



**DRAFT**  
**2025 Urban  
Water  
Management  
Plan**

2026

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**Santa Clarita  
Valley Water  
Agency**  
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## ACRONYMS

<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>Defined</b>
AB 3030 Plan	AB 3030 Groundwater Management Plan
AF	Acre-Feet
AFY	Acre-Feet Per Year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AWWA	American Water Works Association
Basin	Santa Clara River Valley East Subbasin
Bay-Delta Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Estuary
BDF	Baseline Demand Forecast
BGS	Below Ground Surface.
BVRRB	Buena Vista Rosedale-Rio Bravo Transfer
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFS	Cubic Feet Per Second
CLWA	Castaic Lake Water Agency
COA	Coordinated Operation Agreement
CWC	California Water Code
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
DCR	California Department of Water Resources Delivery Capability Report
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ETo	Evapotranspiration
GDES	Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystems
General Plan	City Of Santa Clarita General Plan
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GTIP	Groundwater Treatment Implementation Plan
HELP	Healthy And Efficient Landscape Program
HRL	Healthy Rivers and Landscapes
LA	Los Angeles
LACWWD 36	Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36
LOC	Level Of Concern
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MFR	Multi-Family Residential

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<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>Defined</b>
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NCWD	Newhall County Water District
NLF	Newhall Land and Farming Company
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
OVOV	One Valley One Vision
PFAS	Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PWS	Public Water Systems
PWSID	Public Water System Identification Number
Reclamation	United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Rosedale Banking	Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District Banking Program
RRBWSD	Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District
SB X7-7	Senate Bill X7-7
SCAG	Southern California Association Of Governments
SCV-GSA	Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency
SCV Water	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
SCVSD	Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District
SCWD	Santa Clarita Water Division
Semitropic Banking	Semitropic Water Storage District Banking Programs
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SNMP	Salt And Nutrient Management Plan
SFR	Single-Family Residential
SWC	State Water Project Contractors
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB DDW	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water
SWRU	Stored Water Recovery Unit
SWSD	Semitropic Water Storage District
TAZ	RTP-25 Traffic Analysis Zones
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
VCWF	Vista Canyon Water Factory
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
VWC	Valencia Water Company
WDF	Water Demand Forecast
WRP	Water Reclamation Plants

**Acronyms**

WSA

WSRA

WUE

**Defined**

Water Supply Assessment

Water Service Reliability Assessment

Water Use Efficiency

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Placeholder for executive summary (currently as a separate file to review)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) serves nearly 292,000 residents through approximately 75,000 water service connections across a 197-square-mile area in northern Los Angeles County. Formed in 2018 through the consolidation of four local water agencies under California Senate Bill 634, SCV Water was established to unify water resource management in the region.

This 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) builds upon SCV Water’s previous and ongoing planning efforts and outlines a comprehensive approach to ensuring a reliable, high-quality, and sustainable water supply for the Santa Clarita Valley. This 2025 UWMP addresses a range of complex technical challenges essential to ensuring long-term water reliability and regulatory compliance. Key challenges include integrating diverse datasets and planning efforts, evaluating future water supply portfolios to support a strategic shift toward increasing reliance on local water supplies, and incorporating climate change and seismic risk assessments to ensure regional resilience. The Plan tackles the complexities of demand forecasting, water loss analysis, and compliance with evolving state mandates such as SBX7-7 and the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO).

The true value in this plan, however, comes not just from the comprehensive technical analysis, but from strategic, integrated stakeholder engagement at key UWMP milestones that targeted diverse audiences utilizing accessible communication tools. In a Board Visioning Workshop held July 15, 2025, at the start of this process, SCV Water’s Board of Directors emphasized the importance of approaching outreach related to the UWMP as a strategic investment in public understanding. Their vision for proactive communication and two-way engagement, has resulted in an UWMP that reaches beyond regulatory compliance and serves as a planning, communication, and decision-support document.

SCV Water’s mission — *“Providing responsible water stewardship to ensure the Santa Clarita Valley has reliable supplies of high-quality water at a reasonable cost”* — guides the development of this plan. It reflects the Agency’s focus on long-term planning, integrated resource management, and proactive investment in infrastructure and innovation to meet the needs of current and future generations.

### 1.1 Purpose

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act), first enacted in 1983 and subsequently amended, requires every urban water supplier in California that provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually to prepare and adopt an UWMP every five years.

This 2025 UWMP update aligns with the most recent statutory amendments to the UWMP Act and incorporates requirements including, but not limited to:

- Water demand characterization by sector
- Population and land use projections
- Quantification of water supplies by source
- Water supply reliability assessments under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year scenarios
- Drought risk assessment (DRA)
- UWUO and conservation compliance
- Water loss reporting
- Seismic risk and mitigation assessment

- Water Shortage Contingency Plan updates
- Climate change considerations

The UWMP must be adopted at a public hearing, submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026, and entered into DWR's Water Use Efficiency (WUE) reporting portal.

The statutory planning horizon requirement for an UWMP is 20 years. This 2025 UWMP evaluates a 25-year planning horizon in five-year increments through 2050. The Plan incorporates updated demand projections, climate-adjusted supply scenarios consistent with DWR guidance, and analysis of risks that could affect supply reliability.

SCV Water's planning approach emphasizes:

- Conservative supply reliability evaluation
- Scenario-based drought risk assessment
- Integration of climate change modeling assumptions
- Alignment with regional and statewide water planning documents
- Transparent documentation of data sources, assumptions, and methodologies

While the UWMP presents a defined set of demand and supply projections for reporting purposes, SCV Water uses scenario-based planning internally to stress-test assumptions and inform adaptive water resource strategies.

## 1.2 Lay Description

*CWC section 10630.5 - Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.*

Historic UWMPs (2015 and prior) were prepared for the Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) service area, which at that time included four separate retail water providers:

- Santa Clarita Water Division (SCWD), a division of CLWA
- Newhall County Water District (NCWD)
- Valencia Water Company (VWC)
- Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36 (LACWWD 36)

On January 1, 2018, pursuant to Senate Bill 634 (Chapter 833, 2017), CLWA and NCWD merged to form SCV Water. Later that same month, VWC was dissolved and its assets were transferred to SCV Water. The 2020 UWMP was prepared for the SCV Water service area as a single, unified plan for the first time, reflecting the full consolidation of SCV Water.

Today, SCV Water continues to operate as a unified regional water provider serving the Santa Clarita Valley through three retail divisions:

- Newhall Water Division (NWD)
- Santa Clarita Water Division (SCWD)
- Valencia Water Division (VWD)

SCV Water also sells water to LACWWD 36. The SCV Water Board of Directors consists of nine directly elected directors, from three electoral divisions equally representing all corners of the Santa Clarita Valley. Elections are held each even-numbered year and the term of office for all elected Directors is four years.

This 2025 UWMP continues to reflect that unified structure. It evaluates water supply and demand across the entire SCV Water service area as one integrated regional system.

### 1.2.1 Planning for the Foreseeable Future

In 2025, SCV Water served a population of approximately 292,000 people and sold approximately 61,000 AF. By 2050, the population is projected to grow to approximately 376,000 and annual water demand is projected to increase to approximately 74,000 AF (See *Chapter 3 – System Description* for more details). This growth reflects both population increases and long-term planning assumptions. Even with continued conservation, overall demand is expected to rise as the Santa Clarita Valley grows.

In this 2025 UWMP, SCV Water evaluated demand projections in five-year increments through 2050. In this analysis, there are enough future supplies to meet anticipated needs. While SCV Water does not control development approvals, it plans responsibly for projected growth described in *Chapter 3 – System Description* and *Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization* and evaluates whether its water supplies can reliably support that future under normal and drought conditions.

### 1.2.2 Where Our Water Comes From

SCV Water supplies the Santa Clarita Valley using a diverse balanced mix of imported and local water sources. A significant portion of the Valley's water is imported through the State Water Project (SWP), which delivers water from Northern California through regional conveyance facilities to Castaic Lake. Because imported water supplies depend on statewide hydrology and SWP operations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, they can vary, especially during drought years. To strengthen reliability, SCV Water also produces water from the local groundwater basin, including the Alluvial Basin and the Saugus Formation, which are managed under a state-approved Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to ensure long-term groundwater sustainability and ecosystem health. In addition, recycled water is currently used for irrigation and other non-drinking purposes, such as construction-related activities, reducing demand on potable supplies and maximizing the use of local resources.

In 2025:

- **40,692 AF** of water came from imported water supplies, primarily from the SWP.
  - This represented approximately **66%** of total annual supplies.
- **19,385 AF** came from local groundwater production.
  - This represented approximately **34%** of total annual supplies.
- **353 AF** came from recycled water.
  - This represented **less than 1%** of total annual supplies.

Imported water remains the largest component of SCV Water's portfolio. However, local groundwater provides a significant and important portion of the Santa Clarita Valley's supply, especially during dry years. Recycled water, while currently a small percentage of total supply, plays an important role in offsetting potable demand. Together, this diversified supply portfolio allows SCV Water to manage water resources for the Santa Clarita Valley.

### 1.2.3 Challenges Facing Region and Water Management Strategies

Santa Clarita Valley's water future is shaped by a combination of environmental, regulatory, operational, and economic factors. While SCV Water maintains a diversified supply portfolio, the region remains exposed to external risks that require long-term planning and adaptive management.

A primary challenge is the region's dependence on imported water from the SWP. Imported supplies are influenced by statewide hydrology, Delta operations, regulatory decisions, and long-term climate trends. Climate change introduces additional uncertainty, including altered precipitation patterns, reduced snowpack, shifting runoff timing, and increased frequency of extreme drought conditions. These factors may affect both the reliability and timing of imported water deliveries.

Locally, groundwater sustainability remains a critical priority for SCV Water. The Santa Clarita Valley groundwater basin is managed to meet long-term sustainability criteria under state law while maintaining operational flexibility during dry years. At the same time, evolving water quality regulations, including emerging contaminants and treatment requirements, can influence both supply availability and cost.

Infrastructure resilience is another important regional consideration. SCV Water must maintain and upgrade treatment, storage, and conveyance facilities to address aging assets, seismic vulnerability, and the risk of catastrophic interruptions.

To address these challenges, SCV Water applies a multi-layered water management strategy centered on diversification, sustainability, and preparedness. This strategy includes balancing imported and local supplies, sustainably managing groundwater resources, expanding recycled water where feasible, investing in dry-year reserve programs, implementing statewide conservation standards, maintaining drought response protocols, and investing in infrastructure resilience. **SCV Water** uses scenario based planning to evaluate supply reliability under a range of future conditions and adjusts operational strategies as new information becomes available.

Through this integrated and adaptive approach, SCV Water is positioned to manage uncertainty while maintaining reliable water service for the region over the long term.

## 2. PLAN PREPARATION

### *CWC Section 10617*

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

### *CWC Section 10608.12*

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

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

### *CWC Section 10620*

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

### *CWC Section 10621*

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

### *CWC Section 10608.20 (a)(1)*

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

### *CWC Section 10620*

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

### *CWC Section 10642*

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

### *CWC Section 10621(b)*

*Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be 2 | Urban Water Management Plan Preparation January 2026 2-13 reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.*

*CWC Section 10644 (a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.*

## 2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

In accordance with the California Water Code (CWC), urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water per year (AFY), are required to prepare an UWMP every five years. The 2025 UWMP must be adopted and submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026.

Public water systems (PWS) provide drinking water for human consumption and are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB DDW). PWS are required to electronically file annual reports to the Drinking Water Program with the SWRCB DDW, which include water usage. SCV Water is subject to the UWMP Act (CWC §10610 et seq.) as an urban retail water supplier. SCV Water meets the statutory criteria requiring preparation of an UWMP, as it provides water service to more than 3,000 service connections and delivers more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually within its service area. While SCV Water also provides limited water sales to LACWWD 36, these deliveries are below the threshold that would classify SCV Water as an urban wholesale water supplier under the CWC. SCV Water was formed through the consolidation of multiple public water systems, resulting in a unified retail service area and integrated planning framework that is reflected in this UWMP. **Table 2-2** summarizes SCV Water’s service area characteristics, customer connections, and water delivery volumes, and provides the basis for demonstrating SCV Water’s applicability under the UWMP Act.

SCV Water’s 2025 UWMP was prepared individually as shown in **Table 2-1**.

**Table 2-1: Plan Identification**

DWR Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP (Drop Down List)
X	<b>Individual UWMP</b>	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
	<b>Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)</b>	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
<b>NOTES:</b>		

**Table 2-2** identifies the names and PWS numbers of each PWS that is covered by this UWMP.

**TABLE 2-2: RETAIL ONLY: PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

<b>DWR Table 2-1: Retail: Public Water Systems</b>			
<b>Public Water System Number</b>	<b>Public Water System Name</b>	<b>Number of Municipal Connections 2025</b>	<b>Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)</b>
1910240	SCV Water	75,686	60,945
<b>Total</b>		<b>75,686</b>	<b>60,945</b>

Notes:

(a) Includes sales to LACWWD 36

All data in this Plan is reported in calendar years and in AF, as shown in **Table 2-3**.

**TABLE 2-3: SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION**

<b>DWR Table 2-3: Supplier Identification</b>	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
X	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
X	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
<b>DWR NOTES:</b> <b>Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)</b> must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	

## 2.2 Regional Planning

SCV Water has undertaken and completed several major regional planning efforts to ensure a reliable supply of water for its service area. These efforts align with state mandates, regional goals, and long-term planning horizons extending through 2045 and beyond.

Key completed initiatives include:

- Sustainability Plan (Adopted July 2023) - A comprehensive plan through 2045 to guide SCV Water in improving operational sustainability: energy use, greenhouse gas reduction, resource sustainability, cost efficiency, high water quality, and accountability. It aligns with state sustainability initiatives and is intended to guide capital investments and conservation.
- WUE Strategic Plan (Adopted May 2026) -To comply with state mandates (AB 1668, SB 606), the plan forecasts future water demands under different scenarios, proposes conservation strategies and measures to improve efficiency programs, and focuses on delivering value to customers.
- Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Adopted January 2022) - Prepared in compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the plan establishes a framework for sustainable groundwater management by defining basin conditions, setting measurable sustainability criteria, and outlining monitoring programs and management actions to ensure long-term groundwater reliability and avoid undesirable results such as overdraft, water quality degradation, and land subsidence.
- 2024-2028 Strategic Plan (Adopted February 2024) - Five-year strategic plan setting SCV Water goals across several areas: reliable infrastructure, sustainable water supply, water quality, financial resiliency, customer service, environmental stewardship, workplace safety, etc. Guides SCV Water's priorities and actions from 2024 to 2028.

SCV Water's planning efforts are influenced by and coordinated with broader regional, county, and statewide planning initiatives, and are shaped by regulatory requirements and collaborative efforts with partner agencies to ensure alignment and consistency across water resource management activities. **Table 2-4** summarizes recent major planning efforts completed by SCV Water and partner agencies providing an overview of each document's purpose and detailing how they have been integrated into the UWMP to enhance supply reliability, WUE, infrastructure, and climate change.

**Table 2-4: Major Planning Efforts Incorporated into the UWMP**

Planning Document	Status	Reference File	Topics in UWMP											
			Supply Reliability	Demand and WUE	Infrastructure	Climate Change	Risk and Mitigation	Water Shortage and Emergency Response	Water Quality	Recycled Water	Imported Water	Groundwater	Other	
Water Use Efficiency Strategic Plan Update	In-Progress	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>		X		X			X					
Water Reuse Optimization Study	In-Progress										X			
State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report - 2025	In progress		X			X	X					X		
Climate Change Analysis	Completed 2026	Appendix E	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	
Water Supply Reliability Memo	Completed 2026	Appendix F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Drought Risk Assessment	Completed 2026	Appendix G	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	
Seismic Analysis update	Completed 2026	Appendix I			X		X							
Water Demand Analysis Memo	Completed 2026	Appendix D		X		X		X						
Sustainability Plan	Completed in 2023	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>	X	X			X							
Strategic Plan	Completed 2024	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>	X	X	X	X	X							
City of Santa Clarita General Plan (One Valley One Vision or OVOV)	Completed 2011	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>		X							X	X	X	X
State Water Project Delivery Capability Report - 2023	Completed 2024	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>	X			X	X					X		

Planning Document	Status	Reference File	Topics in UWMP											
			Supply Reliability	Demand and WUE	Infrastructure	Climate Change	Risk and Mitigation	Water Shortage and Emergency Response	Water Quality	Recycled Water	Imported Water	Groundwater	Other	
Annual Water Reports 2020-2024	Completed 2021-2024	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X
Consumer Confidence Reports 2020-2025	Completed 2020-2025	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>								X				
2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan	Completed 2022	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>	X				X	X	X	X			X	
PFAS Groundwater Treatment Implementation Plan	Completed 2021	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>	X							X			X	
Water Shortage Contingency Plan 2020	Completed 2021	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>						X	X					
Water Reliability Report 2021	Completed 2021		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	Completed 2023	<a href="#">Link to Website</a>			X			X	X					
LACSD Facilities Master Plan	Completed 2026	<a href="#">Link to website</a>									X			

## 2.3 Coordination and Outreach

A robust public outreach and engagement process is fundamental to the success of any urban planning process. It is not enough to only prepare a technically sound UWMP; SCV Water was committed to preparing an UWMP that is community-informed, publicly accessible, and locally relevant. SCV Water implemented a comprehensive outreach and engagement process during preparation of the 2025 UWMP. As shown in **Figure 2-1**, the process established goals, communication methods, and a structured approach to involving diverse interested parties throughout plan development.

**Figure 2-1: Community-Informed Blueprint for 2025 UWMP**



The outreach process was designed to inform, engage, and incorporate feedback from government agencies, elected officials, business and industry representatives, advisory groups, environmental organizations, tribal representatives, civic leaders, and members of the public. The objective was to ensure that the UWMP reflects regional priorities, meets regulatory requirements, and builds public trust through inclusive participation.

At the outset of the planning process, SCV Water distributed formal written notification letters to cities, counties, and adjacent planning agencies, consistent with CWC requirements. These letters announced the preparation of the UWMP update, identified workshop dates, and provided information on opportunities

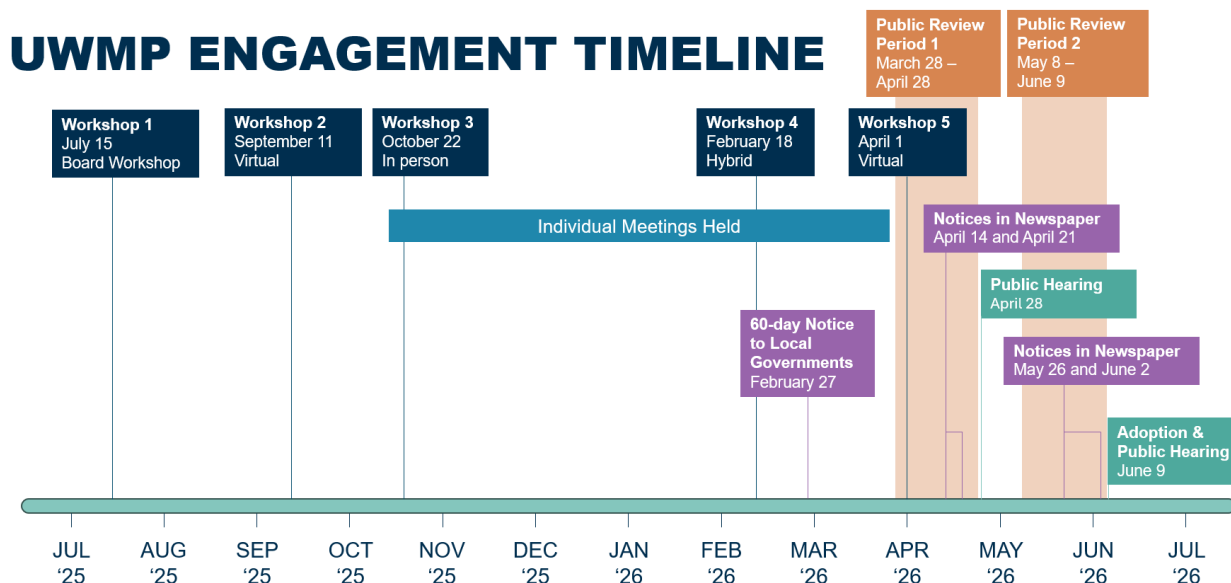
for participation. Workshops were offered in multiple formats — including virtual, in-person, and hybrid options — to maximize accessibility.

Throughout the planning period, SCV Water maintained and regularly updated a comprehensive contact list (**Appendix K**), categorizing interested parties by affiliation type, including:

- Government agencies
- Elected officials
- Business and industry representatives
- Advisory and civic organizations
- Environmental organizations
- Tribal representatives
- Members of the public

Targeted email communications were distributed at key milestones, and broader announcements were shared through Constant Contact email campaigns, blogs, newsletters, website postings, and recorded workshop materials. Email notifications were sent at the start of the planning process, prior to each workshop, and during draft release milestones. **Figure 2-2** shows the Engagement Timeline for the 2025 UWMP Planning Process.

**Figure 2-2: UWMP Engagement Timeline**



The water agency conducted extensive outreach and coordination throughout development of the Urban Water Management Plan to solicit feedback from a broad range of interested parties. For a full list of the outreach and coordination efforts please see **Appendix K**. Approximately 50 interested parties were contacted, representing federal, state, county, and local government agencies; elected officials; Tribal representatives; environmental organizations; business and development interests; advisory committees; educational institutions; and members of the public. Initial notification letters were issued at the start of the planning effort in early September 2025 and follow-up communications were conducted throughout the planning period. Notices included invitations to participate in plan workshops, requests for coordination

meetings, and ongoing email communications. In addition, approximately 60 participants from the agency's Water Academy program received direct notifications regarding the planning effort and opportunities to provide input.

Government agencies coordinated with included multiple California state agencies, Los Angeles and Ventura County departments, regional water and flood control entities, cities, town councils, and special districts. Environmental organizations, business and industry groups, educational institutions, healthcare providers, and civic organizations were also engaged to ensure a diversity of perspectives related to water supply, water quality, environmental protection, land use, and economic development. Engagement with Tribal interests and Water Academy participants further supported inclusive participation. Feedback opportunities were provided through public workshops, direct meetings, and formal review periods. Input received through this coordinated effort was considered during preparation of the Urban Water Management Plan to support informed decision-making and regulatory compliance. More details on public engagement sessions and one on one meetings conducted by SCV staff are described below.

### **2.3.1 Workshops and Direct Engagement**

A Board of Director's visioning workshop and four public workshops were conducted during the planning process. Workshop topics included:

- Overview of the UWMP and regulatory requirements
- Water supply reliability and portfolio development
- Water portfolios and Water Shortage Contingency Plan integration
- Review of the Draft UWMP and public comment process

Workshops were designed to provide clear presentations of technical material, allow time for questions and discussion, and document comments for incorporation into the UWMP. Meetings were recorded and made publicly available to ensure transparency and allow asynchronous participation.

In addition to structured workshops, SCV Water offered one-on-one meetings with interested parties who requested additional information. SCV Water staff also proactively invited organizations and agencies with technical expertise or regional planning roles to meet directly. Several organizations accepted these invitations and provided detailed input during focused discussions. These one-on-one meetings were intended to coordinate the following:

- Sharing population and land use projections
- Discussing infrastructure planning considerations
- Reviewing emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation strategies
- Aligning drought response planning where applicable
- Reviewing schedule to participate in workshops and provide opportunity to comment on draft materials.

### **2.3.2 Public Notification and Formal Comment Period**

SCV Water provided formal notice on September 2, 2025 of its intent to prepare the 2025 UWMP to cities, counties, and land use planning agencies within and adjacent to its service area. In addition, before the formal public hearing process, SCV Water issued a formal 60-day notice of the public hearing to cities and counties on February 26, 2026 within and adjacent to the service area. Public hearing notices were published

in a newspaper of general circulation once per week for two consecutive weeks. Draft UWMP materials were made publicly available at <https://yourscvwater.com/uwmp/> in advance of the hearing and written and verbal comments were accepted. All comments received through workshops, meetings, email correspondence, and public hearings were logged in a comment tracking system and evaluated for consideration in the final UWMP.

There were two public review periods and two public hearings held for the UWMP, underscoring SCV Water's commitment to transparency and providing multiple opportunities for public engagement and feedback to strengthen the final UWMP.

### **2.3.3 Coordinating with Other Agencies**

In accordance with the CWC, SCV Water coordinated the preparation of the 2025 UWMP with other appropriate agencies in the region. This coordination effort was intended to ensure discussion on approach, impact of analysis, and consensus on findings for population projections, water demand assumptions, water supply reliability analysis, groundwater management planning, emergency preparedness, and long-term infrastructure considerations.

SCV Water shares common water supply sources with several agencies and entities, including imported water delivered through the SWP and local groundwater resources within the Santa Clara River Valley East Subbasin (Basin). SCV Water does not have a wholesaler water supplier.

Additional coordination occurred with:

- LACWWD 36, which receives water from SCV Water.
- Agencies and entities reliant on SWP deliveries, to ensure alignment with allocation assumptions and reliability scenarios consistent with the Department of Water Resources' 2023 Final Delivery Capability Report (DCR) and 2025 Draft DCR report (Draft DCR).
- Groundwater management partners involved in implementation of the Santa Clara River Valley East Subbasin GSP.

SCV Water developed supply assumptions, demand forecasts, drought risk assessment (DRA) scenarios, and reliability modeling inputs to promote consistency across planning efforts.

While SCV Water does not control land use decisions or external regulatory actions, SCV Water made reasonable efforts to coordinate with relevant entities whose planning activities intersect with regional water management. Coordination occurred through written correspondence, workshop invitations, direct meetings, and data-sharing efforts. Through this coordinated approach, SCV Water sought to ensure that the 2025 UWMP reflects consistent regional assumptions, avoids duplication of effort, and supports integrated water resource management across the Santa Clarita Valley.

### **2.3.4 Coordinating with the Public**

In accordance with CWC 10642 and applicable DWR guidance, SCV Water encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within its service area prior to and during preparation of the 2025 UWMP. During this UWMP planning cycle, there is no update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was not updated during the current Urban Water Management Plan cycle because the existing plan remains current, compliant with state requirements, and reflective of present water supply and demand conditions. SCV Water continues to

monitor water conditions. A comprehensive update may be completed in a future planning cycle or earlier if significant changes in supplies, demands, or state guidance occur.

The outreach approach was structured to reach individuals and organizations representing varied community perspectives, including residential customers, business and industry representatives, environmental organizations, civic groups, tribal representatives, and community-based organizations. As discussed, SCV Water used multiple communication formats and platforms to reduce participation barriers and provide equitable access to information. Engagement opportunities were offered in virtual, in-person, and hybrid formats, and recordings were made publicly available to accommodate individuals unable to attend live sessions.

To ensure broad representation, SCV Water distributed written notifications, workshop invitations, draft document links, and public hearing notices in English and Spanish to a wide range of recipients. In addition to general announcements, targeted communications and individual meetings were issued to specific groups based on area of interest or expertise.

SCV Water also utilized existing communication channels — including newsletters, blogs, website updates, and email communications — to inform the broader public of planning milestones and opportunities to participate. Members of the public were invited to provide comments during workshops, during formal public hearings, and through written correspondence. All comments received were documented and reviewed for consideration in the final UWMP.

As described in **Figure 2-2** above, two public review periods and two public hearings were conducted to provide multiple opportunities for public input. Formal notice requirements were met through direct notification to local agencies and publication in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, the service area’s print and online newspaper of general circulation.

In addition to broad public outreach, input from individual meetings and Board considerations provided valuable insight into specific regional priorities, operational challenges, and strategic objectives relevant to the implementation of the 2025 UWMP. Feedback received was reviewed and incorporated into the 2025 UWMP where applicable. A summary of the one-one meetings is shown in **Table 2-5**.

**Table 2-5: Summary of One-One Meetings**

Organization	UWMP-Related Discussion	How Addressed in the 2025 UWMP or Used for Future Planning Considerations
<b>LA County Sanitation Districts</b> (12/8/25)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population growth assumptions and treatment plant capacity</li> <li>2. Drought-related increases in chloride concentrations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population projections in the UWMP use consistent, documented methodology and reflect mid-range growth assumptions as supported by the 2025 Water Demand Analysis. LA County Sanitation Districts is also using the mid-range growth assumption.</li> <li>2. Chloride is monitored and evaluated annually through the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP). Chloride</li> </ol>

Organization	UWMP-Related Discussion	How Addressed in the 2025 UWMP or Used for Future Planning Considerations
		<p>considerations will be reviewed in future non-potable reuse exploration.</p>
<p><b>Bouquet Canyon Watershed Community &amp; NRCS</b> (12/10/25)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk of State Water Project (SWP) cutoff in emergency</li> <li>2. Adequacy of supply to serve new development</li> <li>3. Groundwater level decline despite rainfall without releases from the reservoir.</li> <li>4. Recycled water expansion and dual plumbing</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Catastrophic outages are discussed in Chapter 8. The reliability analysis demonstrates that, even under these constrained allocation scenarios, SCV Water’s diversified water supply portfolio remains sufficient to meet projected demands.</li> <li>2. Chapter 4 quantifies projected development demand through the planning horizon. The reliability analysis in Chapter 7 demonstrates that there are enough supplies to meet projected demands with new development.</li> <li>3. As outlined in Chapter 6, groundwater supplies and basin conditions are described consistent with the adopted GSP.</li> <li>4. Chapter 6 summarizes current use, expansion potential, and constraints of the recycled water system. SCV Water projections include increasing recycled water usage to approximately 4,800 AF by 2050.</li> </ol>
<p><b>LA County Flood Control District / LA County Water Plan</b> (12/15/25)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Potential to convert irrigation demand to recycled water</li> <li>2. Consider expansion of stormwater capture</li> <li>3. Consider incorporating nature-based solutions throughout service area</li> <li>4. Nitrates and PFAS impacts on supply reliability</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chapter 6 summarizes current use, expansion potential, and constraints of the recycled water system. SCV Water projections include increasing use of recycled water to approximately 4,800 AF by 2050.</li> <li>2. SCV Water’s team will move this discussion and considerations to the Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SCV-GSA) for their work on the GSP.</li> <li>3. Through the Water Resilience Initiative, SCV Water is developing tools and analytical frameworks to evaluate and compare local projects that provide the greatest benefit and resilience to the agency. These include nature-based solutions, such as recharging the local</li> </ol>

Organization	UWMP-Related Discussion	How Addressed in the 2025 UWMP or Used for Future Planning Considerations
		<p>groundwater basin with recycled water, imported water, and/or stormwater.</p> <p>4. SCV Water monitors nitrate and other salts and nutrients through the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan. SCV Water is actively monitoring impacts to supply availability and is following projects and recommendations according to its PFAS Groundwater Treatment Implementation Plan.</p>
<p><b>SCV Chamber of Commerce</b> (12/16/25)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reliability of supply to support economic growth</li> <li>2. Commercial sector water use data</li> <li>3. Recycled water availability for business users</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chapter 7's reliability findings demonstrate sufficient supply under normal year, single-dry year, and multiple dry year through the 2050 planning horizon of the UWMP.</li> <li>2. Chapter 4 includes sector breakdown (residential, commercial, industrial, irrigation).</li> <li>3. Chapter 6 narrative clarifies recycled water existing service areas and expansion considerations.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Tree People</b> (12/16/25)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Irrigation share of total demand</li> <li>2. Integration of stormwater recharge into supply planning</li> <li>3. Indirect/direct potable reuse opportunities</li> <li>4. Role of making new development efficient</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chapter 4 quantifies irrigation as a percentage of total demand.</li> <li>2. SCV Water's team will move this discussion and considerations to the SCV-GSA for their work on the GSP.</li> <li>3. Chapter 6 references evaluation of potable reuse concepts as documented in feasibility studies.</li> <li>4. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) has the authority of overseeing efficiency in new development. 2025 UWMP's demand projections incorporate current conservation regulatory requirements including MWELO.</li> </ol>
<p><b>United Water Conservation District</b> (1/7/26)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growth scenario modeling approaches</li> <li>2. Impacts of Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO) on future demand projections</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SCV Water's team shared the growth analysis conducted, which includes high, mid-range, and historical growth scenarios.</li> <li>2. detail regarding compliance with the UWUO will be provided in the WUE Strategic Plan, which is currently under development.</li> </ol>

Organization	UWMP-Related Discussion	How Addressed in the 2025 UWMP or Used for Future Planning Considerations
<p><b>SCV Eco Alliance</b> (1/9/26)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundwater contamination concerns (Chiquita Canyon leachate)</li> <li>Looking to engage a subcommittee to discuss broader water management concerns</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In November 2023, local, state, and federal agencies formed a Multi-Agency Critical Action Team (MCAT), led by U.S. EPA, to coordinate investigations and enforcement efforts and to ensure compliance with laws protecting public health and the environment. In addition to U.S. EPA, the task force includes the following agencies: California Environmental Protection Agency and five of its entities, CalRecycle, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, the California Air Resources Board, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment; the South Coast Air Quality Management District; and the Los Angeles County Departments of Public Works, Public Health and Planning. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Solid Waste Management Program, is certified to act as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) by CalRecycle. This expansive coordination has resulted in several important action orders and is outside the scope of the 2025 UWMP. ( Chiquita Canyon Landfill)</li> <li>SCV Water staff has been and will continue to engage with regulatory agencies and interested parties on broader water management concerns.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Citizens Climate Lobby – Santa Clarita Chapter</b> (1/10/26)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No questions, they just wanted an overview and may join SCV Eco Alliance’s subcommittee</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCV Water staff will continue to engage with interested parties on broader water management concerns.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Planning Commission / City of Santa Clarita</b> (1/20/26)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to utilize high SWP allocations and store excess supply</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 6 explains that while SWP allocations can vary significantly year to year, SCV Water does not lose surplus water available in wet years to the extent storage capacity is available. Through</li> </ol>

Organization	UWMP-Related Discussion	How Addressed in the 2025 UWMP or Used for Future Planning Considerations
		<p>investments in groundwater banking and storage programs, excess imported supplies can be stored and later recovered during dry years, an approach that is incorporated into the Chapter 7 reliability analysis to ensure projected supplies meet demands under all planning scenarios.</p>
<p><b>Utilities Group Economic Development Corporation</b> (1/21/2026)</p>	<p>1. Need for clear demand projections to support development decisions</p>	<p>1. Chapter 4 incorporates planned development and growth assumptions.</p>
<p><b>SCV Economic Development Corporation</b> (1/28/2026)</p>	<p>1. Need for clear demand projections to support development decisions 2. Certainty of water supply availability to support economic growth 3. Long-term (50-year) planning perspective</p>	<p>1. Chapter 4 includes sector-level demand projections to support planning for new development. 2. Chapter 7 demonstrates sufficient supplies to meet projected demands under required planning scenarios. 3. UWMP planning horizon (25 years) is consistent with statutory requirements; however SCV Water plans out to 2075.</p>
<p><b>LACWWD 36</b> (2/2/2026)</p>	<p>1. Approaches to meeting Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO) 2. Use of passive conservation assumptions 3. Request for groundwater planning information</p>	<p>1. The UWMP takes a conservative approach to demand and incorporates passive conservation, not active conservation efforts required to meet the UWUO requirements. 2. Appendix D provides more detailed analysis on the inclusion of passive conservation. 3. Groundwater conditions and management are described consistent with the adopted 2022 GSP</p>
<p><b>Sierra Club</b> (2/12/2026)</p>	<p>1. Adequacy of water supply under continued growth 2. Irrigation demand trends vs. expected reductions 3. Climate change impacts on supply and demand 4. Groundwater sustainability with increased development and hardscape 5. Reliance on Delta imports (SWP)</p>	<p>1. Chapter 7 evaluates supply adequacy under projected growth and multiple drought scenarios. 2. Appendix D provides more detailed analysis on the demand for irrigation. 3. Appendix E provided more detailed analysis on climate change impacts to supply and demand. 4. Groundwater supplies are described based on the adopted GSP, including</p>

Organization	UWMP-Related Discussion	How Addressed in the 2025 UWMP or Used for Future Planning Considerations
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Recycled water expansion and potable reuse timing</li> <li>7. Dry-year reserves under catastrophic scenarios (e.g., earthquake)</li> <li>8. Conservation outreach and native landscaping</li> <li>9. Treatment of uncertain or impaired water supplies</li> </ol>	<p>sustainability criteria and recharge considerations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Chapter 6 discusses SWP variability and system constraints.</li> <li>6. Chapter 6 summarizes current use and expansion potential for recycled water based on feasibility studies.</li> <li>7. Emergency supply conditions, including catastrophic interruptions and how SCV Water will respond, are addressed in the WSCP and referenced in the UWMP.</li> <li>8. Chapter 9 outlines conservation programs and outreach efforts.</li> <li>9. SCV Water's <a href="#">Groundwater Treatment and Implementation Plan</a> outlines the schedule and planning for new treatment facilities coming online. A high-level summary of this information is included in section 6.1.4.6.</li> </ol>
<p><b>FivePoint (Newhall Ranch / Newhall Land &amp; Farming)</b> (3/9/2026)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incorporation of developer-provided demand estimates</li> <li>2. Use of storage and banking assumptions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chapter 4's demand projections incorporate planning-level estimates informed by development data, with adjustments based on standardized methodologies.</li> <li>2. Chapter 6 clarifies assumptions regarding storage, banking, and recoverable supplies.</li> </ol>
<p><b>SCV Rotary Club</b> (3/25/2026)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of water supply portfolio</li> <li>2. 2025 Operations Highlights</li> <li>3. Current Hydrology update 2026</li> <li>4. State Water Project Operations update 2026</li> <li>5. UWMP overview</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This presentation was for community outreach purposes and expanding knowledge of water topics to the community so they can grasp a better understanding of our operations, portfolio and work that SCV Water is responsible for.</li> </ol>

Through these efforts, SCV Water sought to provide meaningful opportunities for participation across diverse community sectors and to ensure that the 2025 UWMP reflects community awareness of water supply reliability, drought preparedness, conservation requirements, and long-term planning considerations. Copies of public outreach materials, including paid advertisements, newsletters, website and social media postings, news articles and invitation letters are provided in **Appendix H** and additional information is available on the website: <https://yourscvwater.com/uwmp/>.

## **2.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control on Data**

The data presented in the 2025 UWMP, including historic values, projections, and estimates of future supplies, underwent rigorous quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes. Subject matter experts were actively involved at each stage, utilizing information sourced from meters and other reliable instrumentation. These experts provided input and reviewed both the data and its application throughout the document to ensure accuracy and relevance.

To facilitate collaborative review and transparency, all data was linked in a dedicated Microsoft Teams online platform. This platform allowed for the inclusion of notes, comments, and updates, as well as comprehensive tracking of all changes made. Edits and comments were reflected across the UWMP document and associated DWR Tables, ensuring consistency and traceability. The data used in this report reflects the best available information at the time of preparation.

### 3. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

*CWC Section 10631.*

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

#### 3.1 Overview of Service Area

SCV Water provides regional water service within the Santa Clarita Valley in northern Los Angeles County and a small portion of eastern Ventura County. The SCV Water service area is shown on **Figure 3-1**.

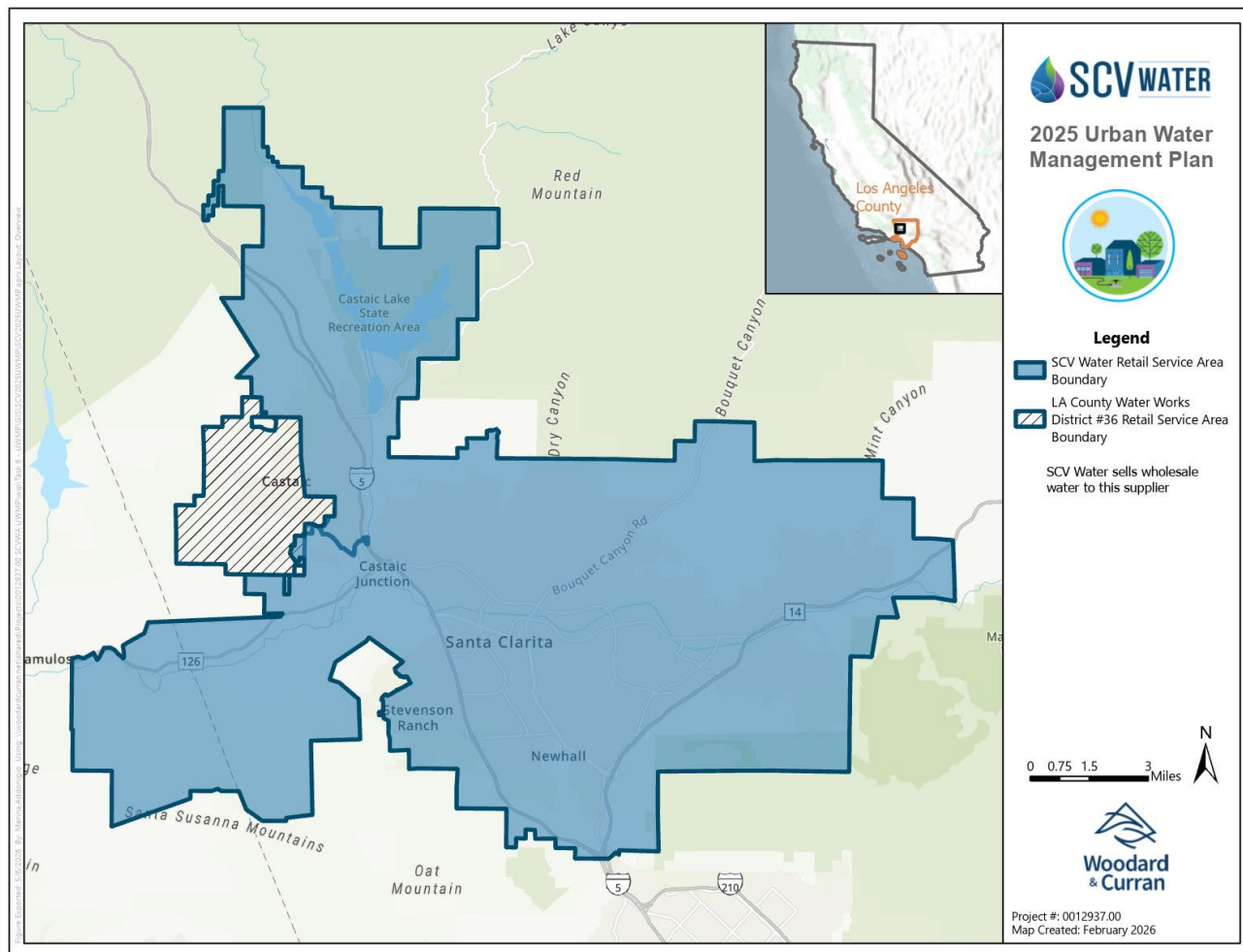
SCV Water was formed on January 1, 2018, pursuant to state legislation (Senate Bill 634, Chapter 833, Statutes of 2017). The legislation merged wholesale water purveyor CLWA (including its retail division SCWD) along with retail water purveyors NCWD and VWC into a single agency known as SCV Water.

