply shortage would not last as long as those caused by drought.

There are some important distinctions that should be made between the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and other programs and plans that Cal Water has for each district. Cal Water also maintains an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each service area. The ERP is similar to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in that it may include a loss of supply and inability to serve our customers with normal quantities of water. However, the ERP is designed to manage crises that occur more suddenly and are caused by events such as natural disasters, technological failures, chemical contamination, or national security emergencies.

The ERP provides a guide for district and general office personnel to follow in response to one of these emergencies. It includes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures to be used to protect public safety and includes the setup of an Emergency Operations Center and implementation of the Standardized Emergency Management System. The ERP also describes the necessary inter-jurisdictional coordination and provides the communications and notification plan to insure an efficient response to the emergency.

The ERP for each district was completed in 2004 in response to the Public Health and Safety and Bioterrorism and Response Preparedness Act (H.R. 3448) of 2002. They were then updated in May of 2008. Cal Water is planning to rewrite the ERPs in the next few years. These new Plans will include more detailed district-specific information and will be designed to be used as a manual for Cal Water personnel during emergency situations.

Cal Water is also in the process of developing Water Conservation Master Plans for each district. These Water Conservation Master Plans are different from the Water Shortage Contingency Plans in that they are designed to permanently reduce per capita water use by Cal Water's customers. The Water Conservation Master Plans are not associated with any short or long term loss of supply but will have the effect of making existing supplies last further into the future. In the short term, this will also provide increased supply reliability.

The water use targets selected by Cal Water for each service area are consistent with current regulations. In general, this will mean a reduction in per capita demand. Specific reductions will vary by service area and are contained in the service-area specific Water Conservation Master Plans. The annual level of funding for these programs will be determined through each General Rate Case filed with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The Water Conservation Master Plan will be discussed in more detail in Section 6 of this UWMP.

5.5.2 Water Conservation/Water Supply Team

As mentioned earlier, Cal Water formed a Conservation/Supply Team in response to the water shortage conditions that were forecasted for 2009. This Team consisted of an interdepartmental group of personnel that guided the planning process for the company-wide response to the drought. Members of the Conservation/Supply Team include:

- Vice President of Regulatory and Corporate Communications
- Vice President of Customer Service, Human Resources, and Information Technology
- Director of Corporate Communications
- Director of Customer Service
- Conservation Manager
- Chief Engineer
- Water Resources Planning Supervisor
- Manager of Rates
- Manager of Operations
- Maintenance Manager
- Billing Manager
- Regulatory Accounting Manager
- Meter Operations Supervisor
- Support Staff

The Conservation/Supply Team held regular meetings to discuss strategies for all aspects of drought preparation such as water supply monitoring, public communications, wholesale and customer allocations, information technology improvements, and financial impacts. Additional staff participated as needed as the planning process progressed.

5.5.3 Water Supply Allocation Plan

During the most recent drought several of Cal Water's districts were faced with the possibility of reduced wholesale allocations of imported water. If implemented, Cal Water would need to reduce its use of this supply proportionally in order to meet regional conservation targets and avoid wholesaler imposed penalties for overuse. Cal Water would have to request customers to reduce water use, usually to the same level as required by the wholesaler.

These reductions could either be voluntary or mandatory depending on the severity of the cutback required. If mandatory rationing is deemed necessary, retail customer allocations would need to be implemented. To determine the methodology used for customer allocations a cross-functional Water Allocation Team was formed. The Water Allocation Team consisted of a subset of the Conservation/Supply Team and was tasked with developing the details of how the allocation process would be handled internally by Cal

Water. The Water Allocation Team reported back to the Conservation/Supply Team at the regular meetings.

The Water Allocation Team meetings resulted in a comprehensive strategy that is summarized in Cal Water's Water Supply Allocation Plan. The Water Supply Allocation Plan details the methodology used for determining customer allocations, conducting public communications, tracking water use, assessing penalties, and processing appeals.

The Water Supply Allocation Plan also outlines regulatory actions that must be taken in order to implement mandatory allocations. If it is determined that mandatory allocations are likely to be necessary in a particular district Cal Water will file a Tier 2 advice letter with the CPUC that describes the need for mandatory allocations as well as our methodology and plan for implementation. A public hearing is required during the 30 days following this filing and all customers in the affected district will be notified of the hearing. If, after the 30 day period, it is determined that mandatory allocations are necessary, Cal Water will file a Tier 1 advice letter with the CPUC, which would make mandatory allocations effective 5 days following the filing.

Cal Water has the legal authority to implement mandatory allocations only after requesting from the CPUC that Tariff Rule 14.1, Mandatory Conservation Plan, be added to existing tariffs. *Section A. Conservation – Nonessential or Unauthorized Water Use* of Tariff Rule 14.1 identifies specific water use prohibitions. Prior to implementing mandatory allocations Cal Water will communicate details of the Plan to all customers.

5.5.4 Allocation Methodology and Customer Information

The Water Allocation Team's methodology for determining customer allocations was decided through careful consideration of all available information. Throughout this process the Team tried to maintain fairness to all customers and develop a plan that was easy to understand and communicate. Secondary concerns included impacts to Cal Water such as the ease of implementation and revenue shortfalls.

Customer allocations will be calculated on a monthly basis for each "premise", or customer location. The required cutback will be a percent reduction from prior use compared to baseline time period. The percentage reduction and baseline that Cal Water uses will be consistent with those used by the regional wholesaler. This will be done to ensure regional coordination between agencies and to offer a clear message to the public. In districts that do not have an imported supply and therefore no wholesaler, Cal Water will choose the percent reduction depending on the severity of the water shortage.

In most cases the percent reduction will be kept constant on an annual basis. It will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary in the spring of each year after the water supply picture becomes clear for the following dry season. In most districts Cal Water does not have direct control over long term storage of imported water and will rely on the California Department of Water Resources, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and regional water wholesalers to manage carryover storage between years. In some cases it may be

necessary to adjust these percentages mid-year, if, for example, a district is not meeting its reduction target. The allocation period will end when Cal Water determines that the water shortage no longer exists and ample supplies are available on an ongoing basis.

A minimum allocation will be given to single-family residential customers whose monthly allocation would fall below a level that is considered necessary for health and safety. These minimum allocations will be calculated for each district and will include water for indoor consumption on a per capita basis and also a percentage of normal water for outdoor use such as landscape irrigation. Multi-family, commercial, industrial, government, and other service connection categories will not be subject to minimum allocations.

Cal Water will provide customers the opportunity to bank unused water that has been allocated in a billing period. A customer will bank their unused allocation in a given billing period which can then be used to offset a future month where the customer exceeds their allocation. There is no limit to the amount of water that can be banked by a customer. All banked water will expire once allocations are determined to no longer be needed.

As a deterrent to exceeding monthly allocations and to offset penalties that Cal Water may incur from wholesale agencies, a penalty rate will be applied to a customer's water use that is in excess of their allocation. This penalty rate will be charged in addition to the normal tiered rate for every unit (Ccf) above the allocation during a billing period.

If a customer feels that their allocation does not represent their current need, or to dispute penalties assessed to their account, customers can file an appeal with their local district. The appropriate personnel will review the appeal and issue a judgment in writing. The appeals will be reviewed according to rules outlined in the Water Supply Allocation Plan.

During a water shortage priority will be given to uses that promote public health and safety. These uses include residential indoor use and other sanitary purposes. On a case by case basis Cal Water will decide that certain services are seen as essential, such as hospitals, and may exempt the customer from allocations. The second priority will be given to commercial and industrial water use in an effort to minimize financial impacts to local businesses. And finally, outdoor irrigation has the lowest priority.

If Cal Water requests voluntary reductions, all customer categories will be asked to make the same percent reduction. If mandatory reductions are required, which in general means a reduction of greater than 15 percent, Cal Water may develop different demand reduction targets for each connection category. This will be done to enforce the priorities listed above and to ensure that the correct mix of targets are chosen so that the overall district demand reduction goal is reached.

5.5.5 Drought Stages

Cal Water has developed a four stage approach to drought response that corresponds to specific levels of water supply shortage. At each higher stage Cal Water will become more aggressive in requiring water use reductions from its customers. The decision to enter a new stage will be made by careful consideration of a variety of factors including wholesale supply, availability of alternative supplies, time of year, and regional coordinated activities. These stages are designed to guide Cal Water personnel in making informed decisions during water shortages. A certain amount of flexibility is built in to the stages to allow for the unique characteristics of each water shortage event and the unique characteristics within each of Cal Water's districts. In each progressive stage the actions taken in earlier stages will be carried through to the next stage either at the same or at an increased intensity level, thereby becoming more restrictive.