The formation of SCV Water occurred through a collaborative regional process intended to improve operational efficiency, streamline governance, and enhance long-term water reliability planning. Prior to the merger, CLWA functioned primarily as the regional wholesaler, with a service area of approximately 197 square miles across Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. SCV Water now provides retail water service to the same geographic service area.

In addition to retail service, SCV Water sells water to LACWWD 36, which serves the Hasley Canyon and Val Verde communities within unincorporated Los Angeles County and lies within the broader SCV Water service area. LACWWD 36 relies primarily on its own local groundwater supplies, and SCV Water provides imported water as a supplemental source when needed.

SCV Water operates an integrated water system that combines imported SWP supplies, local groundwater production, treatment facilities, storage infrastructure, and interconnected transmission systems to serve the Santa Clarita Valley as one coordinated regional system.

**Figure 3-1: SCV Water Service Area**



### 3.2 Current and Projected Population

SCV Water evaluates population on a regional service area basis for purposes of long-term water supply planning. The larger regional population includes residents served within the SCV Water retail service area and residents served within LACWWD 36, which lies within the broader SCV Water service area.

SCV Water is not an entitlement agency and does not have approval authority over land use changes or development. Population projections used in this UWMP are based on regional growth forecasts and coordination with local and regional planning authorities to ensure consistency with available land use information.

To evaluate potential variability in future growth, SCV Water considered multiple population growth scenarios during development of the 2025 UWMP, including:

- A low-growth scenario of approximately 0.5 percent

- A high-growth scenario of approximately 1.95 percent
- A historical growth scenario based on an average annual growth rate of approximately 1 percent.

The historical growth scenario represents the midpoint of the evaluated range and is consistent with long-term demographic trends within the Santa Clarita Valley. This scenario was selected for use in the UWMP population and demand projections. Alternative scenarios were evaluated internally to stress-test water supply reliability under varying growth conditions.

As shown in **Table 3-1**, the total 2025 regional population served by SCV Water is 291,822 persons (being rounded up to 292,000 throughout the narrative), consisting of:

- 285,637 persons for SCV Water
- 6,185 persons for LACWWD 36.

Population projections were developed in five-year increments consistent with DWR requirements. More detailed population projection information is found in **Appendix L**.

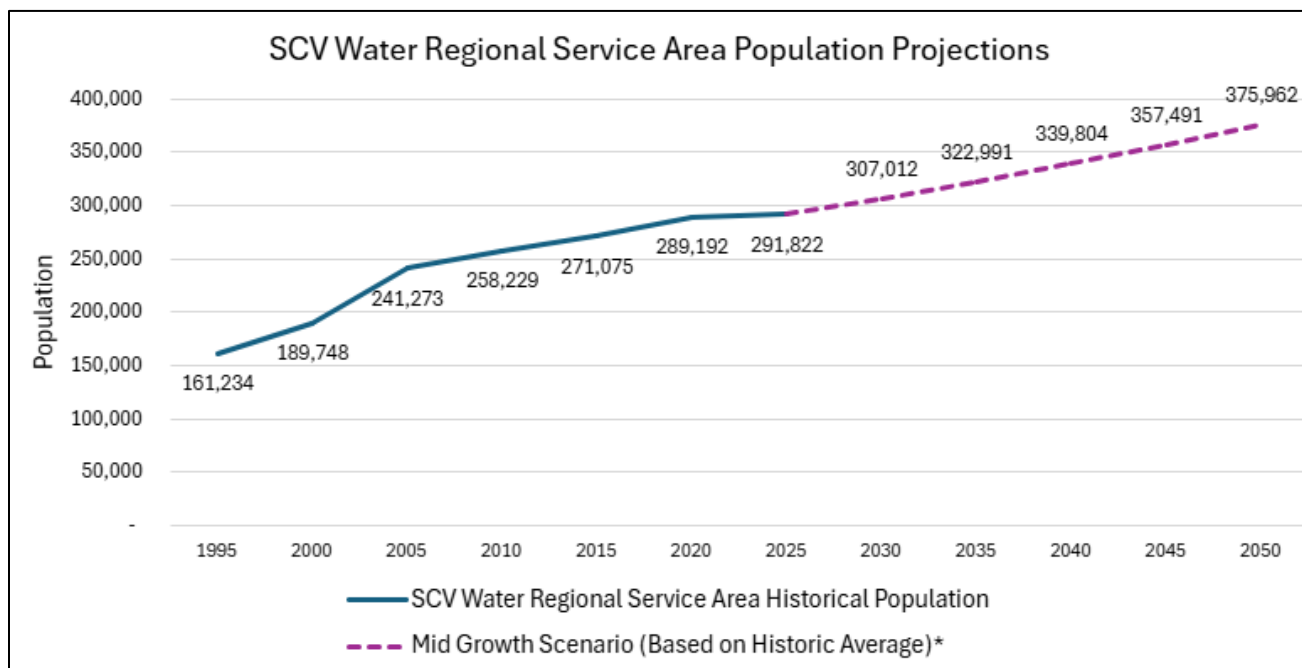
**Table 3-1: Current and Projected Regional Service Area Population**

<b>DWR Table 3-1: Population - Current and Projected</b>						
<b>Population Projections</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2050</b>
SCV Water Population	285,637	300,505	316,146	332,602	349,914	368,128
LACWWD 36 Population	6,185	6,507	6,845	7,202	7,577	7,834
Total Regional Service Area Population	291,822	307,012	322,991	339,804	357,491	375,962

Projected regional population through 2050 is shown in **Table 3-1**. For the entire regional service area, including LACWWD 36, population is projected to increase from 292,000 persons in 2025 to approximately 376,000 persons by 2050, reflecting steady long-term growth within the service area.

Historic and projected population trends from 1995 through 2050 are illustrated in **Figure 3-2** which provides additional context for long-term planning assumptions. The population has grown approximately 81% from 1995 to 2025. Compared to 1995, the population is estimated to double in the region in 2035.

**Figure 3-2: Historic and Projected Population (1995 – 2050)**



\*1% Growth

### 3.3 Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Water demand, conservation behavior, affordability considerations, and drought response effectiveness are influenced by the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the communities served. SCV Water’s service area includes the communities of Santa Clarita, Stevenson Ranch, Castaic, Hasley Canyon, and Val Verde, each with distinct demographic profiles that affect water management planning. **Table 3-2** shows the social, economic, and demographic data for SCV Water’s service area.

Age distribution within the service area reflects a broadly balanced population with strong representation across working-age and family-age groups. Across most communities, approximately 26–39 percent of residents are under the age of 20. The proportion of residents age 60 and older ranges from approximately 15 percent in Stevenson Ranch to 22 percent in Santa Clarita ([2020 US Census Data](#)).

Racial and ethnic composition varies across the service area. The proportion of residents identified as White ranges from approximately 28 to 65 percent depending on community. Asian populations range from approximately 2 to 23 percent ([2020 US Census Data](#)). The category identified as “Other” represents a substantial share of residents in several communities, particularly in Val Verde. These differences reflect the cultural diversity of the service area and inform SCV Water’s approach to public communication and conservation outreach.

Owner-occupied housing ranges from approximately 61 percent to over 92 percent across communities. Median home values range from approximately \$526,000 to over \$1.1 million. Average household size ranges from approximately 2.9 to 3.6 persons per household ([2020 US Census Data](#)). These variations

influence residential water demand, particularly outdoor irrigation patterns and participation in conservation programs.

Economic conditions also differ across the service area. Median household income ranges from approximately \$109,000 to \$146,000, while poverty rates range from approximately 2 to 16 percent depending on community ([2020 US Census Data](#)). These economic differences are relevant to water management planning because they affect affordability considerations, rate design impacts, and access to conservation incentives.

Collectively, these social, economic, and demographic characteristics demonstrate that SCV Water serves communities with differing household structures, income levels, and cultural composition. SCV Water considers these factors in demand forecasting, conservation program design, and drought response planning to ensure that water management strategies are responsive to the full range of communities within the service area.

**Table 3-2: Social, Economic, and Demographic Characteristics by Community**

Demographic Category	Category	Santa Clarita	Stevenson Ranch	Castaic	Hasley Canyon	Val Verde
<b>Age</b>						
	0-9	11%	13%	14%	16%	11%
	10-19	15%	18%	14%	23%	19%
	20-29	10%	9%	11%	6%	12%
	30-39	14%	9%	15%	5%	13%
	40-49	15%	15%	12%	18%	17%
	50-59	13%	21%	16%	10%	8%
	60-69	12%	9%	11%	12%	13%
	70-79	7%	4%	5%	10%	6%
	80+	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>						
	White	41.6%	40.7%	43.1%	64.7%	28.1%
	Black	3.8%	5.8%	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%
	Native	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian	14.1%	22.9%	11.5%	2.4%	4.9%
	Islander	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	6.4%	0.8%
	Two	4.0%	8.0%	6.3%	0.2%	3.6%
	Other	35.5%	21.5%	36.2%	26.4%	58.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Housing</b>						

Demographic Category	Category	Santa Clarita	Stevenson Ranch	Castaic	Hasley Canyon	Val Verde
	Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units	\$777,900	\$1,033,300	\$710,400	\$1,134,900	\$526,000
	Owner Occupied	75.4%	61.3%	84.4%	92.5%	80.3%
	Renter Occupied	24.6%	38.7%	15.6%	7.6%	19.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Families and Living Arrangements</b>						
	Persons per Household	2.9	3	3.2	3.3	3.6
<b>Education</b>						
	No Degree	9.5%	3.7%	7.0%	8.3%	19.7%
	High School	18.2%	10.8%	18.1%	29.3%	23.4%
	Some College	31.5%	31.3%	33.6%	20.7%	37.5%
	Bachelor's	27.5%	34.0%	29.3%	37.1%	14.2%
	Post-Graduate	13.3%	20.2%	12.1%	4.5%	5.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Economy</b>						
	Median Household Income	\$118,489	\$146,404	\$132,153	\$120,714	\$109,543
	Poverty	8.1%	4.3%	7.1%	2.4%	15.6%
	Non-Poverty	91.9%	95.7%	92.9%	97.6%	84.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: [2020 US Census Data](#)

### 3.4 Climate and Hydrologic Setting

#### 3.4.1 Historical Climate

The climate in SCV Water's service area is characterized as warm and arid. **Table 3-3** shows standard monthly average evapotranspiration (ET<sub>o</sub>) and Max/Min average temperature from 2007 – 2024. Evapotranspiration is the combined process by which water is transferred from the land surface to the atmosphere through evaporation from soil and water bodies and transpiration from plants. From 2007-2024, the average maximum temperature was approximately 94.4 degrees Fahrenheit during the dry summer, typically peaking in August. Summertime heat can reach over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. For 2007-2024, the winter has an average minimum temperature reaching 42.2 degrees Fahrenheit, on average at its lowest in December.

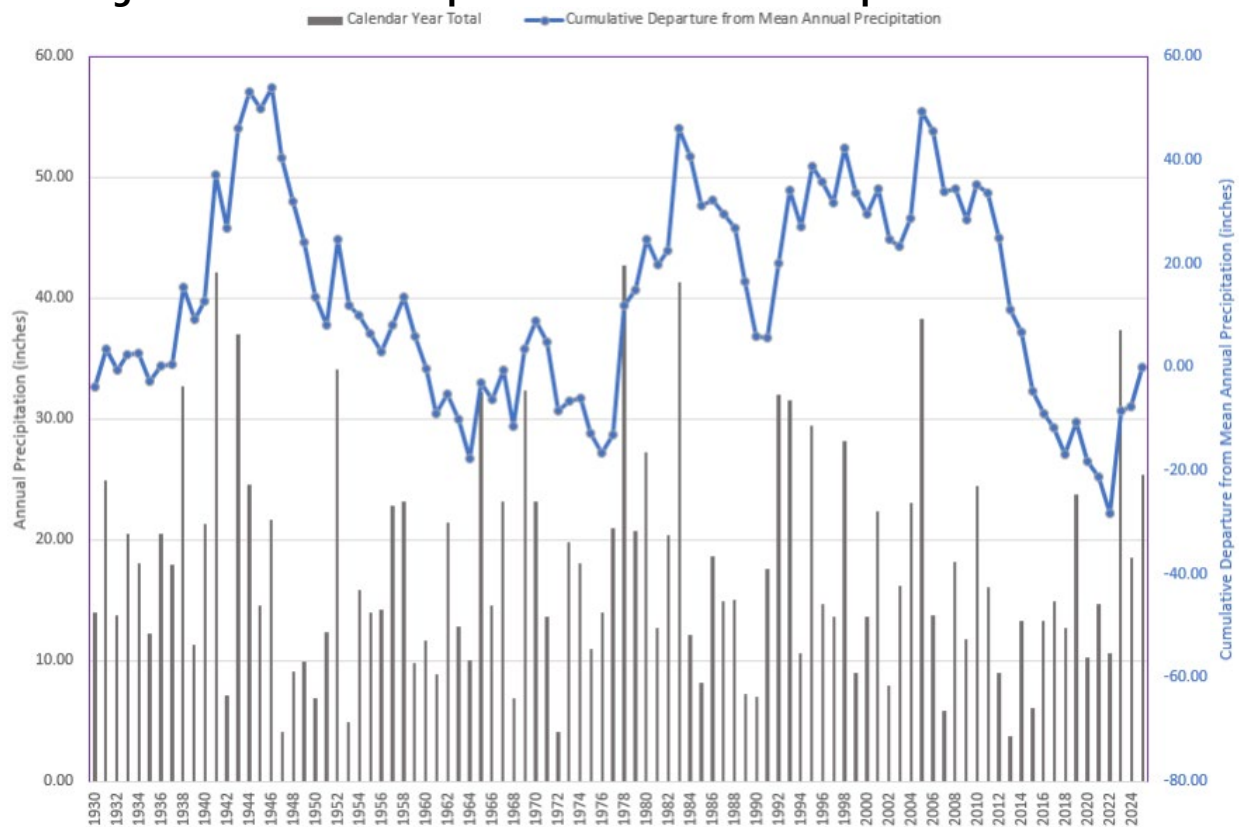
**TABLE 3-3: EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ETO) AND TEMPERATURE DATA**

Month	Standard Monthly Average ETo (inches)	Average Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)	
		Max	Min
January	3.1	66.3	43.8
February	3.5	67.1	42.5
March	4.9	71.0	45.1
April	6.1	75.9	48.7
May	7.1	79.2	52.4
June	7.7	87.1	57.8
July	8.7	94.0	63.0
August	8.3	94.4	63.4
September	6.3	90.7	60.7
October	5.0	82.7	54.2
November	3.5	73.5	47.0
December	2.6	65.1	42.2

Source: California Irrigation Management System (CIMIS) monthly data from [2007 to 2024 for Santa Clarita Station No. 204, Los Angeles Basin](#).

From 1930 to 2025, the average precipitation was 17.66 inches. From 2010 to 2025, the average precipitation was 15.89 inches. **Figure 3-3** shows historical precipitation totals and cumulative departure from the mean based on 1930-2022 data. In 2025, the cumulative departure from the mean was +0.17 inches.

**Figure 3-3: Annual Precipitation and Cumulative Departure From Mean**



Source: Annual precipitation at Newhall Fire Station #73 Gage.

Source of Image: [2024 Santa Clarita Valley Annual Report](#)

### 3.4.2 Hydrologic Setting

The Santa Clarita Valley is located within the Santa Clara River watershed in northern Los Angeles County and overlies the groundwater Basin, bounded on the north by the Piru Mountains, on the east and southeast by the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the south by the Santa Susana Mountains. The surface area overlying the Basin is approximately 67,700 acres (approximately 105 square miles).

Surface water within the Santa Clara River Valley East Groundwater Subbasin (Basin) is dominated by the Santa Clara River and its tributaries, which generally exhibit episodic flow conditions associated with seasonal precipitation and storm events. The groundwater subbasin encompasses a substantially larger hydrogeologic area than the active surface flow corridor, with the basin extending across approximately 195 square miles, while the active alluvial formation associated with the Santa Clara River and principal tributaries comprises a much smaller portion of the basin area, estimated at approximately 39 square miles. This contrast highlights the importance of the Santa Clara River system as both a focused recharge feature and a hydraulic connection point influencing broader groundwater conditions throughout the Basin. The Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) identifies the Santa Clara River as the primary hydrologic feature influencing groundwater recharge, surface water-groundwater interaction, and groundwater dependent ecosystems within the subbasin.

Surface water conditions within the basin are highly variable and are strongly influenced by hydrologic conditions, imported water operations, wastewater discharges, and groundwater elevations. Much of the river system remains dry or experiences intermittent flow during extended dry periods; however, certain reaches maintain perennial or semi-perennial flow conditions due to groundwater upwelling, shallow groundwater conditions, and treated effluent discharges. The GSP identifies groundwater/surface water interaction along portions of the Santa Clara River corridor as an important component of basin hydrology and sustainability planning. In some reaches, groundwater elevations are sufficiently shallow to support baseflow conditions and groundwater dependent ecosystems, particularly adjacent to the main river channel and associated riparian habitat areas.

A significant component of surface water flow within the basin is associated with treated wastewater discharges from the Los Angeles County Sanitation District facilities, which contribute to dry-weather flows within portions of the Santa Clara River system. These discharges help sustain localized perennial flow conditions, support riparian habitat, and influence groundwater recharge dynamics within the alluvial system. As discussed in the GSP, the interaction between surface water, treated effluent, and groundwater recharge is an important consideration in evaluating basin sustainability, groundwater dependent ecosystems, and long-term water resource management strategies.

The hydrologic relationship between the Santa Clara River, tributary systems, and the underlying groundwater basin is further described in the GSP's hydrogeologic conceptual model and water budget discussions, which identify stream seepage, underflow, groundwater recharge, and groundwater discharge to surface water as key basin processes influencing groundwater conditions and long-term basin sustainability.

The basin consists of two primary aquifer systems:

- Alluvial Aquifer – A shallow, unconfined aquifer composed of river and floodplain deposits. This aquifer has relatively high permeability and is closely connected to surface water systems. It responds more rapidly to changes in recharge and pumping. Average depth of wells generally around 200 feet.
- Saugus Formation – A deeper, semi-confined to confined aquifer composed of consolidated sediments. The Saugus Formation provides significant groundwater storage and functions as a long-term supply and drought reserve, with slower hydraulic response compared to the Alluvial Aquifer. Average depth of wells between 500 to 2,000 feet.

Historically, groundwater has been an important component of SCV Water's supply portfolio, supplementing imported water and providing operational flexibility during dry and multi-year drought conditions. The hydrologic balance of the basin is sensitive to precipitation variability, ETo, and pumping patterns, all of which influence groundwater levels, stream-aquifer interaction, and groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDEs).

### **3.4.3 Climate Change**

California's water resources face growing challenges due to the accelerating effects of climate change. For water agencies, it is essential to evaluate a broad spectrum of possible climate futures and prepare for significant uncertainties in both water supply and demand. In the Santa Clarita Valley, climate change is

expected to bring higher average temperatures and more extreme weather events, including prolonged droughts and intense rainfall. Beyond the local region, climate-driven shifts in Sierra Nevada snowpack and runoff patterns, along with rising sea levels and warming coastal conditions, further complicate the reliability of both local and imported water supplies.

SCV Water evaluated projected climate change impacts on water demand, imported supplies, groundwater sustainability, and overall system reliability as part of the 2025 UWMP. A detailed technical analysis is provided in Appendix E. The results of that analysis are integrated into the demand forecasts, supply reliability evaluation, and the DRA presented in later chapters.

### **3.5 Land Use Within Service Area**

Land use within the SCV Water service area is guided by a combination of regional and local planning frameworks, including the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan (RTP 25), the One Valley One Vision (OVOV) Area Plan, and the Los Angeles County Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan. Together, these documents establish land use designations, development intensity, growth boundaries, and infrastructure coordination policies that directly influence water demand and long-term water supply planning.

The Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan provides detailed zoning and land use designations across the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley, identifying residential density ranges, mixed-use development areas, commercial and industrial corridors, open space preservation areas, and environmentally sensitive lands. These designations influence both the magnitude and character of future water demand. Lower-density residential areas typically generate higher outdoor irrigation demand per unit, while higher-density and mixed-use developments generally exhibit lower per capita outdoor water use. Open space and conservation areas influence landscape irrigation patterns and groundwater recharge potential.

To support the 2025 UWMP, SCV Water integrated Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) polygons provided by SCAG with the latest available land use datasets to spatially allocate projected growth. Population and household projections from RTP 25 and Census 2020 block-level data were incorporated into the Water Demand Forecast (WDF) model, a GIS-based model that analyzed the three population scenarios described in Section 3.2. SCV Water also provided updated information on planned developments and new water service connections between 2020 and 2024, ensuring near-term growth assumptions reflect actual development activity.

SCV Water divides the service area into WDF Calibration Zones (CZ1–CZ4), allowing demand projections to reflect localized land use characteristics, development density, and infrastructure availability. Growth assumptions within LACWWD 36 are also incorporated to ensure full coverage of the SCV Water planning area.

Land use patterns interact directly with climate change considerations. With projected temperature increases and rising ETo, outdoor irrigation demand is expected to increase, particularly in lower-density residential and landscaped commercial areas. Higher-density infill development and mixed-use projects may moderate per capita demand growth. The spatial distribution of development also affects the feasibility of recycled water expansion and the location of future groundwater pumping relative to GDEs.

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## 4. WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

### *CWC Section 10631(d)*

*(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following: (A) Single-family residential. (B) Multifamily. (C) Commercial. (D) Industrial. (E) Institutional and governmental. (F) Landscape. (G) Sales to other agencies. (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof. (I) Agricultural. (J) Distribution system water loss.*

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

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

*(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections. (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.*

### *CWC Section 10631.1.*

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

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

### *California Health and Safety Code Section 50079.5*

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

### *CWC Section 10630.*

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

### *CWC Section 10635(b)*

*Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment ... (and) shall include each of the following ... (4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.*

*CWC Section 10631(d)(3)*

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

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

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

#### **4.1 Past and Current Water Use**

Water use within the SCV Water service area is categorized into the following sectors for purposes of analysis and reporting:

- Single-Family Residential (SFR): A single dwelling unit, generally located on an individual parcel and containing one home.
- Multi-Family Residential (MFR): Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or within a complex of buildings on a single parcel.
- Commercial: Businesses that provide or distribute goods or services. Water use in this sector primarily reflects retail and service-oriented activities.
- Industrial: Facilities engaged in manufacturing, processing, or material production.
- Institutional: Public service-oriented facilities, including government buildings, hospitals, and schools.
- Irrigation: Dedicated water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation.
- Other: Miscellaneous water uses, including construction meters and fire service.
- Recycled Water: Non-potable recycled water supplies used for irrigation and other approved purposes within the SCV Water service area. Non-potable and recycled water will be used interchangeably throughout this UWMP.
- Distribution System Water Loss: Non-revenue water, including both real losses (e.g., leaks) and apparent losses (e.g., meter inaccuracies or data handling errors).
- Sales/Transfers to Other Agencies: Water supplied to LACWWD 36.

**Figure 4-1** presents sector-level potable water use within the retail SCV Water service area from 2020 through 2025. SFR remains the largest water use sector throughout the period. Annual SFR demand ranged from approximately 26,063 AF in 2023 to 33,768 AF in 2021, with 2025 demand recorded at 31,407 AF. Variability in this sector reflects climate conditions, conservation behavior, and irrigation demand associated with SFR. It is estimated that 60% of SFR usage is for irrigation. MFR demand was comparatively stable, increasing from approximately 5,199 AF in 2020 to 6,060 AF in 2025. The increase in 2023 and subsequent years reflects both growth and potential changes in occupancy.

The Irrigation sector exhibited significant year-to-year variability, ranging from approximately 9,526 AF in 2023 to 13,881 AF in 2024. This sector is highly sensitive to hydrologic conditions and temperature-driven landscape demand. Irrigation demand in 2025 totaled 13,791 AF. In 2025, irrigation demand reflected approximately 23.4% of total demand (potable and non-potable).

Commercial demand increased steadily over the period, rising from approximately 3,732 AF in 2020 to 5,308 AF in 2025.

Industrial demand remained relatively consistent, fluctuating between approximately 926 AF and 1,265 AF annually, with 2025 demand at 1,011 AF.

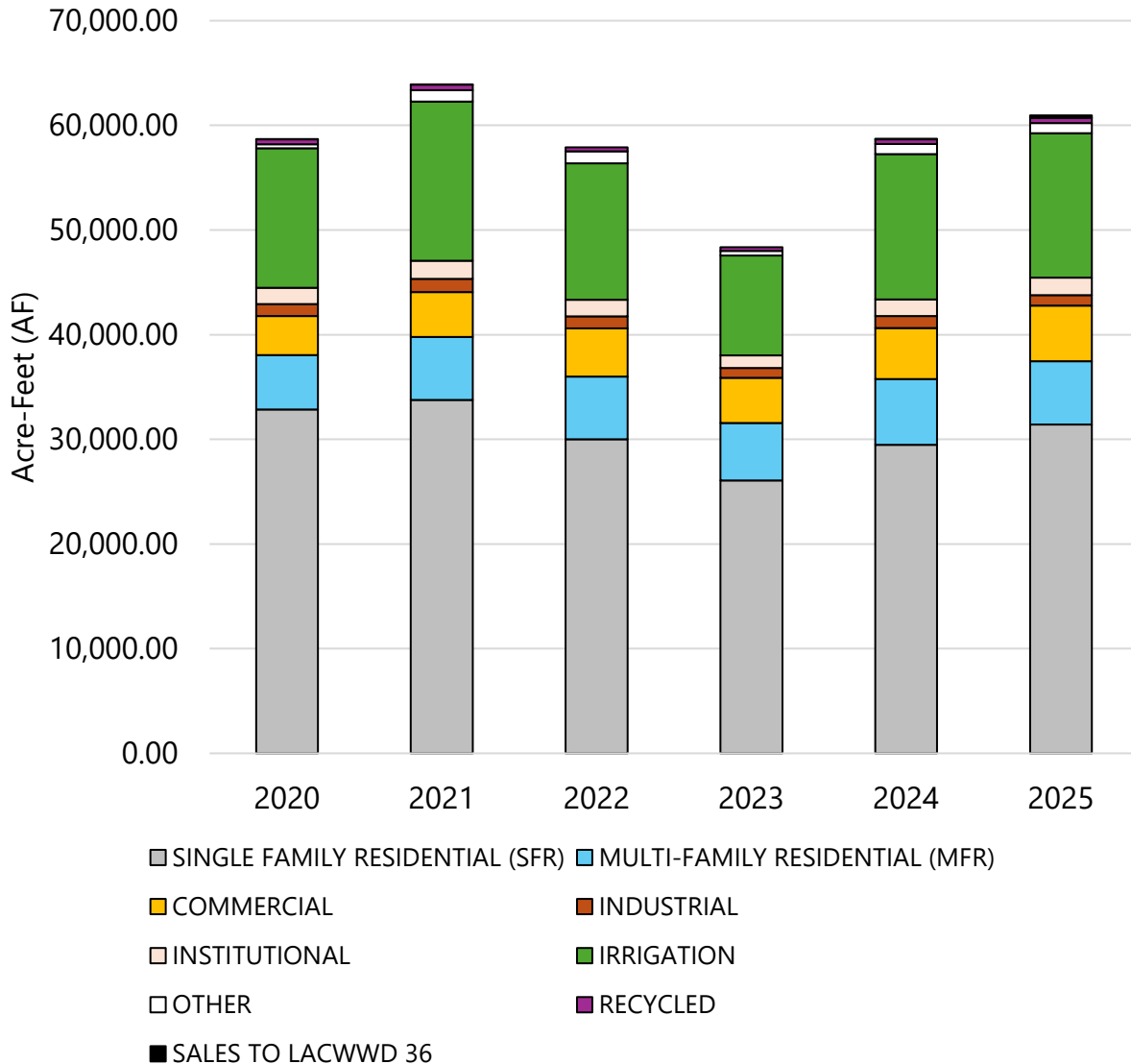
Institutional demand increased over the period, from 1,562 AF in 2020 to 1,663 AF in 2025, reflecting increased activity within governmental and public service facilities.

The Other category, which includes construction and fire service uses, fluctuated year-to-year but remained a comparatively small portion of total demand.

Overall, the data in **Figure 4-1** demonstrates that:

- Residential demand (SFR and MFR combined) remains the dominant driver of total potable water use.
- Irrigation demand is highly climate-sensitive and accounts for significant variability between years.
- Commercial and institutional sectors show recovery and growth trends in the post-2020 period.

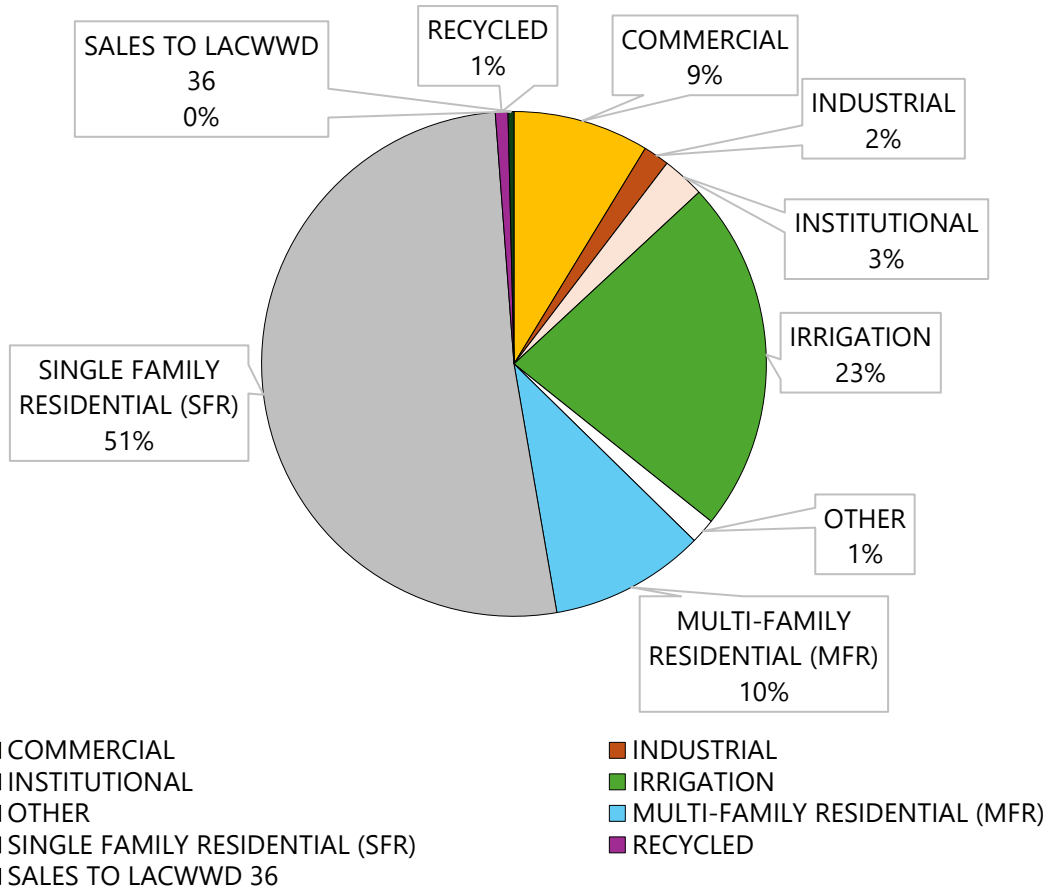
**Figure 4-1: Historic Potable and Non potable Retail Demand by Customer Class, 2020-2025**



**Figure 4-2** offers an overview of potable and non-potable retail water demand as percentages by customer class for FY 2025, shedding light on how water is used across different sectors. The data shows that SFR and MFR customers continue to account for the largest portion of total water demand, making up 61% in 2025. This highlights the significant impact residential consumption has on overall usage. Irrigation still represents a substantial share, contributing 23.4% of total potable and non-potable demands for 2025. This supports potential for future use of recycled water.

**Figure 4-2** provides the breakdown by customer class and includes non-potable water use and water sales to LACWWD 36 for 2025. Combined, they represent approximately 1% of total demand for 2025.

**Figure 4-2: Potable Retail Demand as Percentages by Customer Class for FY 2025**



Note: Irrigation includes dedicated irrigation (Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Landscapes) and each customer class also has embedded irrigation demands recorded via mixed-use meters.

**TABLE 4-1: TOTAL WATER USE FOR POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE WATER**

<b>DWR Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual CWC Section 10631(d)(1)</b>			
<b>Use Type</b>	<b>Additional Description (as needed)</b>	<b>2025 Actual Water Use</b>	
<b>Drop down list</b> May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUE data online submittal tool		<b>Potable or Non-Potable</b> (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	<b>Volume (AF)</b>
<b>SCV Retail</b>			
Single Family		Potable	31,407
Multi-Family		Potable	6,060
Commercial		Potable	5,308
Industrial		Potable	1,011
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	1,663
Landscape		Potable	13,791
Other (optional)		Potable	982
Landscape	Potable Makeup Water for Non-potable System	Potable	139
Landscape	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	353
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	LACWWD 36 (Imported water)	Potable	231
Subtotal Potable			60,592
Subtotal Non-Potable			353
<b>Total SCV Water Retail</b>			<b>60,945</b>
<b>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.</b>			

## 4.2 Distribution System Water Loss

Distribution system water loss represents the difference between the volume of water entering the distribution system and the volume of authorized, billed consumption. Water loss includes both real losses (such as leakage from transmission and distribution mains, storage facilities, and service connections) and apparent losses (such as meter inaccuracies, data handling errors, and unauthorized consumption).

Due to the consolidation of the public water system identification numbers (PWSID) in 2025, distribution system water loss reporting from 2020 through 2024 was conducted separately for the individual PWS that existed prior to consolidation. During this period, seven separate PWS reported water loss data in accordance with SWRCB DDW requirements. As a result, distribution system water loss is presented in this Plan by division, consistent with regulatory reporting requirements.

Water loss quantification for each of the five years preceding this Plan update was completed using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) water balance methodology and reported using the DWR-approved water loss audit worksheet, as required by CWC Section 10631(d)(3). These audits evaluate system input volume, authorized consumption, and real and apparent losses in accordance with state standards.

In accordance with CWC Section 10631(d)(3), the distribution system water loss audits for each of the seven PWS for the five years preceding this Plan update are publicly available on SCV Water's website at <https://www.yourscvwater.com/water-loss-reports>. **Table 4-2** presents annual real water losses for all the Public Water System Identification numbers (PWSIDS) and **Table 4-3** presents annual apparent water losses. The totals shown in each table represent the aggregate water loss for all seven PWS during each reporting year.

Pursuant to CWC Section 10608.34, SWRCB DDW has established distribution system water loss standards for urban retail water suppliers. In 2025, a single PWSID (CA1910017) was issued for the entire SCV Water retail region. Following the consolidation into one PWS, SWRCB DDW calculated a preliminary distribution system water loss standard for SCV Water consisting of:

- Real Loss Standard: 25.7 gallons per connection per day
- Apparent Loss Standard: 16.3 gallons per connection per day

Compliance with these standards is required beginning in 2028. Because the individual PWS historically reported separately, SCV Water took an average of the combined total system input volumes from 2020-2024 and total service connections across the seven legacy PWSIDs to complete **Table 4-4**, which presents progress toward the 2028 water loss standard under the newly consolidated structure (PWSID CA1910017), which is a different PWSID than the PWSID used in the UWMP.

The average across the 2020-2024 water audit results indicate:

- Real Water Loss: approximately 49 gallons per connection per day
- Apparent Water Loss: approximately 11 gallons per connection per day

Based on these preliminary consolidated calculations, SCV Water is currently below the established apparent loss standard. However, real water loss exceeds the calculated 2028 performance standard and will require operational and infrastructure improvements to achieve compliance. It is important to note that these values are preliminary and reflect the first combined analysis of formerly separate systems. SCV Water staff are actively reviewing the consolidated audit data to evaluate data normalization, meter accuracy, connection counts, pressure zones, and infrastructure factors that may influence the combined audit results. Additional refinement of the consolidated water audit may result in adjustments to reported values.

SCV Water continues to implement water loss control strategies, including leak detection, pressure management, infrastructure rehabilitation, meter replacement programs, and audit validation procedures to reduce both real and apparent losses and to position SCV Water for compliance by 2028.

**Table 4-2: Real Water Loss - Distribution System Water Losses (AF)**

Reporting Year	CA1910247 (Castaic)	CA1910096 (Newhall)	CA1910250 (Pinetree)	CA1910255 (Tesoro)	CA1910240 (Valencia)	CA1910017 (Santa Clarita)	CA1910048 (Regional)	<b>Total</b>
2020	143	140	97	163	2054	1745	351	4693
2021	80	131	162	82	1290	2830	374	4948
2022	11	116	10	595	649	1143	313	2837
2023	183	82	151	642	49	1984	275	3367
2024	164	263	193	490	1401	2408	314	5233

**Table 4-3: Apparent Water Loss – Distribution System Water Losses (AF)**

Reporting Year	CA1910247 (Castaic)	CA1910096 (Newhall)	CA1910250 (Pinetree)	CA1910255 (Tesoro)	CA1910240 (Valencia)	CA1910017 (Santa Clarita)	CA1910048 (Regional)	<b>Total</b>
2020	55	133	59	34	260	571	0	1113
2021	63	69	68	41	281	654	0	1176
2022	13	80	14	28	271	631	0	1037
2023	11	60	11	16	161	498	0	756
2024	11	63	11	17	150	485	0	735

**Table 4-4: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard**

DWR Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard CWC Section 10631(d)(3)(C)											
Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Is there a water loss standard? (y/n)	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA1910240	Yes	25.7	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	76369	4215	49.3	16.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	76369	963	11.3
<a href="#">Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards</a>											
<p><b>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Pursuant to CWC Section 10608.34, SWRCB DDW has established distribution system water loss standards for urban retail water suppliers. In 2025, a single Public Water System Identification number (PWSID CA1910017) was issued to represent the entire SCV Water retail region. No other PWSIDs have a Water Loss Standard assigned. Compliance with these standards is required beginning in 2028. Because SCV Water's retail systems were historically reported under separate PWSIDs, a finalized water loss audit reflecting the consolidated system has not yet been formally submitted. The values presented herein are based on a provisional five-year average derived from the most recent available data and are intended for planning-level evaluation only. The official consolidated water loss audit is currently in development and subject to review, including a Tier 2 validation, and may be refined upon completion of that process.</p>											

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### 4.3 Projected Water Use

Projected water use through 2050 was developed using population projections presented in Chapter 3, historic sector demand trends, and adopted conservation requirements. Projections are presented in five-year increments consistent with CWC Section 10631(d).

Water demand projections reflect a combination of growth-related increases and efficiency-related reductions. The methodology incorporates new development, lower-income housing needs, conservation program impacts, passive water savings resulting from state codes and standards, and climate change.

The UWMP incorporates state-mandated CII efficiency requirements into demand forecasting by applying progressively stricter indoor, outdoor, and process-use efficiency assumptions consistent with AB 1668 and SB 606. Outdoor CII water use is addressed through landscape water budgeting, dedicated irrigation metering where applicable, and implementation of policies, programs, and outreach/engagement initiatives specific to the potable water restrictions on non-functional turf pursuant to AB 1572. Indoor and process-related CII use is addressed through commercial performance measures, including targeted outreach to high-use accounts, incentives for efficient fixtures and equipment, advanced metering analytics, and promotion of recycled water use where feasible.

#### 4.3.1 New Developments

Projected water use incorporates anticipated growth within the SCV Water service area based on regional planning assumptions and future development activity. While SCV Water does not approve or entitle development projects, identification of major proposed developments that may influence future water demand planning is essential. Consistent with its obligations as a public water supplier, SCV Water is required to plan for and provide water service within its service area in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Several development projects within the service area were reviewed during the preparation of this UWMP to understand potential timing, scale, and water demand implications. These projects are identified based on publicly available planning information and coordination with local land use authorities. Inclusion of these developments in this Plan does not constitute approval, endorsement, or confirmation of water availability.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 66473.7 and CWC Sections 10910–10915 (SB 610), certain large developments may trigger preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA). If a WSA is required, SCV Water must evaluate whether sufficient water supplies are available to serve the project using the most recently adopted UWMP as the baseline planning document. The SCV Water Board of Directors review WSA's and any associated analysis and make a determination whether water is available to these developments.

For this reason, it is appropriate to identify known or proposed developments during the UWMP planning process. Doing so allows SCV Water to:

- Evaluate cumulative demand implications
- Stress-test long-term supply reliability
- Ensure that demand projections reasonably reflect anticipated growth trends

- 
- Maintain consistency between UWMP assumptions and potential future WSAs

Future water supply determinations for specific projects will be evaluated independently at the time a WSA is requested, based on then-current supply conditions, regulatory requirements, and the most recently adopted UWMP.

There were 123 known developments within the SCV Water service area that have been accounted for in this UWMP. Of the 123 known developments, 76 were not yet started and represent approximately 31,000 new units (including SFR, MFR and condos, which make up about 99% of these projects). **The remaining projects are at some level of completion and therefore has already gone through the appropriate planning processes.**

As of May 2025, **76 projects were reviewed, coming from** 57 developments, located within SCV Water service area considered in the demand forecast are:

- 11th Street – Paseo Nuevo
- 14th Street – Plaza del Sol
- Apartments on Tourney Rd
- Apartments on Violin Canyon Rd
- Belcaro at Sand Canyon (55+)
- Canyon View Estates (formerly Stevenson Ranch 95)
- Chick-fil-A (3 new)
- Chinque Terre Complex
- Creekside Commons (low income housing)
- Disney Studios
- Entrada North
- Entrada South
- Farmer Boys Restaurant
- **FivePoint Valencia (formerly Newhall Ranch) – 16 projects**
  - Landmark Village
  - Homestead South
  - Homestead North
  - Potrero Valley
  - Legacy Village
  - Mission Village (10 projects, which includes tracts 61105-01, 61105-38, 61105-40-C7, 61105-40-C8, 61105-41-C2a1, 61105-41-C2a2, 61105-41-C2a&b, 61105-41-A9, 61105-42, 61105-43, 61105-44)
  - Mission Village - Sunstone
- Golden Triangle Apartments
- Golden Triangle Industrial Development
- Health Care Assistant Living Facility
- Honor Ranch
- Lake View Estates
- Lyons Canyon (The Trails)
- Master's University Master Plan
- Metro Walk
- Mister Car Wash

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- Mountain View Apts
  - Newhall Apartments / Commercial
  - **Northlake – 2 projects**
    - Phase 1
    - Phase 2
  - Oliver Hotel & Restaurant
  - **Park Vista – 3 projects**
    - The Cottages
    - The Estates
    - The Villas
  - Princessa Crossroads
  - Promenade Flats Mixed Use
  - River Walk Mixed Use
  - Riverview
  - Romero Canyon
  - Romero Oak Apts
  - Sand Canyon - 4 Lots Subdivision
  - Sand Canyon Estates
  - **Sand Canyon Plaza – 2 projects**
    - Pelona Hills
    - Assisted Living
  - Sand Canyon Resort
  - Santa Clarita Gateway
  - Sierra Newhall Retail Center
  - Skyline Ranch
  - Sloan Canyon
  - Somerset Summit
  - Spring Canyon
  - Sterling Ranch Estates
  - Sunridge (Whittaker-Bermite)
  - Tapia Ranch
  - Tesoro SF
  - Tick Canyon / Park Place
  - Tract 52193
  - Tract 60665 - Castaic
  - Valencia Town Center Mall Expansion
  - Via Princessa Park
  - Vista Canyon
  - Wiley Canyon Mixed Use Project
  - Yard House Restaurant
  - YMCA - Five Knolls

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### 4.3.1.1 Assessor Dwelling Units

Existing accessory dwelling unit (ADU) water use is inherently reflected in the SCV Water demand forecast because the base year demand and unit water use factors are calibrated using observed historical water production and customer consumption data. As a result, water use from existing ADUs that are connected to the potable water system is already embedded in current single family residential demand patterns and is therefore included in the forecast. New ADU water use is addressed prospectively through jurisdictional housing and population growth projections, which inform future demand estimates and are adjusted over time by state mandated indoor and outdoor efficiency standards, rather than by applying explicit, standalone demand factors for ADUs.

### 4.3.2 Water For Low-Income Housing

Within the SCV Water service area, poverty rates range from approximately 2.4 percent to 15.6 percent, as shown in **Table 3-2**. For long-term demand forecasting purposes, projected residential water use assumes that the proportion of lower-income households remains generally consistent with existing demographic patterns unless updated housing element data indicates otherwise.

Based on currently identified development information, approximately 1,400 housing units have been preliminarily identified during this planning process as affordable or lower-income housing. These units include projects in very early stages of planning and entitlement. Inclusion in this UWMP does not constitute approval of the projects or confirmation of water availability. Rather, they are considered for purposes of reasonable demand forecasting.

Projected water use associated with lower-income housing was estimated by:

- Applying the anticipated number of units to sector-specific residential demand factors,
- Reflecting compliance with current plumbing codes and water efficiency standards,
- Incorporating assumed lower per-unit outdoor irrigation demand consistent with multifamily and higher-density development.

The water use associated with these units is included within total projected residential demand and supports compliance with Government Code Section 65589.7 regarding prioritization of water service for housing affordable to lower-income households.

### 4.3.3 Water Savings and Conservation

#### 4.3.3.1 Building a Baseline Demand Forecast

The first step in developing projected water demand was the preparation of a Baseline Demand Forecast (BDF). The BDF represents water demand with the assumption that projected growth occurs without additional conservation savings beyond existing conditions. **Water demand forecasts were developed using a consistent population, land use, and water use forecasting framework and evaluated under multiple demand scenarios to support long range planning and regulatory compliance. The BDF represents projected water demand under normal year climatic conditions assuming adopted land use growth, current water use characteristics, and continuation of existing water use patterns without additional regulatory efficiency requirements beyond those already in effect.**

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The BDF was prepared by:

1. Evaluating Existing Development:  
Historical water use by sector was analyzed to establish baseline demand factors.
2. Applying Demand Factors to New Development:  
Sector-specific demand factors were developed for new residential and non-residential development. These factors reflect current water use intensity and incorporate existing building and landscape efficiency standards applicable to new construction.
3. Reviewing Local Planning Documents:  
Specific plans, General Plans, and other City and County planning documents were reviewed to identify growth areas and anticipated development patterns.
4. Buildout Analysis:  
The sector-specific demand factors were applied to projected growth to estimate sector-level water demand under a full buildout scenario.

The result of this process is the BDF, which reflects demand under projected growth conditions without additional demand reductions beyond those embedded in current codes and development standards.

#### **4.3.3.2 Passive Conservation – Water Savings from Codes, Ordinances, Standards**

The second step in developing a process to project water demand is to incorporate passive water savings, which represent reductions in demand resulting from adopted codes, standards, and regulatory requirements. **The Baseline Demand Forecast with Passive Conservation builds on the baseline forecast by incorporating expected water savings from:**

- Plumbing standards
- Landscape efficiency requirements including changes to Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance (MWELO)
- Implementation of AB1572 (Non-Functional Turf Restrictions)
- Ongoing conservation programs, without assuming new policy or pricing actions.

The Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) scenario further adjusts projected demands to reflect compliance with AB 1668 and SB 606 efficiency standards, including indoor and outdoor residential efficiency targets, commercial performance measures, and system water loss requirements. Together, these scenarios allow SCV Water to evaluate future water demands under varying levels of conservation and regulatory stringency while maintaining consistency across the UWMP demand projections.

For purposes of long-term water supply planning and reliability analysis, SCV Water used the baseline demand forecast with passive conservation as the primary demand basis. The baseline demand forecast with passive conservation reflects expected future water use under adopted land-use assumptions and incorporates efficiency gains that are already embedded in plumbing codes, appliance standards, landscape requirements, and existing conservation programs, without assuming the full and timely realization of additional discretionary policy, pricing, or enforcement actions. The analysis provides a conservative and risk-averse foundation for supply planning, ensuring adequate system capacity and reliability under a range of future conditions.

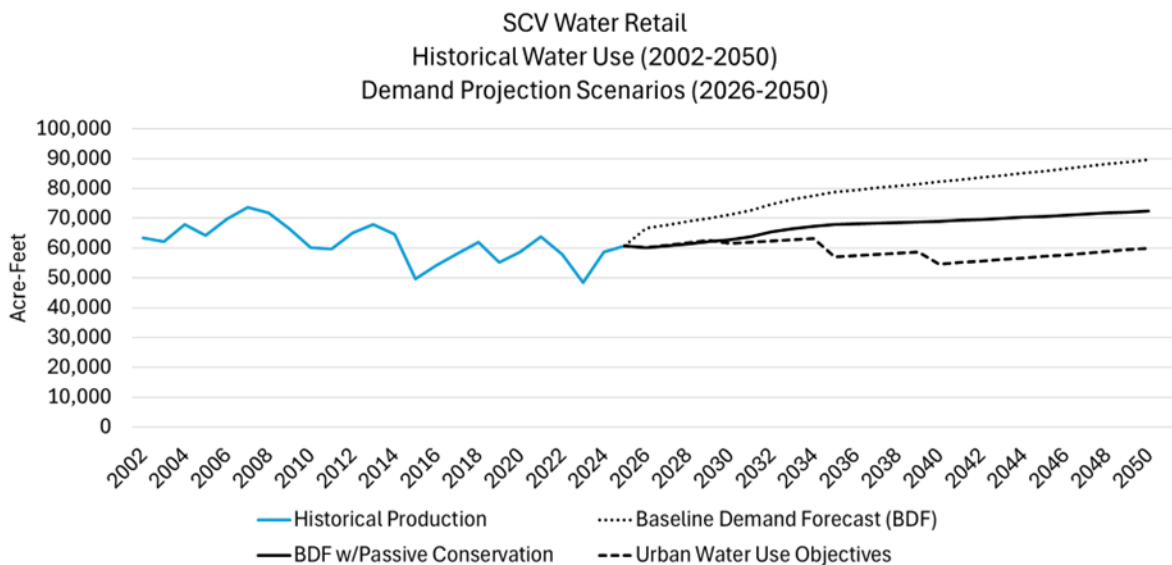
Passive savings are assumed to occur primarily in the earlier projection years as older housing stock and irrigation systems are gradually replaced or retrofitted with more efficient systems. These reductions are therefore front-loaded through approximately 2035, after which passive efficiency gains are assumed to level off as the building stock stabilizes under current regulatory standards.

Passive conservation savings are applied directly to the BDF to produce an adjusted demand projection. **Figure 4-3** shows the BDF and the BDF with passive savings. By 2050, the difference between the two is approximately 17,282 AF. The BDF assumes business as usual and the BDF with passive conservation reflects the addition of water savings that happens naturally over time due to code changes, appliance replacements, and other standard changes.

The demand forecast includes anticipated water sales to other agencies and incorporates not only current levels of interagency supply, but also the potential for increased reliance over time. For planning purposes, SCV Water conservatively assumes a worst-case scenario in which it may be required to meet the full projected demand of LACWWD 36 within its service area, ensuring that sufficient supplies are identified under all potential future conditions.

While SCV Water intends to implement active conservation which contributes to long-term demand management, projected water supplies used in reliability modeling do not assume additional active conservation. This approach is intentionally cautious to ensure that projected supply availability is sufficient to meet projected demand without relying on uncertain future behavioral changes or program performance. Learn more about SCV Water’s active conservation program in Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures.

**Figure 4-3: Demand Projection Scenarios**



#### 4.3.4 Demand Forecast

Projected total water use by supply type and customer classification is summarized in **Table 4-5**. Consistent with CWC Section 10631(d)(1), projected water use is presented in five-year increments through 2050 and

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distinguishes between potable and non-potable supplies. **Table 4-5** reflects projected water use with the application of passive conservation savings. As described, passive conservation reductions are applied separately to the BDF to produce adjusted demand projections used in the reliability analysis. These changes reflect the changes in water use from the proposed developments described in 4.3.1.

Over the planning period, population is projected to increase by approximately 29%, while overall water demand is projected to increase by approximately 20%. The lower rate of demand growth reflects the continued effects of passive conservation, including improvements in plumbing efficiency standards, appliance efficiency, and ongoing reductions in per-capita water use.

The projected values presented serve as the foundation for subsequent demand adjustments incorporating passive conservation savings and UWUO compliance planning. These projections are also used in supply reliability modeling to evaluate system performance under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios.

Overall, total projected water demand increases gradually from approximately 64,000 AF in 2030 to about 73,800 AF by 2050, reflecting regional growth moderated by assumed passive conservation and climate change considerations. Potable water demands remain the dominant share of total demand, though non-potable recycled water use for landscape irrigation is projected to increase steadily over the planning horizon.

By customer class, single-family residential demand represents the largest component of projected potable water use and shows a moderate but consistent increase over time, rising from approximately 30,200 AF in 2030 to about 33,400 AF by 2050. This growth reflects continued population and housing unit increases, partially offset by ongoing efficiency gains in indoor and outdoor residential water use. Multifamily residential demand follows a similar pattern, increasing gradually from approximately 5,800 AF in 2030 to about 6,450 AF in 2050, consistent with anticipated higher density residential development and continued improvements in water efficiency.

Commercial demand is projected to increase modestly from approximately 4,560 AF in 2030 to about 5,060 AF by 2050, reflecting steady economic growth and employment increases, with conservation measures moderating overall demand growth. Industrial demand remains a relatively small share of total use and shows only incremental increases over the planning horizon, growing from approximately 1,070 AF to about 1,180 AF.

Institutional and governmental demand also increases gradually through 2050, reflecting incremental increases in public facilities, schools, and other civic uses aligned with population growth. Landscape irrigation using potable water increases from approximately 12,800 AF to about 14,200 AF by 2050, while water loss (including system losses) also increases proportionally with overall system demand, remaining relatively stable as a percentage of total potable demand, consistent with ongoing system management and loss control practices.

A key trend in the projections is the expansion of non-potable recycled water use for landscape irrigation, which increases from approximately 2,000 AF in 2030 to nearly 4,900 AF by 2050. This growth reflects expanded recycled water availability and increased utilization for non-potable outdoor demands, helping to offset growth in potable demand and supporting long-term water supply reliability.

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Finally, sales and transfers to other agencies, including LACWWD 36, remain relatively stable over the planning horizon with a change of about 85 AF. SCV Water includes these sales to LACWWD 36 in their demand for future supply and demand projections.

**Table 4-5: Total Projected Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water**

<b>DWR Submittal Table 4-2: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Projected CWC Section 10631(d)(1)</b>							
<b>Use Type</b>	<b>Additional Description</b>	<b>Projected Water Use</b>					
<b>Drop down list</b>		<b>Potable or Non-Potable</b>	<b>2030 (AF)</b>	<b>2035 (AF)</b>	<b>2040 (AF)</b>	<b>2045 (AF)</b>	<b>2050 opt (AF)</b>
Single Family		Potable	30,163	32,217	32,369	32,797	33,438
Multi-Family		Potable	5,818	6,214	6,244	6,326	6,450
Commercial		Potable	4,564	4,875	4,898	4,963	5,060
Industrial		Potable	1,068	1,141	1,146	1,162	1,184
Institutional/ Governmental		Potable	1,558	1,664	1,672	1,694	1,727
Landscape		Potable	12,782	13,653	13,717	13,898	14,170
Water Loss		Potable	5,170	5,553	5,612	5,717	5,834
Landscape	Recycled Water	Non-potable	1,965	2,743	3,517	4,336	4,889
Sales/ Transfers/ Exchanges to Other Suppliers	LACWWD 36	Potable	937	1,017	984	996	1,023
<b>Subtotal Potable</b>			<b>62,060</b>	<b>66,334</b>	<b>66,642</b>	<b>67,553</b>	<b>68,886</b>
<b>Subtotal Non-Potable</b>			<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>4,889</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>64,025</b>	<b>69,077</b>	<b>70,159</b>	<b>71,889</b>	<b>73,775</b>
<p><b>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.</b></p>							
<p><b>NOTES:</b> This is projected water use with passive conservation and includes the considerations of climate change. Sales to other agencies for LACWWD 36 includes their total projected demand until 2050 and their water loss. This scenario assumes that LACWWD 36 is not producing their own supply but is dependent on SCV Water.</p>							

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#### 4.4 Climate Change Considerations

Climate change affects water demand primarily through changes in temperature and precipitation that influence outdoor irrigation, ETo, and customer water use behavior. For the Santa Clarita Valley, temperature increases represent the dominant climate-driven demand signal, while changes in precipitation act as a secondary, partially offsetting factor. Consistent with DWR guidance, SCV Water evaluates climate impacts on demand independently from population growth, land use change, and planned conservation to isolate physical climate drivers and avoid double-counting demand reductions.

SCV Water has a WDF tool which contains population and number of households projections for SCV Water retail and sales to other agencies (LACWWD 36) for SCV Water's entire service area. A&N Technical Services prepared a draft technical memorandum on August 26, 2025, analyzing the potential impacts of climate change on water demand. Gridded climate data specific to the Santa Clarita Valley along with climate change scenarios developed by DWR were used to inform the WDF tool. The WDF incorporated three risk-informed future climate scenarios, corresponding to the 50th (central tendency), 75th (worse outcome), and 95th (worst-case) percentiles. Using climate scenarios produced by A&N Technical Services (**Appendix D**) and combining them with SCV Water's WDF tool to link spatial land use projections with demographic data, SCV Water can evaluate how changes in growth patterns, development intensity, and climate conditions interact to influence future water demand across retail and sales to others customer classes.

These scenarios reflect increasing levels of climate stress and are consistent with DWR's risk-informed planning approach.

Key findings from 2043 future conditions for the 50th percentile (central tendency) scenario include:

- An expected 3.4 percent increase in temperature (approximately +2.7°F)
- An expected 1.9 percent increase in precipitation

Increased temperatures are projected to increase water demand, primarily through higher ETo and increased outdoor irrigation needs. Increased precipitation is projected to reduce water demand, reflecting reduced irrigation requirements. However, the analysis shows that water demand is more sensitive to temperature changes than similar precipitation changes, resulting in a net increase in demand.

The WDF tool is consistent with, and reinforced by, the regional climate change findings presented in Appendix E. The climate analyses demonstrate that the Santa Clarita Valley is expected to experience persistent warming, modest changes in average annual precipitation, and increased climate variability. These findings establish the direction and nature of climate signals affecting water demand.

The WDF tool translates regional climate signals into planning-relevant demand impacts by explicitly incorporating temperature- and precipitation-driven demand adjustments, as quantified by A&N Technical Services. The WDF serves as the mechanism through which high-level climate science is operationalized within SCV Water's long-term demand projections.

Under these assumptions, projected demand is anticipated to increase by approximately 2.1%. The results of the A&N Technical Services (**Appendix D**) study are shown below in **Figure 4-4** and incorporates climate related demand increases in the UWMP projection.

**Figure 4-4: Climate Change Impact on Demand**

<b>Climate Scenario</b>	<b>Change in Demand Driver by 2043</b>	<b>Effect on Demand</b>	<b>Total Effect on Demand</b>
Climate Scenario 1 – 50th percentile (Central Tendency)	$\Delta Temp = +2.7^{\circ}F, \sim 3.4\%$ $\Delta Rain = +1.9\%$	$3.4\% \cdot 0.66 \approx +2.3\%$ $1.9\% \cdot 0.14 \approx -0.2\%$	+2.1%
Climate Scenario 2 – 75th percentile (Worse outcome)	$\Delta Temp = 3^{\circ}F, \sim 3.7\%$ $\Delta Rain = 0.7\%$	$3.7\% \cdot 0.66 \approx +2.5\%$ $0.7\% \cdot 0.14 \approx -0.1\%$	+2.4%
Climate Scenario 3 – 95th percentile (Worst Case)	$\Delta Temp = 3.2^{\circ}F, \sim 4.0\%$ $\Delta Rain = -1.1\%$	$4.0\% \cdot 0.66 \approx +2.7\%$ $-1.1\% \cdot 0.14 \approx +0.15\%$	+2.85%

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## 5. SBX7-7 BASELINES, 2020 TARGETS, AND 2025 REPORTING

*CWC Section 10608.40.*

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

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, referred to as Senate Bill X7-7 (SB X7-7), is one of four bills enacted as part of the November 2009 Comprehensive Water Package (Special Session Policy Bills and Bond Summary). The Water Conservation Act of 2009 provided the regulatory framework to support the goal of achieving a statewide reduction in urban per capita water use as described in the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (DWR, 2010). By 2020, SB X7-7 required all urban water suppliers to reduce their per capita water use by 20 percent compared to a calculated baseline.

As described in the 2020 UWMP, SCV Water met its 2020 target. The CWC does not set an end date for reporting on progress in meeting the SB X7-7 target. DWR indicated that there was not sufficient time to conduct formal rulemaking to implement an end date to SB X7-7 reporting requirements before 2025 UWMPs were due. This chapter provides an overview that confirms the method used and compliance demonstrated in 2020, as well as confirms that SCV Water still meets the 2020 target as of 2025. The methods used to determine SCV Water's per capita baseline water use and demand target are described in further detail in SCV Water's 2015 and 2020 UWMPs.

In its 2020 UWMP—following the merger between CLWA and NCWD—SCV Water re-calculated its 2020 water use target (also known as Compliance Water Use Target), using DWR's method number 1, which calculates the target based on eighty percent of the urban water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use (Base Daily Water Use). Base Daily Water Use is based on gross water use and is on a ten-year average ending no earlier than 2004 and no later than 2010, or a 15-year average if 10% of 2008 demand was met by recycled water. No changes have been made to Base Daily Water Use or the SB X7-7 reporting requirements in the 2025 UWMP.

### 5.1 Compliance with Retail Supplier 2020 Per Capita Demand Target

As shown in **Table 5-1**, SCV Water's 2020 target was determined to be 220 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). SCV Water met its target in 2020 with total water use equivalent to 205 GPCD. Per capita water use for 2025 was 186 GPCD, indicating that SCV Water is still in compliance with the 2020 Compliance Water Use Target.

This achievement is particularly notable given long-term growth within the service area. Between 1995 and 2025, the service area population increased by approximately 75 percent, yet per capita water use declined from a pre-2010 baseline of 275 GPCD to 186 GPCD in 2025 (32% reduction). This reduction reflects permanent improvements in water efficiency driven by:

State plumbing and appliance efficiency standards

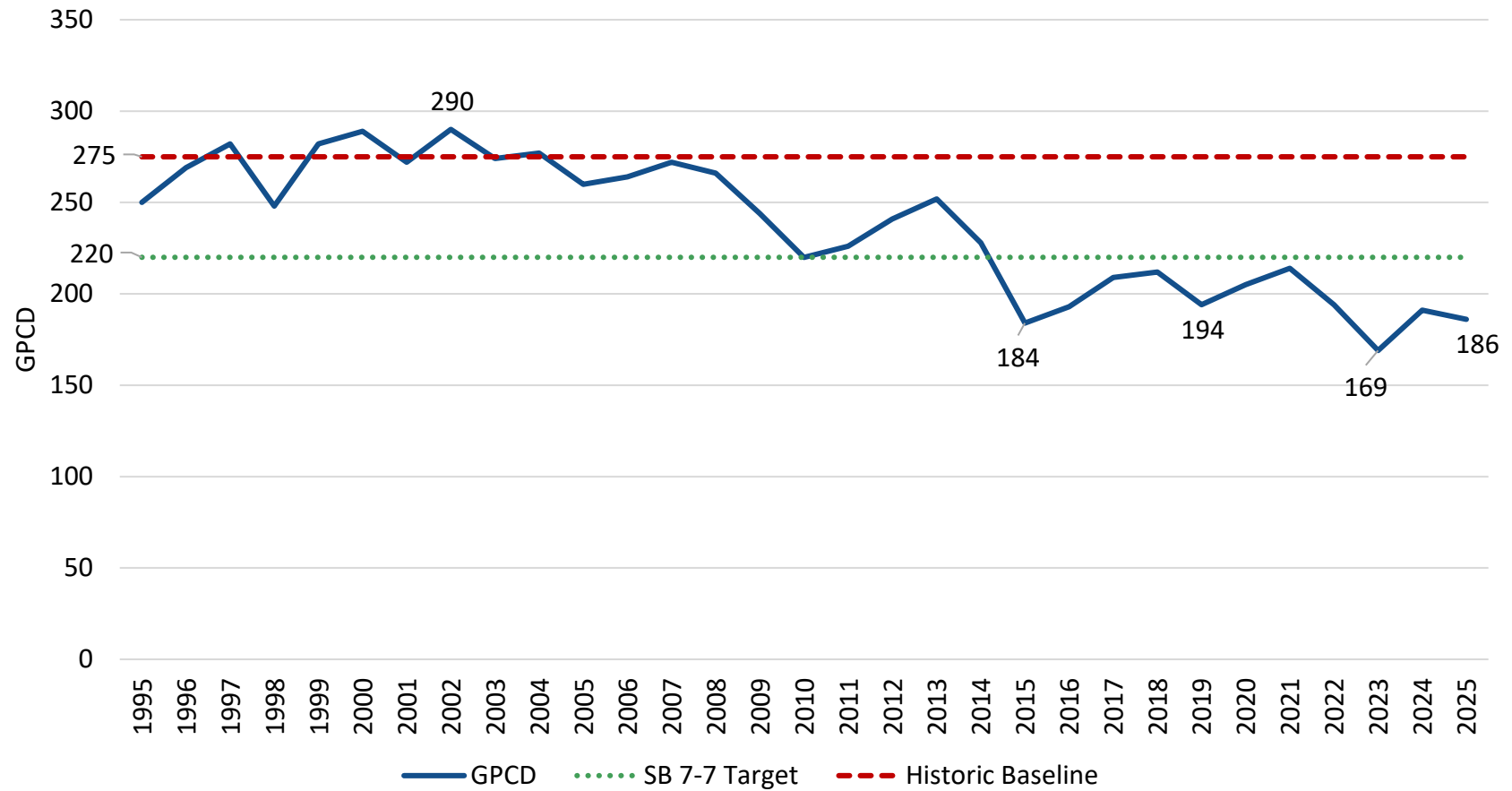
- Landscape efficiency requirements
- Conservation programs and public education
- Drought response measures
- System-wide operational improvements

**Figure 5-1** shows the GPCD over time and in context. Although SB X7-7 compliance milestones were achieved by 2020, SCV Water’s continued performance below the established target demonstrates sustained WUE even as the region has grown substantially.

**TABLE 5-1: SB X7-72020 TARGET PROGRESS**

<b>DWR Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress CWC Section 10608.40</b>						
	<b>Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.</b>					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target GPCD	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	<b>Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020</b>	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	220	205	Yes		NA

**Figure 5-1: Water Use per Capita from 1995 – 2025 for SCV Water Retail Service Area**



## 6. WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

### *CWC Section 10631(b)*

*Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier as described in subdivision (a) [in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available], providing supporting and related information, including all of the following: (1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change. (2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies. (3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.*

### *CWC Section 10631(b)(4)*

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

### *CWC Section 10633R*

*The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following: (a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal. (b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project. (c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service*

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

*CWC Section 10631(g)*

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

*CWC Section 10631(c)*

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

*CWC Section 10631 (f)*

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

*CWC Section 10631.2.*

*(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain: (1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies. (2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems. (3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies. (4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems. (5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies. (6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage. (7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.*

## 6.1 Water Supply Overview

This section characterizes and quantifies the water sources available to SCV Water under normal hydrologic conditions, consistent with the requirements of CWC Section 10631. A “normal year” reflects average statewide precipitation and runoff patterns and serves as the baseline hydrologic planning condition for evaluating long-term average supply reliability.

SCV Water maintains a diversified water supply portfolio that includes imported water, local groundwater, groundwater banking and exchange supplies, and recycled water. The relative contribution of each source varies annually based on hydrologic conditions, regulatory constraints, operational needs, and water demand. This diversification provides operational flexibility and strengthens long-term reliability.

In a typical year, imported water from the SWP represents a significant portion of the overall supply. Local groundwater production supplements imported water and provides critical flexibility within the system. Groundwater banking programs allow surplus imported water to be stored during wetter periods and recovered during drier periods. Recycled water offsets potable demand by serving non-potable uses within the service area.

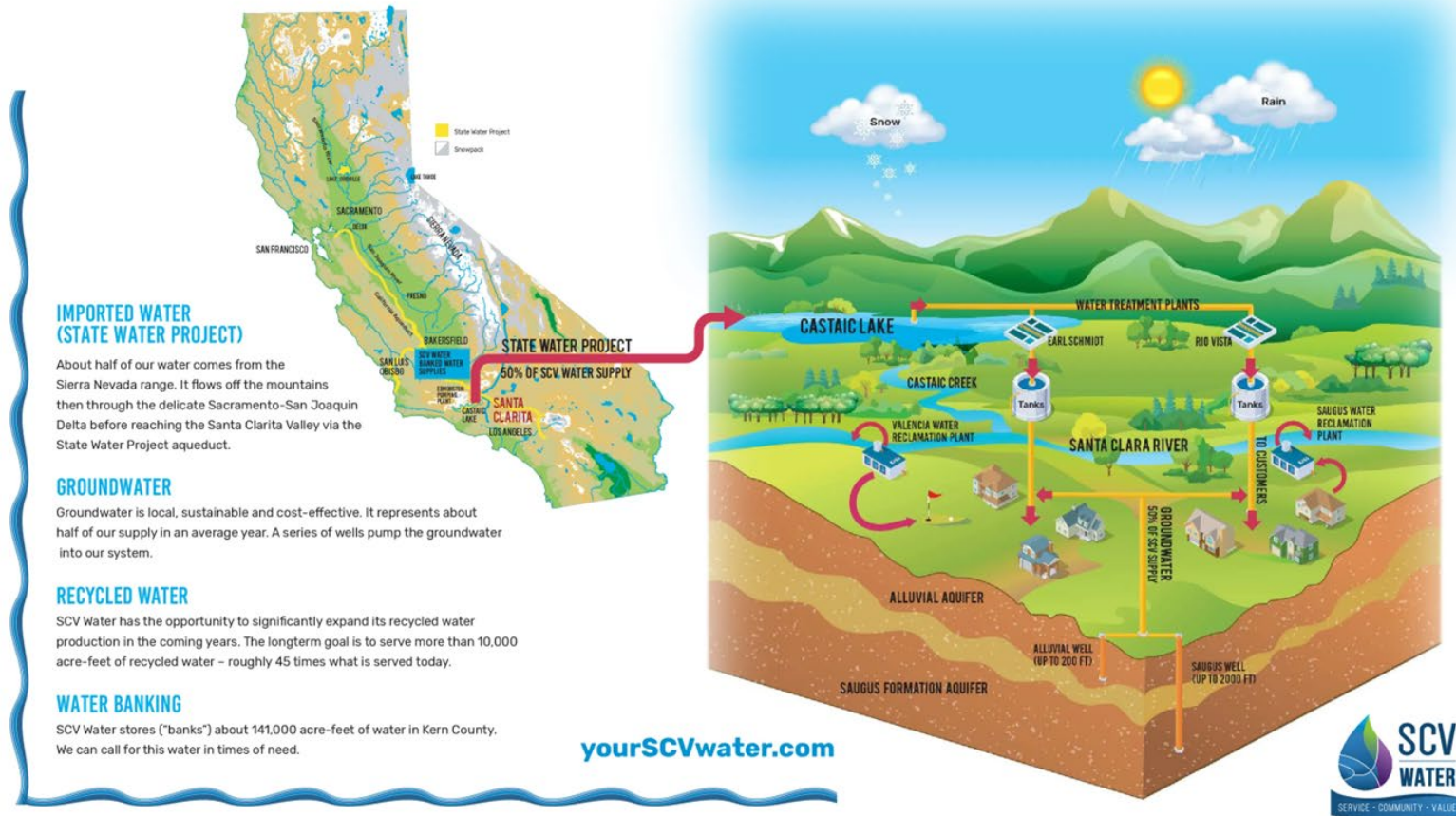
The mix of supplies in any given year reflects statewide allocation conditions, groundwater basin management objectives, regulatory requirements, and customer demand patterns. Annual water supply and use information is summarized in SCV Water’s published Annual Water Reports (<https://www.yourscvwater.com/your-water/plans-and-reports/scv-water-report>), which provide additional details regarding supply composition and system operations.

**Figure 6-1** provides a high-level overview of SCV Water’s normal year supply portfolio and **Figure 6-2** shows system facilities. Detailed quantification of each supply source, associated constraints, and projected availability is provided in **Appendix F**.

Figure 6-1: SCV Water's Water Supplies

# WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

## SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER SUPPLY PORTFOLIO



### IMPORTED WATER (STATE WATER PROJECT)

About half of our water comes from the Sierra Nevada range. It flows off the mountains then through the delicate Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta before reaching the Santa Clarita Valley via the State Water Project aqueduct.

### GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is local, sustainable and cost-effective. It represents about half of our supply in an average year. A series of wells pump the groundwater into our system.

### RECYCLED WATER

SCV Water has the opportunity to significantly expand its recycled water production in the coming years. The longterm goal is to serve more than 10,000 acre-feet of recycled water – roughly 45 times what is served today.

### WATER BANKING

SCV Water stores ("banks") about 141,000 acre-feet of water in Kern County. We can call for this water in times of need.

[yourSCVwater.com](http://yourSCVwater.com)

**Figure 6-2: SCV Water Supplies and System Facilities**

**At-a-Glance: SCV Water's Planning Snapshot**

**1. Where SCV Water's Water Comes From**

This graphic illustrates SCV Water's existing supply portfolio, including local groundwater, recycled water, and imported supplies. The portfolio is intentionally diversified to reduce reliance on any single source and to provide flexibility during droughts, infrastructure outages, or regulatory constraints.

**1 State Water Project (SWP)** A statewide water delivery system spanning approximately **700 miles**, conveying water from Northern California through the California Aqueduct to Southern California. SCV Water holds a long-term contract allocation of up to **95,200 acre feet per year (AFY)**, with actual deliveries varying annually based on hydrologic and regulatory conditions.

**2 Groundwater** SCV Water operates wells in the shallow Alluvial Basin and the deeper Saugus Formation, which together provide up to approximately **40,708 AFY** under the GSP during normal operating years. The ability to shift production between these sources strengthens drought resilience and supports long-term sustainable groundwater management.

**3 Castaic Lake** Castaic Lake is the end point of the SWP's West Branch, where imported water is received and stored before entering SCV Water's system. With a maximum operating capacity of approximately **323,700 AF**, it provides critical operational and emergency storage that supports local water supply reliability.

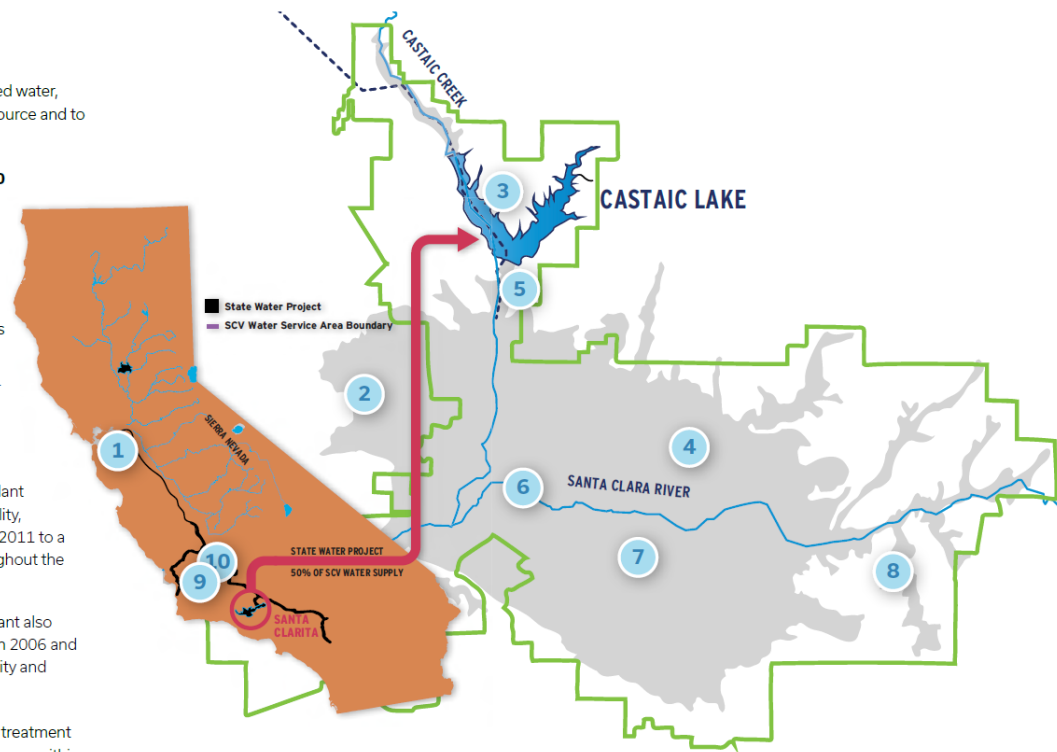
**4 E.G. "Jerry" Gladbach Water Treatment Plant** E.G. "Jerry" Gladbach Water Treatment Plant (Formerly Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant) is SCV Water's primary imported water treatment facility, originally constructed in 1995 with a 30 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity and expanded in 2011 to a total capacity of **66 million gallons per day (MGD)**. The plant treats water for distribution throughout the Santa Clarita Valley.

**5 Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant** Originally constructed in 1980, the Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant also treats State Water Project surface water delivered from Castaic Lake. The facility was expanded in 2006 and now has a treatment capacity of **56 MGD**, with ongoing upgrades to enhance operational reliability and regulatory compliance.

**6 Valencia Water Reclamation Plant** The Valencia Water Reclamation Plant is a wastewater treatment and recycling facility that produces non-potable recycled water for irrigation and other approved uses within the Santa Clarita Valley. The plant has a treatment design capacity of approximately **21.6 MGD** and supports water supply reliability by offsetting demand for potable imported and groundwater supplies.

**7 Saugus Water Reclamation Plant** The Saugus Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) currently provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment for a design capacity of **6.5 MGD** of wastewater and serves population of nearly 80,000 people. The Saugus WRP operates with the Valencia WRP as part of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District.

**8 Vista Canyon Water Factory** Located in the eastern part of the Santa Clarita Valley, the Vista Canyon Development is a sustainable mixed-use development, which includes a wastewater treatment plant called The Vista Canyon Water Factory. The treatment plant can produce up to **371,000 gallons** of recycled water per day and ownership was transferred to the City of Santa Clarita in 2023.



**9 Nickel Water - Newhall Land and Farm** Nickel Water is a firm groundwater supply estimated available in 2035 totaling approximately **1,607 AFY** acquired by Newhall Land from Kern County sources in support of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. The supply is stored in the Semitropic Water Storage District banking program and will be available in all hydrologic year types in 2035.

**10 Water Storage, Water Transfers, and Exchanges** SCV Water's firm supply portfolio includes long-term transfer agreements such as the Buena Vista-Rosedale Rio Bravo contract (**11,000 AFY**) and supplemented by discretionary programs like the Yuba Water Accord (**≈1,000 AFY** in dry years). SCV Water's storage and banking programs further support reliability with recovery capacities (**21,060 AFY in 2030**) through programs including Rosedale-Rio Bravo (**10,000-15,000 AFY**), Semitropic (**5,000 AFY**), Flexible Storage Accounts (**≈4,680-6,060 AFY**), and Semitropic-NLF (**4,950 AFY**).

## 6.1.1 Imported Water

### 6.1.1.1 Supply Overview

SCV Water's imported water supplies are received primarily from the SWP, which is a multi-purpose water storage and delivery system that includes a collection of canals, pipelines, reservoirs, and hydroelectric power facilities. It delivers clean water to 27 million Californians, 750,000 acres of farmland, and businesses throughout the state. During an average water year, about half of the Santa Clarita Valley's water is imported through the SWP's California Aqueduct from Northern California and terminating at Castaic Lake. Water is first stored in Lake Oroville, located northeast of Sacramento, then travels through various reservoirs, dams, power plants and rivers before reaching the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), a complex network of natural and human made channels.

From the Delta, the water makes its way to the Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant where it begins a 300-mile journey in the California Aqueduct. Then at the A.D. Edmonston Pumping Plant, the water is lifted 1,926 feet and enters more than eight miles of tunnels to cross the Tehachapi Mountains. From this point the water continues south through the West Branch of the California Aqueduct through Quail Lake, Pyramid Lake and finally terminates into Castaic Lake, located in SCV Water's service area., SCV Water withdraws imported supplies from Castaic Lake into two treatment plants, the Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant and the E.G. Jerry Gladbach Water Treatment Plant shown in **Figure 6-2**.

SCV Water holds a 95,200 AF Contract right of Table A Amount. Table A represents the contractual maximum annual amount of water that can be delivered to each SWP contractor. Table A serves as the basis for apportioning water supply and associated costs among SWP contractors. Once the total annual delivery amount is determined, all available water is allocated proportionally to each contractor's Table A contract right. Table A water deliveries are prioritized over other SWP water types. Contractors have flexibility in managing their allocations, including direct use, storage, or transfer to other entities.

SCV Water's yearly allocated water supply depends on several factors, including rainfall, snowpack, runoff, water in storage facilities, and pumping capacity from the Delta. The amount of water available for distribution is also influenced by regulations protecting fish and wildlife, water quality, and environmental and legal restrictions. These factors determine how much water the SWP is able to release to each of the contracted agencies, such as SCV Water, each year. The amount of SWP water allocated to SCV Water each year can vary significantly based on Northern Sierra hydrologic conditions and reservoir storage.