When the water conditions in a district appear to warrant the activation of the Shortage Contingency Plan's Demand Reduction Stages, whether that be via implementing Stage 1, the movement from one Stage to a higher stage, the movement from a higher stage back down to a lower stage, or deactivating the use of Demand Reduction Stages altogether; the Water Conservation /Water Supply Team will consider those conditions at hand and prepare a recommendation on the appropriate action to be taken by the Company. The Team's recommendation will be presented by the Chief Engineer to the Vice President of Engineering and Water Quality. If the Vice President of Engineering and Water Quality concurs with the WC/WS Team recommendation, then he or she will take that recommendation to the President and Chief Executive Officer. The President & CEO will make the final determination as to whether or not the recommended action is to be taken by the Company.

If it is determined that the Company will implement or change the active Demand Reduction Stage for a given District, then a press release will be made in a manner that advises the customers served by that district of this determination. This press release will explain the desired outcome of the action to implement the appropriate stage. Upon making that determination Cal Water will immediately begin implementing the specific actions identified for the determined stage as outlined in the reminder of this section of the Shortage Contingency plan.

Stage 1 covers water shortages of up to 10 percent and can be used to address annual variations in precipitation and mild drought events that may last only a year or two. All reductions in Stage 1 are voluntary and impacts to customers are minimal. The actions to be taken by Cal Water in Stage 1 are listed in Table 5.5-1.

Table 5.5-1: Demand Reduction Stage 1 (Table 36)

Stage	Water Supplier Actions
1. Minimal 5 to 10 percent Shortage Up to 10 percent Reduction Goal Voluntary Reductions	**Cal Water will:** Request voluntary customer conservation as described in CPUC Rule 14.1. Maintain an ongoing public information campaign. Maintain conservation kit distribution programs. Maintain school education programs. Maintain incentive programs for high efficiency devices. Coordinate drought response with wholesale suppliers and cities. Lobby cities for passage of drought ordinances. Discontinue system flushing except for water quality purposes. Request that restaurants serve water only on request.

Stage 2 includes water shortages of between 10 and 20 percent. Stage 2 will be entered during prolonged water shortages of moderate severity such as those caused by a multi-year drought. Reduction methods can either be voluntary or mandatory depending on the severity of the water shortage. Allocations would likely be implemented when the shortage exceeds 15 percent. Customers will begin to notice moderate impacts to normal water use and companies may begin to have financial impacts. In Stage 2 Cal Water will intensify its conservation efforts by implementing the actions listed in Table 5.5-2. All actions from Stage 1 will be carried through or intensified in Stage 2.

Table 5.5-2: Demand Reduction Stage 2 (Table 36)

Stage	Water Supplier Actions
2. Moderate 10 to 20 Percent Shortage Up to 20 Percent Reduction Goal Voluntary or Mandatory Reductions	**Cal Water will:** Increase or continue all actions from Stage 1. Implement communication plan with customers, cities, and wholesale suppliers. Request voluntary or mandatory customer reductions. File Schedule 14.1 with CPUC approval if necessary. Request memorandum account to track penalty rate proceeds and other drought related expenses. Lobby for implementation of drought ordinances. Monitor water use for compliance with reduction targets.

Stage 3 represents a severe water shortage emergency with a reduction in supply of between 20 and 35 percent. This stage can be triggered by the most severe multi-year droughts, major failures in water production and distribution facilities, or by water quality concerns, especially in smaller isolated systems. A shortage of this magnitude may begin to seriously impact public health and safety, and cause significant financial hardships on local businesses. All reductions will be mandatory and customer allocations would be necessary. During Stage 3 Cal Water will take the following actions listed in Table 5.5-3, which includes all the actions from Stage 2.

Table 5.5-3: Demand Reduction Stage 3 (Table 36)

Stage	Water Supplier Actions
3. Severe	**Cal Water will:**
20 to 35 Percent Shortage	Increase or continue all actions from previous stages.
	Implement mandatory conservation with CPUC approval.
Up to 35 Percent Reduction Goal	Install flow restrictors on repeat offenders.
	Require customers to have high efficiency devices before granting increased allocations.
Mandatory Reductions	Require participation in survey before granting an increased allocation.

Stage 4 is a critical water shortage emergency with a reduction of supply of at least 35 and potentially above 50 percent. This represents an exceptional crisis that could be caused only by the most severe multi-year drought, natural disaster, or catastrophic failure of major water supply infrastructure. Impacts to public health and safety would be significant. In Stage 4 Cal Water will take the additional actions listed in Table 5.5-4 while also continuing or increasing actions from Stage 3.

Table 5.5-4: Demand Reduction Stage 4 (Table 36)

Stage	Water Supplier Actions
4. Critical 35 to 50+ Percent Shortage Up to and above a 50 percent Reduction Goal Mandatory Reductions	**Cal Water will:** Increase or continue all actions from previous stages. Discontinue service for repeat offenders. Monitor water use weekly for compliance with reduction targets. Prohibit potable water use for landscape irrigation.

5.5.6 Water Supply Conditions and Trigger Levels

As described in Section 3, the water supply for the Stockton District is a mix of groundwater and imported water. As a member of the Groundwater Banking Authority (GBA), Cal Water has agreed to a groundwater pumping rate goal of between 0.6 and 1.0 acre-feet per acre per year. This value is based on the safe yield of the basin and is designed to promote recovery of groundwater levels and increased storage for dry years. SEWD also sets its pumping fee at rates meant to encourage the in-lieu use of imported water in years when the supply is plentiful. Groundwater is generally seen as a buffer for dry year supply and will be relied on more heavily during droughts. However, Cal Water plans on staying below the pumping rate goal even in dry years to promote the sustainable use of the groundwater basin.

Cal Water's imported supply for the Stockton District comes through the Stockton East Water District (SEWD). In the spring of each year SEWD will asses its water supply and issue an allocation forecast for its retail agencies. This forecast represents the total available supply of imported water for the upcoming year. Each agency's share of this allocation is determined by the method described in the Second Amended Contract.

During a water shortage, if the minimum contractual amount is not available, SEWD will not implement a rationing program or assess penalties for overuse of imported supplies. Retailers will be strictly limited to the initial allocation and will make up the balance of demand with groundwater pumping.

Although Cal Water could decide to increase groundwater pumping to a level of service equal to 100 percent of normal demand, it will work closely with the other two local retail agencies when deciding whether to implement the Water Shortage Allocation Plan. This relationship insures that the sustainable water supply will be the primary concern during water shortages and that there is a consistent regional message to all retail customers. This group will also decide on the level of cutback necessary and if voluntary or mandatory restrictions will be required. The percent shortage identified by the retail group will determine which drought stage Cal Water enters into. These thresholds are shown in Table 5.5-5.

Table 5.5-5: Water Supply Triggering Levels (Table 35)

Stage	Percent Shortage
Stage 1	5 to 10% supply reduction
Stage 2	10 to 20% supply reduction
Stage 3	20 to 35% supply reduction
Stage 4	35 to 50% supply reduction

Cal Water will also monitor water supply conditions throughout the year and will independently assess the threat of water shortage conditions. This will allow Cal Water to make the necessary preparations prior to the high water use season when restrictions would likely go into effect. Preparations may include filing the appropriate advice letters with the CPUC, hiring additional staff, training existing staff, making billing system improvements, developing public communications material, making operational changes, and performing maintenance to the water system facilities. This advanced planning will minimize the potential lag time between when a water shortage is declared and when restrictions can take effect. The reduction in lag time is essential in order to maximize the water savings during the high use summer months.

5.5.7 Water Use Restriction Enforcement

Because of its investor owned status Cal Water has limited authority to enforce water use restrictions unless Rule 14.1 is enacted through CPUC approval. Restrictions on water use prior to enacting Rule 14.1 must be regulated by ordinances passed by the local governments in each community served. Cal Water has worked with municipalities to pass ordinances and will continue this effort on an ongoing basis. Rule 14.1 contains a detailed list of the water use restrictions common to many of these ordinances, and is included as Appendix E of this UWMP. The city of Stockton passed a water conservation ordinance, which is also included in Appendix E.

Cal Water maintains extensive water use records on individual metered customer accounts. These records are reviewed in the districts to identify potential water loss problems. In order to protect itself against serious and unnecessary waste or misuse of water, Cal Water may meter any flat rate service and apply the regularly established meter rates where the customer continues to misuse or waste water beyond five days after Cal Water has given the customer written notice to remedy such practices.

During all stages of water shortages, production figures are reported to and monitored by the district manager. Consumption will be monitored through these daily production figures in the district for compliance with necessary reductions.

Cal Water, after one written warning, shall install a flow-restricting device on the service line of any customer observed by Cal Water personnel to be using water for any non-essential or unauthorized use defined in Section A. of Tariff Rule 14.1. Repeated violations of unauthorized water use will result in discontinuance of water service.