In addition to Table A water, SWP contractors may access supplemental water supplies under specific provisions:

- Article 21 Water: This water is available only under certain conditions when the SWP system has more supply than it can hold. Article 21 water is made available by DWR on an intermittent and interruptible basis, in addition to Table A allocations, and must be taken immediately upon contractor request when made available. Article 21 water's availability and delivery does not reduce any contractor's Table A allocation or interfere with normal SWP operations.
- Article 56 Carryover Water: This refers to SWP water allocated and approved for delivery within a given year but not utilized by year-end. Contractors may carryover this unused water in San Luis Reservoir into **subsequent years**, subject to DWR storage and operational constraints.

SWP water is also utilized to support SCV Water’s Flexible Storage Program, water exchanges, transfers, and supplies from storage. SCV Water stores excess SWP water during wet years in groundwater banking programs and Article 56 Carryover storage in SWP reservoirs when space is available. During dry years, SCV Water withdraws banked groundwater supplies or recovers water from exchange partners to supplement reduced SWP allocations. The flexibility provided by these options increases SCV Water’s supply reliability and reduces vulnerability during periods of low SWP allocation. These are further described in **Section 6.1.2 and 6.1.3**.

### 6.1.1.2 Regulatory Considerations

SWP operations are subject to several regulatory constraints, including:

- Contractual:
  - Table A entitlement of 95,200 AF per year. Table A represents the maximum contractual amount available to SCV Water under full allocation conditions. DWR establishes initial allocations each December and adjusts them throughout the first part of the calendar year as hydrologic conditions become more certain.
- Environmental:
  - Federal Biological Opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
  - State Incidental Take Permits issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
  - The Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan adopted by the SWRCB
  - The Coordinated Operations Agreement (COA) governing SWP and Central Valley Project (CVP) operations

These regulatory frameworks establish environmental flow requirements, export limitations, and water quality standards that can affect available SWP deliveries in any given year.

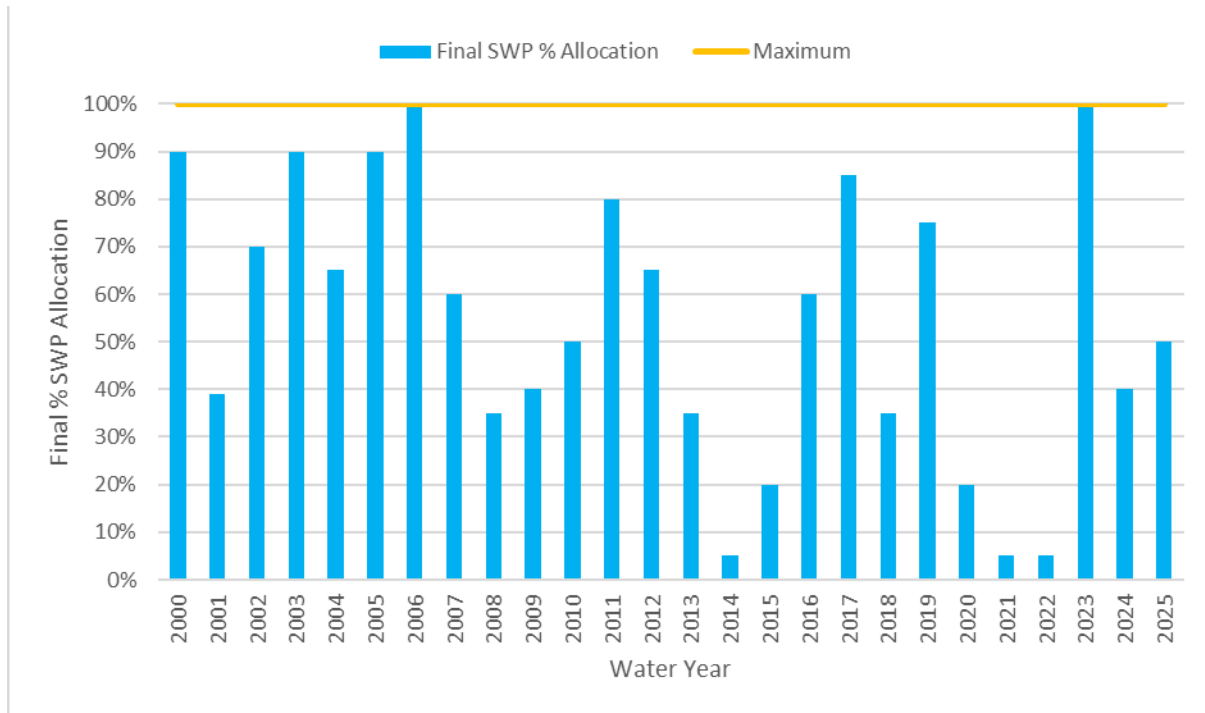
### 6.1.1.3 Supply Reliability

**Figure 6-3** shows the variability of SWP allocations for SCV Water for the past 25 years. These percentages represent allocations south of the delta. Historically, the lowest SWP allocations were at 5% in 2014, 2021 and 2022. Due to extraordinarily dry conditions in 2021 and 2022, the initial 2022 SWP allocation was a historically low 0% of Table A Amounts, and was later increased to 5% in March 2022, the lowest ever final total SWP water supply allocation. DWR prepares a biennial SWP Delivery Capability Report to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the availability of supplies from the SWP. DWR issued its most recent update, the Draft DCR, in December 2025.

In setting water supply allocations, DWR uses a conservative 90% hydrologic forecast, where nine out of ten years will be wetter and one out of ten years drier than assumed. DWR re-evaluates its estimate of available supplies throughout the runoff season of winter and early spring, using updated reservoir storage and hydrologic forecasts, and revises SWP supply allocations as warranted. Since most of California’s annual precipitation falls in the winter and early spring, by the end of spring the supply available for the year is much more certain, and in most years DWR issues its final SWP allocation by this time. While most of the water supply is certain by this time, runoff in the late fall remains somewhat variable as the next year’s runoff season begins. A drier than forecasted fall can result in not meeting end-of-year reservoir storage targets, which means less water available in storage for the following year.

According to the Draft DCR, a 5% Table A Allocation is considered the “worst-case” scenario. Allocations of 12% or less have an 11% probability of occurring. **Appendix F** details more about the supply reliability of the SWP, including seismic and subsidence impacts.

**Figure 6-3: Historical SCV Water Imported Water Allocations**



#### 6.1.1.4 Water Quality

The SWRCB is responsible for adopting and updating the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan), which establishes water quality control objectives and flow requirements needed to provide reasonable protection of beneficial uses in the watershed.

The Bay-Delta Plan is being updated through phases. Phase 1 is updated the Bay-Delta Plan objectives for the San Joaquin River and its major tributaries and the southern Delta salinity objectives. Phase 2 is updating the objectives for the Sacramento River and Delta and their major tributaries. On December 12, 2018, through State Water Board Resolution No. 2018-0059, the State Water Board adopted the Phase 1 Plan amendments and Final SED establishing the Lower San Joaquin River flow objectives and revised southern Delta salinity objectives. On February 25, 2019, the Office of Administrative Law approved the Plan amendments. This plan requires an adaptive range of 30-50 percent of the unimpaired flow to be maintained from February through June in the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced Rivers, with a starting point of 40 percent of the unimpaired flow. During this same time period, the flows at Vernalis on the San Joaquin River, as provided by the unimpaired flow objective, are required to be no lower than a base flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), with an adaptive range between 800 and 1,200 cfs, inclusive. The plan also updated the south Delta salinity standards for protecting agricultural beneficial uses. While this part of

the plan was updated, there is ongoing litigation challenging the updated plan and the plan has not yet been implemented.

SWRCB is also considering Phase 2 Plan amendments focused on the Sacramento River and its tributaries, Delta eastside tributaries (including the Calaveras, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers), Delta outflows, and interior Delta flows. The SWRCB is evaluating two possible alternatives to update the Water Quality Control Plan. One alternative is an adaptive range of 45–65 percent unimpaired flow objective with a starting point of 55 percent (Unimpaired Flow). At this time, the potential impacts to the SWP of the Unimpaired Flow alternative are unknown, but this implementation approach would have a large impact on water users, including SWP contractors, in the Phase 2 planning area.

The State and several water users proposed another alternative, known as the Program for Implementing Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (HRL) (previously called Voluntary Agreements). The HRL offers an alternative to SWRCB DDW staff's Unimpaired Flow approach. The HRL, if agreed to by the SWRCB, become the Program of Implementation for the Plan amendments. The Unimpaired Flow alternative would be concurrently implemented for those parties who do not agree to the HRL. The HRL would be implemented through enforcement agreements. The HRL includes flow commitments, and funding for flow commitments, habitat actions, and a robust science program. The HRL provides an opportunity to combine flow and habitat actions to protect fish and wildlife beneficial uses of water, while providing certainty for water users. This adaptive management approach offers a chance to avoid years of hearings and litigation and to instead begin implementation of the updated Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan upon adoption by the SWRCB.

If the HRL is adopted by the SWRCB, one of the key operational requirements for spring outflow in the 2024 SWP Incidental Take Permit will be replaced and aligned with the flow commitments in the HRL. The Draft DCR assumed that this would occur and hence shows minor improvements in the SWP allocations.

The 2025 UWMP for SCV Water factors HRL water quality into the normal year supply estimates for imported water.

#### **6.1.1.5 Ecosystem Health**

The Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA) was originally signed in 1986 and defines how the state and federal water projects share the available water supply and the obligations including senior water rights demands, water quality, and environmental flow requirements imposed by regulatory agencies. The agreement calls for periodic review to determine whether updates are needed in light of changed conditions. After completing a joint review process, DWR and United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) agreed to an addendum to the COA in December 2018, to reflect water quality regulations, biological opinions and hydrology updated since the agreement was signed.

The COA Addendum included changes to the percentages for sharing responsibilities for inbasin uses, sharing available export capacity, and the periodic review process. The 1986 Agreement required CVP to meet 75% of in basin uses and the SWP to meet 25%. The COA Addendum now distinguishes responsibility based on water year type with CVP responsibilities range from 80% in wet years to 60% in critical years and SWP responsibility ranging from 20% in wet years to 40% in critical years. Additionally, the COA Addendum changed export sharing capacity. Previously, export capacity was shared 50% to CVP and 50% to SWP. The COA addendum changed this formula to be 65% CVP and 35% SWP during balanced conditions in the Delta

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and 60% CVP and 40 % SWP during excess conditions. Overall, based on modeling, these change results in an approximately 115,000 AFY on average reduction in long-term SWP supplies.

Finally, the 2018 COA Addendum updated the periodic review process to require review of the COA Agreement and Addendum every 5 years.

In September 2021, Reclamation and DWR reinitiated consultation with NMFS and USFWS on the Coordinated Long-term Operations of the CVP and SWP due to anticipated modifications to the proposed action that may cause effects to ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat not analyzed in the 2019 biological opinions. In late 2024, the USFWS and NMFS issued new Biological Opinions for the Long-Term Operation of the CVP and SWP. Additionally, in late 2024, the CDFW issued to DWR a new Incidental Take Permit for the Long-Term Operation of the SWP pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) with regards to state-protected white sturgeon and state- and federally-protected delta smelt, longfin smelt, winter-run Chinook and spring-run Chinook. The operational restrictions in the federal 2024 Biological Opinions and the state Incidental Take Permit were consistent in 2024. In December 2025, Reclamation issued a revised Record of Decision (ROD) that adopted modified operational requirements for the CVP, called "Action 5". Some of the operational restrictions in the Action 5 differ from those in the 2024 state Incidental Take Permit for the SWP.

In 2025, DWR received two state Incidental Take Permit amendments to its 2024 state permit, but there continues to be some misalignment between state and federal operation plans. DWR and Reclamation are committed to minimizing potential misalignments and relying on existing mechanisms for accounting under the state and federal COA to minimize any redirected water supply impacts.

Currently, one case has been filed challenging the 2024 biological opinions and the modification to the ROD that adopted Action 5 for CVP operations. In addition, certain federal water contractors filed litigation challenging the state Incidental Take Permit. The previous legal challenges to the 2019 Biological Opinions have been dismissed. This litigation is ongoing.

Ecosystem health is a central focus for the agencies overseeing the SWP. Multiple state and federal entities, including DWR, Reclamation, and various regulatory agencies, regularly review and update operational requirements to ensure the protection of fish and wildlife, water quality, and critical habitats. This ongoing process is evident in the repeated consultations, updated Biological Opinions, and the issuance of Incidental Take Permits, all of which are designed to integrate the best available science and respond to emerging environmental needs.

Because ecosystem health is prioritized in both regulatory requirements and operational planning, anticipated SWP water supply allocations are directly shaped by the need to meet these environmental objectives first. This is reflected in the variable percentage allocations for the SWP, which take into account not only water supply reliability but also the necessity to protect sensitive species and habitats. For SWP contractors such as SCV Water, this means that water supply estimates and planning decisions are fundamentally tied to the agencies' commitments to ecological stewardship. The supply projections and operational strategies presented in the 2025 UWMP are a product of collaborative, science-based efforts that place ecosystem health at the forefront of SWP management.

### 6.1.1.6 Climate Change Considerations

In the Draft 2025 DCR, DWR provided SWP supply estimates for SWP contractors to use in their planning efforts, including for use in their 2025 UWMPs.

The Draft DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2025) and future conditions (2043). The Draft DCR categorizes the cumulative effects of climate change on hydrologic conditions relevant to SWP operations. These can be split into three primary areas:

- Changes to monthly flow patterns: Seasonal runoff timing is expected to shift, with earlier snowmelt and altered precipitation patterns affecting reservoir inflows and water availability throughout the year.
- More extreme events: Increased frequency and intensity of droughts and pluvial floods will challenge system reliability and require adaptive operational strategies to manage variability.
- Lower reservoir storage levels: Rising temperatures and reduced snowpack will likely decrease overall storage, limiting flexibility in meeting demands during dry periods.

DWR has developed three climate change scenarios, expressed as Levels of Concern (LOC), which represent a range of potential future conditions from median (50th percentile) to high-end (95th percentile) outcomes based on climate model projections.

DWR produces a [Risk Informed Future Climate Change Scenario Report](#) for the SWP DCR. This report documents an extensive effort undertaken by DWR to develop risk-informed future climate scenarios for DCR. The report relies on global climate model (GCM) output from CMIP6, reflecting the current state of international climate modeling and incorporating updated physics, higher climate sensitivity awareness, and alternative future scenarios. This ensemble of climate modeling undertaken by DWR and described in the report provides the scientific backbone that defines future climate conditions and the DCR translate this into water supply risks for application of DWR and State Water Contractors.

The DCR climate scenarios are developed using a risk-informed modeling approach that combines climate-model-informed probability distributions with operational stress testing of the SWP and CVP systems. DWR uses climate-adjusted hydrologic datasets derived from historical hydrology modified to reflect projected future climate conditions and applies these datasets within the CalSim 3 operations model to evaluate long-term water supply reliability. The climate-adjusted analysis also incorporates operational assumptions associated with Delta conveyance, reservoir storage operations, environmental regulatory requirements, restoration of the California Aqueduct to design capacity, and ongoing system operational and maintenance assumptions. The resulting LOC scenarios represent a range of future climate-informed system performance conditions, from median operational outcomes under the 50th LOC scenario to more severe hydrologic stress conditions under the 95th LOC scenario.

Consistent with SWP Contractor's guidance and the Draft 2025 DCR planning framework, the 50th LOC was used as the primary climate-adjusted planning scenario for development of baseline UWMP water supply reliability projections. Climate change impacts for the 50<sup>th</sup> LOC are projected to see an increase in temperature of 1.5 degrees Celsius, a 1.5% increase in precipitation and an 11% increase of precipitation intensity. Based on the 50% LOC analysis conducted by DWR, long-term projected water supply for SCV Water is approximately 40,936 AFY by 2050 or 43% of Table A allocation.

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SCV Water completed a deeper analysis on Climate Change impacts around the 50<sup>th</sup> LOC, which is included in **Appendix E**.

SCV Water also evaluated potential impacts under the 2043 95<sup>th</sup> LOC scenario as part of its broader climate change sensitivity analysis. The 95<sup>th</sup> LOC scenario represents a higher end climate stress-test intended to evaluate operational resilience under more severe hydrologic uncertainty and is not intended to represent a prediction of future hydrologic conditions. Under the 2043 95<sup>th</sup> LOC scenario, projected long-term SWP supply availability for SCV Water decreases to approximately 37,128 AFY, or approximately 39 percent of Table A allocation. This scenario reflects more severe reductions in imported water supply. This analysis shows SCV water is still reliable. Additional details regarding the 95<sup>th</sup> LOC climate change sensitivity analysis, assumptions, method, and associated reliability evaluation are provided in **Appendix P**.

### **6.1.1.7 Reducing Reliance on the Delta**

Consistent with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 and the Delta Reform Act of 2009, SCV Water continues implementing programs and projects intended to improve regional water self-reliance and reduce dependence on Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta water supplies. As required under the UWMP Act and associated DWR guidance, SCV Water evaluated measurable reductions in Delta reliance through implementation of locally cost-effective and technically feasible water supply and demand management strategies.

SCV Water’s approach to demonstrating reduced Delta reliance is documented in Appendix J and follows the methodology described in DWR’s 2025 UWMP guidance. The analysis compares projected future Delta water use against a 2010 baseline condition and incorporates reductions achieved through water use efficiency, recycled water expansion, groundwater production, conjunctive use projects, and regional supply diversification efforts.

The analysis indicates that SCV Water’s planned supply and demand management projects implemented between 2025 and 2050 are projected to reduce reliance on Delta water supplies by approximately 29 percent relative to the 2010 baseline condition under Normal Year conditions. This reduction is primarily attributable to continued improvements in water use efficiency, increased recycled water use, expanded groundwater reliability, and implementation of regional and local supply diversification strategies.

SCV Water recognizes that long-term climate uncertainty, changing hydrologic conditions, and reduced snowpack may continue affecting imported water reliability in the future. Accordingly, SCV Water’s long-term planning framework emphasizes operational flexibility, groundwater resiliency, recycled water expansion, diversified imported and local supplies, and adaptive planning strategies intended to improve regional self-reliance under changing future conditions. Additional details regarding the Delta reliance analysis, methodology, assumptions, and calculations are provided in **Appendix J**.

### **6.1.2 Supply from Storage**

SCV Water’s approach to supply reliability is based on diversification through conjunctive use, integrating surface water storage, flexible storage (e.g., carryover and Article 21 supplies), and groundwater banking. Together, these components allow the Agency to manage imported supplies across varying hydrologic conditions and maintain reliability during dry periods.

Groundwater banking programs involve storing available SWP surface water supplies during wet years in groundwater basins. Water is stored directly by surface spreading or injection, or indirectly by supplying surface water to farmers for their use in lieu of their intended groundwater pumping. During water shortages, the stored water can be pumped out and conveyed through the California Aqueduct to SCV Water as the banking partner. Or used by farmers in exchange for their surface water allocations which would be delivered to SCV Water as the banking partner through the California Aqueduct.

SCV Water is a partner in two existing groundwater banking programs, the Semitropic Banking Program (Semitropic Banking) and Rosedale Banking Program.

### **6.1.2.1 Flexible Storage Program**

As part of its SWP contract with the DWR, SCV Water has contractual access to dedicated storage capacity in Castaic Lake through what is known as a Flexible Storage Account. This account provides SCV Water with up to 4,684 AF of storage that it may use to regulate supplies during variable hydrologic conditions. In addition, SCV Water has an agreement to lease a 1,376 AF of Flexible Storage from Ventura SWP entities (inclusive of Casitas Municipal Water District, City of San Buenaventura, and United Water Conservation District) for the next five years through the end of 2030. Any water withdrawn from this account must be replenished within five years, ensuring that the storage pool remains sustainable over time.

SCV Water operates this storage conservatively:

- In normal and wet years, the account is kept full, using available imported water to maintain the maximum storage buffer.
- During dry periods, SCV Water may withdraw a portion or all of the stored amount to help meet customer demands when SWP supplies are limited.
- When hydrologic conditions improve, SCV Water refills the account using SWP allocations.

### **6.1.2.2 Semitropic Banking Program**

The Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD), located in Kern County adjacent to the California Aqueduct, operates one of California's largest groundwater banking programs, with approximately 1.65 million AF of aquifer storage capacity to store SWP supplies in wet years and return water to banking partners during dry periods through in lieu deliveries or direct pumpback into the Aqueduct. SWSD's original banking program provides 1 million AF of contracted storage with a maximum recovery capacity of 90,000 AFY and serves long term partners including Metropolitan Water District, Santa Clara Valley Water District, Alameda County Water District, Zone 7, NLF, and the San Diego County Water Authority.

To expand storage and recovery capability, SWSD created the Stored Water Recovery Unit (SWRU), adding 650,000 AF of additional storage and up to 200,000 AFY of extra pumpback capacity supported by new wells and conveyance facilities. Participants in the SWRU include SCV Water and several agricultural and municipal entities. SCV Water began partnering with SWSD in 2002 and 2004 by storing a combined 56,522 AF of excess Table A water. After recoveries in 2009, 2010, and 2014 and a 5,000 AF transfer to NLF for extraction capacity, SCV Water held 35,970 AF, all of which was transferred into its SWRU account in 2015. Under the SWRU agreement, SCV Water may store up to 5,000 AFY to a maximum of 15,000 AF (unless additional authorized storage is available) and withdraw up to 5,000 AFY. From 2020 to 2022 SCV Water recovered 15,000 AF from storage. From 2023 to 2025 SCV Water stored approximately 9,150 AF. The year-end storage balance sits at 38,540 AF in 2025. Because SCV Water both deposits and withdraws water from

its SWSD groundwater banking accounts over time, the amount of stored water available fluctuates annually, depicting cyclical program storage, recovery and drought use sequences. The SWSD program term extends through 2035 with two 10-year renewal options, and SCV Water incorporates this banked water exclusively as a dry year supply in its reliability planning through 2050.

### **6.1.2.3 Semitropic Banking Program – Newhall Land (NLF)**

One of Semitropic’s long-term groundwater banking partners is Newhall Land and Farm (NLF) (now owned by Five Point). In its agreement with Semitropic, NLF has available to it an annual storage and withdrawal capacity of 4,950 AFY and a total storage capacity of 55,000 AF. At the end of 2024, NLF had a storage balance of 44,076 AF. This storage volume is the result of NLF storing its annual supply of Nickel Water in the program, 5,000 AF of exchange water provided by SCV Water, and other imported water obtained by NLF over time.

NLF entered into this groundwater banking agreement in anticipation of the development of Newhall Ranch. It provides a water supply, storage and withdrawal capacity, that is used in conjunction with the provision of water to the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan to make up shortfalls in water supply for the development of Newhall Ranch as analyzed by the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan EIR (i.e., in the situation where the 7,038 AFY of groundwater that NLF must make available to SCV Water, and the Nickel Water are insufficient). Under its agreement with Semitropic, NLF may assign its interests in the agreement with Semitropic to SCV Water (as the successor to CLWA), and the Specific Plan EIR states NFL shall use the Semitropic storage capacity in Semitropic in conjunction with the provision of water to the Specific Plan. **In the 2025 UWMP**, it is assumed for planning purposes that construction of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan will be completed by 2035 and that NLF’s interest in this banking program will be transferred to SCV Water at that time to meet water demand associated with the buildout of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan in accordance with the Specific Plan EIR.

### **6.1.2.4 Rosedale-Rio Bravo Banking Program**

Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (RRBWSD), located in Kern County adjacent to the Kern Water Bank, operates a Water Banking and Exchange Program in which SCV Water participates. Under a long-term agreement with RRBWSD, SCV Water holds up to 100,000 AF of storage capacity in this program. SCV Water began storing water in the RRBWSD bank in 2005 and reached the full 100,000 AF storage capacity in 2012. Because SCV Water both deposits and withdraws water from its banking accounts over time, the amount of stored water available fluctuates annually, capturing how water is stored, recovered and used during dry years over time. After the critical dry period withdraws ending in 2022, remaining stored water totaled approximately 59,000 AF. After three years of deposits, storage volumes rebounded to 98,000 AF by 2025, near capacity.

In the agreement, SCV Water may store and recover up to 20,000 AFY. To increase dry year extraction capability, SCV Water partnered with RRBWSD and Irvine Ranch Water District in 2015 to construct additional recovery facilities. These facilities were completed in 2019 and became operational in 2020, securing the firm recovery capacity at 10,000 AFY. Additional firming capacity of 5,000 AFY is dependent on optional construction of recovery facilities, and/or reevaluation of existing recovery capacity by RRBWSD and assumed by 2035. This UWMP assumes 10,000 AFY recovery is available until 2035 where recovery

capacity increases to 15,000 AFY in the dry year reliability assessments. This banking program is designed to enhance dry year supply reliability rather than provide annual supply for growth.

### **6.1.2.5 SCV Water Climate Change on Supplies in Storage**

Effective banking programs depend on two conditions: the availability of underground storage space and the availability of surplus water. Climate-related issues such as land subsidence, overdraft, and aquifer compaction can affect groundwater basins. Consecutive dry year conditions and recovery operations can also put a strain on the groundwater levels and pumping capacity. These risks are addressed through sustainable groundwater management requirements that ensure long term basin health. As a result, for planning purposes, the physical storage capacity of the groundwater banking programs used by SCV Water is assumed to remain stable. While climate change is not expected to reduce subsurface storage capacity, it may influence the timing, availability, and operational feasibility of recharge supplies, especially because SWP water availability in wet years is essential for replenishing banked reserves.

### **6.1.3 Water Transfers and Exchanges**

SCV Water uses transfers and exchanges as tools to improve, dry-year reliability, operational flexibility and avoid wasting available supplies. Long-term water purchase transfer agreements like Buena Vista Rosedale-Rio Bravo (BVRRB) and future Nickel water supplies are critical in supplementing dry-year water supply constraints, as these supplies are not impacted by weather variability. Other short term transfers and exchanges are not relied upon as a primary supply in normal years; instead, they are used selectively when (1) water is available beyond near-term demand and planned storage capacity, or (2) short-term conditions create a need to shift water to a different place or time in order to preserve as much of the supply as possible.

For consistency in this UWMP:

- Transfers refer to arrangements where water is sold or purchased (i.e., a change in ownership) for a defined volume and price.
- Exchanges refer to arrangements where water is moved or “swapped” to better match timing, location, or operational needs (often involving return water or an in-kind replacement), and may or may not include a financial component depending on the agreement.

SCV Water has historically sold water or conducted water exchanges primarily when surplus supplies exceed available storage and other operational options. These exchanges can also extend the life of SCV banked water. SCV Water has historically purchased water through the Yuba Water Accord in dry years when other supplies are constrained by drought. Banking related recoveries are addressed in the Supply from Storage section 6.1.2; this section focuses on transfers and exchange-type transactions as distinct reliability tools.

#### **6.1.3.1 Buena Vista-Rosedale Rio Bravo (BVRRB)**

SCV Water has executed a long-term transfer agreement for 11,000 AFY with Buena Vista Water Storage District (BVWSD) and RRBWSD. These two districts, both located in Kern County, joined together to develop a program that provides both a firm water supply and a water banking component. Both districts are member agencies of the Kern County Water Agency (KCWA), a SWP contractor, and both districts have contracts with KCWA for SWP Table A amounts. The supply is based on existing long-standing Kern River water rights held by BVWSD and is delivered by exchange of the two districts’ SWP Table A supplies or

directly to the California Aqueduct via the Cross Valley Canal. This water supply is firm; that is, the total amount of 11,000 AFY is available in all water year types based on the Kern River Water right. SCV Water began taking delivery of this supply in 2007.

SCV Water has entered into agreements that reserves 3,378 AF of the BVERRB water for potential annexations into its service area. 389 AF is reserved for the second phase of the Tesoro Del Valle development. This development is scheduled to be completed by **late 2027**. 489 AF has been reserved for the Tapia Ranch development with development estimated to be completed in the **late 2030s**. 2,500 AF is reserved for the planned Legacy Village Project pursuant to the Pre-Annexation Agreement described above. **This Legacy Village Project development is** assumed to occur after 2030 but before 2035. During the periods before demands for these developments occur, **or if this project occurs but does** not use all the amounts reserved for them in any year or years, the remaining supply would be available to the entire SCV Water service area.

### **6.1.3.2 Nickel Water – Newhall Land (NLF)**

NLF has acquired a water supply from Kern County sources known as Nickel Water. This source of supply totals 1,607 AFY. Nickel Water provides a firm source of supply and is available in all hydrologic water year types. This source of supply was acquired in anticipation of the development of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Development. NLF currently stores its annual supply of Nickel water in its Semitropic Water Storage District Water Banking Program. Pursuant to the NLF Settlement Agreement between NLF and SCV Water, NLF will convey and assign its rights to all of the Nickel Water and the entire Nickel Agreement at the time NLF and SCV Water determine how much, if any, Nickel Water is needed to make up any insufficiency after accounting for the groundwater amounts provided for the Specific Plan by NLF. This determination and transfer of Nickel Water and transfer of the Nickel Agreement must be done not later than 90 days after NLF receives final non-reviewable approval of the final tentative map for the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan.

In addition, the NLF Settlement Agreement provides that, prior to the conveyance of Nickel Water described above, if it is determined by the parties to the NLF Settlement Agreement that some or all of the Nickel Water is required to meet the Specific Plan water needs, that proportion of the Nickel Water agreement will be made available to SCV Water at a time or times to be agreed upon by the parties to the NLF Settlement Agreement based on need for such water within the Specific Plan area. As stated in the 2020 UWMP, it is assumed for planning purposes that the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan will be developed and that the rights to the Nickel Water supply will be transferred to SCV Water in 2035 (i.e., the assumed completion of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan), thereafter becoming available as an annual supply to SCV Water. Consistent with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, SCV Water and NLF are monitoring the use and storage of Nickel Water.

### **6.1.3.3 Yuba Water Accord**

In 2008, SCV Water entered into the Yuba Accord Agreement, which allows for the purchase of water from the Yuba County Water Agency through DWR along with 21 other SWP contractors and the San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority. Yuba Accord water comes from north of the Delta, and the water purchased under this agreement is subject to losses associated with transporting it through the Delta. These losses can vary from year to year, depending on Delta conditions at the time the water is transported. Per the agreement, an estimated average of up to 1,000 AFY of non-SWP supply (after losses) is available to SCV Water in dry years, through 2050. In 2021 and 2022, with a SWP allocation of 5% of Table A Amount, approximately 2,500 AF of Yuba water supply was available to SCV Water north of the Delta, of which SCV

Water received 2,000 AF. SCV Water plans to utilize this supply only in dry years. SCV Water’s use of transfers is generally tied to managing excess Table A supplies after meeting demand and maximizing storage and banking opportunities. Over the past five years, the following transfers and exchanges have occurred as shown in **Table 6-1**.

**Table 6-1: SCV Water Transfers and Exchanges from 2020-2025**

Year	Transaction Type	Partner	Volume AF	Yearly Net Total	Purpose of Transactions by Year
2020	Exchange In	AVEK	1,406	10,490	Due to dry conditions, with a 20% SWP Table A allocation, SCV Water executed the following transfer and exchange deliveries to support constrained supplies
2020	Exchange In	RRBWSO	8,300		
2020	Exchange In	West Kern WD	500		
2020	Purchase	Yuba Accord	284		
2021	Purchase	Yuba Accord	1,253	1,253	Due to critically dry conditions, with a 5% SWP Table A allocation, SCV Water executed the following water purchase transfer to support constrained supplies
2022	Purchase	Yuba Accord	748	748	Due to critically dry conditions, with a 5% SWP Table A allocation, SCV Water executed the following water purchase transfer to support constrained supplies
2023	Sale	Rolling Hills Farms	-255	-37,749	With 100% of Table A supplies to manage in order to reduce the risk of losing excess water supplies, SCV Water executed the following transfers and exchanges
2023	Sale	UWCD	-10,000		
2023	Sale	Westside Districts	-12,500		
2023	Exchange Out	MWD	-9,433		
2023	Exchange In	MWD	6,289		
2023	Exchange Out	RRBWSO	-11,850		
2024	Sale	Rolling Hills Farms	-476	-1,132	Manage supplies effectively
2024	Exchange Out	SWSD	-3,000		
2024	Exchange In	AVEK	2,344		
2025	Sale	Rolling Hills Farms	-460	-426	Small transfers executed
2025	Purchase	Yuba Accord	34		

Table includes deliveries and exchanges after losses.  
UWCD = United Water Conservation District

Wet and high SWP allocation years (2023–2025) show net outflows, reflecting intentional exports and exchanges to manage surplus supplies. Dry years (2020–2022) show net inflows, driven by exchange return deliveries and purchases to support reduced SWP allocations. This pattern demonstrates that transfers and exchanges are used to shift water across time, exporting surplus water in wet periods and recovering or purchasing water during supply constrained years. These transactions illustrate SCV Water’s approach that transfers and exchanges are used to manage surplus supplies when storage and banking opportunities are limited or when near-term carryover risk is a concern and can be utilized in dry-years to supplement reduced supply availability to help meet increased demands.

#### **6.1.3.4 Reliability Considerations**

Spot market transfers and exchanges are market and condition dependent. Availability can be affected by hydrologic conditions, conveyance constraints, timing, and program eligibility conditions established by counterparties or administering agencies. For UWMP planning purposes, SCV Water does not assume that discretionary spot market transfers will be available in all dry conditions; rather, they are treated as supplemental tools that may be pursued, if feasible.

SCV Water also holds long-term, firm water purchase transfer agreements that are not discretionary and are not dependent on annual hydrologic variability. Agreements such as the BVERRB contract require SCV Water to purchase a fixed volume of water. This supply is available and critically important during dry years but must also be taken in wet years when it may be surplus to immediate needs. Unlike option based or annual agreements such as those under the Yuba Accord, which provide flexibility to elect whether to purchase water in a given year, the BVERRB agreement and similar contracts (including Nickel) do not provide annual purchase discretion. These long-term firm supplies function as baseline portfolio components rather than contingent or supplemental resources and are treated accordingly in planning and reliability assessments.

#### **6.1.3.5 Climate Change Considerations**

For purposes of this UWMP’s climate change evaluation, existing transfer-related agreements currently under contract are assumed to remain unchanged under future climate conditions unless the agreement explicitly ties availability or volume to hydrologic conditions (e.g., SWP allocations or other supply constraints). SCV Water Long term water purchase agreements including BVERRB and Nickel Water allow a firm amount of purchase and are not depending on hydrologic conditions. Where contract provisions link deliveries to imported water availability or regional hydrology, the reliability of those transfers may be indirectly affected by climate-driven changes consistent with the SWP impacts discussed elsewhere in this UWMP.

This approach provides a transparent baseline that climate driven changes are reflected through the underlying supply assumptions (e.g., imported water availability) and reliability analyses, rather than being assumed implicitly within transfer volumes.

#### **6.1.4 Groundwater**

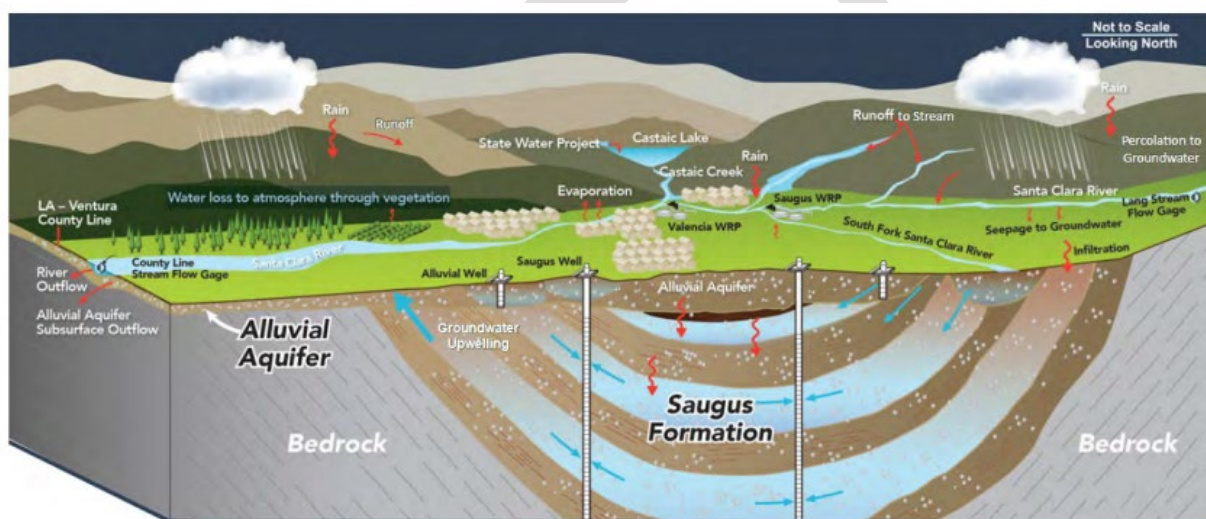
SCV Water overlies the Santa Clara River Valley East Subbasin (DWR Basin No. 4-4.07 or Basin), which is the sole source of groundwater supply for SCV Water. The Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SCV-GSA) prepared a [GSP \(https://scvgsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Santa-Clara-River-Valley-East-Groundwater-Subbasin-GSP.pdf\)](https://scvgsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Santa-Clara-River-Valley-East-Groundwater-Subbasin-GSP.pdf) to comply with California’s Sustainable Groundwater

Management Act (SGMA) and to maintain long term groundwater sustainability over the required 20-year planning horizon. The GSP was approved by DWR in January 2024.

### 6.1.4.1 Basin Overview

The Basin is comprised of two primary aquifer systems: the Alluvial Aquifer and the Saugus Formation (**Figure 6-4**). Scattered outcrops of Terrace deposits also occur within the Basin and may contain limited amounts of groundwater. However, these deposits are present only in isolated areas, lie at elevations above the regional water table, and are relatively thin. As a result, they do not function as viable municipal aquifers and have not been developed for groundwater production. Accordingly, they are not included as part of the existing or planned groundwater supplies described in this UWMP.

**Figure 6-4: The Two Principal Aquifers in the Basin**



### Groundwater Budget Concepts

The approved GSP includes a detailed discussion on water budget terms for the area. The water budget for the groundwater basin is a regional water budget accounting for groundwater but also surface water and imported water supplies and uses. The GSP water budget provides an accounting of all surface water and groundwater flowing into and out of the Basin over a specified period. The interactions between surface water and groundwater can be quite complex.

In the groundwater budget, basin inflows include imported water recharge, surface water, and subsurface flows into the groundwater system; basin outflows include groundwater extraction (pumping), plant uptake of groundwater, groundwater flows to surface waters, and subsurface outflows. The difference between inflows and outflows results in a change in the volume of water stored within the basin.

In the Basin, imported water primarily enters the groundwater system through percolation of applied water and leachate from septic systems. However, imported water is occasionally released to the river system from Castaic Lake, and a portion of these releases percolates into the groundwater basin from the river system. Outputs from the Basin include subsurface and surface flows at the western boundary of the groundwater basin (located near the LA/Ventura County line); evapotranspiration from plants along the

river and its tributaries; and consumptive uses including agricultural, municipal, institutional, and industrial uses of pumped groundwater. Recharge of the Basin from surface waters occurs from percolation of stormflows from the Santa Clara River and its tributaries and from precipitation percolating into the groundwater system. Subsurface groundwater originating from outside of the Basin is a fairly minor source of inflow.

**Alluvial Aquifer:** The Alluvial Aquifer serves as the uppermost principal aquifer in the Basin and is a key source of local groundwater supply. It is generally less than 200 feet thick in most of the basin. Historically, seasonal high groundwater conditions occur in the winter and early spring between January and April. This time frame is generally associated with the least amount of groundwater pumping and the greatest amount of recharge from rainfall and streamflow. Seasonal low conditions occur at the end of the water year following the summer and early fall which are associated with the least amount of recharge from precipitation and the greatest amount of groundwater pumping. Municipal groundwater production is generally limited to the upper 200 feet of the Alluvial Aquifer

**Saugus Formation Aquifer:** The Saugus Formation Aquifer underlies most of the Basin and serves as an important deeper groundwater resource. The Saugus Formation, however, is not present in the eastern portion of the Basin. The upper portion of the Saugus Formation is composed coarse grained sand and gravel beds with alternating lower permeability beds composed generally of silts and clays. These coarser grained materials provide the majority of the accessible groundwater in the formation due to their relatively higher permeability. Municipal groundwater production is generally limited to the upper 1,000 to 2,000 feet of the Saugus Formation. The deeper portion of the Saugus Formation is not utilized for municipal supply due to its finer grained nature and water quality.

#### 6.1.4.2 Basin Management Information

The SCV-GSA was initially formed under a Memorandum of Understanding between the following member agencies: The County of Los Angeles, City of Santa Clarita (land use agencies), CLWA, SCWD, NCWD (now SCV Water), and LACWWD 36. Collectively, the combined service area covers the entire Basin. Later, the SCV-GSA was formed as a Joint Powers Agency. The SCV-GSA created a Board of Directors composed of the following member agencies: SCV Water, the City of Santa Clarita, LACWWD 36 and the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. Staff for the SCV-GSA is provided by SCV Water under a separate agreement with the Joint Powers Agency (the SCV-GSA). The **GSP** was completed in January 2022 and adopted by the SCV-GSA Board on January 3, 2022.

#### 6.1.4.3 Supply Overview

For the UWMP, the same pumping assumptions and Basin Operating Plan strategies modeled in the GSP are assumed, ensuring alignment across SCV Water and SCV-GSA planning documents and avoiding inconsistencies in groundwater availability or operational expectations.