5.5.8 Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

Cal Water is an investor-owned water utility and, as such, is regulated by the CPUC. On March 8, 1989, the Commission instituted an investigation to determine what actions should be taken to mitigate the effects of water shortages on the State's regulated utilities and their customers. In decision D. 90-07-067, effective July 18, 1990, the Commission authorized all utilities to establish memorandum accounts to track expenses and revenue shortfalls caused both by mandatory rationing and by voluntary conservation efforts. Subsequently, D. 90-08-55 required each class A utility (more than 10,000 connections) seeking to recover revenues from a drought memorandum account to submit; for Commission approval, a water management program that addresses long-term strategies for reducing water consumption. Utilities with approved water management programs were authorized to implement a surcharge to recover revenue shortfalls recorded in their drought memorandum accounts.

However, the Commission's Decision 94-02-043 dated February 16, 1994, states:

> *10. Now that the drought is over, there is no need to track losses in sales due to residual conservation.*
> *11. The procedures governing voluntary conservation memorandum accounts (see D.92-09-084) developed in this Drought Investigation will no longer be available to water companies as of the date of this order.*
> *12. Procedures and remedies developed in the Drought Investigation that are not specifically authorized for use in the event of future drought in these Ordering Paragraphs will no longer be available to water companies as of the date of this order except upon filing and approval of a formal application.*
> *(CPUC Decision 94-02-043, Findings of Fact, paragraphs 10-12)*

In 2008 the CPUC allowed for the creation of a Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (WRAM) and Modified Cost Balancing Accounts (MCBA). The goals of the WRAM and MCBA are to sever the relationship between sales and revenue to remove the disincentive to implement conservation rates and conservation programs especially in times of drought. WRAM and MCBA are designed to ensure that the utilities and ratepayers are proportionally affected when conservation rates are implemented, so that neither party is harmed nor benefits. Because of these regulatory developments Cal Water expects to increase the implementation of conservation rates and conservation programs on a permanent basis.

During water supply shortages Cal Water would expect to see a reduction in revenue. The amount of this reduction would depend on the total amount of water being conserved and the price (tier rate) at which the cutbacks were made for each customer. In other words, the reduction would be roughly equivalent to the quantity charge for the amount of water saved. Cal Water would still receive its monthly service charge fees.

Cal Water has adequate reserves to overcome this short term reduction. These reductions in revenue would also be recovered through the WRAM and MCBA. Through the WRAM and MCBA Cal Water will be able to track its revenue impacts and expenditures during water shortages and recover these losses through the CPUC rate case process in future years. Because of these new mechanisms Cal Water is assured that it will have adequate reserves available to operate normally under water shortage conditions.

Expenditures will not increase due to a mild water shortage condition. Any expenditure made during this time will come out of the normal conservation budget that has been approved by the CPUC. Actions that may be taken include public information campaigns that draw attention to the shortage and steer customers towards our other conservation programs (toilet rebates, washing machine rebates, home audits, etc) that are available. These programs will be paid for by money that is already budgeted. Therefore no additional expenditures will take place. If the water shortage warrants mandatory allocations, Cal Water would need to file an advice letter with the CPUC to seek approval to implement mandatory allocations. This process would include securing any additional funding necessary for the administration of this program. Again, these costs would be recovered through the MCBA and WRAM.

5.5.9 Catastrophic Water Supply Interruption

As mentioned earlier, Cal Water has an ERP in place that coordinates the overall company response to a disaster in any or all of its districts. In addition, the ERP requires each District to have a local disaster plan that coordinates emergency responses with other agencies in the area.

Cal Water also inspects its facilities annually for earthquake safety. To prevent loss of these facilities during an earthquake, auxiliary generators and improvements to the water storage facilities have been installed as part of Cal Water's annual budgeting and improvement process.

During an emergency the District can transfer water through four interconnections to or from the neighboring water system owned by the City of Stockton. These interconnections can be used to help offset the impact of interrupted service to District customers or, being two way connections, these facilities can be used to supply either imported water or pumped groundwater from the Stockton District to the City of Stockton water system.

SEWD has emergency backup power generators and will be able to supply normal amounts of finished water with their boosters through the 42" transmission main. Cal Water also has 2 backup generators and 4 auxillary engines at well sites throughout the service area. These will be able to supply 9.2 MGD if a system-wide power failure occurs. An additional backup generator is budgeted for 2010.

6 Demand Management Measures

6.1 Statewide Urban Water Demand Reduction Policies

As mentioned earlier, Cal Water is in the process of significantly expanding its conservation programs. Inter-related state-level policies and agreements aimed at reducing urban water use have provided much of the impetus for this change. The policies include: (1) recent decisions by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) directing Class A and B water utilities to reduce per capita urban water demand; (2) state legislation mandating urban water suppliers to reduce per capita demand 20 percent by 2020; and (3) the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU). This section discusses these requirements, their relationship to one another, and their relationship to Cal Water's overall conservation strategy.

The CPUC's Decision 07-05-062 directed Class A and B water utilities to submit a plan to achieve a 5 percent reduction in average customer water use over each three-year rate cycle. This policy was refined under Decision 08-02-036, which established a water use reduction goal of 3 to 6 percent in per customer or service connection consumption every three years once a full conservation program, with price and non-price components, is in place. These decisions anticipated enactment of policies by the State legislature to reduce urban water use in California 20 percent by 2020.

SBx7-7 requires the state to achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. The state is required to make incremental progress toward this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015. SBx7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop interim and 2020 urban water use targets. Urban retail water suppliers will not be eligible for state water grants or loans unless they comply with SBx7-7's requirements.

There are three ways in which a water supplier can comply with the MOU. The first way is to implement a set of water conservation best management practices (BMPs) according to the requirements and schedules set forth in Exhibit 1 of the MOU. The second way, called Flex Track compliance, is to implement conservation programs expected to save an equivalent or greater volume of water than the BMPs. The third way, similar to SBx7-7, is to reduce per capita water use. Each of these compliance options is briefly described below.

Originally, the MOU established a set of BMPs that signatories agreed to implement in good faith. For each BMP, the MOU established the actions required by the water supplier (e.g. site surveys, fixture and appliance rebates, water use budgets, volumetric pricing and conservation rate designs), the implementation schedule, and the required level of effort (in the MOU this is referred to as the coverage requirement). Additionally, the MOU established the terms by which a water supplier could opt out of implementing a BMP.

BMPs are grouped into five categories. Two categories, Utility Operations and Education, are "Foundational BMPs" because they are considered to be essential water conservation activities by any utility and are adopted for implementation by all signatories to the MOU as ongoing practices with no time limits. The remaining BMPs are "Programmatic BMPs" and are organized into Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII), and Landscape categories. Table 6.1-1 shows the BMPs by category. The requirements and coverage levels of each BMP are set forth in Exhibit 1 of the MOU. As of the date of this UWMP, Cal Water is in process of completing and submitting BMP reports to the CUWCC for the period 2009-2010. Submission was delayed due to delays in the CUWCC reporting forms being made available.

Table 6.1-1: MOU Best Management Practices

BMP Group	BMP Name
1. Utility Operations Programs (F)	Conservation Coordinator
	Water Waste Prevention
	Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs
	Water Loss Control
	Metering & Volumetric Rates
	Retail Conservation Pricing
2. Education Programs (F)	Public Information Programs
	School Education Programs
3. Residential (P)	Residential Assistance Program
	Landscape Water Surveys
	High Efficiency Clothes Washer Program
	Watersense Toilet Program
	Watersense Specifications for Residential Development
4. Commercial, Industrial, Institutional (P)	Reduce baseline CII water use by 10% in 10 years
5. Landscape (P)	Large Landscape Water Budget Programs
	Large Landscape Water Surveys

F = Foundational BMP, P = Programmatic BMP

Under Flex Track, a water supplier can estimate the expected water savings over the 10-year period 2009-2018 if it were to implement the programmatic BMPs in accordance with the MOU's schedule, coverage, and exemption requirements, and then achieve these water savings through any combination of programs it desires. Thus, through the Flex Track compliance option, a water supplier agrees to save a certain volume of water using whatever it determines to be the best combination of programs. Because the savings target depends on the programmatic BMP coverage requirements, which in turn are functions of service area size and composition of demand, the volume of water to be saved under this compliance option must be calculated separately for each supplier. The methodologies and tools for water suppliers to implement these calculations are still being developed by the CUWCC.

Under the gpcd option, a water supplier can comply with the MOU by reducing its baseline gpcd by 18 percent by 2018. The baseline is the ten-year period 1997-2006. The MOU also establishes interim gpcd targets and the highest acceptable levels of water use deemed to be in compliance with this option. The MOU's gpcd option is similar to using Method 1 to set the SBx7-7 target, except that it uses a fixed baseline period and only runs through 2018. This compliance option may be difficult to achieve for Cal Water districts that are part of a regional alliance for purposes of SBx7-7 compliance because savings as a percent of demand will vary considerably among the districts in the alliance. It may also conflict with district-specific SBx7-7 targets set using method 3 (hydrologic region-based target). Because of these potential conflicts, this is not considered a viable MOU compliance option for Cal Water districts.