Under normal conditions, total groundwater production in the Basin is projected at ~37,500 – 55,000 AFY, with the Alluvial Aquifer providing ~30,000 – 40,000 AFY and the Saugus Formation providing ~7,500 – 15,000 AFY. **Table 6-2** describes how basin operations shift during dry years, total production increases as the **system facilities** shift reliance toward the deeper Saugus Formation. This pattern reflects an adaptive use approach in which Alluvial supplies are maintained and Saugus Formation pumping is adaptively increased to meet demands and mitigate surface water shortages during prolonged dry sequences.

**Table 6-2: Groundwater Operating Plan for Basin**

<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Normal Years (AF)</b>	<b>Dry Year 1 (AF)</b>	<b>Dry Year 2 (AF)</b>	<b>Dry Year 3 (AF)</b>
<b>Alluvium</b>	30,000–40,000	30,000–35,000	30,000–35,000	30,000–35,000
<b>Saugus</b>	7,500–15,000	15,000–25,000	21,000–25,000	21,000–35,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,500–55,000</b>	<b>45,000–60,000</b>	<b>51,000–60,000</b>	<b>51,000–70,000</b>

#### **6.1.4.4 Regulatory Considerations**

The Basin is designated a high priority basin by DWR. No other Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSAs) has jurisdiction in the Basin. Several agencies have jurisdictional authority that may affect water management in the Basin such as LA County and the City of Santa Clarita. For example, the City of Santa Clarita is responsible for land use planning, as articulated in the Santa Clarita Municipal Code and the City of Santa Clarita General Plan (General Plan), and implementation and funding plan elements through the passage of ordinances and resolution. The groundwater basin has not been adjudicated, but is managed as part of the SCV-GSA to meet groundwater management planning goals.

SGMA requires that groundwater basins be sustainably managed, if not already sustainably managed, within 20 years of GSP adoption in order to avoid undesirable results. This is common with basins not managed sustainably (such as aquifer overdraft, land subsidence, etc). It is normal for groundwater basins to experience increases and decreases in groundwater storage in response to the normal dry and wet hydrologic cycles. The GSP followed the Basin operating plan developed under AB 3030 Groundwater Management Plan (AB 3030 plan) updated in 2009.

Extensive groundwater flow modeling and groundwater monitoring are integral to ensuring that the basin remains sustainable and resilient, especially during drought periods. The SCV-GSA produces an annual report each March describing basin sustainability, and if there are any concerns about basin sustainability. To date, these annual reports have not identified concerns about year-to-year basin sustainability (aka “undesirable results” in GSP terminology). These efforts not only protect water resources and ecosystems, but also inform supply projections and reliability assumptions, with the UWMP directly relying on the GSP and its supporting analyses for strategic planning. By maintaining a robust monitoring network, SCV Water is equipped to promptly identify and respond to any signs of unsustainable groundwater use or declining water levels. In addition, adaptive management strategies are employed to safeguard both water availability and environmental health, reinforcing the basin’s long-term reliability and compliance with state regulations. This integrated approach allows supply planning to remain dynamic and responsive to changing hydrologic conditions, ensuring that groundwater resources are managed for both current and future needs.

#### **6.1.4.5 Supply Reliability**

While the GSP and associated planning documents ensure that the quantity and reliability of groundwater supplies are carefully managed, water quality remains a significant challenge for the Basin. Reliability is not only shaped by the availability of groundwater but also by the ability to meet stringent water quality standards which can impact the number of wells available for use and the overall supply.

The Alluvial Aquifer and Saugus Formation groundwater systems are critical components of SCV Water's long-term water supply reliability strategy and provide both operational flexibility and drought resilience within the service area. Groundwater production assumptions included in this UWMP are based on basin operating conditions established through the GSP, current and planned treatment implementation projects, operational constraints, and long-term groundwater management objectives.

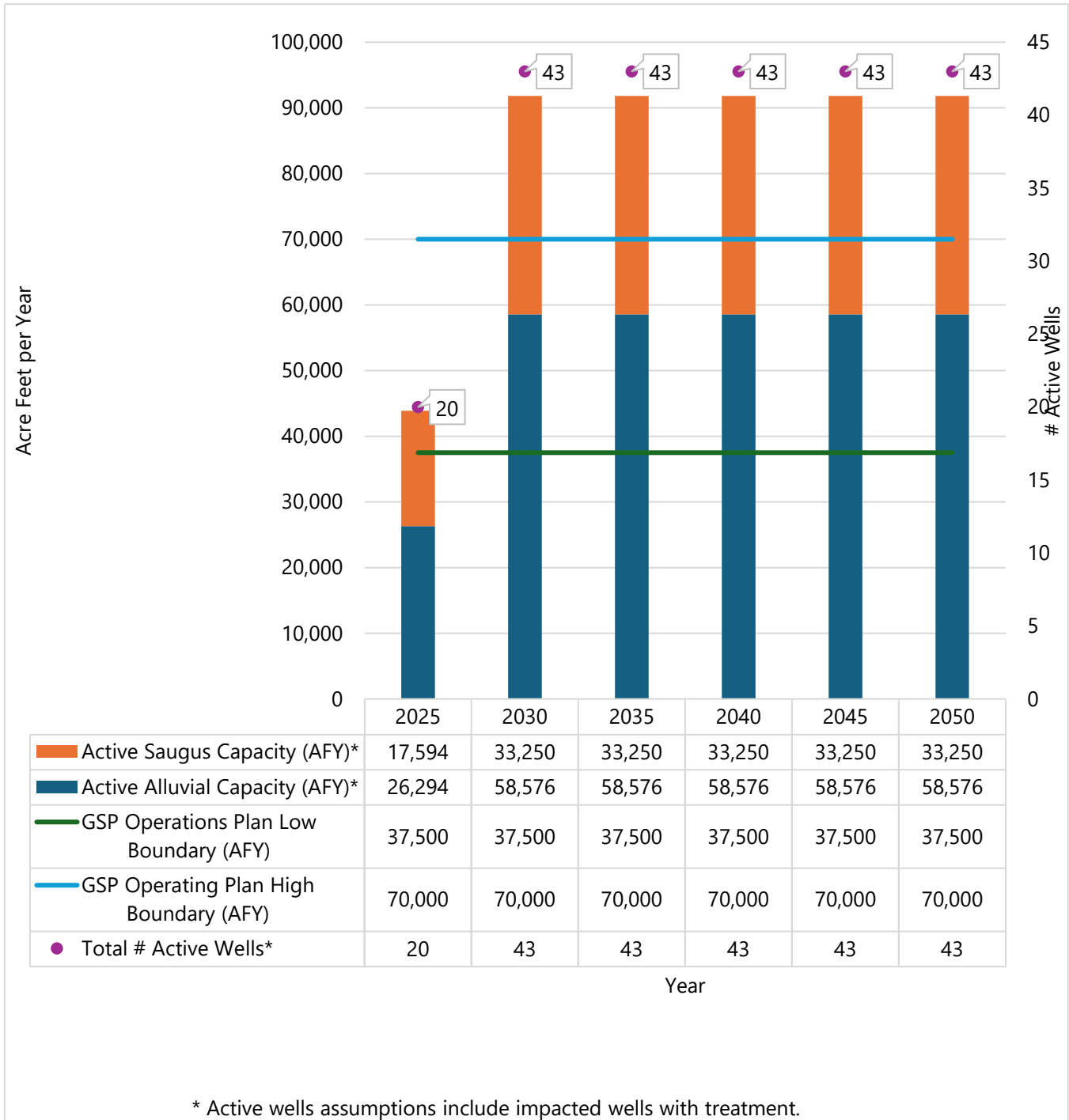
The Alluvial Aquifer currently contains approximately 35 groundwater wells distributed throughout the Basin. As of 2025, 13 wells are active with an estimated combined operational production capacity of approximately 26,000 AFY. Existing and planned groundwater treatment projects currently under implementation are anticipated to increase the number of active alluvial wells to approximately 32 wells by 2050, resulting in a total available production capacity of approximately 58,000 AFY. While this treatment and production capacity exceeds the long-term operational production assumptions used in the UWMP and GSP reliability analyses, the additional capacity provides operational redundancy, seasonal and maintenance flexibility, and resiliency during emergency and drought conditions. Under normal hydrologic operating conditions, groundwater production in 2050 from the Alluvial Aquifer is generally operated between approximately 30,000 AFY to 40,000 AFY consistent with Basin sustainability objectives and operational management considerations.

The Saugus Formation groundwater system currently contains 12 groundwater wells. In 2025, seven wells are active with an estimated combined production capacity of approximately 17,500 AFY. Existing groundwater treatment implementation projects are anticipated to increase the total number of active Saugus wells to 12 wells with a combined production capacity of approximately 33,250 AFY. The Saugus Formation serves an increasingly important role during dry and drought conditions due to its ability to supplement reduced recharge conditions in the Alluvial Aquifer and provide additional operational flexibility during periods of increased groundwater demand.

**Figure 6-5** compares the projected active groundwater well production capacity within the Alluvial Aquifer and Saugus Formation against the operating production range established under the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Basin Operating Plan. The figure illustrates that, while long-term operational groundwater production assumptions generally remain within the GSP operational range of approximately 37,500 AFY to 70,000 AFY, SCV Water maintains substantially greater permitted and treated groundwater production capacity to support operational flexibility, redundancy, maintenance outages, emergency response, drought operations, and water quality management.

As shown in the figure, active groundwater production capacity is projected to increase from approximately 43,888 AFY across 20 active wells in 2025 to approximately 91,826 AFY across 43 active wells by 2030 and beyond. This increase reflects implementation of groundwater treatment projects associated with impacted wells in both the Alluvial Aquifer and Saugus Formation. Importantly, the additional production capacity shown in the figure does not represent untreated groundwater or unrestricted pumping assumptions. Rather, the capacity includes wells that have undergone water quality evaluation and are either currently operating with treatment systems or are associated with planned treatment facilities designed to meet all applicable drinking water standards prior to being incorporated into the potable water system. More details on the wells and their treatment implementation schedule can be found in the following section.

**Figure 6-5: Total Permitted Capacity vs GSP Basin Operating Plan (AFY)**



The additional available well capacity supports SCV Water’s ability to redistribute pumping throughout the basin as operational conditions change while remaining within overall basin operating objectives established through the GSP framework. The groundwater reliability assumptions incorporated into this UWMP therefore reflect not only sustainable basin operating conditions, but also the importance of maintaining sufficient treated and permitted production capacity to adaptively manage groundwater operations under both normal and drought conditions.

#### 6.1.4.6 Water Quality

Groundwater production is subject to federal and state drinking water regulations administered by the SWRCB DDW. Compliance with these regulations ensures that treated water delivered to customers meets all health-based water quality standards.

SCV Water publishes an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that summarizes treated water quality and compliance with regulatory standards. The report provides important information about your drinking water, including its sources, the extensive testing and treatment conducted thousands of times each year, and SCV Water’s ongoing commitment to delivering safe, reliable water to the local system. The report discusses water quality once it’s in the system and reviews data for groundwater wells. The 2025 report is available at [2025 SCV Water Consumer Confidence Report \(https://www.yourscvwater.com/sites/default/files/SCVWA/your-water/water-quality/2025-SCV-Water-Consumer-Confidence-Report-ENGLISH.pdf\)](https://www.yourscvwater.com/sites/default/files/SCVWA/your-water/water-quality/2025-SCV-Water-Consumer-Confidence-Report-ENGLISH.pdf).

Certain regulated contaminants, including perchlorate, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), are present in groundwater supplies near the former Whittaker Bermite site (Whittaker Site). Groundwater treatment systems are in place for operating water production wells and more are either under construction or planned to remove these contaminants before they are returned to service for drinking water.

Perchlorate and VOC impacts are primarily associated with historic operation and related disposal of waste at the Whittaker Site in the Santa Clarita Valley. SCV Water continues to coordinate with regulatory agencies regarding ongoing remediation and groundwater containment activities at and from this site.

Perchlorate was first detected in groundwater wells in the Santa Clarita Valley in 1997, spreading from the former Whittaker-Bermite munitions site located south of Soledad Canyon Road and east of Railroad Avenue. The contamination occurred due to the improper storage, handling and disposal of perchlorate and other waste, which leaked into the groundwater and contaminated the wells. SCV Water and its predecessors have worked diligently with state environmental and health regulators to address the contamination, pursue treatment, and payment from the Whittaker Corporation and its insurers. This includes seeking reimbursement for groundwater cleanup and replacement water supply costs.

PFAS has been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape. In 2019, DDW set notification and response levels (notification level and response level) for various PFAS substances. In 2020, SCV Water began testing its wells as state regulations were implemented. SCV Water proactively took 21 wells out of service at that time. In 2020, the EPA began efforts to establish enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels

(MCL) for PFAS substances. On March 14, 2023, the EPA issued draft MCL's for PFOA and PFOS and a Hazard Index for group standard for PFNA, PFBS, PFHxS and HFPO<sub>DA</sub> (GenX).

In response to evolving federal and state regulatory standards, SCV Water initiated a Groundwater Treatment Implementation Plan (GTIP) to evaluate treatment technologies and prioritize restoration of impacted wells to conform to the latest updated EPA regulations. On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for the previously mentioned six PFAS constituents. PWS have five years (by 2029) to implement solutions that reduce PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs. With the increased PFAS monitoring requirements, SCV Water purchased laboratory instrumentation to detect and analyze PFAS and became one of the first three water agencies in California to be certified for PFAS analysis. Recently, EPA has extended the deadline to meet the PFOA and PFAS and has commenced a re-evaluation process for the other four PFAS chemicals. In response, California is in the process of adopting MCLs for these four PFAS chemicals

SCV Water has proactively taken affected wells offline where necessary and is implementing treatment solutions, including Granular Activated Carbon and Ion Exchange systems, to return wells to service. Since 2020, SCV water has completed PFAS treatment on the Valley Center wells, implemented perchlorate and PFAS treatment on the Santa Clara wells and brought additional wells back into service. Current projects include:

- Addition of VOC treatment to Well 201
- Construction of VOC treatment at the Saugus Perchlorate Treatment Facility to support Saugus Wells 1 and 2
- Installation of perchlorate and VOC treatment at Well 205

#### **6.1.4.7 Implementation of PFAS Treatment Systems at Prioritized Well Sites**

**Table 6-3** provides a summary of the groundwater well treatment implementation schedule currently being implemented under SCV Water's GTIP (**Appendix O**) and supporting reliability evaluations included in **Appendix F**. The table is intended to provide transparency regarding the status of groundwater wells affected by water quality constraints, including PFAS and VOC impacts, and how these facilities are incorporated into the UWMP supply reliability projections.

The groundwater supply projections included in this UWMP are not based on untreated or unusable groundwater supplies. Rather, the projections reflect groundwater production that is either: (1) currently operational and treated consistent with regulatory requirements; (2) under active construction with committed implementation schedules; or (3) associated with projects progressing through defined planning, design, environmental review, permitting, or construction phases identified in the GTIP and related capital improvement planning efforts.

**Table 6-3** identifies the current status of each well or well group, expected startup timing, design or permitted production capacity, and the year in which supply availability is incorporated into UWMP planning projections. For certain wells identified as "limited production," groundwater extraction assumptions included in the UWMP reflect operational constraints and phased implementation schedules associated with treatment system availability and basin operational requirements.

The purpose of this table is to distinguish between currently available groundwater supplies, groundwater supplies anticipated through near-term implementation activities, and longer-term projects undergoing

environmental review or planning. The table also demonstrates that groundwater reliability assumptions in the UWMP are tied to specific treatment implementation schedules and operational milestones, rather than assuming immediate or unrestricted availability of impacted groundwater resources.

**Table 6-3: GTIP Well Treatment Implementation Schedule**

<b>Wells</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Start-up (Month/year)</b>	<b>Design/ Permitted Capacity (gpm)</b>	<b>Design/ Permitted Supply (AFY)</b>	<b>Included in UWMP Projections (Yes/No)</b>
<b>N wells</b>	Alluvial	Online	12/20	6,250	10,081	Yes (2025)
<b>Q2</b>	Alluvial	Online	5/23	1,200	1,936	Yes (2025)
<b>Valley Center</b>	Alluvial	Online	10/22	1,200	1,936	Yes (2025)
<b>Santa Clara/Honby</b>	Alluvial	Online	6/24	2,000	3,226	Yes (2025)
<b>Well 201 VOC</b>	Saugus	Construction	6/25	2,000	3,226	Yes (2026)
<b>T7, U4, U6 PFAS, S1/S2 VOC</b>	Alluvial	Construction	2/26	3,450	5,565	Yes (2026)
<b>Well 205</b>	Saugus	Construction	12/25	2,700	4,355	Yes (2026)
<b>S6, S7, S8</b>	Alluvial	Final Design	5/27	3,000	4,839	Yes (2027)
<b>N11, N12, N13</b>	Saugus	Final Design	8/28	5,400	8,710	Yes (2025 limited production)
<b>E14, E15, E16, E17</b>	Alluvial	CEQA	6/29	4,800	7,742	Yes (2029)
<b>Well W9 and Well W10</b>	Alluvial	Environmental	6/30	W9 (800) and W10 (1,500)	W9 (1,290) and W10 (2,420)	Yes (2030)
<b>Lost Canyon 2A, Sand Canyon</b>	Alluvial	Environmental	1/29	2,000	3,226	Yes (2029)
<b>Wells 206 and 207</b>	Saugus	Planning	6/28	2,500	4,033	Yes (2025 limited production)

These projects are designed to maintain compliance with drinking water regulations while supporting long-term groundwater reliability. More detailed technical information regarding groundwater treatment and regulatory compliance is provided in the GTIP and CCRs.

#### **6.1.4.8 Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystems**

Groundwater modeling done in the GSP indicates that basin-wide groundwater conditions remain sustainable under the SGMA criteria, however it recognizes that basin monitoring and adaptive management is a key strategy. The GSP identified potential areas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

(GDEs) within the Basin that rely on shallow groundwater and groundwater–surface water interactions. GDEs may sustain riparian vegetation and aquatic habitat. GDEs are sensitive to many factors, including climate, drought, changes in groundwater levels, baseflow contributions, and the duration of wet conditions.

The GSP generally addresses ecosystem health by incorporating GDE monitoring into basin management strategies. Recognizing their sensitivity, the GSP identifies climate change as a significant stressor that can impact groundwater availability and GDE viability. The GSP is not designed to manage all factors that may affect GDEs but is designed to evaluate if groundwater extraction may lead to undesirable results to GDEs. If so, then the GSP includes management actions to avoid impacts from groundwater extraction to GDEs.

#### **6.1.4.9 Climate Change Considerations**

The GSP integrates climate change into groundwater management through climate-adjusted water budget modeling, using DWR-provided local climate change factors for precipitation and ETo. In the GSP, historical hydrologic records are adjusted to simulate future climate conditions and applied to projected water budgets over the 2030–2070 planning period. The climate change considerations for SCV Water’s groundwater are consistent with GSP water budget modeling and are different from DWR SWP climate change projections

The water budget analysis used a 95-year historical hydrology period (water years 1925 to 2019) to capture long-term variability and extreme drought conditions, including the region’s most prolonged drought from 1946–1965. Projected water budgets apply future land use and water demand assumptions to this full historical record, with and without climate change adjustments, to test system performance under extended dry conditions. The water budget analyses in the GSP evaluate how those conditions would perform if repeated across the same historical hydrologic sequence, ensuring consistent comparison of current, historical, and projected conditions under both wet and drought scenarios. This scenario is emphasized for planning purposes because it aligns with SGMA’s 20-year implementation period. A 2072 climate scenario extends these projections to evaluate longer-term conditions beyond the initial SGMA horizon.

Under full buildout conditions without climate change, groundwater inflows and outflows total approximately 49,000 AFY, representing a balanced condition under SGMA assumptions. When climate change factors are applied, modeled water budgets indicate a net reduction of approximately 2,000–3,000 AFY in groundwater availability under the 2042 scenario and approximately 5,000–6,000 AFY under the 2072 scenario. These results reflect central-tendency climate change assumptions and do not include extreme wet or dry climate scenarios. Additional details of climate change impacts on water supply including groundwater is provided in Appendix E.

#### **6.1.5 Surface Water**

No local surface water supplies are directly utilized for municipal use within SCV Water’s service area. Imported surface water supplies are discussed in **Section 6.1** Supply Overview and **section 6.1.3** Water Transfer and Exchanges earlier in this chapter.

#### **6.1.6 Stormwater**

SCV Water currently has no stormwater capture projects that qualify for credit as either potable or non-potable supply within its service area. However, the City of Santa Clarita (City) operates a large-scale subterranean stormwater capture facility underneath the parking lot at the Canyon Country Community

Center, which has the ability to capture approximately 8 AF of water for every one inch of rainfall. The City is also exploring additional stormwater capture sites to further expand stormwater infiltration capacity. If future SCV Water projects provide a quantifiable yield, it will be documented in future UWMPs.

### **6.1.7 Desalination Water Opportunities**

SCV Water has no existing desalinated ocean or brackish water supply. While SCV Water periodically reviews existing and proposed seawater desalination facilities along the coast, the service area is not located in a coastal zone, making implementation of a direct desalination program economically unfeasible. Discussions regarding regional partnerships in desalination projects are ongoing, with provisions that would allow non-coastal agencies to participate through water exchange mechanisms. If a desalination project advances to the planning phase, it will be included in future UWMPs.

### **6.1.8 Wastewater and Recycled Water**

SCV Water's current and planned recycled water supply consists of flows coming from the Valencia WRP, the Vista Canyon Water Factory (Vista Canyon WRP) and the future Newhall Ranch WRP. SCV Water maintains recycled water purchase agreements with the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) and the City of Santa Clarita (for supplies from the Vista Canyon WRP) with an additional agreement anticipated with the Newhall Ranch Sanitation District when it becomes operational. Collectively, these sources are anticipated to make approximately 5,100 AFY of recycled water available to SCV Water by 2050.

Expansion of recycled water supplies is being developed under SCV Water's New Drop Program. This program calculates wastewater supplies generated by new development after 2018 to use as future recycled water supply rather than reducing current flows historically discharged into the Santa Clara River. Additionally, SCV Water's Water Reuse Optimization Study is evaluating potable reuse options to expand recycled water use and improve the seasonal supply-demand balance. These efforts complement SCV Water's recycled water use ordinance (Ordinance No. 4), which helps define priority areas for recycled water service and facilitates adoption as additional supplies become available. Recycled water is dependent on potential user demands, availability of supplies, and the economic and operational feasibility to serve those users. As regional population and demands increase, SCV Water is planning to secure additional reliable sources of water to help meet projected water demands. SCV Water recognizes that recycled water is an important and reliable source of additional water that should be pursued as an integral part of the SCV Water's water supply portfolio. Recycled water enhances system resilience by reducing reliance on potable groundwater and imported water supplies.

Recycled water planning in SCV Water's service area has progressed through several stages. Draft Recycled Water Master Plans were completed in 1993 and 2002, evaluating recycled water sources, potential users, and system needs to guide development of a cost-effective regional system. A Programmatic EIR for the 2002 Master Plan was certified in 2007, providing environmental clearance for phased implementation.

An update to the Master Plan began in 2016 to reflect new conditions and opportunities. Although it was not finalized, its findings still inform feasible near-term project development. SCV Water is also undertaking broader water resiliency planning to evaluate interactions among recycled water, groundwater operations, and environmental water needs in the Basin. This work is expected to support future environmental review and permitting for upcoming projects.

The recycled water uses incorporated into this UWMP are based on priorities identified in the 2016 Master Plan update and the additional supplies available through SCV Water's New Drop Program. Participating agencies in the Master Plan include SCV Water, LACWWD 36, SCVSD, and the City of Santa Clarita.

SCV Water also coordinates on Salt and Nutrient Management planning in the Valley. The SWRCB DDW adopted the Recycled Water Policy in 2009, later amended in 2013 and 2019, to expand the safe use of municipal recycled water statewide. The Policy establishes statewide goals to increase recycled water use by at least one million AF per year by 2020 and two million AF per year by 2030, compared to 2002 usage levels.

SWRCB DDW's Policy also recognizes that many groundwater basins in California contain elevated levels of salts and nutrients that may exceed or threaten water quality objectives in regional basin plans. Because individual recycled water projects alone cannot adequately address these basin wide issues, the SWRCB DDW requires the development of Salt and Nutrient Management Plans (SNMPs) at regional or sub-regional scales to ensure compliance with water quality objectives over the long term.

To comply with this requirement, agencies within the Upper Santa Clara River watershed (SCV Water, the City of Santa Clarita, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, and SCVSD) formed the SNMP Task Force through a Memorandum of Understanding. The Task Force developed the SNMP for the Basin, which was adopted in December 2016. SCV Water facilitated the plan's development, and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board provided guidance throughout the process.

The SNMP assesses current and projected salt and nutrient levels (total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, nitrate, and chloride) and evaluates recycled water resource management practices in the Santa Clarita Valley to ensure consistency with the Basin Plan.

### **6.1.8.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal**

Wastewater generated within the SCV Water service area is collected and treated by the SCVSD and the City of Santa Clarita. The wastewater system consists of two primary regional WRPs located within the service area, the Valencia WRP and the Saugus WRP, with additional flows treated at the smaller Vista Canyon Water Factory (VCWF) a scalping plant located on the east side of the valley.

The VCWF has a treatment capacity of 415,000 GPD as part of the Vista Canyon unincorporated area of City of Santa Clarita that is currently being developed. This water factory will treat wastewater generated by both the development and a portion of existing flows from City of Santa Clarita. All solids from the VCWF will be sent to the Santa Clarita Valley sanitation district Valenica Water Recycling Facility for processing and disposal.

Wastewater from residential, commercial, institutional, and light industrial users is conveyed through the regional collection system to one of the two primary WRPs. Wastewater flows received at both WRPs are predominantly domestic. Since 1980, the Valencia and Saugus WRPs have been hydraulically connected by a bypass interceptor, allowing operational flexibility and optimization of treatment capacity between the two facilities. The Vista Canyon Water Factory can bypass influent directly to the Saugus WRP as needed.

The combined design capacity of the two primary WRPs is approximately 28.1 million gallons per day (MGD) (approximately 31,470 AFY) with average treated effluent of about 20,450 AFY.

- The Valencia WRP (constructed in 1967) has a design capacity of 21.6 MGD (approximately 24,190 AFY) and received 16,243 AF of wastewater in 2025 (<https://data.ca.gov/dataset/volumetric-annual-report-of-wastewater-and-recycled-water>).
- The Saugus WRP (constructed in 1962) has a design capacity of 6.5 MGD (approximately 7,280 AFY) and received 6,127 AF of wastewater in 2025 (<https://data.ca.gov/dataset/volumetric-annual-report-of-wastewater-and-recycled-water>).

Both the Valencia and Saugus WRPs produce tertiary treated effluent suitable for recycled water use and permitted discharge.

Historically, treated effluent from both facilities has been discharged to the Santa Clara River under applicable permits, with the Saugus WRP discharging near Bouquet Canyon Road and Valencia WRP approximately 2,000 feet downstream of The Old Road Bridge.

A portion of treated effluent from the Valencia WRP is beneficially reused as recycled water within the service area, while remaining flows continue to be discharged in compliance with regulatory requirements. **Table 6-4** summarizes wastewater volumes collected and treated in 2025.

**Table 6-4: Wastewater Collected Within the Service Area**

<b>DWR Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025</b>		
<b>Name of Wastewater Collection Agency</b>	<b>Volume of Wastewater Collected (AF)</b>	<b>Name of WRP</b>
Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District	6,127	Saugus WRP
Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District	16,243	Valencia WRP
City of Santa Clarita	267	Vista Canyon Water Factory - Facility ID # 22196 Industrial Waste Permit ID = 9254381
<b>Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:</b>	<b>22,637</b>	

**Table 6-5** shows the portion of recycled water in 2025 that stayed in the service area.

**Table 6-5: Wastewater Treatment and Outcome Volumes 2025**

Wastewater Treatment and Outcome Volumes 2025													
DWR Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025													
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	2025 Volume Received (AF)	2025 Volume Treated (AF)	Water Recycled Within Service Area (AF)		Water Recycled Outside of Service Area (AF)		Effluent Discharged that was not a Permitted Recycled Water Use (AF)		Discharge Required for Instream Flows (AF)		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment (Name of other entity) (AF)		
<b>Saugus WRP</b>	6,127	6,127	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	4,785	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	0	
<b>Valencia WRP</b>	16,243	16,243	Tertiary	395	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	16,037	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	0	
<b>Vista Canyon Water Factory</b>	267	267	Tertiary	6	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	227	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	227	Saugus WRP
<b>Total (AF)</b>	<b>22,637</b>	<b>22,637</b>		<b>401</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>21,049</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>227</b>	

Note: At the Valencia WRP, the total effluent flow (reuse+river discharge) exceeds the influent flow. Influent and effluent flow data is within meter accuracy. The Valencia WRP treats wastewater from the Newhall Ranch Mission Village Development. CWC Section 1211 permit required to decrease the amount of existing river excluding "New Drop" water).

## 6.2 Past and Current Supply Overview

This section summarizes historical and current water supply usage within the SCV Water service area. It provides context for how the diversified portfolio has operated over time and supports the supply characterization presented earlier in this chapter.

**Figure 6-6** illustrates total historical supplies by source type from 1995 through 2025. For reporting consistency, water banking recoveries are included within the imported water category because the original source of banked supplies is imported.

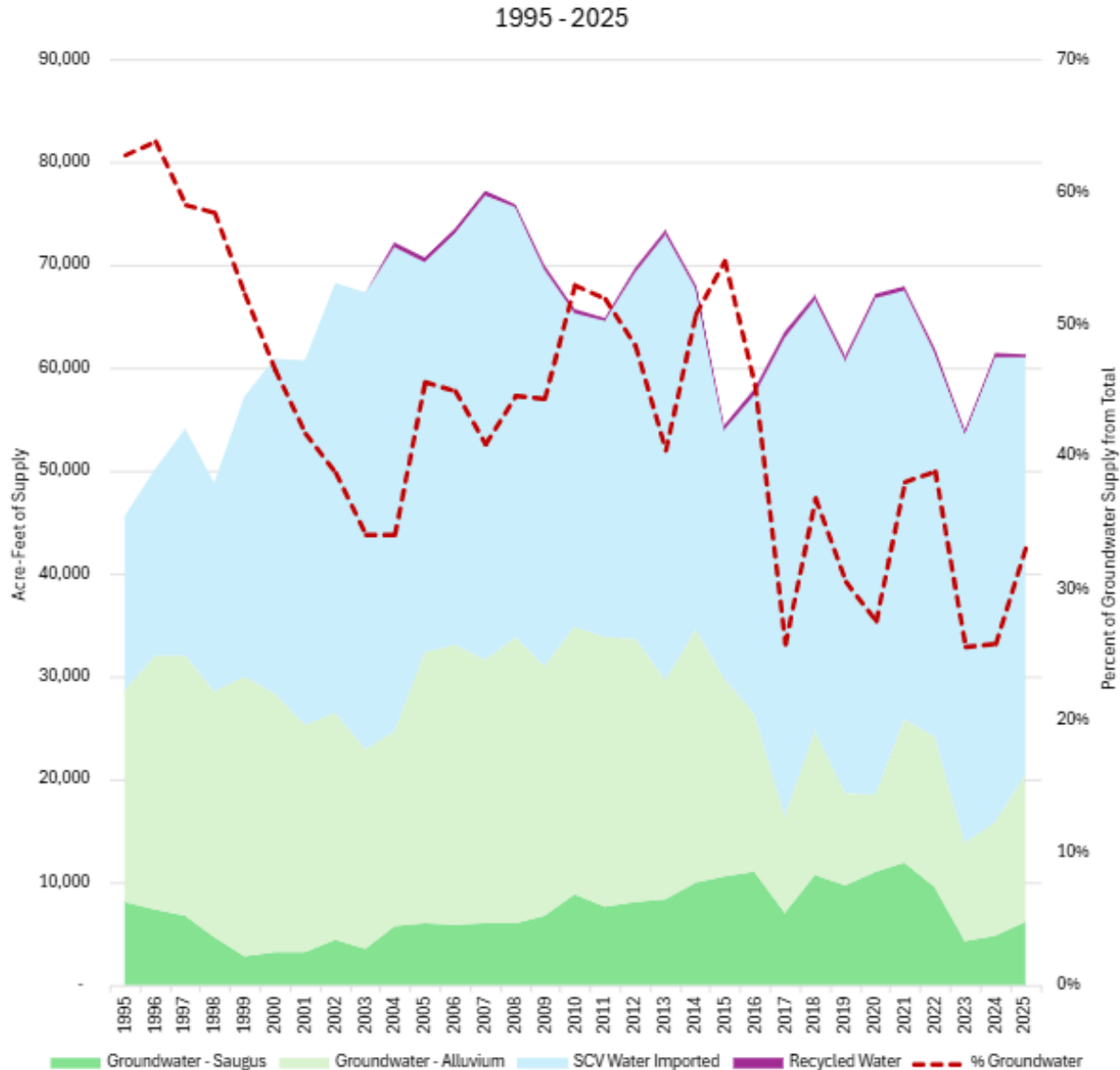
Over the past three decades, SCV Water (and its predecessor agencies) has actively managed its portfolio in response to hydrologic conditions. Imported water and groundwater production have varied from year to year, reflecting SWP allocation levels, precipitation patterns, groundwater basin conditions, and operational strategies.

As shown in **Figure 6-6**:

- Imported water use generally decreases during periods of reduced SWP allocation.
- Groundwater production correspondingly increases during those periods to maintain overall supply reliability.
- In wetter years, imported water use increases and groundwater reliance may decrease to support basin sustainability through natural recharge.
- In recent years, groundwater production has been temporarily constrained at certain well sites due to water quality impacts, including PFAS, perchlorate, and VOCs, as described previously. These constraints have required wells to be taken offline pending installation of treatment systems, affecting the total volume of groundwater available for production in those years. SCV Water is actively implementing treatment projects to restore impacted wells and maintain long-term groundwater reliability.

This dynamic balancing between imported water and groundwater demonstrates the operational flexibility built into SCV Water's portfolio.

**Figure 6-6: SCV Regional Service Area Water by Water Supply Type**



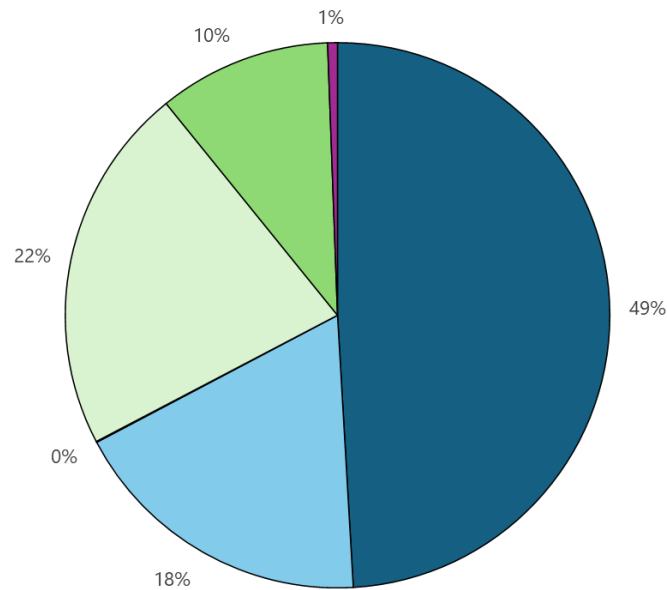
Note: Includes groundwater supplies and imported water sales to LACWWD 36.

### 6.2.1 Current Year Supply Overview

SCV Water met 2025 demands with 60,430 AF of supply. The total supply was provided through a diversified portfolio of imported water, local groundwater, and recycled water.

SCV Water’s supplies for reporting year 2025 are summarized in **Figure 6-7 and Table 6-6**.

**Figure 6-7: 2025 Water Supply**



■ Imported Water (State Water Project ) 
 ■ Imported Water (Buena Vista Rosedale) 
 ■ Yuba Accord  
■ Groundwater (Alluvial) 
 ■ Groundwater (Saugus) 
 ■ Recycled Water

**Table 6-6: 2025 Water Supply**

<b>DWR Table 6-8: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual</b>	
<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>Volume (AF)</b>
<b>Imported Water</b>	
State Water Project	29,658
BVRRB	11,000
Yuba Accord	34
<b>Total Imported</b>	<b>40, 692</b>
<b>Groundwater</b>	
Alluvial	13,186
Saugus	6,199
<b>Total Groundwater</b>	<b>19,385</b>
Recycled Water	353
Exchanges	0
Transfers	0

<b>DWR Table 6-8: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual</b>	
<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>Volume (AF)</b>
Supply from Storage	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,430</b>

Note: The difference between water supply and water demand in 2025 is primarily due to the timing between supply and demand measurements. Water supply is based on influent meter readings, while demand is derived from customer billing consumption meters. In addition, billing consumption reflects usage in a different month than the corresponding supply measurements. The difference also includes expected losses within the distribution system. SCV Water is completing a Tier 2 water loss analysis. The overall variance is within accepted meter accuracy standards, with estimated losses of less than one percent

### 6.2.1.1 Imported Water:

Imported supplies totaled 40,692 AF, representing the largest portion of annual supply. The SWP provided 29,658 AF, while the BVRRB partnership contributed 11,000 AF and Yuba Accord Water purchase of 34 AF helped to support reliability during variable hydrologic conditions.

### 6.2.1.2 Groundwater:

Over the past five years, SCV Water’s groundwater production has followed patterns consistent with the region’s basin management approach and the availability of imported supplies. As shown in **Table 6-7**, all pumping reported is potable groundwater, primarily extracted from the Alluvial Aquifer. Groundwater extraction volumes during this period reflect the Basin Operating Plan, which establishes SCV Water’s allocated production amounts. Pumping levels increase or decrease depending on hydrologic conditions and imported water availability. In 2021 and 2022, when SWP allocations were only 5%, SCV Water attempted to increase groundwater pumping to compensate for reduced imported supplies per normal operating procedures, but at this time local groundwater resources were severely constrained due to new PFAS regulation impacts. In contrast, during years when more SWP surface water is available, reliance on groundwater decreased accordingly, demonstrating SCV Water’s adaptive use of its conjunctive management strategy.

Additional information regarding historical pumping trends is available in SCV Water’s Annual Reports which provide multi-year datasets that include distinctions between municipal and agricultural groundwater uses and long-term basin performance indicators.

**Table 6-7: Groundwater Volume Pumped (AF)**

<b>DWR Table 6-1 Groundwater Volume Pumped</b>					
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>SCV Water Retail</b>					
<b>Alluvial</b>	14,068	13,619	8,616	10,037	13,186
<b>Saugus</b>	10,626	9,445	4,214	4,825	6,199
<b>Total Groundwater</b>	<b>24,694</b>	<b>23,064</b>	<b>12,830</b>	<b>14,862</b>	<b>19,385</b>

### 6.2.1.3 Banking & Exchange Programs:

A summary of banking and exchange activities for 2025 is shown in **Table 6-8**. SCV's annual reports provide detailed information on banking and exchange programs put and takes during each water year.

**Table 6-8: Banking and Exchange Programs Activity**

Banking and Exchange Program Activity in 2025 (AF)			
Active Programs	Puts <sup>1</sup> (AF)	Takes <sup>2</sup> (AF)	Year End Balance
RRB Banking Program <sup>3</sup>	18,000	0	98,000
Semitropic SRWU Banking Program <sup>4</sup>	0	0	38,540
2019 UWCD/SCV Water Exchange <sup>5</sup>	0	0	500
2023 RRB/SCV Water Exchange	0	0	5,300
2024 Semitropic/SCV Water Exchange	0	0	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143,840</b>

<sup>1</sup> Puts represent water deliveries into programs prior to losses being removed.

<sup>2</sup> Takes represent water deliveries from program balances for use to meet service area demands.

<sup>3</sup> Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District Water Banking & Exchange Program (Rosedale Banking).

<sup>4</sup> Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD) Stored Water Recovery Unit (SWRU) Water Banking & Exchange Program.

### 6.2.1.4 Recycled Water:

Recycled water use in 2025 totaled 353 AF, serving non-potable demands within the service area. **Table 6-9** shows the recycled water use of 2025 compared to what was projected for 2025 in the 2020 UWMP. Actual recycled water use did not progress as anticipated in the 2020 UWMP due to slowed development and expansion of recycled water infrastructure during Covid.

**Table 6-9: Recycled Water Use Comparison 2020 VS 2025**

DWR Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual		
Use Type	2020 Projected for 2025	2025 Actual Use
Landscape Irrigation (ex. golf courses)	1306	115
Golf courses	993	238

## 6.3 Future Supply Projections

**Table 6-10** summarizes projected water supplies in five-year increments from 2030 through 2050 in accordance with CWC §10631(b). The projections reflect existing supplies, planned infrastructure improvements, regulatory constraints, and planning assumptions described earlier in this chapter.

Key planning assumptions include:

- State Water Project (SWP):  
SWP projected supplies are based on the 2025 Draft DCR. For long-term planning purposes, a 43 percent allocation is assumed under future climate conditions (50 percent level of concern (LOC))

scenario). These projections incorporate modeled climate change impacts and current regulatory operating constraints.

- **BVRRB Partnership:**  
Imported supplies from the BVRRB annual water purchase agreement are assumed to remain at a fixed annual amount of 11,000 AF, independent of SWP allocation variability or projected climate conditions. This supply is available until 2035 with two 10 year extensions.
- **Nickel Water:**  
Nickel Water supplies are assumed to begin in 2035 and remain constant thereafter, in accordance with planned implementation and contractual terms.
- **Groundwater (Saugus and Alluvial):**  
Groundwater production is projected to increase modestly over time as treatment facilities are completed and impacted wells are returned to service. Projections reflect restored and optimized well operations consistent with groundwater sustainability objectives. The Groundwater Treatment Implementation Plan provides a schedule on when wells will be brought back online ([2023 Groundwater Treatment Implementation Plan](#)).
- **Recycled Water (Non-Potable):**  
Recycled water projections reflect existing customer demands and anticipated expansion associated with new users, including implementation of the New Drop Program and other planned recycled water initiatives. See more details on expanding the recycled water system in Section 6.4.2.

**Table 6-10: Projected Retail Water Supplies**

<b>DWR Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected CWC Section 10631 (b)</b>							
<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>Additional Detail</b>	<b>Potable or Non-Potable</b>	<b>2030 (AF)</b>	<b>2035 (AF)</b>	<b>2040 (AF)</b>	<b>2045 (AF)</b>	<b>2050 (opt) (AF)</b>
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP	Potable	45,696	43,792	41,888	40,936	40,936
Purchased or Imported Water	Buena-Vista Rosedale	Potable	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Purchased or Imported Water	Nickel Water	Potable	0	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,607
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Saugus	Potable	10,290	10,690	10,690	11,090	11,090

<b>DWR Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected CWC Section 10631 (b)</b>							
<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>Additional Detail</b>	<b>Potable or Non-Potable</b>	<b>2030 (AF)</b>	<b>2035 (AF)</b>	<b>2040 (AF)</b>	<b>2045 (AF)</b>	<b>2050 (opt) (AF)</b>
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Alluvial	Potable	29,650	30,783	30,783	30,783	30,783
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	1,965	2,743	3,517	4,336	5,174
<b>Subtotal Potable</b>			<b>96,636</b>	<b>97,872</b>	<b>95,968</b>	<b>95,416</b>	<b>95,416</b>
<b>Subtotal Non-Potable</b>			<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>5,174</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>98,601</b>	<b>100,615</b>	<b>99,485</b>	<b>99,752</b>	<b>100,590</b>

## 6.4 Future Water Projects

**Table 6-11** summarizes planned future water supply projects described in this section. Many projects remain conceptual and are presented in narrative form in accordance with CWC Section 10631(f)

### 6.4.1.1 Imported – Delta Conveyance Project

Consistent with Executive Order N-10-19, in early 2019, the state announced a new single tunnel project, which proposed a set of new diversion intakes along the Sacramento River in the north Delta for the SWP. In 2019, DWR initiated planning and environmental review for a single tunnel Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) to protect the reliability of SWP supplies from the effects of climate change and seismic events, among other risks. On December 21, 2023, DWR certified the Environmental Impact Report and approved the DCP selecting “Bethany Reservoir Alignment” for further engineering, design and permitting. DWR received the Incidental Take Permit for the DCP from the CDFW in February 2025. DWR is in the process of obtaining a change in point of diversion permit from the SWRCB DDW to add the two proposed DCP diversion intakes to the SWP water rights. In October 2025, DWR certified that DCP is consistent with the Delta Plan. DWR is continuing with the design refinements, environmental planning and permitting through 2026-27 including resolving appeals on its Delta Plan certification. DCP will potentially be operational in 2045 following extensive planning, permitting and construction.

DWR estimates of SWP supply reliability in its Draft 2025 DCR are based on existing facilities, and do not include the proposed DCP. Since this UWMP uses DWR’s Draft DCR to estimate SWP supplies at 2045, any changes in SWP supply reliability that would result from the proposed DCP are not included in this UWMP. Most recent estimates from DWR indicate that DCP is expected to increase SWP Delta exports by about 467,000 AFY on a long-term average under current climate conditions.

### 6.4.1.2 Imported – Sites Reservoir

Sites Reservoir is a proposed new 1,500,000 AF off-stream storage reservoir in northern California near Maxwell. Sacramento River flows would be diverted during excess flow periods and stored in the off-stream reservoir and released for use in the drier periods. Sites Reservoir is expected to provide water supply,

environmental, flood and recreational benefits. The proponents of Sites Reservoir (Sites Project Authority) include 30 entities including several individual SWP contractors. Sites Reservoir is expected to provide approximately 205,000 AF (Sites Reservoir Final EIR/EIS, Table 5-30, Alternative 3) of additional water deliveries on average to participating agencies under existing conditions. Sites Reservoir is currently undergoing environmental planning and permitting. Sites Reservoir project filed a water rights petition and is expected to receive a water right permit in 2026 from the SWRCB DDW. As a member of the Sites Project Authority, SCV Water contributes funding and planning support to help advance the development of this off-stream reservoir. SCV Water’s participation in the Sites Reservoir Project is approximately 31,000 acre-feet of storage allocation (~2.2% share).

DWR estimates of SWP supply reliability in its Draft DCR are based on existing facilities, and do not include the proposed Sites Reservoir. Accordingly, any potential changes in SWP supply reliability associated with Sites Reservoir are not reflected in this UWMP.

### 6.4.1.3 Local Groundwater Recharge

SCV Water completed a groundwater recharge feasibility study in December 2023 and is currently in the early stages of planning and conceptual design for its first groundwater recharge facility. The project will be located on the east end of the basin and is expected to infiltrate approximately 10,000 AFY.

**Table 6-11: Expected Future Water Supply Projects**

<b>Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs CWC Section 10631(f)</b>	
X	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.
X	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.

### 6.4.2 Potential Recycled Water Use

#### 6.4.2.1 Non-Potable Reuse and New Drop Program

**Table 6-12** provides forecasted recycled water direct beneficial uses for SCV Water. SCV Water’s New Drop Program is a strategic method of developing additional recycled water supplies, without increasing the diversion of recycled water flows discharged to the Santa Clara River. These additional recycled water supplies would be derived from wastewater flows generated from new residential and commercial development. The New Drop Program accounts for the increase in wastewater flows associated with new development and separates these projected wastewater flows from existing flows discharged to the Santa Clara River. The use of recycled water under the New Drop Program is intended to allow expansion of recycled water deliveries while maintaining historical discharge conditions in the Santa Clara River. The concept ensures that the Santa Clara River continues receiving the historical baseline of treated effluent while still allowing SCV Water to expand recycled water delivery to new customers.

Key features include:

- Identifying wastewater flows attributable solely to new development.
- Tracking these flows separately from existing discharges that support instream ecological needs.
- Using this increment of supply for non-potable recycled water projects, including Phase 2 expansions and new development areas.

The New Drop Program supports the phased implementation of the Recycled Water Master Plan, including Phase 2 projects and recycled water service to the NLF developments. It also serves new irrigation demands (e.g., schools, parks, developments) without compromising Santa Clara River instream flows.

The Phase 1 recycled water program has been operational since 2003 and includes: a 4,000 gallons per minute (gpm) pump station at the Valencia WRP; a 1.5 MG reservoir in the Westridge area; and approximately 15,600 linear feet of transmission pipeline. Phase 1 current deliveries are about 450 AFY, primarily for landscape irrigation. Representative customers and places of use include The Oaks Club (formerly TPC) golf course, commercial centers, and roadway medians along The Old Road.

Phase 2 (components 2B, 2C, and 2D) extends non-potable recycled water service to schools, parks, colleges, golf courses, and new developments using supplies from the Valencia WRP and the Vista Canyon WRP. SCV Water is in various stages of planning and constructing its Phase 2 projects. Phase 2 projects are expected to add an additional 1,880 AF of recycled water use by 2030. Availability and use of recycled water are influenced by instream flow requirements, treatment capacity and operations at the WRPs, and the economics and feasibility of customer retrofits. The near-term growth strategy centers on serving new development areas with recycled water via the New Drop Program while existing discharges continue to sustain environmental needs in the Santa Clara River.

**Table 6-12: Existing and Projected Recycled Water Demands**

<b>Phase/Project</b>	<b>Approximate Demand (AFY)</b>	<b>Timeframe for Coming Online</b>	<b>Source of Recycled Water</b>
<b>Phase 1</b>	450	Existing*	Valencia WRP
<b>Phase 2B:</b> Vista Canyon Development and nearby irrigation customers	300	Existing*	Vista Canyon WRP
<b>Phase 2C:</b> Educational Campuses	760	2026-2027	Valencia WRP
<b>Phase 2C:</b> Country Club and Golf Course	600	2026-2027	Valencia WRP
<b>Phase 2D:</b> Educational Campuses	220	2026-2027	Valencia WRP
<b>Five Point</b>	2,559	2026-2043	Newhall Ranch/Valencia WRP
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,889</b>		

Note: \*Existing Recycled Water demands are currently met with recycled water and potable water makeup water.

Projected recycled water use demand includes converting additional existing customers to recycled water, after the completion of Phase 2B, 2C and 2D. Additional demands are anticipated for Newhall Ranch

Westside communities and Vista Canyon as those developments get completed. **Table 6-13** shows the projected recycled water use demands versus projected recycled water use supplies. These projections indicate that SCV Water will need to utilize potable water makeup to meet recycled water demands until 2045 when recycled water supplies are anticipated to be greater than demands as more supplies are generated from the “New Drop Program”.

**Table 6-13: Projected Recycled Water Use**

<b>DWR Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area</b>					
<b>Recycled Water Use Type</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2050</b>
Landscape	200	200	200	200	200
Golf Courses	250	250	250	250	250
<i>Subtotal: Existing Recycled Water Supply</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>450</i>
Landscape	1,165	1,943	2,717	3,536	4,374
Golf Courses	350	350	350	350	350
<i>Subtotal: New Recycled Water Supply</i>	<i>1,515</i>	<i>2,293</i>	<i>3,067</i>	<i>3,886</i>	<i>4,724</i>
<b>Total Projected Recycled Water Supply</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>5,174</b>
<b>Potential Recycled Water Demand</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>4,428</b>	<b>4,889</b>

#### **6.4.2.2 Potable Reuse**

SCV Water is currently evaluating potable reuse options to strengthen long term supply reliability and improve seasonal supply demand balancing through a Water Reuse Optimization Study. The draft study initially evaluated 14 potable reuse options, which were screened down to five shortlisted alternatives. Only the Valencia WRP was considered as a potential recycled water source facility. Early screening identified constraints in using the Vista Canyon Water Factory, Saugus WRP and the future Newhall Ranch WRP, which is not expected to be operational in the near term. Preliminary technical findings from initial drafts indicate that an average of 5 MGD of recycled water may be available for potable reuse year-round, while still meeting all existing and planned non-potable reuse commitments. Draft findings for the five shortlisted alternatives are being further refined for ongoing treatment, conveyance options, groundwater modeling, and reverse osmosis concentrate management analysis. The final recommendations of the Water Reuse Optimization study are expected upon completion of the study in the summer of 2026.

#### **6.4.2.3 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use**

SCV Water implements pricing incentives, reduced rates, for recycled water compared to potable as a way to encourage use and offset conversion costs. Additional actions include implementation of a Purple (PREP) Planning Readiness and Effectuation Program Pilot that helps facilitate conversion of Phase 2B, 2C, and 2D customer irrigation systems to recycled water. Under this program customers can choose either direct installation of required retrofit materials or receive financial incentives for the cost of upgrades.

Additional measures under consideration include broader retrofit incentives for recycled water use where available. Projected results scale with Phase 2 buildout, on the order of 1880 AFY additional non-potable reuse deliveries, plus developer driven supplies).

Optimization elements include:

- Completing Phase 2 non-potable projects that use “New Drop” supplies without reducing historical discharges
- Implementing potable reuse via the ongoing Water Reuse Optimization Study that shortlists groundwater recharge (spreading and injection) and DPR (raw/treated water augmentation) options. The study aims to identify a preferred alternative that strengthens SCV Water’s long term supply reliability while also remaining fully compatible with the Sanitation District’s chloride and temperature compliance plans.
- Leveraging excess winter recycled water via seasonal storage and advanced treatment to increase year round beneficial use

**Table 6-14** summarizes methods to encourage future use in accordance with CWC Section 10633(f)

**Table 6-14: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use**

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use CWC Section 10633(f)			
	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Purple PREP	RW Customer Conversion Incentives and Direct Installation	2029	450
New Development	Permitting and Construction of RW Infrastructure in SCV	Ongoing	6499
RW Optimization Study	Assess RW Optimal Use in the SCV Including Groundwater Recharge, and Distribution Expansion	2027	TBD
<b>Total (AF)</b>			6,949
<b>Unit Conversion to AF</b>			NA
<p><b>DWR NOTES:</b>  <b>Units of measure</b> (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.  <b>The unit conversion to Acre Feet</b> addresses the CWC's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.</p>			

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## 6.5 Energy Use

### 6.5.1 Imported Water Energy Use

The SWP is among the most energy-intensive water conveyance systems in California due to the substantial pumping required to transport water across the state and over the Tehachapi Mountains. As discussed in DWR's [2024 State Water Project Annual Review](#), operation of the SWP requires significant electrical energy to support water conveyance, storage, and delivery functions throughout the statewide system. Imported water supplies delivered through the SWP therefore generally have a higher embedded energy intensity compared to many local groundwater supplies.

Based on the DWR's Draft 2024 State Water Project Annual Review, the SWP delivered an average of approximately 1.83 million acre-feet (AF) of water annually between 2020 and 2023. During that same period, the SWP generated an average of approximately 2,389 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of hydroelectric energy annually while using approximately 4,327 GWh annually for pumping, conveyance, treatment, and operational activities. This resulted in an average net energy use of approximately 1,938 GWh annually after accounting for hydropower generation offsets. Based on average annual deliveries during this period, the net operational energy intensity of the statewide SWP system was approximately 1,060 kWh/AF.

Energy intensity associated with SWP deliveries can vary substantially depending on hydrologic conditions, pumping operations, delivery location, treatment requirements, and annual system operations. Accordingly, energy intensity values referenced in this UWMP should be considered generalized planning-level estimates rather than fixed operational values applicable under all conditions. Because the reported values reflect the integrated statewide SWP system, they include both energy consumption and energy generation components associated with SWP operations. Accordingly, the values should not be interpreted as the direct delivered energy intensity for untreated imported water supplies received by SCV Water.

### 6.5.2 SCV Water's System Energy Use

This section summarizes energy consumption associated with SCV Water's water supply, treatment, and distribution process **once the water enters into SCV Water's managed system**. Energy use was calculated from Southern California Edison utility data for calendar year 2025 and evaluated against total water produced and delivered. Additionally, SCV Water owns and operates a 4.5 MW photovoltaic array at its Gladbach Water Treatment Plant and a smaller 30.251 kW system at its Pine Street facility. Together, these assets can produce up to 10.8 million kWh per year, greatly offsetting the Agency's energy demands. The estimated energy intensity for 2025 is 882.07 kWh/AF, as shown in **Table 6-15**.

**Table 6-15: Energy Intensity for SCV Water Operations for 2025**

Energy Intensity of SCV Operations	
Unit	Sum of all Water Management Processes
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	
Retail potable deliveries (AF)	60,076 <sup>(a)</sup>
Retail non-potable deliveries (AF)	353 <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Total Volume of Water (AF)</b>	<b>60,429</b>
Energy Consumed (kWh)	52,465,359 <sup>(c)</sup>
<b>Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)</b>	<b>868.21</b>
Notes:	
(a) Total SCV Water potable demands in 2025. Does not include LACWWD36 locally produced supplies.	
(b) Total recycled water demands in 2025.	
(c) Energy data from SCE bills for SCV Water meters, excluding most administration-related use.	

## 7. WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY PLANNING AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

### *CWC Section 10635(a)*

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

### *CWC 10612*

*“Drought Risk Assessment” means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency’s water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635. CWC Section 10635(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following: (1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted. (2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions. (3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period. (4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.*

### *CWC Section 10631 (b)(1)*

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

### *CWC Section 10634*

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

### *CWC Section 10635 (b)(2)*

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

*CWC Section 10635 (b)(4)*

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

*CWC Section 10620(f)*

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

This chapter presents SCV Water’s Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA), prepared in accordance with California CWC Sections 10631(c) and 10635, and serves as a key component of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. The WSRA evaluates SCV Water’s ability to meet projected **passive** customer demands under three required hydrologic scenarios Normal Year, Single Dry Year, and Five Consecutive Dry Years by integrating the projected water supplies described in Chapter 6 with the projected water demands described in Chapter 4. The assessment examines system performance across a wide range of foreseeable conditions, including hydrologic variability, regulatory and operational constraints, climate change impacts, and other factors affecting water supply availability and customer water use. The results provide a planning level, data driven evaluation of supply reliability that supports long term decision making related to water supply management, demand management, infrastructure investment, and future project development.

## **7.1 Constraints on Water Sources**

The constraints summarized below reflect information reasonably available to SCV Water at the time of 2025 UWMP preparation and consider foreseeable hydrologic, regulatory, environmental, operational, and water quality conditions. While SCV Water benefits from a diversified portfolio of imported water, local groundwater, recycled water, and banking supplies, each source exhibits unique reliability characteristics and is subject to specific constraints that may affect its availability in the future. More information on supply reliability is provided in *Chapter 6 – Normal Water Year Supply Characterization* and **Appendix F**.

### **7.1.1 State Water Project (Imported Water)**

The SWP represents the supply source most sensitive to hydrologic, regulatory, and water quality variability. Annual SWP allocations are influenced by Northern California precipitation, snowpack accumulation and runoff timing, Delta conveyance capacity, and statewide contractor demand. In addition to hydrologic variability, SWP deliveries are subject to operational and regulatory constraints, including environmental flow requirements, biological opinions under the Endangered Species Act, SWRCB DDW actions, and potential Delta conveyance limitations. As a result, actual SWP deliveries frequently fall below the full Table A contractual amount and may be significantly reduced during dry or environmentally constrained years. For planning purposes in this UWMP, SCV Water relies on the DWR’s Draft DCR, which incorporates both historical hydrology and climate-adjusted future scenarios. The Draft DCR’s future scenario reflects projected climate change impacts, including diminishing snowpack, altered runoff timing, and increased salinity management challenges, all of which may reduce long-term imported water reliability relative to historical performance. The Draft DCR does consider water quality limitations and ecosystem health requirements when projecting water supply availability and system resiliency.

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## 7.1.2 Local Groundwater

Local groundwater is a foundational component of SCV Water’s conjunctive use strategy and provides critical reliability during periods when imported supplies are limited. Groundwater production increases during dry years to offset reduced SWP allocations and groundwater production decreases in normal or wet years to allow for basin recovery. Groundwater availability is also balanced against maintaining groundwater basin sustainability established under the 2022 GSP, which sets criteria to prevent undesirable results such as chronic groundwater level decline, storage depletion, land subsidence, or degraded water quality. Adherence to the GSP sustainable management criteria helps ensure long-term groundwater basin sustainability.

Water quality considerations are a significant factor in groundwater reliability. The presence of regulated constituents, including PFAS and perchlorate, has limited the production capacity of individual wells until SCV Water constructs new treatment systems. Since 2020, SCV Water has utilized additional imported supplies to compensate for lost groundwater capacity until treatment systems are operational.

## 7.1.3 Recycled Water

Recycled water provides a locally controlled supply that is generally less sensitive to hydrologic variability because it is derived from treated wastewater flows. Its reliability is primarily dependent upon consistent wastewater inflows and treatment plant capacity. During extended drought periods, indoor conservation may modestly reduce wastewater return flows, which in turn may reduce recycled water production slightly; however, this reduction is typically less pronounced than drought variability on imported supplies.

## 7.1.4 Transfer, Storage, and Exchange Supplies

SCV Water’s transfer portfolio include both firm contractual supplies like BVRRB and Nickel and short-term drought management tools like Yuba Accord. Certain contractual transfer arrangements provide consistent, predictable annual volumes that are not directly tied to year-to-year hydrologic variability. These contractual supplies enhance reliability by providing a dependable baseline contribution to the supply portfolio.

In contrast, banking and exchange programs function primarily as drought buffering mechanisms. These supplies depend on variable year-to-year hydrologic conditions, available stored balances, recovery capacity, and exchange partner agreements. While they may not provide fixed annual yield, they significantly enhance SCV Water’s ability to manage multi-year droughts by smoothing interannual variability. There are agreements for these dry-year supplies in terms of how much can be stored in a single year, how much can be stored total, and how much can be withdrawn in a single year.

Water quality considerations also apply to stored and banked water. Recovery operations must meet applicable drinking water standards, and groundwater quality conditions at storage sites may influence blending or treatment requirements. Although these considerations may affect operational timing or cost, they do not materially reduce the strategic reliability benefit provided by these programs.

By maintaining both firm contractual supplies and flexible banking resources, SCV Water has developed a layered reliability strategy that addresses both long-term baseline supply needs and short-term drought resilience.

### 7.1.5 Addressing Identified Vulnerabilities

To address foreseeable hydrologic, regulatory, and water quality constraints, SCV Water employs a combination of infrastructure investment, operational flexibility, and demand management strategies. These include implementation of the GSP, continued PFAS treatment system upgrades, expansion of recycled water use consistent with permits, infrastructure redundancy improvements, and conservation measures under the WUE Strategic Plan. Where individual sources exhibit reliability limitations due to water quality or regulatory factors, SCV Water evaluates opportunities to supplement those sources through alternative supplies or demand management measures to the extent practicable.

Through this diversified and adaptive strategy, SCV Water reduces reliance on any single source and maintains the operational flexibility necessary to respond to foreseeable inconsistencies in water supply quantity or quality.

## 7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA)

SCV Water completed a reliability assessment that evaluated individual supply components and incorporated them into a reliability model which incorporates SWP operational rules, groundwater operations and banking and exchange limitations. The base portfolio model for normal year supplies represents the current water portfolio and aligns with the sources described in *Chapter 6 - Normal Year Water Supply Characterization*. A more detailed description of the water supply analysis can be found in **Appendix F**.

SCV Water's WSRA evaluates supply availability and demand under three year-types: **Normal Year**, **Single Dry Year**, and **Five-Consecutive-Year Drought**, using long-term hydrologic simulation, historical drought records, groundwater sustainability planning, and contractual supply agreements.

Year-type definitions:

1. Normal Year: Median hydrologic/operational condition
2. Single Dry: A severe standalone one-year shock
3. Five-Consecutive-Year Drought: Compounded multi-year sequence reflecting sustained system stress

### 7.2.1 WSRA Year-Type Supply Characterization

#### 7.2.1.1 Imported Water Supplies

The characterization of SWP supply availability in this WSRA is based on the DWR Draft DCR, which relies on a 100-year hydrologic record (1922–2021) to simulate the full range of historic runoff, operational, and regulatory conditions. Within this modeling framework, SCV Water applies allocation assumptions to its Table A entitlement to estimate available imported supplies under each required year-type. **Table 7-1** shows the allocation projections under these different supply assessments.

*Normal Year:* Under Normal Year conditions, SWP availability reflects the median hydrologic and operational behavior represented in the long-term simulation. These are years that are neither extremely wet nor extremely dry and that reflect average Delta export capability under existing regulatory constraints. Based on the Draft DCR projections, SCV Water assumes an average SWP allocation of approximately 50

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percent in 2025, declining to approximately 43 percent by 2045 and continuing at that level through 2050. When applied to SCV Water's Table A entitlement, this results in approximately 46,000 AF of imported supply in 2030 and approximately 41,000 AF in 2050. These volumes represent expected long-term median operating conditions rather than peak wet-year deliveries.

Single Dry Year: The Single Dry Year condition is modeled as a severely constrained, standalone one-year allocation event. For planning purposes, SCV Water assumes a 5 percent SWP allocation across the entire planning horizon (2025–2050) under this year-type. This assumption represents SCV Water's most constrained single-year imported supply condition used for sensitivity testing and is intended to evaluate system performance under a sudden, extreme reduction in Delta exports. Importantly, this 5 percent allocation is not intended to represent the lowest allocation observed within the historic multi-year drought sequence; rather, it reflects a conservative planning assumption used to test the resilience of the overall supply portfolio to a one-year shock.

Multiple Dry Year: The Multiple Dry Year condition is defined using the worst historic five-consecutive-year drought sequence in the 100-year hydrologic record, specifically 1929 through 1933. Under the DWR Draft DCR characterization of this period, SWP allocations during those five years were 6 percent (1929), 34 percent (1930), 3 percent (1931), 11 percent (1932), and 19 percent (1933). This sequence demonstrates both the severity and interannual variability that can occur during prolonged drought. The average allocation across the sequence is approximately 15 percent. For forward-looking planning purposes, SCV Water represents this multi-year drought condition as an average of the five-consecutive-year period, approximately 15 percent in 2025, declining to approximately 13 percent by 2040 and continuing through 2050 to reflect projected reductions in future delivery capability under climate-adjusted DCR modeling. Applied to SCV Water's Table A entitlement, this results in approximately 14,300 AF of imported supply in 2025 and approximately 12,400 AF by 2050 during sustained drought conditions.

It is important to clarify that the selection of the 1929–1933 drought sequence is not based on its recurrence interval, but rather on the planning assumption that the most severe drought on record could occur again, providing a conservative basis for stress-testing supply reliability. While this approach is consistent with prior UWMPs, it acknowledges that climate change may increase drought frequency or intensity in the future; however, the methodology is designed to ensure the system can withstand conditions at least as severe as the historical worst case.

This distinction between Single Dry Year (a one-year shock) and Five Year Drought (a compounded sequence reflecting cumulative system stress) is applied consistently throughout the WSRA and is essential to understanding how SWP reliability behaves differently under isolated versus sustained hydrologic stress.

**Table 7-1: SWP WRSA Details**

<b>WSRA Year-Type</b>	<b>Hydrologic Basis</b>	<b>Historic Year(s)</b>	<b>Allocation Assumption</b>	<b>2030 Volume (AF)</b>	<b>2050 Volume (AF)</b>
<b>Normal Year</b>	Median conditions from 100-year hydrologic simulation (1922–2021)	Not tied to a single year (middle range of record)	50% (2025) declining to 43%* by 2045–2050	~47,600 AF	~41,000 AF
<b>Single Dry Year</b>	Standalone critically constrained imported supply year (planning shock year)	Not sequence-based	5% (constant 2025–2050)	~4,760 AF	~4,760 AF
<b>Multiple Dry Year</b>	Worst five-year sequence in 100-year record	1929–1933	Sequence allocations: 1929 – 6% 1930 – 34% 1931 – 3% 1932 – 11% 1933 – 19% Planning avg ≈ 15% (2025) declining to 13% by 2040–2050	~14,300 AF	~12,400 AF

\*Under a 95% LOC, the allocation assumption is 39% or approximately 37,000 AF for a normal year.

### 7.2.1.2 Groundwater

Groundwater supply assumptions for SCV Water are based on the groundwater sustainability planning framework for the Basin. The 2022 GSP evaluates basin response using a 95-year historical hydrologic record (1925–2019) and classifies each year as wet, normal, or dry based on long-term precipitation patterns and basin response. Under normal hydrologic conditions, recharge from streamflow infiltration, direct rainfall, and subsurface inflow provides higher replenishment to the Alluvial Aquifer. Under dry conditions, reduced precipitation lowers streamflow infiltration and deep percolation, reducing natural recharge and increasing operational reliance on the deeper Saugus Formation.

For UWMP reliability reporting, SCV Water’s groundwater year-type assumptions are carried into the WSR framework and are implemented consistent with SGMA requirements and the GSP’s sustainable management criteria. Groundwater production from the Alluvial Aquifer and the Saugus Formation is planned and managed to remain within sustainable management criteria consistent with the 2022 GSP. Planned groundwater extraction consistent with the Urban Water Management Plan were simulated in the basin flow model as part of SCV Water’s planning approach.

**Table 7-2** shows the differences and assumptions across the various year-types. The difference between year-types is driven by two factors: (1) reduced natural recharge in dry conditions and the operational shift

toward deeper groundwater production, and (2) scheduled additions of Saugus well capacity after mitigation of water quality constraints. Specifically, Single Dry Year assumptions reflect the dry-year parameter set used in the base water budget (base-WB) reliability framework (using dry-year assumptions referencing 1929 and 1949), with Saugus Wells 3–5 incorporated as scheduled beginning in 2035. In the multi-dry condition, Saugus Well 6 is included as an additional drought-resilience supply element, consistent with its role in the multi-year drought portfolio.

***Normal Year:*** The Normal Year condition reflects median basin recharge and operating conditions within the 1925–2019 hydrologic record. Under these conditions, recharge from streamflow infiltration, direct precipitation, and subsurface inflow supports baseline sustainable production from the Alluvial Aquifer, with a smaller contribution from the deeper Saugus Formation. In 2030, groundwater production under Normal conditions is projected at approximately 29,650 AF from the Alluvial Aquifer and 10,290 AF from the Saugus Formation, for a total of 39,940 AF. By 2050, projected production increases modestly to 30,789 AF (Alluvial) and 11,090 AF (Saugus), for a total of 41,879 AF, consistent with updated Basin Yield Analysis assumptions. Under Normal conditions, groundwater production reflects approximately a 75 percent Alluvial / 25 percent Saugus distribution. This distribution reflects recharge-supported shallow basin operations and represents SCV Water’s baseline sustainable pumping posture.

**Single Dry Year:** The Single Dry Year condition reflects a one-year hydrologic shock characterized by reduced precipitation and limited recharge but without the cumulative impacts associated with prolonged drought. For planning purposes, SCV Water applies the dry-year parameter set used in the base water budget (base-WB) reliability framework, consistent with the historic dry-year assumptions identified (referenced to 1929 and 1949). Under this condition, reduced streamflow infiltration lowers recharge to the Alluvial Aquifer. To offset reductions in imported supply, SCV Water increases reliance on deeper groundwater production while remaining within SGMA sustainable management criteria limits. In 2030, groundwater production under Single Dry conditions is projected at 26,090 AF from the Alluvial Aquifer and 22,773 AF from the deeper Saugus Formation, totaling 48,863 AF, representing approximate a 21 percent increase over Normal Year production. **Wells 3 and 4 are planned to be online in 2027, Well 5 incorporated as scheduled beginning in 2035, and Well 6 in 2045.** Following mitigation of water quality constraints, increases Saugus production to 24,500 AF through 2050, while Alluvial production remains at 26,090 AF. Under Single Dry conditions, the groundwater production distribution shifts to approximately a near-balanced split between Alluvial and Saugus formations, reflecting operational reliance on deeper storage during short-term dry conditions.

***Multiple Dry Year:*** The Multiple Dry Year condition reflects sustained multi-year hydrologic stress consistent with consecutive dry classifications under the GSP framework. Unlike the Single Dry Year, this condition accounts for compounded recharge limitations and requires careful management to prevent undesirable results under SGMA. Under this condition, groundwater production increases further relative to Normal operations but remains conservatively below basin operating plan maximums. In 2030, projected production is 27,600 AF from the Alluvial Aquifer and 26,147 AF from the Saugus Formation, totaling 53,747 acre-feet, representing approximately a 35 percent increase over Normal Year production. By 2050, the supply portfolio increases Saugus Formation production to 30,083 AF, while Alluvial production remains at 27,600 AF, for a total of 57,683 AF. Under sustained drought conditions, the distribution shifts slightly toward the Saugus Formation, reflecting SCV Water’s strategy of preserving shallow aquifer storage while utilizing deeper formation capacity during prolonged drought. Across all year-types, groundwater production assumptions remain consistent with groundwater limits evaluated in the 2022 GSP.

The GSP future water budget groundwater flow model simulations included future development and build out of the Santa Clarita Valley, along with climate change factors. The GSP identified the basin can be operated sustainably, and basin monitoring to ensure avoidance of undesirable results would be conducted.

**Table 7-2: Groundwater WRSA Details**

<b>WSRA Year-Type</b>	<b>Hydrologic Basis</b>	<b>Historic Year(s)</b>	<b>Production Assumption</b>	<b>2030 Volume (AF)</b>	<b>2050 Volume (AF)</b>
<b>Normal Year</b>	GSP 95-year record (1925–2019); median recharge conditions	Not tied to a single year	Baseline sustainable production	<b>Alluvial:</b> 29,650 (74%) <b>Saugus:</b> 10,290 (26%) <b>Total:</b> 39,940	<b>Alluvial:</b> 30,789 (74%) <b>Saugus:</b> 11,090 (26%) <b>Total:</b> 41,879
<b>Single Dry Year</b>	GSP dry-year operating condition; reduced recharge	Base-WB dry-year parameter set (1929 and 1949 reference)	~21% increase over Normal Year; <b>Shift from Alluvial to Saugus formation.</b>	<b>Alluvial:</b> 26,090 (53%) <b>Saugus:</b> 22,773 (47%) <b>Total:</b> 48,863	<b>Alluvial:</b> 26,090 (51%) <b>Saugus:</b> 24,500 (49%) <b>Total:</b> 50,590
<b>Five-Year Drought</b>	Sustained multi-year drought under GSP framework	Consecutive drought operating condition	~35% increase over Normal Year; <b>Increase in use from Saugus formation.</b>	<b>Alluvial:</b> 27,600 (51%) <b>Saugus:</b> 26,147 (49%) <b>Total:</b> 53,747	<b>Alluvial:</b> 27,600 (48%) <b>Saugus:</b> 30,083 (52%) <b>Total:</b> 57,683

### 7.2.1.3 Recycled Water

Recycled water supplies are derived from treated wastewater flows at the Valencia WRP and Vista Canyon Water Factory. Unlike imported surface water supplies, recycled water availability is primarily dependent on wastewater flows and treatment capacity rather than annual precipitation or Delta export conditions. As a result, recycled water supply does not materially fluctuate across hydrologic year-types.

Projected recycled water volumes are presented in **Table 6-12** and reflect existing customers, planned system expansion, and the timing of additional non-potable reuse programs. Recycled water provides a hydrologically resilient component of SCV Water’s supply portfolio. While imported supplies decrease significantly under Single Dry and Multi-Dry conditions, recycled water remains stable across year-types. This stability enhances overall system reliability and reduces dependence on imported supplies during drought.

### 7.2.1.4 Groundwater Banking, Transfers and Exchanges

Groundwater banking, transfers and exchange programs are evaluated under the WSRAs consistent with current contractual agreements, recovery capacity, and SCV Water’s stored supplies under Normal, Single Dry, and Multiple Dry Year conditions. These programs function differently than SWP or local groundwater supplies. Some provide firm, consistent annual volumes independent of hydrologic variability, while others

are activated strategically during dry conditions to offset imported water reductions. **Table 7-3** shows a summary of these allocations.

Normal Year: Under Normal Year conditions, SCV Water incorporates only on firm contractual transfer supplies that provide consistent annual deliveries regardless of hydrologic variability. These supplies represent baseline reliability enhancements rather than drought-response mechanisms.

The primary firm contractual supply under Normal conditions is:

- BVRRB: 11,000 AF annually across the planning horizon.
- Nickel Water – NLF: 1,607 AF beginning in 2035 once the supply comes online.

No recovery from Rosedale Banking, Semitropic Banking, NLF Semitropic– Banking, Yuba Accord, or Flexible Storage is assumed during Normal Year conditions. These programs are preserved for drought-response use. Normal Year banking supplies therefore reflect standing contractual volumes only and are not dependent on current-year hydrology.

Single Dry Year: Under Single Dry Year conditions, banking and exchange programs are activated to offset reductions in SWP allocations. These programs are assumed to be recoverable within contractual and physical recovery limits.

Single Dry Year assumptions include:

- BVRRB: 11,000 AF annually.
- Nickel Water – NLF: 1,607 AF beginning in 2035.
- Yuba Accord Water: 1,000 AF annually, if available (dry-year source only).
- Flexible Storage Accounts: 6,060 AF in 2030, declining to 4,680 AF by 2050 (VCWPD leased portion of 1,380 AF expires in 2030).

In addition, groundwater banking recovery is assumed as follows:

- Rosedale Rio-Bravo Bank: 10,000 AF in 2030, increasing to 15,000 AF beginning in 2035 with assumed firm increased recovery capacity.
- Semitropic Banking: 5,000 AF annually.
- NLF Semitropic Banking: 4,950 AF beginning in 2035 (filled during surplus periods and recovered in dry years) to meet demands associated with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan buildout in accordance with the Specific Plan EIR.

These supplies collectively offset significant reductions in SWP allocations during a single-year hydrologic shock.

Multiple Dry Year: Under Multiple Dry Year conditions, the same dry-year banking and exchange programs are assumed to be activated at the same recovery capacities as the Single Dry Year condition. Modeling conducted using monthly time-step tools indicates that, under conditions of long-term hydrologic variability, conjunctive use operations associated with water banking programs enable SCV Water to maintain sufficient stored balances to support water supply reliability during extended sequences of consecutive dry years.

Unlike imported supplies, these banking programs are not directly dependent on annual precipitation but are governed by stored water balances, contractual recovery rights, and physical conveyance capacity. They

form a structured drought buffer that is intentionally preserved during Normal conditions and deployed during dry periods.

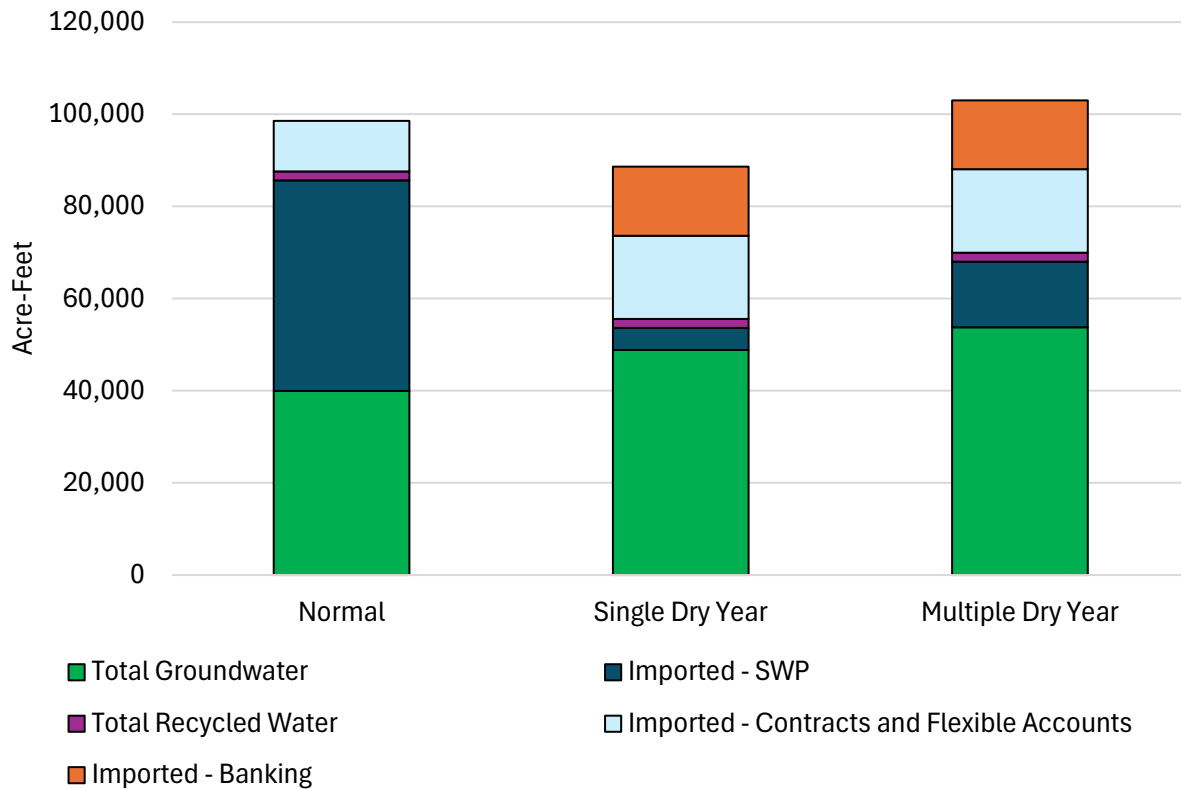
**Table 7-3: Banking Programs WRSA Details**

<b>WSRA Type</b>	<b>Year- Supply Program</b>	<b>2030 (AF)</b>	<b>2035 (AF)</b>	<b>2040 (AF)</b>	<b>2045 (AF)</b>	<b>2050 (AF)</b>
<b>Normal Year</b>	BVRRB	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
	Nickel Water – NLF	–	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,607
	All Other Banking Programs	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Single Dry Year &amp; Multiple Dry Year</b>	BVRRB	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
	Nickel Water – NLF	–	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,607
	Yuba Accord	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Flexible Storage Accounts	6,060	4,680	4,680	4,680	4,680
	Rosedale Rio-Bravo	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	Semitropic Banking	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	NLF Semitropic– Banking	–	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950

### 7.2.1.5 2030 Water Supply Portfolio

**Figure 7-1** shows SCV Water’s projected water supply portfolio in 2030 under normal, single and multiple dry years. These supply portfolios integrate a combination of these various sources to ensure a reliable water supply into the future. This analysis shows that SWP is the principal variable in changes across the supply portfolio during different hydrologic year types. The SWP supply can vary between 70-90% during different supply year types when following DWR conservative estimations. Groundwater acts as the primary source of water to fill the SWP water gaps during dry years while still remaining below the basin sustainable management criteria. . Groundwater production increases between 20 and 35% to meet these additional demands. Groundwater banking and exchange programs are only activated in dry conditions and are a critical part of the supply portfolio during multiple year dry sequences. Collectively, these resources provide substantial operational flexibility, allowing SCV Water to offset major reductions in imported water and maintain a reliable, drought-resilient supply across all planning scenarios.

**Figure 7-1: Water Supply Portfolio in 2030**



## 7.2.2 WSRA Demand Assessment

Projected **passive** water demands used in the WSRA are derived from the demand forecasting methodology described in *Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization*. Chapter 4 presents baseline potable and non-potable water demand projections through 2050 and incorporates:

- Updated population and land use projections
- Anticipated new development
- Passive conservation savings
- Climate change impacts
- Weather normalization and long-term temperature variability

The WSRA does not re-forecast demand independently. Instead, it applies scenario-specific weather adjustments to the Chapter 4 baseline projections to reflect demand sensitivity under dry conditions.