Cal Water plans to use Flex Track to comply with the MOU. This compliance option affords the most flexibility in selecting conservation programs suited to each Cal Water district and allows for more streamlined reporting. Because CUWCC tools for calculating a district's Flex Track savings target are not yet available, Cal Water developed its own target estimates for planning purposes. Cal Water will update these estimates as necessary following the release of the CUWCC Flex Track target calculator.

6.2 Conservation Master Plans

In an effort to address the statewide policies for urban water use reduction Cal Water developed Conservation Master Plans for each of its service districts. These Conservation Master Plans are designed to provide a framework for meeting these statewide policies and to chart a course for Cal Water's conservation programs over the next five years. The major tasks of the Conservation Master Plans include:

1. A complete review of State policies and development of a compliance strategy
2. Calculating all appropriate per capita targets
3. Determining water savings required from new programs
4. Performing an analysis of conservation programs
5. Developing a portfolio of conservation programs
6. Creating a plan for monitoring and update of Conservation Master Plans

Cal Water's Conservation Master Plans have a five year planning horizon and are designed to be updated in coordination with the UWMP for each district. The Conservation Master Plan for the Stockton District is included in its entirety as Appendix G. A discussion of baseline and target water use can be found in Section 3 of this UWMP. A summary of the water savings requirements and program portfolio is summarized in the following section.

6.3 Water Savings Requirements

The gross water savings required under SBx7-7 can be determined with a simple calculation by subtracting the target water demand from the unadjusted baseline demand. According to this calculation the Stockton District has a gross savings requirement of -71 AF from 2011-2015, as shown in Table 6.3-1.

As discussed earlier, because CUWCC tools for calculating a district's Flex Track savings target are not yet available, Cal Water developed its own target estimates for planning purposes. The targets are based on the expected water savings from cost-effective programmatic BMPs over the ten-year period 2009-2018. The coverage requirements for the programmatic BMPs were used to calculate the Flex Track targets. Expected water savings and cost-effectiveness were based on the conservation program specifications and avoided water supply costs. The supporting data and calculations are provided in Appendix G.

The differences between the unadjusted baseline demand, district-specific SBx7-7 target, and MOU Flex Track target are shown in Table 6.3-1. This shows the maximum amount of water savings needed for SBx7-7 compliance, as well as the savings required for MOU compliance.

Table 6.3-1: SBx7-7 and MOU Gross Water Savings Requirements

Gross Water Savings Required by 2015	SBx7-7	MOU Flex Track
2015 Unadjusted Baseline Demand	32,036 AF	32,036 AF
2015 Target Demand	32,107 AF	31,910 AF
Gross Savings Requirement	**-71 AF**	**126 AF**

The unadjusted baseline demand described in Section 3 does not account for future changes in water demand due to the effects of plumbing fixture efficiency codes, changes in water rates, metering, and existing conservation programs. A portion of the gross savings requirements shown above are expected to come from these sources. The Conservation Master Plan includes an estimate of the volume of water saved as a result of these things. The results are used to adjust baseline demand so that the volume of water savings that will need to come from new conservation programs can be determined.

Two recent California laws are expected to accelerate the replacement of low efficiency plumbing fixtures – primarily toilets and showerheads – with higher efficiency alternatives.

- AB 715, passed in 2007, amended the California Building and Safety Code to require by January 1, 2014, that toilets sold or installed in California use no more than 1.28

gallons per flush. It also requires that urinals sold or installed use no more than 0.5 gallons per flush.

- SB 407, passed in 2009, amended the California Civil Code to require replacement of low efficiency plumbing fixtures with higher efficiency alternatives when a property undergoes alterations, improvements, or transfer. In the case of single-family residential properties, issuance of a certificate of final completion and occupancy or final permit approval by the local building department for building alterations or improvements will be conditional on the replacement of low efficiency plumbing fixtures beginning in 2014. Single-family property owners are required by law to replace any remaining non-compliant plumbing fixtures by no later than January 1, 2017. After this date, a seller or transferor of single-family residential real property must disclose in writing to the prospective purchaser or transferee whether the property includes any noncompliant plumbing fixtures. For multi-family and commercial properties non-compliant fixtures must be replaced by January 1, 2019. As with single-family properties, final permits or approvals for alterations or improvements are conditional on the replacement of low efficiency fixtures beginning in 2014.

The phase-in dates for AB 715 and SB 407 mean they will not greatly contribute to meeting the 2015 interim gpcd target under SBx7-7. But they will support meeting the 2020 target. Moreover, since the early 1990's, the sale and installation of toilets manufactured to flush more than 1.6 gallons, showerheads manufactured to have a flow capacity more than 2.5 gallons per minute, and interior faucets manufactured to emit more than 2.2 gallons per minute has been prohibited. These requirements will continue to improve the efficiency of plumbing fixtures in older residential and commercial buildings.

Water savings from expected rate adjustments in Stockton District were also calculated. The estimates are based on inflation-adjusted changes in rates for 2011, 2012, and 2013, as contained in CPUC's proposed GRC decision. Short-run price elasticity estimates used to calculate potential changes in demand were drawn from the CUWCC's conservation rate guidebook.

In addition to savings from codes and rates, expected on-going water savings from conservation activity occurring in 2009 and 2010 were also taken into account. The adjusted baseline demand and savings associated with code changes, rate changes, meter conversions, and existing conservation programs are shown in Table 6.3-2.

Table 6.3-2: Adjusted Baseline Demand Projection					
Adjusted Baseline (AF)	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Unadjusted Baseline	31,741	31,815	31,889	31,963	32,036
Less Savings from					
Codes	61	120	175	228	295
Schedule Rate Increases	68	101	92	16	-150
Existing Programs	61	60	59	47	35
Adjusted Baseline Demand	**31,551**	**31,534**	**31,562**	**31,672**	**31,856**
Per Capita (GPCD)	172	172	172	172	173

The amount of water savings required from new conservation programs is not the same for SBx7-7 and MOU Flex Track compliance. In the case of SBx7-7, the objective is to reduce 2015 per capita water use at least to the target of 174 gpcd, and any expected savings from codes, rates, and existing conservation programs can be credited toward meeting this goal. This is not the case for MOU Flex Track compliance, where the objective is to implement conservation programs that would save at least as much as the Flex Track target. Unlike SBx7-7, water savings from codes and rates cannot be credited against the Flex Track target. Only savings from existing conservation programs can be deducted.

Savings required from new conservation programs to meet SBx7-7 and MOU Flex Track compliance requirements are summarized in Table 6.3-3. In the case of SBx7-7, expected savings from codes, rates, and existing programs results in an adjusted baseline demand that is 251 AF less than the SBx7-7 target demand. However, an additional 5 percent reduction in adjusted baseline demand will be required to meet the 2020 SBx7-7 target. In the case of MOU Flex Track compliance, additional water savings of 91 AF are needed by 2015.

Table 6.3-3: New Program Savings Required for SBx7-7 and MOU Compliance		
2015 Net Savings Requirement (AF)	**SBx7-7**	**MOU Flex Track**
Gross Savings Requirement	**-71**	**126**
Less		
Savings from codes	295	NA
Savings from rates	-150	NA
Savings from existing programs	35	35
Subtotal Expected Savings	*180*	*35*
Savings Required from New Programs[1]	**-251**	**91**
[1]*Negative net savings indicates that no new program savings required for compliance*		

6.4 Conservation Program Analysis

Cal Water engaged in a detailed, multi-step process to identify the best mix of programs to achieve the required savings. The process began with an inclusive range of potential program concepts. These concepts were qualitatively analyzed to eliminate those that were clearly inappropriate for each district and thereby narrow the analytical focus to those remaining programs that were potentially appropriate. Those programs were then subjected to detailed quantitative analysis. This Section describes the steps of the analytical process for Stockton District, and the programs that emerged as potential components of a portfolio of programs for the district.

As a result of an exhaustive search of the literature, consultation with experts in the field, knowledge of conservation programming by other water suppliers, and the experience of the project team, a total of more than 75 conservation program concepts were defined. At this point in the process, the goal was to be as inclusive as possible. The list was therefore intentionally large to ensure that all possible program concepts were considered. Cal Water did not want to risk inadvertently excluding a program from consideration.

Once the range of program concepts was defined, the next step was to subject each program concept to a careful district-specific qualitative screen, the objective of which was to eliminate those program concepts that were clearly inappropriate.

A preliminary quantitative analysis was conducted on the programs that passed the qualitative screen. To do that, estimates were made of key savings and cost parameters for each of the programs. Where applicable, these estimates were based on prior Cal Water experience with similar programs. In the absence of such experience, the experience of other water suppliers, the expertise of the project team, consultation with national experts, and published figures, where available, were relied upon. In particular, estimates developed by the California Urban Water Conservation Council and the Alliance for Water Efficiency were utilized where such estimates were available. While in most cases, the savings assumptions for a program do not vary across districts, for several programs, they do due to district-specific characteristics of household size, climate, etc. Other than meter installation, program cost assumptions are uniform across districts, although in some cases, cost sharing with other water utilities reduce Cal Water's share.