**Normal Year:** The Normal Year demand reflects the baseline demand presented in Chapter 4. These projections incorporate climate change impacts, demographic growth, land use patterns, and passive conservation projections. The demand escalation factors applied in the reliability analysis are based on historical demand sensitivity to temperature and precipitation variability observed within the service area. These planning factors are intended to approximate the effect of elevated evapotranspiration and increased outdoor water use during dry conditions. The factors are used for planning level reliability testing and do

not represent a separate demand forecast. The weather adjustments were prepared in a technical memorandum Ants Water Demand Variability Tech Memo.

Under Normal Year conditions:

- 2030 Baseline Demand with passive conservation: 64,025 AF
- 2050 Baseline Demand with passive conservation: 73,775 AF

These values represent long-term average demand conditions inclusive of climate-adjusted modeling assumptions.

Single Dry Year: The Single Dry Year demand reflects short-term weather-driven increases in outdoor water use due to elevated temperatures and increased ETo during critically dry conditions. Single Dry Year demand is modeled as an 8 percent increase above the baseline demand to reflect weather variability impacts on demand.

Under Single Dry Year conditions:

- 2030 Demand:  $64,025 \times 1.08 = 69,147$  AF
- 2050 Demand:  $73,775 \times 1.08 = 79,677$  AF

This adjustment represents demand sensitivity to acute dry-year temperature and precipitation variability rather than structural long-term growth.

Multiple Dry Year: Multiple Dry Year demand reflects sustained drought conditions in which conservation behavior and long-term adaptation partially offset weather-driven increases. The modeled weather impact under sustained drought conditions results in a 5.2 percent increase over baseline demand, reflecting both elevated temperatures and partial demand hardening effects.

Under Five-Year Drought conditions:

- 2030 Demand:  $64,025 \times 1.052 = 67,354$  AF
- 2050 Demand:  $73,775 \times 1.052 = 77,611$  AF

The lower escalation factor relative to the Single Dry Year condition reflects modeled behavioral and structural demand responses under prolonged drought.

## 7.2.3 WSRA – Supplies Compared to Demands

This section evaluates SCV Water’s ability to meet projected passive conservation demands under Normal Year, Single Dry Year, and Multiple Dry Year conditions. Total available supply under each year-type is compared directly to projected demand for 2030 - 2050 planning increments.

### 7.2.3.1 Normal Year

#### 7.2.3.1.1 Under SWP 50% Level of Concern Scenario

**Figure 7-2** presents projected total water supply and projected demand under Normal Year conditions for the 2030–2050 planning horizon, **under a 50% LOC SWP scenario**. The stacked bars represent total available

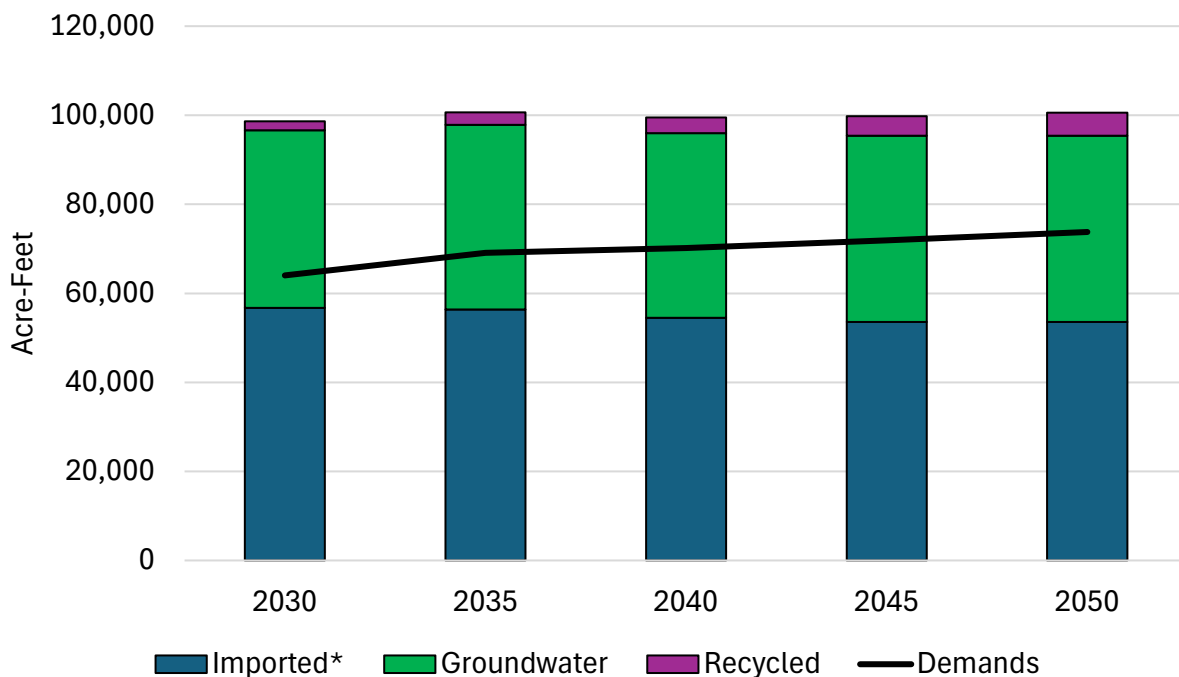
supply by source, including groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. The black line represents projected demand as described in *Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization*.

Under Normal Year conditions, total available supply exceeds projected demand across the planning horizon. Groundwater production reflects sustainable baseline pumping levels consistent with the GSP. Imported water reflects median SWP allocation assumptions, combined with firm contractual storage supplies. Recycled water remains stable and increases modestly over time consistent with planned program expansion.

Projected demand increases gradually between 2030 and 2050 due to population growth, new development, and climate-adjusted assumptions described in Chapter 4. Although demand rises over time, **Figure 7-2** demonstrates that the total Normal Year supply portfolio maintains a substantial reliability margin above projected demand in each planning increment. **Table 7-4 details each normal year supply source and compares them to projected passive conservation demands. By 2050, about 26,000 AF of supplies are expected to exceed demand.**

This analysis indicates that under median hydrologic conditions, SCV Water’s diversified supply portfolio is sufficient to meet projected long-term **passive conservation** demands without reliance on drought-response banking programs or emergency measures.

**Figure 7-2: SCV Water Regional Service Area - Normal Year Projected Supplies vs Passive Conservation Demands (Potable and Non-Potable) – (SWP 50% LOC)**



Notes: \*Imported Water includes contractual amounts in storage.  
Demands include 100% of LACWWD 36’s projected demand.

**Table 7-4: Normal Year Supplies – SWP 50% LOC**

<b>Supplies (AFY)</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2050</b>
<b>Groundwater<sup>(a)</sup></b>					
Alluvial Aquifer	29,650	30,783	30,783	30,783	30,783
Saugus Formation	10,290	10,690	10,690	11,090	11,090
<b>Total Groundwater</b>	<b>39,940</b>	<b>41,473</b>	<b>41,473</b>	<b>41,873</b>	<b>41,873</b>
<b>Recycled Water</b>					
Recycled Water Existing <sup>(b)</sup>	450	450	450	450	450
Recycled Water New Drop or Future	1,515	2,293	3,067	3,886	4,724
<b>Total Recycled</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>5,174</b>
<b>Imported Water</b>					
State Water Project <sup>(c)</sup>	45,696	43,792	41,888	40,936	40,936
Flexible Storage Accounts <sup>(d)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista-Rosedale	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Nickel Water - Newhall Land <sup>(e)</sup>	-	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,607
Yuba Accord Water <sup>(f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Imported</b>	<b>56,696</b>	<b>56,399</b>	<b>54,495</b>	<b>53,543</b>	<b>53,543</b>
<b>Banking and Exchange Programs<sup>(g)</sup></b>					
Rosedale Rio-Bravo Bank <sup>(g)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Semitropic Bank <sup>(g)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Semitropic – Newhall Land Bank <sup>(g)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange Balances	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Bank/Exchange</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>98,601</b>	<b>100,615</b>	<b>99,485</b>	<b>99,752</b>	<b>100,590</b>
<b>Total Passive Conservation Demands<sup>(h)</sup></b>	<b>64,025</b>	<b>69,077</b>	<b>70,206</b>	<b>71,913</b>	<b>73,775</b>

Notes:

(a) Groundwater supplies represent the quantity of groundwater available to be pumped according to the GTIP schedule and associated GSP basin operating plan.

(b) Existing Recycled Water is based on current average annual use.

(c) SWP supplies are based on average deliveries from DWR's 2025 Draft DCR (48% - 43% at buildout due to climate change).

(d) Supplies not needed in average years.

(e) Existing Newhall Land supply committed under approved Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Water is available from 2025 -2034 to meet supply shortfalls associated with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Assumed to be transferred to SCV Water once Newhall Ranch development is completed around 2035.

(f) Supply available for purchase every year, however, shown is amount available in dry periods, after delivery losses. This supply would typically be used only during dry years and is available through 2050.

(g) Supplies not needed in average years.

(h) For completeness, LACWWD36 sales are included in demands.

### 7.2.3.1.2 Under SWP 95% Level of Concern Scenario

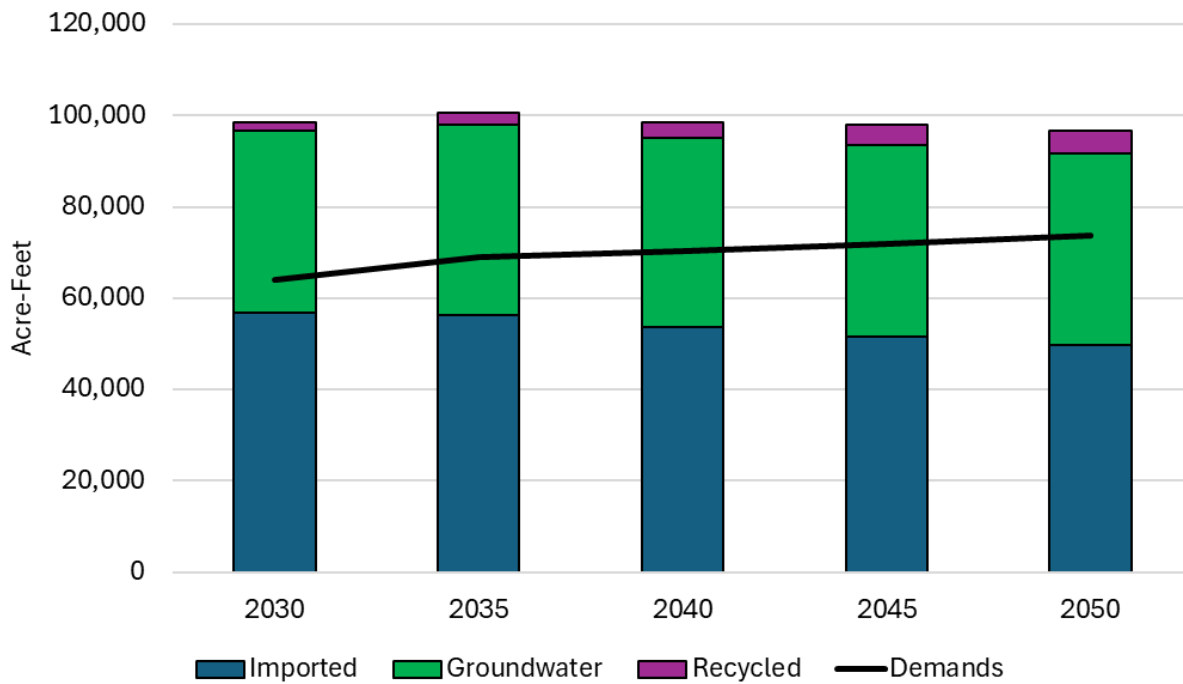
To evaluate potential impacts associated with more severe climate change conditions, SCV Water evaluated a sensitivity scenario using DWR's 2043 95th LOC assumptions for SWP reliability. Under this scenario, projected long-term SWP supply availability decreases to approximately 37,128 AFY by 2045 and 2050, or approximately 39 percent of Table A allocation.

For purposes of this sensitivity analysis, all other supply and demand assumptions were generally held constant, including groundwater production assumptions under the GSP Basin Operating Plan, recycled water implementation schedules, and projected future demands. As shown in **Figure 7-3** and **Table 7-5**, projected total supplies under the 95th LOC scenario continue to exceed projected Normal Year Passive Conservation demands throughout the UWMP planning horizon. However, compared to the baseline 50th LOC scenario, the reduced SWP reliability under the 95th LOC scenario decreases overall operational surplus capacity and limits operational flexibility within the broader supply portfolio.

This analysis demonstrates the importance of maintaining a dynamic and diversified water supply portfolio capable of adapting to changing hydrologic and operational conditions. SCV Water's reliability framework incorporates operational flexibility through adaptive groundwater operations, phased treatment implementation projects under the GTIP, recycled water expansion, imported water management strategies, storage and banking programs, and water use efficiency measures.

While the 95th LOC scenario indicates that projected supplies remain sufficient to meet projected Normal Year Passive Conservation demands, the analysis also highlights the increasing importance of continued investment in operational flexibility, supply diversification, groundwater resiliency, storage management, and adaptive planning strategies under increasing climate uncertainty. Additional details regarding the 95% LOC climate change sensitivity analysis and associated reliability evaluation are provided in **Appendix P**.

**Figure 7-3: SCV Water Regional Service Area - Normal Year Projected Supplies vs Passive Conservation Demands (Potable and Non-Potable) – (SWP 95% LOC)**



**Table 7-5: Normal Year Supplies – SWP 95% LOC**

Supplies (AFY)	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>Groundwater<sup>(a)</sup></b>					
Alluvial Aquifer	29,650	30,783	30,783	30,783	30,783
Saugus Formation	10,290	10,690	10,690	11,090	11,090
<b>Total Groundwater</b>	<b>39,940</b>	<b>41,473</b>	<b>41,473</b>	<b>41,873</b>	<b>41,873</b>
<b>Recycled Water</b>					
Recycled Water Existing <sup>(b)</sup>	450	450	450	450	450
Recycled Water New Drop or Future	1,515	2,293	3,067	3,886	4,724
<b>Total Recycled</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>5,174</b>
<b>Imported Water</b>					
State Water Project <sup>(c)</sup>	45,696	43,792	40,936	39,032	37,128
Flexible Storage Accounts <sup>(d)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Buena Vista-Rosedale	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Nickel Water - Newhall Land <sup>(e)</sup>	-	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,607
Yuba Accord Water <sup>(f)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Imported</b>	<b>56,696</b>	<b>56,399</b>	<b>53,543</b>	<b>51,693</b>	<b>49,735</b>
<b>Banking and Exchange Programs<sup>(g)</sup></b>					
Rosedale Rio-Bravo Bank <sup>(g)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Semitropic Bank <sup>(g)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Semitropic – Newhall Land Bank <sup>(g)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-

Supplies (AFY)	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Exchange Balances	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Bank/Exchange</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>98,601</b>	<b>100,615</b>	<b>98,533</b>	<b>97,848</b>	<b>96,782</b>
<b>Total Passive Conservation Demands <sup>(h)</sup></b>	<b>64,025</b>	<b>69,077</b>	<b>70,206</b>	<b>71,913</b>	<b>73,775</b>

Notes:

- (a) Groundwater supplies represent the quantity of groundwater available to be pumped according to the GTIP schedule and associated GSP basin operating plan.
- (b) Existing Recycled Water is based on current average annual use.
- (c) SWP supplies are based on average deliveries from DWR's 2025 Draft DCR (48% - 43% at buildout due to climate change).
- (d) Supplies not needed in average years.
- (e) Existing Newhall Land supply committed under approved Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Water is available from 2025 -2034 to meet supply shortfalls associated with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Assumed to be transferred to SCV Water once Newhall Ranch development is completed around 2035.
- (f) Supply available for purchase every year, however, shown is amount available in dry periods, after delivery losses. This supply would typically be used only during dry years and is available through 2050.
- (g) Supplies not needed in average years.
- (h) For completeness, LACWWD36 sales are included in demands.

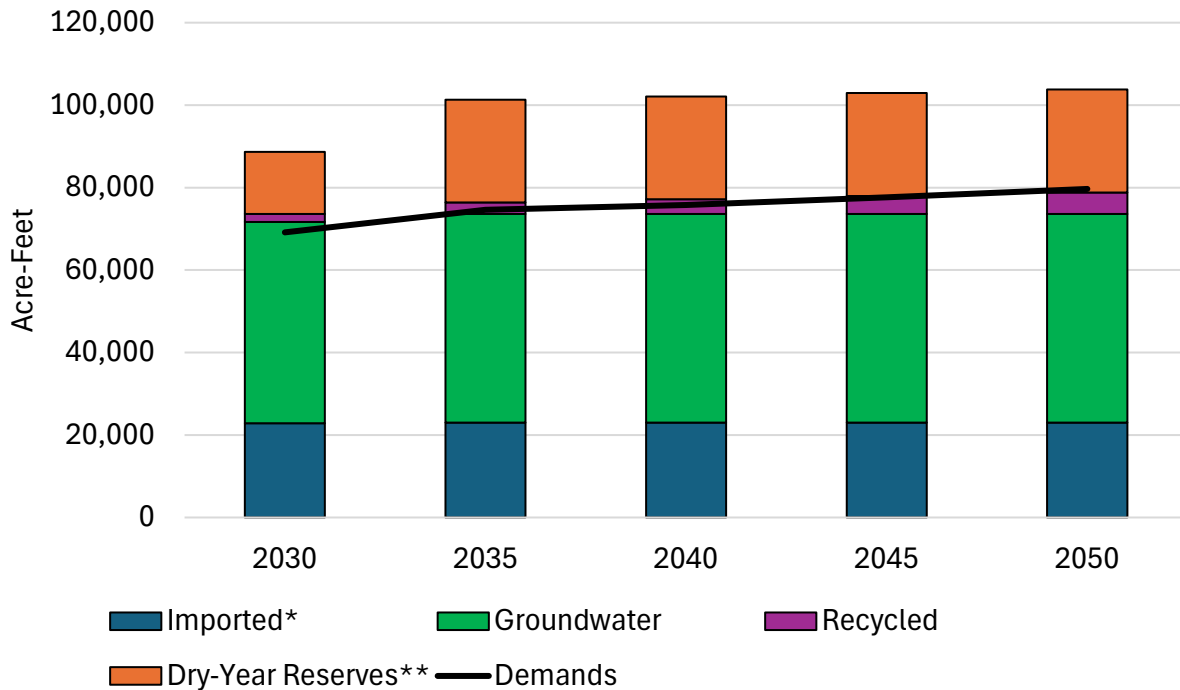
### 7.2.3.2 Single Dry

**Figure 7-4** illustrates projected total supply and projected demand under Single Dry Year conditions for the 2030–2050 planning horizon. Under this scenario, demand reflects an 8 percent increase above baseline to account for weather-driven variability. At the same time, imported water from the SWP is reduced to a 5 percent allocation.

As shown in **Figure 7-4**, the reduction in imported supply is offset through increased groundwater production within GSP limits and activation of dry-year reserve programs, including Flexible Storage Accounts, Yuba Accord water, Rosedale Banking, Semitropic Banking, and the NLF Semitropic Banking. Firm contractual storage supplies remain available and are included in the imported category.

Although the reliability margin is narrower than under Normal Year conditions, total projected supplies remain above projected **Passive Conservation** demands across the planning horizon. This confirms that SCV Water maintains sufficient supply capacity to meet demands during a critically constrained single dry year without exceeding groundwater sustainability thresholds.

**Figure 7-4: SCV Water Regional Service Area Single Dry Year Projected Supplies vs Passive Conservation Demands (Potable and Non-Potable)**



Notes: \*Imported Water includes contractual transfer amounts. \*\* Dry-Year Reserves include Flexible Storage, Yuba Accord, Rosedale Banking, Semitropic Banking, NLF Semitropic Banking

Demands include 100% of LACWWD 36's projected demand.

### 7.2.3.3 Multiple Dry Year

**Table 7-6** presents projected total supply and projected demand under Multiple Dry Year conditions for the 2030–2050 planning horizon. Under this scenario, demand reflects a 5.2 percent increase above baseline to account for sustained weather impacts during prolonged drought conditions.

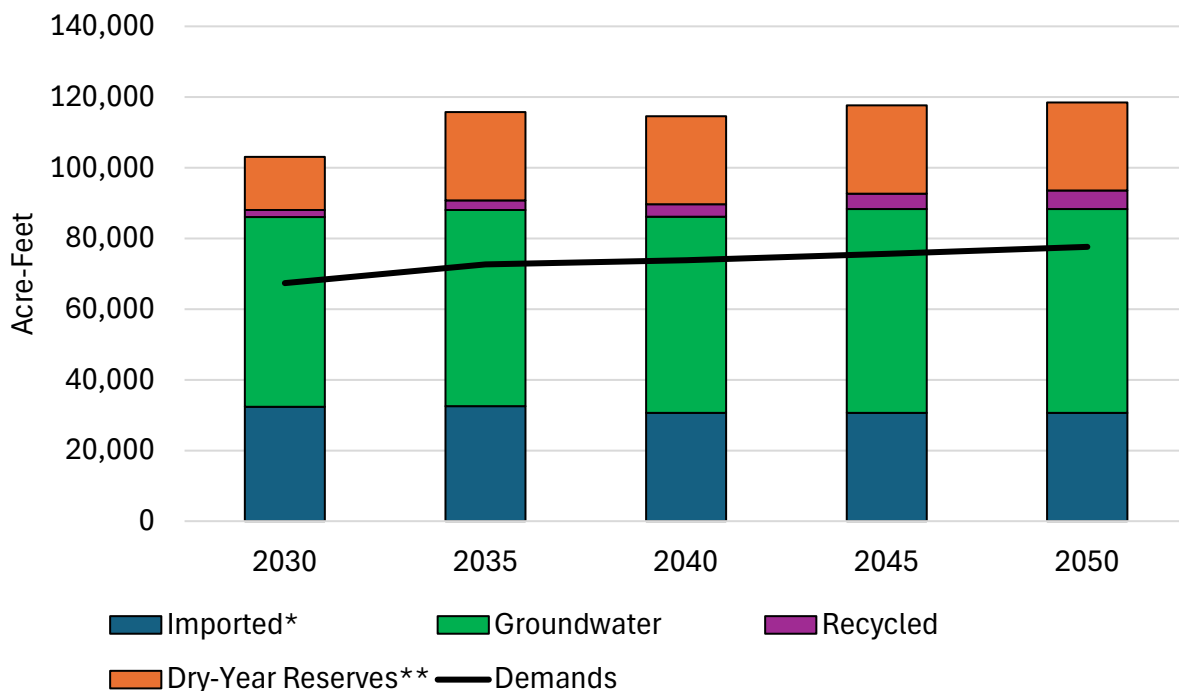
As shown in **Figure 7-5**, imported water from the SWP remains reduced under the multi-year drought allocation assumptions. However, the supply portfolio adjusts through sustained activation of groundwater production and full deployment of drought-response reserves. Groundwater production increases relative to Normal conditions while remaining within GSP sustainability limits, with a greater proportion supplied from the Saugus Formation in later planning years. Dry-year reserve programs — including Flexible Storage Accounts, Yuba Accord water, Rosedale Banking, Semitropic Banking, and NLF Semitropic Banking — remain active throughout the multi-year period.

Despite sustained hydrologic stress, **Figure 7-5** demonstrates that total available supply exceeds projected demand across the planning horizon. The reliability margin remains positive in each planning increment,

supported by conjunctive groundwater operations, firm contractual transfer supplies, and continued access to banking and exchange programs.

This assessment confirms that SCV Water maintains sufficient supply capacity to meet projected **Passive Conservation** demands during an extended multi-year drought while operating within groundwater sustainability requirements and contractual banking recovery limitations.

**Figure 7-5: SCV Water Regional Service Area Multiple Dry Year Projected Supplies vs **Passive Conservation** Demands (Potable and Non-Potable)**



Notes: \*Imported Water includes contractual transfer amounts. \*\* Dry-Year Reserves include Flexible Storage, Yuba Accord, Rosedale Banking, Semitropic Banking, NLF Semitropic Banking

Demands include 100% of LACWWD 36's projected demand.

#### 7.2.3.4 Conclusion of Supplies Compared to Demands

**Table 7-6** summarizes the quantitative results underlying **Figures 7-2** through **7-5** and confirms that projected total supplies exceed projected **Passive Conservation** demands under Normal, Single Dry Year, and Multiple Dry Year conditions for each planning increment from 2030 through 2050. Under Normal Year conditions (**50% SWP LOC**), the surplus ranges from 34,500 AF in 2030 to 26,800 AF in 2050. Under Single Dry Year conditions, despite reduced imported supplies and higher weather-driven demands, the surplus remains positive, ranging from 19,500 to 24,100 AF across the planning horizon. Under Multiple Dry Year conditions, sustained activation of groundwater and drought-response reserves results in surpluses ranging from 35,700 to 41,900 AF. These results demonstrate that SCV Water maintains sufficient supply reliability

across all required WSRA year-types. In addition, the positive surplus in all scenarios tested acts as an additional buffer against other unknown uncertainties or operational challenges within all supply types.

**Table 7-6: Supply and Demand Comparison**

<b>Normal, Single and Multiple Dry Year Supply Passive Conservation Demand Comparison (AF)</b>					
<b>DWR Table 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4</b>					
<b>Normal Year</b>					
	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2050</b>
<b>Total Supply</b>	98,601	100,615	99,485	99,752	100,590
<b>Total Passive Conservation Demands</b>	64,025	69,077	70,206	71,913	73,775
<b>Difference</b>	34,576	31,538	29,279	27,839	26,815
<b>Single Dry Year</b>					
<b>Total Supplies</b>	88,648	101,330	102,104	102,923	103,761
<b>Total Passive Conservation Demands</b>	69,147	74,603	75,822	77,666	79,677
<b>Difference</b>	19,501	26,727	26,282	25,257	24,084
<b>Multiple Dry Year</b>					
<b>Total Supplies</b>	103,052	115,734	114,604	117,632	118,470
<b>Total Passive Conservation Demands</b>	67,354	72,669	73,857	75,652	77,611
<b>Difference</b>	35,698	43,065	40,747	41,980	40,859

**Table 7-7** presents the detailed year-by-year supply and demand comparison for the Multiple Dry Year condition, consistent with CWC Section 10635(a). The table reflects the modeled sequence of supply availability and demand over five-consecutive-year drought period for each planning increment from 2030 through 2050. As shown, total supplies exceed projected demands in each year of the modeled drought sequence. While supply levels fluctuate between the first and third drought years due to the historic allocation pattern applied to imported water, the activation of groundwater production and drought-response reserves maintains a positive surplus throughout the five-year period. These results demonstrate that SCV Water’s diversified supply portfolio provides sufficient resilience to meet projected demands during sustained multi-year drought conditions.

**Table 7-7: Breakdown of Multiple Dry Year Supplies vs Passive Conservation Demands**

<b>DWR Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Passive Conservation Demand Comparison CWC Section 10635(a)</b>						
		<b>2030 (AF)</b>	<b>2035 (AF)</b>	<b>2040 (AF)</b>	<b>2045 (AF)</b>	<b>2050 (AF)</b>
<b>First year</b>	Supply totals	94,484	107,166	107,940	110,968	111,806
	<span style="color: red;">Passive Conservation</span> Demand totals	67,354	72,669	73,857	75,652	77,611
	<b>Surplus/ (shortfall)</b>	27,130	34,497	34,083	35,316	34,195
<b>Second year</b>	Supply totals	121,140	133,822	134,596	137,624	138,462
	<span style="color: red;">Passive Conservation</span> Demand totals	67,354	72,669	73,857	75,652	77,611
	<b>Surplus/ (shortfall)</b>	53,786	61,153	60,739	61,972	60,851
<b>Third year</b>	Supply totals	91,628	104,310	105,084	108,112	108,950
	<span style="color: red;">Passive Conservation</span> Demand totals	67,354	72,669	73,857	75,652	77,611
	<b>Surplus/ (shortfall)</b>	24,274	31,641	31,227	32,460	31,339
<b>Fourth year</b>	Supply totals	99,244	111,926	112,700	115,728	116,566
	Demand totals	67,354	72,669	73,857	75,652	77,611
	<b>Surplus/ (shortfall)</b>	31,890	39,257	38,843	40,076	38,955
<b>Fifth year</b>	Supply totals	106,860	119,542	120,316	123,344	124,182
	<span style="color: red;">Passive Conservation</span> Demand totals	67,354	72,669	73,857	75,652	77,611
	<b>Surplus/ (shortfall)</b>	39,506	46,873	46,459	47,692	46,571
<b>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.</b>						

#### **7.2.4 WSRA Description of Management Tools and Options**

Consistent with CWC Section 10620(f), SCV Water employs a diversified portfolio of water management tools and operational strategies designed to maximize local resources and reduce long-term reliance on imported water supplies. **Figure 7-6** highlights these strategies. These tools are integrated into both long-term planning and short-term operational decision-making to enhance supply resilience under a range of hydrologic conditions.

A key component is SCV Water's conjunctive use strategy. Under this approach, imported SWP supplies are used preferentially during wetter periods to allow recovery and recharge of the Basin. During dry periods, groundwater production increases within the limits established under the 2022 GSP. This operational balancing approach preserves basin storage, supports long-term sustainability under SGMA, and reduces vulnerability to single-source supply disruptions.

SCV Water is also actively developing and expanding non-potable recycled water distribution pathways to expand usage of recycled water supplies. Recycled water produced from the Valencia WRP and Vista Canyon Water Factory offsets potable demands for irrigation and other non-potable uses. By expanding recycled water distribution and beneficial use, SCV Water reduces the need for imported potable water to serve irrigation demands.

Groundwater banking and exchange programs further enhance local reliability and minimize dependence on imported water. Firm contractual transfer agreements, such as BVERRB and Nickel Water - NLF, provide consistent annual supply contributions independent of current-year hydrology. In addition, dry-year reserve programs, including Rosedale Banking, Semitropic Banking, NLF Semitropic Banking, Flexible Storage Accounts, and Yuba Accord water, provide operational flexibility during drought conditions. Banking programs allow SCV Water to strategically store imported water during favorable hydrologic periods and recover it during shortages, reducing the need for emergency imported purchases.

Water use efficiency and conservation programs also play a central role in minimizing imported water demand. Through implementation of the WUE Strategic Plan, SCV Water promotes indoor and outdoor efficiency, leak detection, water loss reduction, and compliance with statewide UWUO. These efforts reduce long-term per capita demand growth and dampen peak seasonal demand pressures.

Infrastructure investments further support reliability and local resource optimization. Improvements to well capacity, treatment systems, distribution inerties, and storage facilities increase operational flexibility and allow SCV Water to shift between sources as hydrologic conditions warrant. Ongoing evaluation of potable reuse and groundwater augmentation opportunities also supports long-term diversification.

**Figure 7-6: SCV Water’s Strategy for Maximizing Local Resources**



Together, these management tools—conjunctive groundwater operations, recycled water expansion, contractual transfers, banking and exchanges, WUE programs, and infrastructure optimization—form a comprehensive strategy to maximize local resources and minimize reliance on imported supplies while maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements and long-term basin sustainability goals.

### 7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

In accordance with CWC Sections 10612 and 10635(b), SCV Water prepared a DRA planning scenario evaluating the risk to water service reliability should a five-consecutive-year drought occur beginning in 2026. The DRA examines supply availability, projected **Passive Conservation** demands, and operational constraints over the period 2026–2030 and informs development of demand management measures and supply programs included in this UWMP. Detailed modeling assumptions and scenario documentation are provided in **Appendix G**.

#### 7.3.1 DRA Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

The DRA utilizes the same hydrologic and operational framework applied in the Multiple Dry Year WSRA. The drought is modeled using the worst five-year hydrologic sequence in the 100-year SWP record (1929–1933), consistent with the methodology described in Section 7.2. Supply assumptions incorporate:

- SWP allocation base on the historic sequence
  - Year 1 - 1929: 6% SWP Allocation
  - Year 2 - 1930: 34% SWP Allocation
  - Year 3 - 1931: 3% SWP Allocation

- Year 4 - 1932: 11% SWP Allocation
- Year 5 - 1933: 19% SWP Allocation
- Groundwater production managed according to sustainable management criteria established in the 2022 GSP
- Activation of contractual storage and banking programs consistent with recovery limits
- Recycled water availability based on projected wastewater flows
- Known water quality constraints affecting treatment or well availability

Demand projections for the 2026–2030 DRA are based on the demand forecast described in Chapter 4 and adjusted using year-specific weather multipliers derived from observed demand responses during the recent 2013-2017 California drought. These multipliers reflect the influence of elevated temperatures, increased ETo, and higher outdoor irrigation demand during severe drought conditions. Applying year-specific adjustment factors rather than a uniform escalation allows the analysis to capture the variability in demand response observed during most recent drought conditions.

Rather than applying a single percentage increase across all years, SCV Water applied annual demand adjustment factors that reflect observed weather variability during severe drought conditions. The following demand multipliers were used for the modeled five-consecutive-year drought sequence:

- Year 1 - 2013: 1.0606
- Year 2 - 2014: 1.0688
- Year 3 - 2015: 1.0320
- Year 4 - 2016: 1.0339
- Year 5 - 2017: 1.0647

These factors increase demand projections to reflect elevated temperatures, increased ETo, and outdoor irrigation demand associated with drought-year weather conditions.

By applying year-specific adjustment factors rather than a uniform escalation, the DRA captures interannual variability in demand response during sustained drought, consistent with the historic hydrologic sequence used for supply modeling.

### **7.3.2 DRA Individual Water Source Reliability**

The DRA evaluates the expected quantity and reliability of each supply source over the five-consecutive-year drought period beginning in 2026. The drought sequence applied in the DRA is consistent with the WSRA Multiple Dry Year analysis. Therefore, the DRA driest five-consecutive-year sequence is aligned with the WSRA five-consecutive-year drought scenario.

#### **7.3.2.1 SWP**

During the 2026–2030 drought period, SWP allocations are assumed to follow the historic drought sequence applied in the WSRA as described in section 7.3.1. Imported supply availability is significantly reduced relative to Normal conditions and remains the most hydrologically sensitive source in the portfolio.

SWP reliability under drought conditions is subject to:

- Northern California precipitation variability
- Delta conveyance and regulatory constraints

- Climate-adjusted delivery capability projections
- Current storage levels

Uncertainty in SWP allocations remains high relative to other sources. However, conservative allocation assumptions consistent with DWR modeling have been applied.

In addition to the projected SWP allocation, the DRA assumes that approximately 10,500 AF of SWP Carryover Supply may be available in 2026. SWP carryover supplies represent Article 56 water stored by SCV Water from prior SWP allocations and carried forward into the subsequent year. The assumed carryover volume reflects the amount available to SCV Water at the end of the 2025 water year as described in Chapter 6.

### **7.3.2.2 Groundwater**

*Alluvial Aquifer:* Under sustained drought conditions, due to low rainfall, recharge to the Alluvial Aquifer is reduced. Groundwater production is increased relative to Normal conditions but remains within the groundwater pumping scenarios evaluated in the 2022 GSP. Reliability of the Alluvial Aquifer under drought conditions is considered moderate and subject to recharge variability; however, modeling demonstrates no chronic decline in groundwater levels under the assumed drought sequence.

*Saugus Formation:* The Saugus Formation provides increased opportunities for groundwater production under drought conditions, particularly as additional well capacity (including Saugus Wells 5 and 6) is not yet incorporated into the portfolio until after 2035. Saugus 3 and 4 assumes capacity starting in 2027. Reliability is higher under drought conditions due to operational flexibility and deeper storage availability. Planned groundwater production is consistent with the GSP planned production.

### **7.3.2.3 Recycled Water**

Recycled water availability is largely independent of precipitation and Delta export conditions. During the 2026–2030 drought sequence, recycled water is assumed to remain stable relative to baseline projections. Minor reductions may occur if conservation reduces wastewater flows, but these are not projected to materially affect availability.

### **7.3.2.4 Firm Contractual Transfer Supplies**

Firm contractual supplies, including BVERRB, provide consistent annual quantities during the drought sequence. These supplies are not directly dependent on annual hydrology and are considered highly reliable within contractual and physical delivery limits. Nickel Water is not considered in this analysis because it is not available until 2035.

### **7.3.2.5 Banking and Storage Programs (Drought-Activated Supplies)**

The following sources are assumed to be activated during drought conditions and are therefore characterized as shortage-mitigation supplies. These supplies are not relied upon during Normal conditions but are deployed during drought to offset imported water reductions. Their reliability is subject to:

- Stored balance availability
- Contractual recovery limits
- Physical conveyance capacity

**Table 7-8** summarizes the groundwater banking and flexible storage supplies assumed available for the five-consecutive-year drought period beginning in 2026. The table identifies the stored balances entering the drought period and the annual maximum allowable recovery volumes used in the DRA. These recovery limits reflect contractual terms, physical conveyance constraints, and operational assumptions applied in the WSRA and DRA modeling. Together, these programs represent the primary drought-response reserves that supplement local groundwater and reduced imported supplies during sustained dry conditions.

SCV Water’s flexible storage account is located in Castaic Lake. This supply is utilized to help meet peak summer demands if needed when other supply deliveries are constrained during the summer months. This supply can be used to help offset some of those constraints when needed. Once these supplies are used, SCV Water can utilize other supplies to refill flexible storage during later months of the year, making sure that emergency supply is always available for use when needed.

**Table 7-8: End of Year Balances for Storage Programs (2025)**

Banking / Flexible Storage Program	Current Storage Amount at End of 2025 (AF)	Annual Maximum Allowable Recovery During 2026–2030 (AFY)
Rosedale Banking	98,000	20,000 (10,000 AFY Firm assumed in DRA)
Semitropic Banking	38,540	5,000
NLF Semitropic Banking	0	0 (not assumed available until 2035)
Yuba Accord Water	N/A (dry-year transfer, not stored balance)	1,000
Flexible Storage Accounts	6,060	6,060

Notes: Annual maximum allowable recovery values reflect the dry-year supplies assumed for the DRA five-consecutive-year drought period beginning in 2026. NLF Semitropic Banking is assumed to begin providing supply in 2035 to meet water demand associated with the buildout of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan in accordance with the Specific Plan EIR after sufficient stored water is accumulated; therefore it is not assumed available during the 2026–2030 DRA period. Yuba Accord water is a dry-year supply transfer and is not represented as a stored groundwater bank balance. Flexible Storage availability reflects the Ventura lease terms assumed for the DRA period.

### 7.3.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

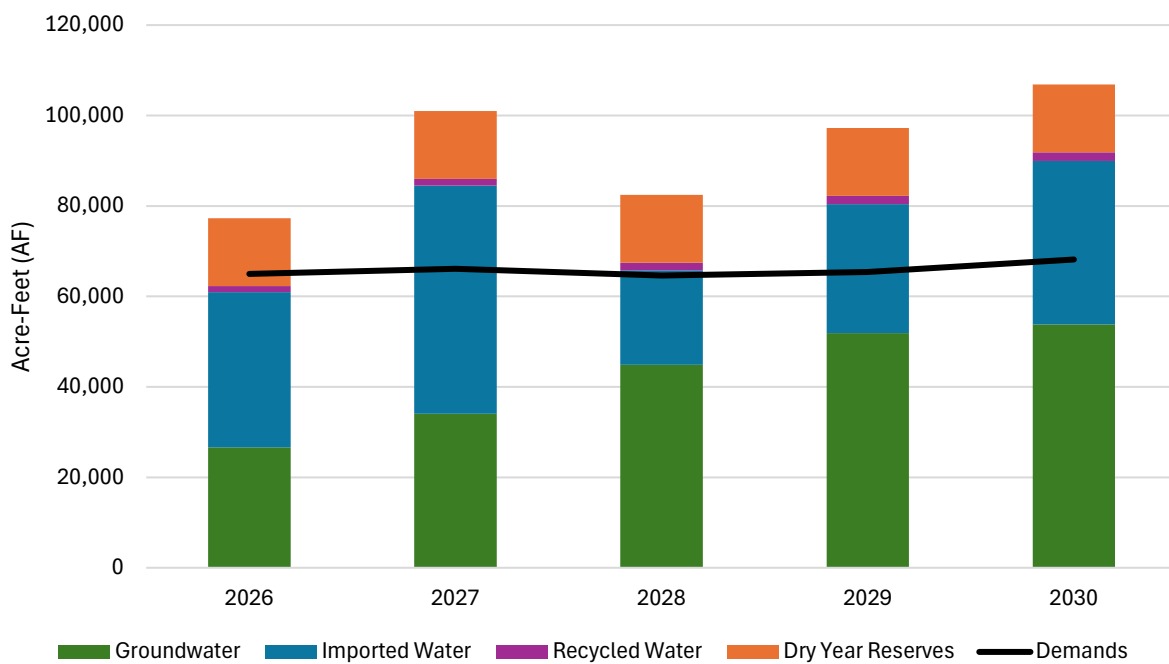
**Figure 7-7** graphically presents the results of the five-year DRA for the modeled 2026–2030 drought period. The stacked bars represent total available supplies by source, including groundwater, imported water, recycled water, and dry-year reserves. The black line represents projected drought-adjusted demand for each year of the modeled sequence.

As illustrated in **Figure 7-7**, total available supply remains above projected demand in each year of the five-year drought period. While imported water availability varies across the drought sequence consistent with the historic allocation pattern applied, groundwater production and activation of drought-response reserves adjust accordingly to maintain reliability. Groundwater production increases during the later years of the drought period, reflecting operational flexibility within SGMA limits, and dry-year reserves remain available to offset reductions in imported supplies.