Using the results of the qualitative screening and preliminary quantitative analysis, Cal Water identified five core programs that it would run in every district over the next five years. In addition to the core programs, an additional set of non-core programs was selected. Unlike core programs, Cal Water may not offer non-core programs in every district or in every year. Implementation of non-core programs will depend on whether additional water savings are required for SBx7-7 compliance, MOU compliance, or to help address local supply constraints. Table 6.4-1 lists all Cal Water core and non-core conservation programs.

Table 6.4-1: Cal Water Conservation Programs		
Program Name	Description	Target Market
CORE PROGRAMS		
Rebate/Vouchers for toilets, urinals, and clothes washers	Provide customer rebates for high-efficiency toilets, urinals, and clothes washers	All customer segments
Residential Surveys	Provide residential surveys to low-income customers, high-bill customers, and upon customer request or as pre-screen for participation in direct install programs	All residential market segments
Residential Showerhead/Water Conservation Kit Distribution	Provide residential showerhead/water conservation kits to customers upon request, as part of residential surveys, and as part of school education curriculum	All residential market segments
Pop-Up Nozzle Irrigation System Distribution	Offer high-efficiency pop-up irrigation nozzles through customer vouchers or direct install.	All customer segments
Public Information/Education	Provide conservation messaging via radio, bill inserts, direct mail, and other appropriate methods. Provide schools with age appropriate educational materials and activities. Continue sponsorship of Disney Planet Challenge program.	All customer segments
NON-CORE PROGRAMS		
Toilet/Urinal Direct Install Program	Offer direct installation programs for replacement of non-HE toilets and urinals	All customer segments
Smart Irrigation Controller Contractor Incentives	Offer contractor incentives for installation of smart irrigation controllers	All customer segments
Large Landscape Water Use Reports	Expand existing Cal Water Large Landscape Water Use Report Program providing large landscape customers with monthly water use reports and budgets	Non residential customers with significant landscape water use and potential savings
Large Landscape Surveys & Irrigation System Incentives	Provide surveys and irrigation system upgrade financial incentives to large landscape customers participating in the Large Landscape Water Use Reports programs and other targeted customers	Non residential customers with significant landscape water use and potential savings
Food Industry Rebates/Vouchers	Offer customer/dealer/distributor rebates/vouchers for high-efficiency dishwashers, food steamers, ice machines, and pre-rinse spray valves	Food and drink establishments, institutional food service providers
Cooling Tower Retrofits	Offer customer/dealer/distributor rebates/vouchers of cooling tower retrofits	Non-residential market segments with significant HVAC water use
Industrial Process Audits and Retrofit Incentives	Offer engineering audits/surveys and financial incentives for process water efficiency improvement	Non-residential market segments with significant industrial process water uses

Core and non-core programs were then subjected to a detailed benefit cost analysis, the results of which were used to inform program portfolio development discussed in the next section. The first step in this process was to refine and finalize the savings and cost specifications of each program. The program savings and cost assumptions enable the calculation of program benefits and costs to the utility and its ratepayers, and comparisons of these costs in the form of benefit-cost ratios. The tool used to do this comparison was a simplified version of the Alliance for Water Efficiency Tracking Tool. Following are descriptions of how the model calculates and compares conservation program benefits and costs.

6.5 Conservation Program Portfolio

This section presents the recommended conservation program portfolio for the Stockton District. The program analysis results described in the previous section provided the starting point for portfolio development. The next step was to determine the annual levels of program activity needed to, at minimum, meet Stockton District's water savings targets and local demand management goals. Several considerations informed these decisions, including budgetary constraints included in the current GRC decision, Cal Water conservation program administrative capacity, program market and water savings potential, and the program benefit-cost results.

The water savings requirement analysis showed that water savings from existing water efficiency codes and ordinances, scheduled adjustments to water rates, and past investment in conservation programs are expected to be sufficient to meet Stockton District's 2015 SBx7-7 per capita water use target. It also showed that an additional 9 AF of water savings from new programs would be required to satisfy MOU compliance requirements in 2015. This established the minimum level of water savings the program portfolio would need to produce by 2015. For the Stockton District, the programs selected and the activity level of each are shown in Table 6.5-1.

Table 6.5-1: Recommended Program Levels					
Program	**Recommended Annual Activity Levels**				
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
CORE PROGRAMS					
Rebates/Vouchers					
Toilets	360	360	360	420	420
Clothes Washers	170	170	170	170	170
Urinals	0	0	0	0	0
Customer Surveys/Audits	200	200	200	110	110
Conservation Kit Distribution	350	350	350	350	350
Pop-Up Nozzle Distribution	7,400	7,400	7,400	22,200	22,200
NON-CORE PROGRAMS					
Direct Install Toilets/Urinals	460	460	460	510	510
Smart Irr. Controller Vendor Incentives	10	10	10	10	10
Large Landscape Water Use Reports	60	60	60	150	150
Large Landscape Surveys/Incentives	20	20	20	90	90
Commercial Kitchen Rebates/Vouchers	0	0	0	30	30
Cooling Tower/Process Water Retrofit Incentives	0	0	0	0	0

The program levels for 2011-2013 reflect the funding level approved in Cal Water's most recent General Rate Case (GRC) settlement with the CPUC. Program levels for 2014 and 2015 will be dependent on the outcome of Cal Water's 2014-2016 GRC filing.

Table 6.5-2 shows projected water savings associated with the programs listed above. The projected savings exceed the 2015 SBx7-7 and MOU Flex Track targets but are needed for the district to meet its 2020 SBx7-7 target.

Table 6.5-2: Projected Water Savings by Program

Program	Annual Water Savings (AF)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CORE PROGRAMS					
Rebates/Vouchers	10.8	21.3	31.3	48.4	64.9
Toilets	2.8	5.6	8.2	10.7	13.1
Clothes Washers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urinals	16.1	30.5	43.6	44.2	44.8
Customer Surveys/Audits	5.5	10.3	14.5	18.2	21.5
Conservation Kit Distribution	29.6	59.2	88.8	177.5	266.3
Pop-Up Nozzle Distribution	***64.8***	***126.8***	***186.3***	***299.1***	***410.5***
Subtotal Core Programs					
NON-CORE PROGRAMS					
Direct Install Toilets/Urinals	15.9	31.2	45.8	71.1	95.4
Smart Irr. Controller Vendor Incentives	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Large Landscape Water Use Reports	6.5	6.5	6.5	16.3	16.3
Large Landscape Surveys/Incentives	3.7	7.5	11.2	28.6	45.9
Commercial Kitchen Rebates/Vouchers	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	15.0
Cooling Tower/Process Water Retrofit Incentives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Non-Core Programs	***26.2***	***45.3***	***63.8***	***123.8***	***173.1***
Total Core and Non-Core Program Savings	**91.1**	**172.2**	**250.1**	**422.9**	**583.6**

Based on the above analysis the district is projected to achieve its district-specific 2015 SBx7-7 compliance target through a combination of passive and active savings. Appendix C, Worksheet 24, includes a comparison of conservation savings required to meet SBx7-7 compliance targets to the savings expected as a result of existing and planned programs, including passive savings due to code changes.

For the purpose of this analysis it is assumed that there will be a linear reduction in GPCD from 2015-2020 to achieve the district-specific 2020 SBx7-7 compliance target. Programs required to achieve 2020 SBx7-7 compliance will be outlined in the next Conservation Master Plan for the district, which will be included in the 2015 UWMP. The activity level of each future program will depend on Cal Water's success in obtaining the necessary funding through the CPUC rate case process.

As part of the Conservation Master Plan development, one page program summaries, or fact sheets were developed for each recommended program. These fact sheets provide a quick reference summarizing program design and marketing, expected level of customer participation, projected water savings, and proposed program expenditure for the period 2011 – 2015. The fact sheets for the Stockton District are included in Appendix G.

7 Climate Change

7.1 Introduction

Investigating climate change brings the prospect of examining both model-predicted outcomes and unforeseen changes to the environment. These changes may physically affect the water districts that Cal Water serves. Climate change does not just mean a change in average temperature within any particular region, but a change in the climatic conditions that creates or results in an increase in extreme weather events. These potential changes include a more variable climate with risks of extreme climate events that are more severe than those in the recent hydrologic record, in addition to sea level rise, a hotter and drier climate, and the likelihood that more of the uplands precipitation will fall as rain and not as snow.

7.2 Strategy

Cal Water intends to prepare a Climate Assessment Report in 2013 that will examine the regional impacts on water supply for each of its 24 service areas. This report will review any supply changes that may occur due to climate change and will outline mitigation and adaption methods to meet the needs of the District's service area. The following section, adapted from DWR's *Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan,* provides a range of topics to be examined in Cal Water's Climate Assessment Report.

Responding to climate change generally takes two forms: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation is taking steps to reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Adaptation is the process of responding to the effects of climate change by modifying our systems and behaviors to function in a warmer climate. Regardless if climate change is manmade or a result of natural climate cycles, investigating mitigation and adaptive methods to better manage possible uncertainties in climatic changes will have more immediate benefits such as: cutting carbon emissions, reducing energy usage, possible economic development at the local level, and financial savings for Cal Water and the ratepayers.

Mitigation

In the water sector, climate change mitigation is generally achieved by reducing energy use, becoming more efficient with energy use, and/or substituting fossil fuel based energy sources for renewable energy sources. Water requires energy to move, treat, use, and discharge, thus water conservation is energy conservation. One possible mitigation method is to calculate conserved energy and GHGs not-emitted as water conservation targets are being met.

Adaptation

Climate change means more than just hotter days. Continued warming of the climate system may have considerable impact on the operation of Cal Water Districts, even if

indirectly. For example, snow in the Sierra Nevada provides 65 percent of California's water supply. Predictions indicate that by 2050 the Sierra snowpack will be significantly reduced. Much of the lost snow will fall as rain, which flows quickly down the mountains during winter and cannot be stored in the current water system for use during the summer. This change in water runoff may severely impact groundwater recharge and other water supply networks. The climate is also expected to become more variable, bringing more droughts and floods. Cal Water districts will have to adapt to these new and more variable conditions.

7.3 Potential Climate Change Effects

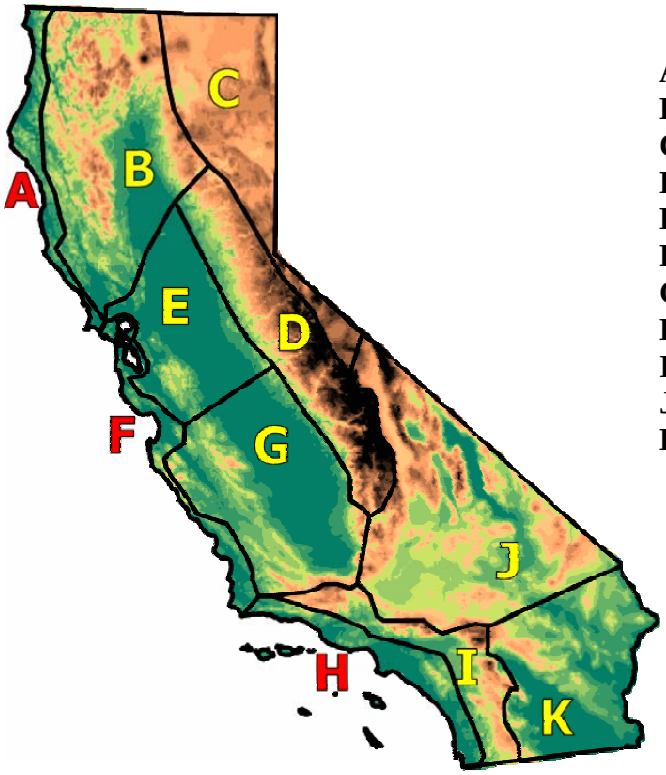
Even in the near term of the next 20 years, DWR has outlined potential climate change effects to water supplies, water demand, sea level, and the occurrence and severity of natural disasters. Some of these potential changes are presented below. Cal Water will investigate the following climate change and the effects on Cal Water's Districts:

- Water Demand — Hotter days and nights, as well as a longer irrigation season, will increase landscaping water needs, and power plants and industrial processes will have increased cooling water needs.
- Water Supply and Quality — Reduced snowpack, shifting spring runoff to earlier in the year, increased potential for algal bloom, and increased potential for seawater intrusion—each has the potential to impact water supply and water quality.
- Sea Level Rise — It is expected that sea level will continue to rise, resulting in near shore ocean changes such as stronger storm surges, more forceful wave energy, and more extreme tides. This will also affect levee stability in low-lying areas and increase flooding.
- Disaster — Disasters are expected to become more frequent as climate change brings increased climate variability, resulting in more extreme droughts and floods. This will challenge water supplier operations in several ways as wildfires are expected to become larger and hotter, droughts will become deeper and longer, and floods can become larger and more frequent.

7.4 Historical Climate Data Summary

The National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) has established 11 climate regions within California. Each region is defined be unique characteristics, and is shown in Figure 7.4-1.

Figure 7.4-1: The Climate Regions of California[7]



A. North Coast Region
B. North Central Region
C. Northeast Region
D. Sierra Region
E. Sacramento-Delta Region
F. Central Coast Region
G. San Joaquin Valley Region
H. South Coast Region
I. South Interior Region
J. Mohave Desert Region
K. Sonoran Desert Region

Cal Water has water service districts in 7 out of 11 of the climate regions. The Stockton District is located in the Sacramento-Delta Region, as listed in Table 7.4-1.

Table 7.4-1: Cal Water Districts Sorted by Climate Region

Climate Region	Cal Water Districts in Each Climate Region
North Coast Region	None
North Central Region	Chico-Hamilton City, Redwood Valley
Northeast Region	None
Sierra Region	Kern River Valley
Sacramento-Delta Region	Dixon, Livermore, Marysville, Oroville, **Stockton**, Willows
Central Coast Region	Bear Gulch, Los Altos, Mid-Peninsula, Salinas , South San Francisco
San Joaquin Valley Region	Bakersfield, King City, Selma, Visalia
South Coast Region	Dominguez, East LA, Hermosa-Redondo, Palos Verdes, Westlake
South Interior Region	None
Mojave Desert Region	Antelope Valley
Sonoran Desert Region	None

[7] http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/monitor/cal-mon/frames_versionSTATIONS.html

The region has experience a general warming trend as indicated by the maximum, minimum, and mean temperature departure from average. Since 1895 these values have increased by 1.39°F, 2.61°F, and 2.00°F, respectively. More recently, since 1975, the maximum, minimum, and mean temperature departures have increased 2.09°F, 4.92°F, and 3.51°F, respectively. The historical data for these parameters are shown in Figures 7.4-2, 7.4-3, and 7.4-4.

Figure 7.4-2: Maximum Temperature Departure for Sacramento-Delta Region

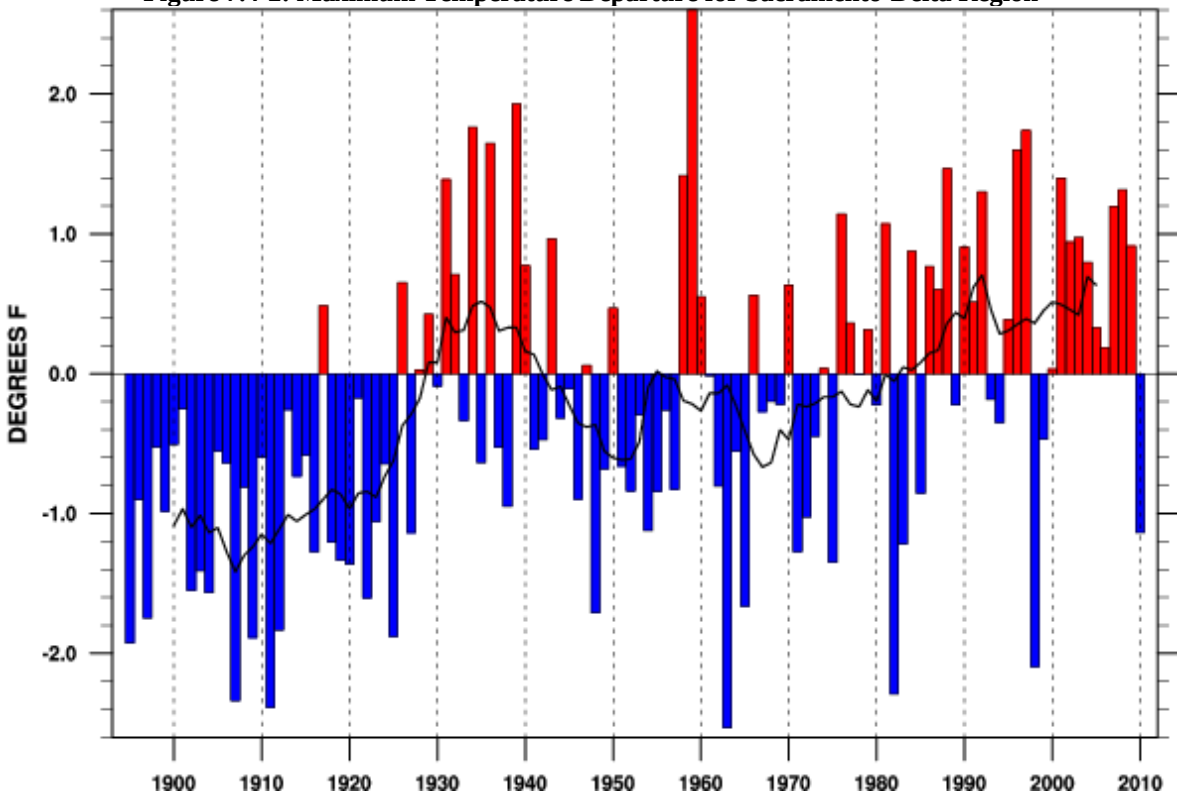


Figure 7.4-3: Mean Temperature Departure for Sacramento-Delta Region

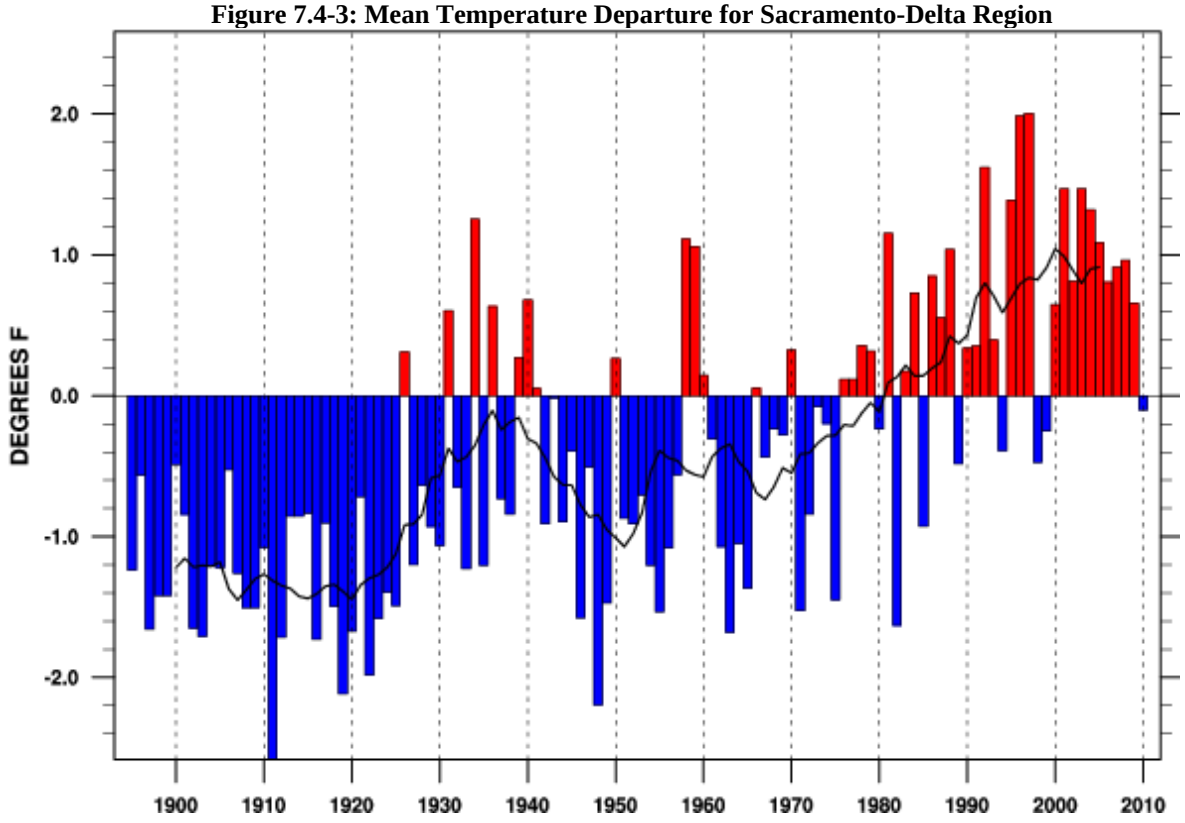
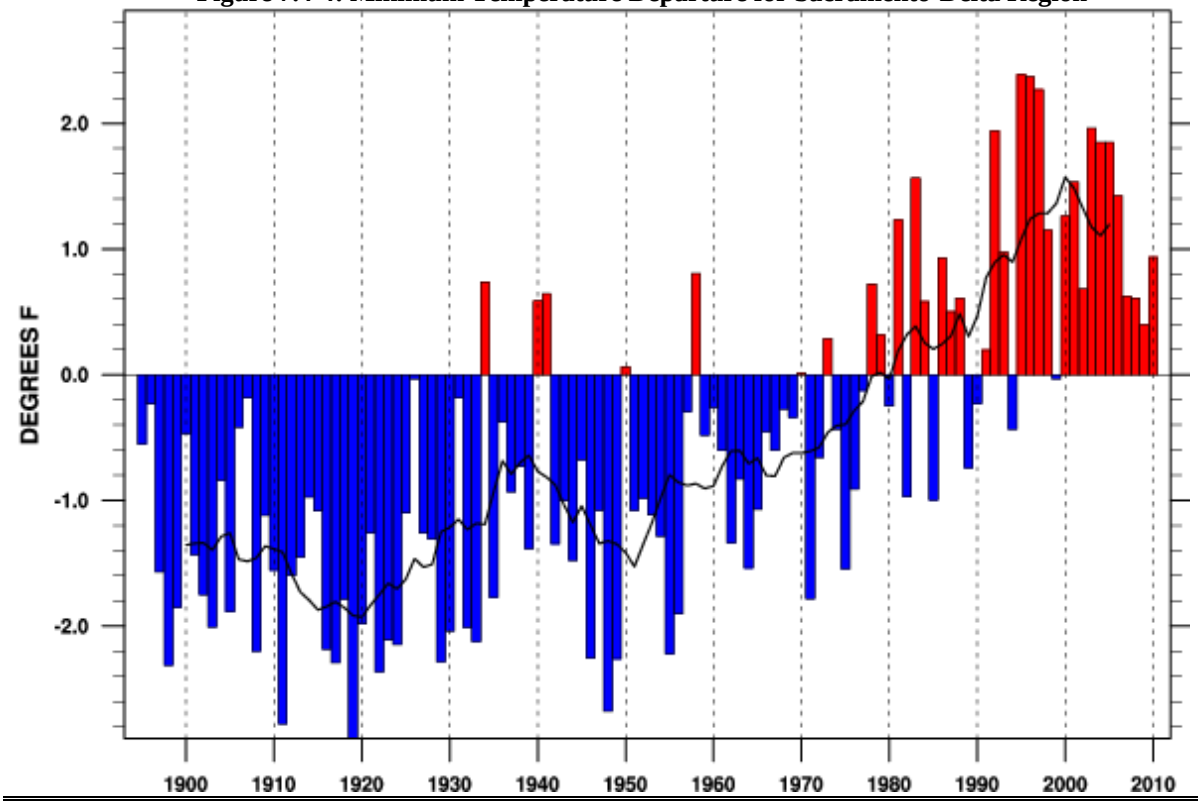
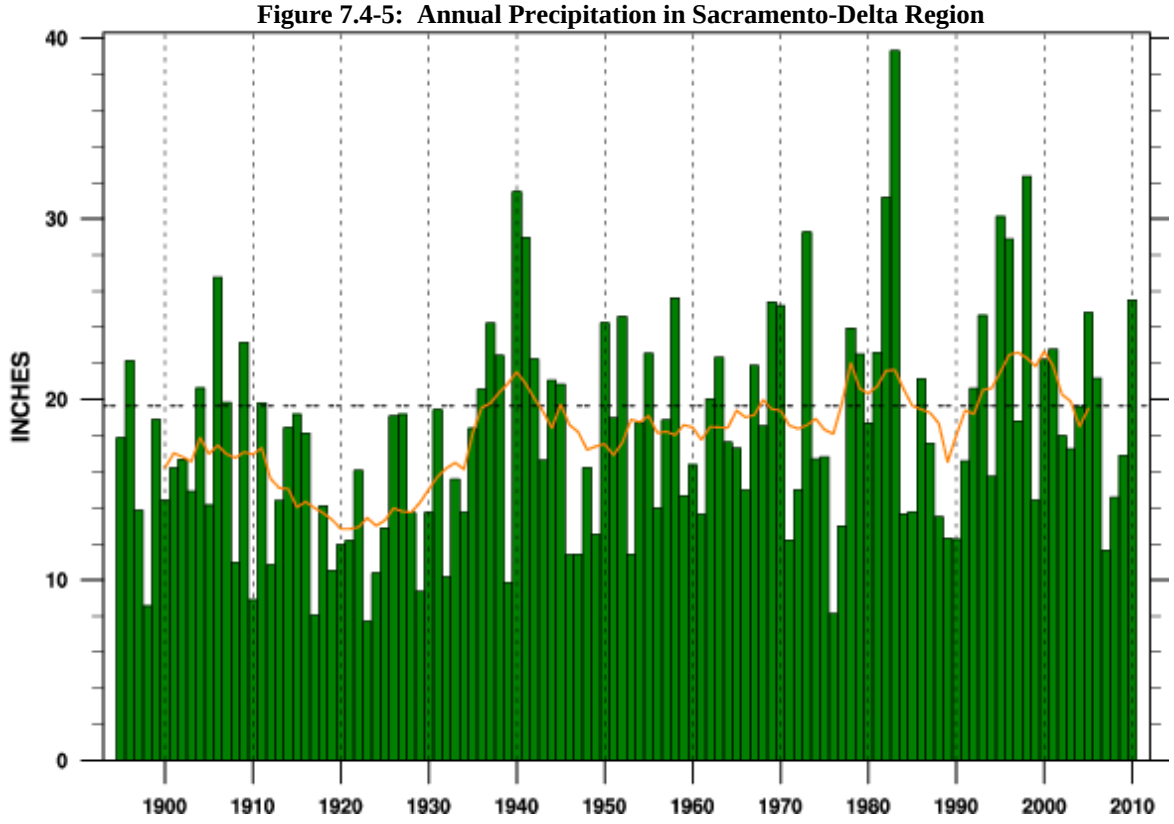


Figure 7.4-4: Minimum Temperature Departure for Sacramento-Delta Region



Variation in annual rainfall totals has also shown an increasing trend since 1900 with more deviation from average occurring in recent decades as compared to earlier part of the century.

Figure 7.4-5: Annual Precipitation in Sacramento-Delta Region



Historical data is showing a general correlation as to the general consensus for the different climate change scenarios. As stated above, a more comprehensive investigation will be prepared by Cal Water in 2013. The outcome of this report will outline mitigation and adaptation methods that will provide water supply reliability for Cal Water's service areas.

7.5 Climate Change Guidance

The California Department of Water Resources is currently in the process of compiling the potential actions and responses to climate change in the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) climate change handbook. This handbook will provide guidance to water utilities for planning for the potential impacts of climate change and will offer a framework for responding to these impacts. Cal Water will review this handbook and other available literature when developing localized strategies for each of its water service districts.

8 Completed UWMP Checklist

8.1 Review Checklist

Table 8.1-1, adapted from DWR's *Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, is included as a reference to assist DWR staff in review of this UWMP.

Table 8.1-1: Urban Water Management Plan Checklist (organized by legislation number)

No.	UWMP requirement [a]	Calif. Water Code reference	Subject [b]	Additional clarification	UWMP location
1	Provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	10608.20(e)	Water Conservation		3.3.1
2	Include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions.	10608.36	Water Conservation		6.4
3	Report progress in meeting urban water use targets using the standardized form.	10608.4	Water Conservation		Appendix G
4	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.	10620(d)(2)	External Coordination and Outreach		1.2
5	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.	10620(f)	Water Supply (Water Management)		1.4
6	Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to 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.	10621(b)	External Coordination and Outreach		1.2
7	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).	10621(c)	External Coordination and Outreach		1.2
8	Describe the service area of the supplier	10631(a)	Service Area		2.1
9	(Describe the service area) climate	10631(a)	Service Area		2.3
10	(Describe the service area) current and projected population. . . The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier . . .	10631(a)	Service Area	Provide the most recent population data possible. Use the method described in "Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use." See Section M.	2.2

11	. . . (population projections) shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.	10631(a)	Service Area	2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	2.2
12	Describe . . . other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning	10631(a)	Service Area		2.2
13	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).	10631(b)	Water Supply	The 'existing' water sources should be for the same year as the "current population" in line 10. 2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	4.1
14	(Is) groundwater . . . identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier . . .?	10631(b)	Water Supply	Source classifications are: surface water, groundwater, recycled water, storm water, desalinated sea water, desalinated brackish groundwater, and other.	4.4
15	(Provide a) copy of 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. Indicate whether a groundwater management plan been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	10631(b)(1)	Water Supply		4.4.2
16	(Provide a) description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.	10631(b)(2)	Water Supply		4.4.1
17	For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, (provide) a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board	10631(b)(2)	Water Supply		N/A

18	(Provide) a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.	10631(b)(2)	Water Supply		N/A
19	For basins that have not been adjudicated, (provide) 10631(b)(2) Water Supply information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, 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 eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.	10631(b)(2)	Water Supply		4.4.1
20	(Provide 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.	10631(b)(3)	Water Supply		4.4
21	(Provide 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.	10631(b)(4)	Water Supply	Provide projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and	4.4
22	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following: (A) An average water year, (B) A single dry water year, (C) Multiple dry water years.	10631(c)(1)	Reliability		5.3
23	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use - given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors - describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.	10631(c)(2)	Reliability		5.1
24	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	10631(d)	Water Supply (Transfers)		4.7
25	Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, and projected water use (over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a)), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses: (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.	10631(e)(1)	Water Demands	Consider “past” to be 2005, present to be 2010, and projected to be 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Provide numbers for each category for each of these years.	3.3

26	(Describe and provide a schedule of implementation for) each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following: (A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers; (B) Residential plumbing retrofit; (C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair; (D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections; (E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives; (F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs; (G) Public information programs; (H) School education programs; (I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts; (J) Wholesale agency programs; (K) Conservation pricing; (L) Water conservation coordinator; (M) Water waste prohibition;(N) Residential ultra low-flush toilet replacement programs.	10631(f)(1)	DMMs	Discuss each DMM, even if it is not currently or planned for implementation. Provide any appropriate schedules.	6.5
27	A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.	10631(f)(3)	DMMs		6.2
28	An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.	10631(f)(4)	DMMs		6.3
29	An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following: (1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors; (2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs; (3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost; (4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.	10631(g)	DMMs	See 10631(g) for additional wording.	6.4

30	(Describe) 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, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry 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.	10631(h)	Water Supply		4.9
31	Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.	10631(i)	Water Supply		4.6
32	Include the annual reports submitted to meet the Section 6.2 requirement (of the MOU), if a member of the CUWCC and signer of the December 10, 2008 MOU.	10631(j)	DMMs	Signers of the MOU that submit the biannual reports are deemed	6.5
33	Urban water suppliers that rely 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 (c). 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 (c).	10631(k)	Water Supply	Average year, single dry year, multiple dry years for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	N/A
34	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.	10631.1(a)	Water Demands		3.3.2
35	Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.	10632(a)	Contingency		5.3.5
36	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.	10632(b)	Contingency		5.2

37	(Identify) actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.	10632(c)	Contingency		5.3.9
38	(Identify) additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.	10632(d)	Contingency		5.3.7
39	(Specify) consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.	10632(e)	Contingency		5.3.5
40	(Indicated) penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	10632(f)	Contingency		5.3.7
41	An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.	10632(g)	Contingency		5.3.8
42	(Provide) a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	10632(h)	Contingency		5.3
43	(Indicate) a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.	10632(i)	Contingency		5.3.7
44	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	10633	Recycled Water		4.5
45	(Describe) 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.	10633(a)	Recycled Water		4.5.1
46	(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.	10633(b)	Recycled Water		4.5.2
47	(Describe) the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.	10633(c)	Recycled Water		4.5.3
48	(Describe and quantify) 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.	10633(d)	Recycled Water		4.5.3
49	(Describe) 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.	10633(e)	Recycled Water		4.5.3
50	(Describe the) 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.	10633(f)	Recycled Water		4.5

51	(Provide 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.	10633(g)	Recycled Water		4.5
52	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.	10634	Water Supply (Water Quality)	For years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030	5.2.4
53	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 total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry 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.	10635(a)	Reliability		5.2
54	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.	10635(b)	External Coordination and Outreach		1.2
55	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 the plan.	10642	External Coordination and Outreach		1.2
56	Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of 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 hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.	10642	External Coordination and Outreach		1.2
57	After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.	10642	External Coordination and Outreach		1.3
58	An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.	10643	External Coordination and Outreach		1.6
59	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.	10644(a)	External Coordination and Outreach		1.3

60	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.	10645	External Coordination and Outreach		1.3
[a] The UWMP Requirement descriptions are general summaries of what is provided in the legislation. Urban water suppliers should review the exact legislative wording prior to submitting its UWMP.					
[b] The Subject classification is provided for clarification only. A water supplier is free to address the UWMP Requirement anywhere with its UWMP, but is urged to provide clarification to DWR to facilitate review for completeness.					

APPENDIX A-1: RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX A-2: CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARTCIPATING AGENCIES

APPENDIX A-3: PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

APPENDIX B: SERVICE AREA MAP

APPENDIX C: WATER SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND PROJECTION WORKSHEETS

APPENDIX D: DWR'S GROUNDWATER BULLETIN 118

APPENDIX E: TARIFF RULE 14.1 WATER CONSERVATION AND RATIONING PLAN AND LOCAL CONSERVATION ORDINANCE

APPENDIX F: WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

APPENDIX G: CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX H: SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY GROUNDWATER BANKING AUTHORITY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX I1: STOCKTON EAST WATER DISTRICT RESOLUTION

APPENDIX I2: STOCKTON EAST WATER DISTRICT CONTRACT