The figure demonstrates that the supply portfolio responds dynamically to sustained drought conditions. Variability in imported supplies is balanced by increased local production and stored water recovery, resulting in a consistently positive supply margin throughout the modeled period.

Together, **Table 7-9** and **Figure 7-7** confirm that SCV Water maintains adequate supply reliability under the five-consecutive-year drought scenario beginning in 2026. The diversified water portfolio provides resilience under sustained hydrologic stress without requiring additional emergency measures beyond those already incorporated into the modeled drought-response framework.

**Figure 7-7: 2025 UWMP DRA Supplies vs Demand with Passive Conservation Analysis for 2026-2030**



**Table 7-9: 5 Year Drought Risk Assessment**

<b>DWR Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment</b>					
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Existing Supplies</b>					
<b>Existing Groundwater<sup>(a)</sup></b>					
Alluvial Aquifer	15,250	16,300	18,800	25,700	27,600
Saugus Formation	11,400	17,780	26,060	26,185	26,185
<b>Total Groundwater</b>	<b>26,650</b>	<b>34,080</b>	<b>44,860</b>	<b>51,885</b>	<b>53,785</b>
<b>Recycled Water</b>					
Recycled Water Existing <sup>(b)</sup>	450	450	450	450	450
Recycled Water New Drop or Future	880	1,040	1,199	1,357	1,515
<b>Total Recycled</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,965</b>

<b>DWR Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment</b>					
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>Imported Water</b>					
State Water Project <sup>(c)</sup>	5,438	32,540	2,523	10,781	17,892
State Water Project Carryover Supply <sup>(d)</sup>	10,500	0	0	0	0
Flexible Storage Accounts <sup>(e)</sup>	6,060	6,060	6,060	6,060	6,060
BVRRB	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Nickel Water - NLF <sup>(f)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Yuba Accord Water <sup>(g)</sup>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Total Imported</b>	<b>33,998</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>20,583</b>	<b>28,841</b>	<b>35,952</b>
<b>Existing Banking and Exchange Programs</b>					
Rosedale Banking <sup>(h)</sup>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Semitropic Banking <sup>(h)</sup>	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
NLF Semitropic Banking <sup>(h)(i)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Programs <sup>(j)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bank/Exchange</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>76,978</b>	<b>101,170</b>	<b>82,092</b>	<b>97,533</b>	<b>106,658</b>
<b>Passive Conservation Demands<sup>(k) (l)</sup></b>	<b>64,971</b>	<b>66,099</b>	<b>64,622</b>	<b>65,406</b>	<b>68,167</b>

Notes:

- (a) Existing groundwater supplies represent the quantity of groundwater available to be pumped with existing wells and planned recovery wells increasing available capacity from 2026-2030.
- (b) Existing recycled water is current average annual use.
- (c) SWP supplies assume 1929-1933 hydrology (driest consecutive five years on record) from 2026-2030. Reference from DWR's Draft DCR.
- (d) SWP carryover (Article 56) supplies are actual total for SCV Water in 2025.
- (e) Includes both SCV Water and Ventura County entities flexible storage accounts.
- (f) Existing NLF supply committed under approved Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Water is available from 2021 -2034 to meet supply shortfalls if needed associated with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan. Assumed to be transferred to SCV Water once Newhall Ranch development is completed around 2035 to meet water demands associated with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan.
- (g) Supply shown is average amount available in dry periods, after delivery losses. This supply would typically be used only during dry years and is available through 2030.
- (h) Supplies shown are annual amounts that can be withdrawn using existing firm withdrawal capacity and would typically be used only during dry years.
- (i) Existing NLF supply. Assumed to be transferred to SCV Water during Newhall Ranch development by 2035 to meet water demands associated with the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan.
- (j) Recoverable exchange supplies are not assumed to be available as annual return balances are dependent on partner agencies operating circumstances.
- (k) For completeness, LACWWD36 sales are included in demands and supplies.
- (l) Demands are weather-adjusted for dry 2013-2017 hydrology.

## 8. PREPARING FOR WATER SHORTAGES

### *CWC Section 10632(a)*

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

### *CWC Section 10632(a)(2)*

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

### *CWC Section 10632.1.*

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

### *CWC Section 10632(a)(3)*

*(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events. (B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.*

### *CWC Section 10632 (a)(4)*

*Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following: (A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions. (B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages. (C) Locally appropriate operational changes. (D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated*

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

*CWC Section 10632.2*

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

*CWC Section 10632.5.(a)*

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

*CWC Section 10632 (a)(6)*

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

*CWC Section 10632 (a)(7)*

*(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions. (B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. [see below] (C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code. CWC Section Division 1, Section 350 Declaration of water shortage emergency condition. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.*

*CWC Section 10632(a)(8)*

*A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following: (A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4). (B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated*

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*shortage response actions described in paragraph (4). (C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1. [retail urban suppliers only]*

*CWC Section 10632(a)(9)*

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

*CWC Section 10632 (a)(10)*

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

*CWC Section 10632 (b)*

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

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced in several ways, including multi-year drought conditions or catastrophic events. SCV Water has prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that outlines SCV Water's action plan for a drought-related water supply shortage or a catastrophic shortage and specifies opportunities to reduce demand and augment supplies under such conditions. The WSCP referred to in this Plan was adopted in 2021 as a stand-alone document which can be found here: [Water Shortage Contingency Plan | Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency](#). After adoption of the WSCP in 2021, it was provided to the city and county within 30 days after adoption. No changes to the WSCP were made, therefore, this chapter will summarize the adopted WSCP to meet the UWMP reporting requirements. This section of the Plan provides additional detail on how SCV Water has planned to respond to various potential catastrophic interruptions, including regional power outages.

## **8.1 Potential for Catastrophic Interruption**

### **8.1.1 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation**

The Santa Clarita Valley is located approximately 20 miles southwest of the San Andreas Fault, which traverses approximately 750 miles through California. A major earthquake along this portion of the San Andreas Fault could affect water supplies available to the Santa Clarita Valley. The California Geological Survey has stated that two of the aqueduct systems that import water to southern California (including the California Aqueduct which conveys SWP water) could be ruptured by displacement on the San Andreas Fault. The situation could be further complicated by physical damage to pumping equipment and local loss of electrical power.

DWR has an Aqueduct Outage Plan for restoring the California Aqueduct to service should a major break occur, which it estimates could take approximately four months to repair. Limitations on supplies of groundwater and/or imported water for an extended period, due to power outages and/or equipment damage, could result in severe water shortages until the supplies could be restored.

Water storage within SCV Water’s service area totals approximately 190 MG (approximately 585 AF) of water in storage tanks, which can be gravity fed to SCV Water businesses and residences, even if there is a power outage. The public would be asked to reduce consumption to minimum health and safety levels, extending the supply to a minimum of seven days. This would provide sufficient time to restore a significant amount of groundwater production. After the groundwater supply is restored, pumping capacity could meet the reduced demand until such time that imported water supply was reestablished.

SCV Water’s sources are generally of good quality, and no insurmountable problems resulting from industrial or agricultural contamination are foreseen. If contamination did result from a toxic spill or similar accident, the contamination would be isolated and should not significantly impact the total water supply. In addition, such an event would be covered by SCV Water’s Emergency Response Plan.

Additional details regarding SWP seismic improvements and SCV Water’s seismic preparedness are included in WSCP Section 4.6 and the Seismic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Update in Appendix I.

### **8.1.2 Imported Water Supply Interruptions**

In addition to seismic risks, the SWP is subject to potential outage scenarios that could disrupt imported water deliveries. These scenarios include infrastructure failures, flood events, levee breaches in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, significant subsidence impacts, or damage to major conveyance facilities along the California Aqueduct. Such events could affect portions of the SWP system south of the Delta and, depending on severity and location, could temporarily reduce or interrupt deliveries to contractors.

The SWP was engineered with operational redundancy to mitigate these risks. The California Aqueduct is divided into hydraulic “pools,” allowing segments of the system to be isolated while maintaining operations elsewhere. In addition, major storage facilities south of the Delta, including San Luis Reservoir and terminal reservoirs such as Pyramid Lake and Castaic Lake, provide operational flexibility and emergency storage capacity. These facilities are designed to buffer short-term interruptions, support peak summer demands, and provide supply during periods when Delta exports are limited.

SCV Water receives SWP deliveries through the West Branch of the California Aqueduct at Castaic Lake. The West Branch serves a limited number of contractors and includes Pyramid and Castaic Lakes as terminal reservoirs, which provide both regulatory and emergency storage. In combination with SWP storage at San Luis Reservoir and local storage within the SCV Water service area, these facilities provide multiple layers of supply buffering during short-term disruptions. Among the evaluated scenarios, a complete West Branch disruption presents the most significant risk to SCV Water because it directly affects imported deliveries to Castaic Lake.

Under a twelve-month West Branch outage scenario, SCV Water would rely on:

- Groundwater production from the Alluvial Aquifer and Saugus Formation
- Recycled water supplies (with assumed reductions due to conservation)
- Emergency and flexible storage in Pyramid and Castaic Lakes

The specific response to any outage would depend on the nature, extent, and duration of the event. SCV Water coordinates with DWR, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and other SWP contractors to assess system conditions and implement operational adjustments as needed. This layered approach to

storage, interconnection, and supply diversification is intended to reduce vulnerability to catastrophic imported water supply disruptions.

## 8.2 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

SCV Water adopted a WSCP in June 2021 in compliance with CWC Section 10632 and related provisions. The WSCP is incorporated by reference into this UWMP and is available on SCV Water's website. [SCV Water is adopting a revised WSCP in June 2026.](#)

### 8.2.1 Determining If There Is a Shortage

As further defined in the WSCP, there are key data inputs and methodology involved in identifying if a shortage will exist. As SCV Water plans for the current year, it evaluates several different scenarios for the current year, ranging from a 100% SWP Table A allocation down to a 5% SWP Table A allocation. In the lower allocation scenarios, the different supplies sources are distributed throughout the operating plan to preserve sufficient supplies for the following year, assuming the worst-case scenario, "Single Dry Year" with a 5% SWP Table A allocation. First, local groundwater supplies are assessed to determine available groundwater and to appropriately adjust imported water requirements under various dry-year scenarios for the Alluvial and Saugus groundwater supplies. Specifically, it assesses the available banked and flexible storage supplies. **Figure 8-1** goes through the evaluation process to determine if a shortage stage is required.

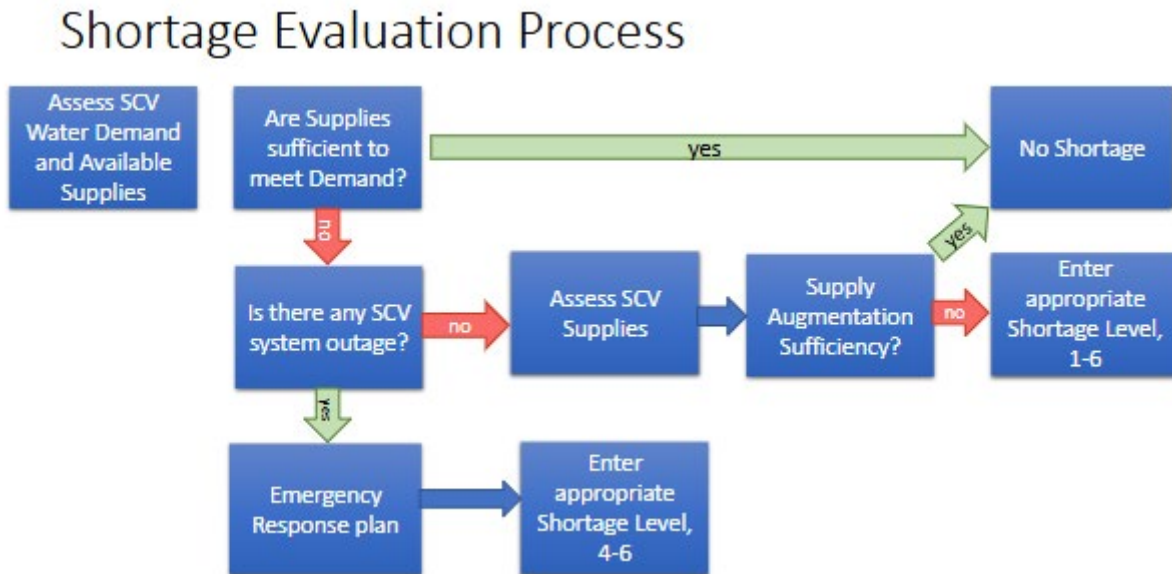
In accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(7)(C), SCV Water shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water service regarding the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Government Code Section 8558, when conditions warrant.

Such coordination may include:

- Notification of shortage conditions
- Communication of anticipated or implemented shortage response actions
- Discussion of emergency response implications
- Coordination of public messaging where appropriate

This coordination ensures alignment between water shortage declarations and broader local emergency management actions.

**Figure 8-1: Shortage Evaluation Process**



### 8.2.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

In accordance with CWC Sections 10632(a)(2) and 10632.1, SCV Water conducts an annual water supply and demand assessment. This assessment evaluates projected demand and available supply for the current year and one dry year (at minimum).

Each year, SCV Water follows a defined decision-making process that includes review of:

- Current year hydrologic conditions
- SWP allocation announcements
- Groundwater basin conditions
- Projected unconstrained demand considering weather and growth
- Infrastructure availability and operational constraints

The SCV Water Board of Directors is informed of assessment results, and appropriate shortage response levels are determined consistent with WSCP procedures. If a shortage is required, the Board of Directors will adopt a resolution for the shortage stage and response requirements.

Table 8-1 depicts the decision-making process of the annual assessment.

**Table 8-1: Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Decision-Making Process**

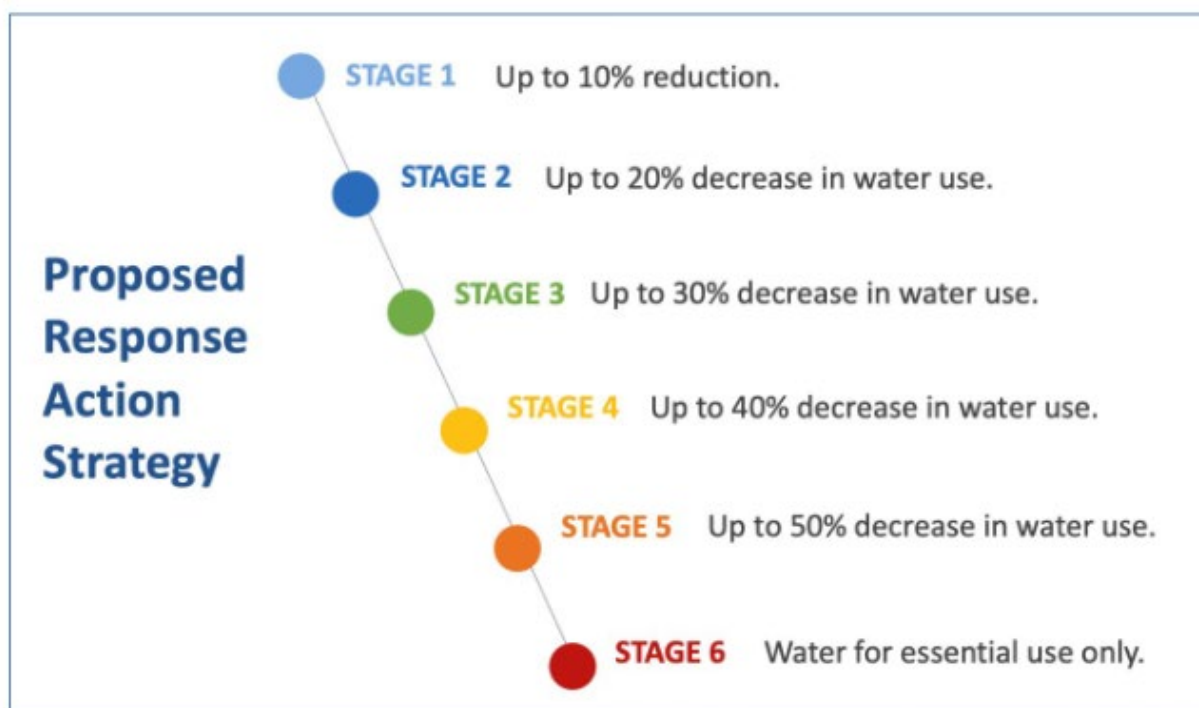
Month	Key Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Decision Points / Actions
<b>September</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare State Water Project (SWP) water order for upcoming year</li> <li>Track monthly water demands</li> <li>Monitor San Luis Reservoir storage levels and carryover supplies (SCV Water and other SWC)</li> <li>Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
<b>October</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track monthly water demands</li> <li>Monitor San Luis Reservoir storage and carryover levels</li> <li>Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
<b>November</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track monthly water demands</li> <li>Monitor San Luis Reservoir storage and carryover levels</li> <li>Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider early recovery from banking and exchange programs if low precipitation or limited carryover exists</li> <li>Review DWR outage schedules</li> </ul>
<b>December</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track monthly water demands</li> <li>Monitor San Luis Reservoir storage and carryover levels</li> <li>Monitor NOAA precipitation forecasts</li> <li>Receive initial SWP allocation</li> <li>Review DWR positional analysis (SWC Water Operations Committee)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare alternative operating plans</li> <li>Consider early recovery from banking and exchange programs if warranted</li> </ul>
<b>January</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review DWR positional analysis</li> <li>Update alternative operating plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider recovery from banking and exchange programs</li> <li>Investigate water purchases (transfers) if needed</li> </ul>
<b>February</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review DWR positional analysis</li> <li>Update alternative operating plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider implementation of recovery and water transfers if conditions warrant</li> </ul>
<b>March</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review DWR positional analysis</li> <li>Update alternative operating plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement recovery from banking/exchange programs as needed</li> <li>Seek approval of dry-year water transfers, if applicable</li> </ul>
<b>April</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review DWR positional analysis</li> <li>Update alternative operating plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement recovery actions as needed</li> <li>Seek approval of dry-year transfers, if applicable</li> </ul>
<b>January–June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report status of water supplies to the Water Resources and Watershed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board and Committee oversight of supply conditions and reliability</li> </ul>

Month	Key Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Decision Points / Actions
	Committee (monthly to bimonthly depending on conditions)	
<b>July–August</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment to DWR by July 1 (or within 14 days of final SWP allocation, whichever is later)</li> </ul>

### 8.2.3 Shortage Stages

SCV Water has developed response action stages that correspond to the DWR defined six standard water shortage levels (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition). SCV Water’s response actions are divided by stages in the Water Conservation and Supply Shortage Ordinance (WCWSO) to meet the severity of the impending shortage level shown in **Figure 8-2**.

**Figure 8-2: Six Standard Water Shortage Levels**



### 8.2.4 Supply Augmentation

During a water shortage, SCV Water will look to available supplies to help offset the required reduction. **Table 8-2** highlights SCV Water investments to secure dry-year yields through banking programs and transfers.

Key operational changes include expanded reliance on groundwater banking programs (Rosedale-Rio Bravo, Semitropic, and NLF banking), increased use of flexible storage (including carryover supplies and Castaic Lake flex storage), and incorporation of multiple transfer and exchange options such as State Water Contractor dry-year transfers and the Yuba Accord. Additionally, operational flexibility has been enhanced through increased use of the Saugus Formation groundwater wells and supplemental sources such as Nickel Water. Together, these actions allow SCV Water to dynamically respond to shortages by shifting between imported, stored, and local supplies, reducing reliance on any single source and improving SCV Water's ability to meet demands under a range of drought conditions.

**Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation**

<b>DWR Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C), and (E)</b>				
Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier <b>Drop down list</b>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
1-6	Stored Emergency Supply	Volume	Varies	Article 56C (Carryover supplies)
1-6	Stored Emergency Supply	Volume	10,000	Rosedale-Bravo Bank
1-6	Stored Emergency Supply	Volume	5,000	Semitropic Banking
1-6	Other Actions	Volume	Varies	Pump from Saugus Groundwater
1-6	Other Actions	Volume	1,000	Yuba Accord Water
1-6	Transfers	Volume	3,000	State Water Contractor Dry Year Transfer
1-6	Other Actions	Volume	1,607	Nickel Water
1-6	Stored Emergency Supply	Volume	4,950	NLF Semitropic Banking
1-6	Stored Emergency Supply	Volume	6,060	Flex Storage in Castaic Lake
<b>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.</b>				

### 8.2.5 Demand Reduction Actions

Described in more detail in the WSCP, tactics for shortage stages will expand as drought levels escalate. SCV Water will increase staffing capability, add more customer support, and provide a higher level of conservation program incentives and services as increased water shortage stages are declared.

At Stage Zero, a non-shortage level, programs and incentives will continue to be offered to customers at current levels. During this time, the goal will be to encourage and incentivize customers to create drought

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sustainable water use behaviors in advance of an emergency. The focus will be on turf replacement programs and customer education offerings.

Once a water shortage enters a specific Level, the taskforce will assemble to finalize the Response Plan for that Level and begin the implementation process for customer targeting and increased outreach.

For all shortage levels, SCV Water's priority is to leverage existing storage and water banking investments for supply augmentation. **Table 8-3** summarizes the response actions by shortage level. More detail is found in the WSCP and in the WCWSO (Ordinance 02).

At Level 1, the goal is up to a 10% water use reduction. The proposed plan is to target high use customers with inefficient water use profiles. Existing programs offered (see Chapter 9) would likely stay the same. Outreach will enforce the importance of water efficiency as a preparedness for heightened shortages and begin voluntary restrictions.

The goal for Level 2, or a moderate shortage is up to 20% reduction in water use. The proposed focus for Level 2 is to expand activity for irrigation equipment direct installation programs and ramp up outreach providing customers with understanding of what a Moderate Shortage is and asking everyone to do their part.

The goal for Level 3, or a significant shortage, is to achieve up to a 30% decrease in water use. Tactics for Level 3 may require incentive increases for landscape and irrigation rebates and direct installation programs, expansion in outreach to customers so there's an understanding of what a significant shortage is as well as escalation of water waste prohibition and enforcement.

The goal for Level 4, or a critical shortage, is up to mandatory 40% decrease in water use. The Level 4 proposal is for SCV Water to increase incentives for measures like sprinkler nozzles and smart controllers, expand targeting to include mid-range water users, expand outreach so the community knows there is a critical shortage condition and expand water waste enforcement.

The goal for Level 5, or an emergency condition, is a mandatory 50% reduction in water use. Level 5 requires SCV Water to heighten the message of urgency and put forth a community call to action. Additionally, there will be an increase in implementation of emergency alerts and expanded news and social media outreach notifying customers of up to a 50% decrease in water use.

Level 6, or a catastrophic shortage, includes mandatory reductions greater than 50%. In this event, the SCV Water is likely to prioritize indoor and property leak detection services. It is proposed that all landscape and irrigation programs be suspended and SCV Water would implement messaging, announcing water for essential use only. SCV Water would conduct strict enforcement of water waste restrictions.

**Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions**

DWR Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <b>For Retail Suppliers Only</b> Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5%	Education	No
1	Other	Percentage	3%	Increased conservation program marketing	No
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Targeted Engagement	No
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Mandatory Prohibition	Yes
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5%	Education	No
2	Other	Percentage	4%	Increased conservation program marketing	No
2	Other	Percentage	10%	Targeted Engagement	No
2	Other	Percentage	3%	Mandatory Prohibition	Yes
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5%	Education about significant shortage	No
3	Other	Percentage	5%	Increased conservation program marketing - consider direct install	No
3	Other	Percentage	15%	Targeted Engagement - add mid-range users	No
3	Other	Percentage	5%	Mandatory Prohibition	Yes
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10%	Education about severe shortage	No
4	Other	Percentage	6%	Increased conservation program marketing - program incentives	No

<b>DWR Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)</b>					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <b>For Retail Suppliers Only</b> Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
4	Other	Percentage	15%	Targeted Engagement - broaden	No
4	Other	Percentage	5%	Mandatory Prohibition	Yes
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10%	Education about critical shortage	No
5	Other	Percentage	6%	Suspend lawn replacement programs, continue installation and support programs	No
5	Other	Percentage	15%	Targeted Engagement - broaden	No
5	Other	Percentage	25%	Mandatory Prohibition	Yes
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10%	Education about critical shortage	No
6	Other	Percentage	1%	Suspend all programs except leak detection and repairs	No
6	Other	Percentage	15%	Announce water for essential use only	No
6	Other	Percentage	25%	Mandatory Prohibition	Yes

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

### 8.2.6 Communicating a Shortage

The WSCP establishes formal procedures for informing customers, the public, and relevant agencies regarding current or predicted water shortages and any triggered shortage response actions.

When SCV Water’s annual water supply and demand assessment indicates a potential water shortage condition, or when hydrologic, regulatory, or infrastructure conditions suggest a likely reduction in available supply, SCV Water will provide public notice consistent with the adopted WSCP and applicable ordinances.

The WSCP provides that:

- The Board of Directors will formally determine the existence of a water shortage condition and declare the appropriate shortage stage.
- The declared shortage stage will be publicly noticed through official Board action.
- Customers will be informed of the current or anticipated shortage condition and the basis for the determination.
- Notification will occur prior to or concurrent with implementation of shortage response actions whenever practicable.

Upon declaration of a shortage stage, SCV Water will inform customers and the public of:

- The applicable water shortage level
- The specific mandatory and voluntary response actions required under that level
- Any changes in water use restrictions
- Effective dates of implementation
- Enforcement and compliance requirements
- Any anticipated adjustments to operational practices or supply conditions

The WSCP and implementing ordinance require that shortage response actions be clearly communicated so that customers understand:

- What actions are required or prohibited
- The timeframe for compliance
- Potential penalties for non-compliance
- Procedures for appeals or exemptions, where applicable

SCV Water will use established communication channels to provide timely and clear notice. These include:

- Official Board meeting agendas and actions
- Public notices
- Website postings
- Direct customer notifications
- Press releases
- Coordination with local cities and counties when a local emergency proclamation is contemplated

Communication will occur at the time of declaration of a shortage stage and will continue as conditions evolve.

### **8.2.7 Compliance, Enforcement, and Legal Authority**

Compliance with shortage response actions is ensured through monitoring, enforcement, and penalty procedures authorized under the adopted ordinances and policies, including the WCWSO (Ordinance No. 2)

Upon declaration of a water shortage stage by the Board of Directors, the requirements associated with that stage become enforceable conditions of water service. SCV Water monitors compliance through customer usage data, field observations, and investigation of reported violations.

Enforcement measures may include:

- Notification of non-compliance through written notices
- Communication of efficiency targets through customer billing statements (e.g., Indoor gpd x 4 people + Landscape ETo)
- Water shortage service area inspections (patrols)
- Field inspections to identify violation of shortage restrictions and investigation of reported water waste violations
- Escalating enforcement actions consistent with adopted ordinances

SCV Water's authority to implement and enforce water shortage response actions derives from:

- CWC Section 350 et seq. (Chapter 3, Water Shortage Emergencies)
- CWC Section 375 (authority to adopt and enforce water conservation ordinances)
- CWC Sections 10632 and 10632.2
- SCV Water's enabling legislation (SB 634, Chapter 833, Statutes of 2017)
- [WSWCO Ordinance No. 2](#), adopted 2021
- Applicable contractual provisions governing water service

These authorities empower SCV Water to regulate water use during declared shortage conditions, adopt mandatory restrictions, impose penalties, and enforce compliance necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare.

Consistent with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350), SCV Water shall declare a water shortage emergency condition when the Board of Directors finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting available supplies to the extent that insufficient water would remain for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

The declaration of a water shortage emergency shall be made by formal action of the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable law and shall trigger implementation of the appropriate shortage response stage identified in the WSCP.

### **8.2.8 Financial Impacts of a Water Shortage**

Implementation of WSCP may result in financial impacts to SCV Water, including reduced revenues due to lower customer water consumption and increased expenses associated with outreach, enforcement, monitoring, and supply augmentation actions such as groundwater banking recovery or water transfers. While certain variable operating costs may decline during shortage conditions, overall expenditures related to shortage response and compliance activities may increase depending on the severity of the shortage stage. SCV Water mitigates potential revenue reductions and expense increases through its adopted financial policies, including the use of restricted and unrestricted reserve funds such as the Water Supply Reliability Reserve, Revenue Rate Stabilization Reserve, and Emergency Reserves, subject to recommendation by the General Manager and approval by the Board. Additional mitigation strategies for consideration may include deferral of non-critical capital projects, adjusting operational spending, or may explore updating rate structures through a rate study process and aligning with Prop 218 requirements..

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Compliance with CWC Chapter 3.3 (Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought) is incorporated into SCV Water's Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance and associated enforcement framework, and the financial impacts of implementing excessive use prohibitions are expected to be minimal because discouraging wasteful use is already embedded in SCV Water's standard operations.

### **8.2.9 Monitoring and Evaluation**

SCV Water monitors compliance with the WSCP through systematic tracking of customer water use, enforcement actions, and shortage response implementation. Customer consumption data is collected through the metered billing system and analyzed to evaluate adherence to applicable shortage stage requirements, including mandatory restrictions and allocation-based reductions via SCV Water's water budget-based informational tools. Reported violations are documented, investigated, and tracked, and enforcement actions are recorded to ensure consistency and transparency. SCV Water submits its annual water supply and demand assessment report to the DWR pursuant to CWC Section 10632.1 and maintains internal documentation sufficient to demonstrate compliance with state reporting requirements and local enforcement procedures.

The WSCP is subject to ongoing evaluation and periodic reevaluation to ensure that shortage risk tolerance remains appropriate and that mitigation strategies remain effective. Following drought events or activation of a shortage stage, SCV Water reviews system performance, demand reductions achieved, enforcement effectiveness, and financial impacts. Operational experience gained during shortage conditions is used to refine response actions, improve communication strategies, and update operational procedures as needed. Updates to the WSCP are designed to occur if conditions warrant, ensuring that the plan remains adaptive, data-informed, and aligned with current hydrologic, regulatory, and operational conditions.

## 9. DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

*CWC Section 10631*

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

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

*(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:*

*(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.*

*(ii) Metering.*

*(iii) Conservation pricing.*

*(iv) Public education and outreach.*

*(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.*

*(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.*

*(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.*

This section summarizes SCV Water's ongoing and planned Water Demand Management Measures (DMMs) consistent with the UWMP Act as well as planned activities in advance of new water conservation requirements identified in AB 1668 and SB 606 (Making Conservation a California Way of Life).

For SCV Water, demand management programs provide critical support to SCV Water's mission of "Providing responsible water stewardship to ensure the Santa Clarita Valley has reliable supplies of high-quality water at a reasonable cost," and its vision of "Exemplary water management for a high quality of life in the Santa Clarita Valley."

WUE is a core component of SCV Water's responsibility to manage limited water resources in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner. Demand management is not simply a response to drought; it is a long-term investment in the resilience of the Santa Clarita Valley's water system. By reducing unnecessary water use and improving efficiency across residential, commercial, industrial and institutional sectors, SCV Water strengthens reliability, reduces dependence on imported supplies, and helps stabilize future water costs for customers.

California's water supplies face increasing pressure from population growth, climate variability, regulatory constraints, and environmental needs. Efficient water use allows SCV Water to stretch existing supplies, defer costly infrastructure investments where appropriate, and reduce exposure to rising imported water costs. Proactively managing demand also enhances preparedness for inevitable drought cycles by establishing a culture of conservation before emergency conditions arise.

Water efficiency also advances broader environmental objectives. Producing, treating, and delivering water requires significant energy; therefore, reducing water use contributes directly to lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Efficient indoor water use reduces wastewater flows and associated treatment demands, while

improved outdoor irrigation efficiency minimizes urban runoff and protects local waterways, including the Santa Clara River.

Beyond local benefits, participation in statewide conservation initiatives allows SCV Water to contribute to market transformation, regulatory development, and performance tracking frameworks that shape California's long-term water future. By promoting efficient water use today, SCV Water demonstrates prudent stewardship of limited water resources while supporting a vibrant community, environmental protection, fiscal responsibility, and intergenerational sustainability.

## 9.1 Demand Management Measures

In accordance with the UWMP Act, SCV Water implements the following DMMs:

- a. Water waste prevention ordinances
- b. Metering
- c. Conservation pricing
- d. Public education and outreach
- e. Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss
- f. Water conservation program coordination and staffing support
- g. Other DMMs

### 9.1.1 Water Waste Prevention

In 2021, SCV Water adopted a new Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance which, among other things, outlines general indoor and outdoor WUE recommendations, watering restrictions, and water use reduction measures specific to declared water shortage conditions. A copy of the ordinance can be found here: [Water Shortage Contingency Plan | Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency](#).

In addition, SCV Water's [Customer Service Policy](#), Part 12 (September 2025) defines water waste as the inefficient or unnecessary use of water, particularly when it results in runoff, overwatering, or system leaks. Prohibited water waste practices include, but are not limited to, excessive irrigation causing runoff to streets or gutters, irrigation during or immediately after measurable rainfall, failure to repair leaks in a timely manner, washing hard surfaces without proper shutoff controls, and use of potable water where recycled water is available and required.

### 9.1.2 Metering

SCV Water meters all customer accounts and issues monthly bills based on actual water usage. SCV Water maintains a proactive meter testing and replacement program, replacing approximately 2,500 meters each year based on factors such as usage, age, and condition. To ensure accuracy, meters are also randomly tested under various flow conditions, and the results are used to refine and update the program continuously.

Between 2022-2025, SCV Water deployed Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology to nearly 22,000 meters and expects to deploy another 15,600 AMI meters by December 2027. This AMI deployment aims to reduce losses by enhanced leak detection and by providing customers insights into their water consumption through a customer engagement portal where they can access near real-time consumption data.

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### **9.1.3 Conservation Pricing**

SCV Water implements a uniform volume rate structure (Single Quantity Rate – SQR) for its retail services. Customers are billed monthly and water invoices include, but are not limited to, itemized line items for service fees and volumetric costs per unit (hundred cubic feet). Under the volumetric costs per unit, customers that use more water will have a higher water bill, providing a price signal to encourage conservation. Water rates are premised on cost-of-service principles and were most recently updated in 2025 for the period of FY 25-26 through FY 29-30 based on completion of a [Retail Water Rate Cost Analysis and Rate Design Study](#).

Using the water bill as a communication and engagement tool, SCV Water provides its customers with water use efficiency information via the WaterSavings Targets Program. The program uses customer-specific property information, irrigated areas, and real-time weather todata to calculate efficient water use levels for a given billing period. With the WaterSavings Program, customers can easily determine how efficient their water use is and the value of potential water savings. SCV Water aims to expand this program to all residential customers and additional customer classes in the near future.

### **9.1.4 Public Education and Outreach**

#### **9.1.4.1 Public Information**

SCV Water supports an extensive conservation outreach campaign with numerous activities and information outlets. SCV Water has two water-efficient landscape demonstration gardens and a learning center open to the public, which hosts about 250 school classes each year. SCV Water also maintains an active website ([yourscvwater.com](http://yourscvwater.com)) and various social media presences which provide water saving tips for residents and businesses, conservation checklists, and conservation programs and incentive information. SCV Water uses a range of printed materials and other outreach activities to raise awareness of conservation measures available to customers. These efforts include announcements in newsletters (electronic), bill stuffers, brochures, local newspapers, billboards, and signage at its retail offices and on public buses. Additionally, SCV Water actively participates in community events to promote WUE, including the Emergency Expo, Earth/Arbor Day, SCV Water Open House, and River Rally, and provides presentations to community groups as requested.

#### **9.1.4.2 School Education**

Started in 1993, SCV Water’s award-winning Education Program is dedicated to helping students learn about water treatment and conservation through age-appropriate programs. The program provides hands-on field trips and in-class presentations for every grade level at public and private schools in the Santa Clarita Valley. Over the past 5 years (2021-2025), attendance averaged close to 10,000 students per year.

#### **9.1.4.3 Gardening Class and Club**

Through the Santa Clarita Valley Friendly Gardening Program, SCV Water has previously delivered free workshops in classroom and garden settings for residents seeking to learn more about gardening and water efficient practices. In 2026, SCV Water introduced Gardening Club as a brand-new, year-long workshop series designed to help residents create beautiful, sustainable, and water-wise landscapes tailored to life in the Santa Clarita Valley. The Gardening Club will be a mix of in-person and virtual workshops.

#### **9.1.4.4 Conservation Conversations – Pop-Up Events**

In 2024, SCV Water launched Conservation Conversations, a community pop-up program that brings water experts directly into neighborhoods across the Santa Clarita Valley to make water conservation information more accessible and engaging. These informal events provide residents with opportunities to connect with SCV Water staff, learn about water-saving practices, available rebate programs, and conservation resources, and receive assistance with specific water-related questions. Held at convenient local locations such as community centers, HOA common areas, parks, nurseries, farmers markets, and other gathering spaces, the pop-ups encourage open dialogue through casual conversations, demonstrations, and refreshments. Through Conservation Conversations, SCV Water aims to strengthen community connections while supporting smarter, more efficient water use.

#### **9.1.4.5 “How to Conserve at Home” Online Video Series**

In 2018, SCV Water launched the “How to Conserve at Home” video series to educate customers on simple solutions to common water waste issues. The video series instructs customers how to find and fix toilet leaks, conduct a home leak check, and how to complete a 10-minute irrigation tune-up. Through 2025, the videos were viewed on more than 2,100 unique occasions.

#### **9.1.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss**

SCV Water monitors its water loss on a monthly and annual basis. SCV Water also completes AWWA M36 Water Loss analysis for all legacy retail divisions and its imported operations (See Section 4.2 for additional details). Certified Water Loss Audit and Validation Reports are submitted to DWR on an annual basis. Beginning in 2025, SCV Water reported water loss using a single PWSID.

SCV Water’s maintenance and water main replacement programs also help minimize water loss and help keep the SCV Water production system in optimal working condition. SCV Water annually inspects pipes and analyzes leak frequency as part of its main replacement program and regularly schedules repair and replacement to mitigate potential water loss. SCV Water’s maintenance program consists of frequent inspections of water wells and pumping equipment as well as weekly inspections of water tanks and exercising system valves.

SCV Water’s meter change-out program replaces water meters in accordance with AWWA standards, both by age and usage to ensure metering accuracy. Newly installed AMI meters work with software technology that notifies customers about potential private plumbing leaks.

#### **9.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support**

SCV Water has six full-time employees (5 FTEs and 1 Limited Duration Employee) managing its sustainability, water conservation and WUE programs, and recycled water conversion initiatives. Additionally, SCV Water employs consultants for program implementation, evaluation, and verification support.

#### **9.1.7 Other DMMs Implemented Over Last Five Years**

SCV Water has implemented numerous other DMMs in the last five years as described in the following bullets.

- Lawn Replacement Incentives

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SCV Water rebates customers \$3 per square foot of living grass removed, up to a maximum of 2,500 square feet per residential customer. Commercial and Landscape customers are eligible for the same per unit incentive value and may be eligible for larger areas based on the size of the conversion project. The Lawn Replacement Program includes additional incentives for customers to install California native plants, water retention features, sheet mulching, bee hotels, and owl boxes.

- **Irrigation Smart Controller & Soil Moisture Rebates**  
SCV Water offers rebates of up to \$150 for the purchase and installation of an EPA WaterSense Certified Smart Controller or Soil Moisture Sensor. Commercial and Landscape customers receive \$25 per station when upgrading standard irrigation controllers to smart, weather-based systems.
- **Irrigation Efficiency Upgrade Rebates**  
Through its Healthy and Efficient Landscape Program (HELP), SCV Water offers incentives for High-Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzles (100% Rebate up to \$12.00 per nozzle), Pressure Regulating Spray Bodies (\$10 per Body), and Master Pressure Regulator or Pressure Regulating Valve (75% of purchase purchase). HELP also includes the drip irrigation rebate described in the next bullet.
- **Drip Irrigation Rebates**  
To encourage customers to improve irrigation efficiency for non-turf applications, SCV Water provides rebates for converting spray irrigation to drip. Currently, SCV Water offers \$.75 per square foot for areas converted to drip. Customers participating in the Lawn Replacement Program can apply for the Drip Rebate in addition to the incentive for removing living grass.
- **Pool Cover Rebates**  
SCV Water offers a pool cover rebate of up to \$200 for the purchase and installation of a pool cover to reduce water losses resulting from evaporation.
- **Rain Barrels**  
SCV Water offers a rain barrel rebate of up to \$75 each, limit 2 per meter.
- **Residential WUE Benchmarking**  
Currently, SCV Water provides its residential customers, and a significant portion of its dedicated irrigation metered customers, with monthly WUE benchmarking data via the WaterSMART Allocation, Water Efficiency Targets, and Historical Use Comparison methods. The WUE benchmarking data is presented on the customer's monthly water bill and enables customers to compare actual water use to a WUE metric specific to each billing period. The WaterSMART Allocation and Water Efficiency Targets are based on each customer's unique property characteristics (Indoor and Outdoor values) and weather data (CIMIS Station 204) for the billing period. For the Historical Use Comparison, the customer's current monthly use is compared to the same period from previous years to compare baseline values.
- **Residential/MFR/Commercial/Landscape Check-Ups & Retrofits**  
SCV Water provides efficiency check-ups for residential, MFR, commercial, and landscape customers. Upon request, SCV Water will schedule a site visit where a water efficiency specialist meets with the resident, property manager, or landscape contractor to perform a comprehensive review. Services include property leak detection, plumbing faucet and fixture measurement and

retrofit, an irrigation controller inspection, and a landscape irrigation audit. The service is voluntary and provided to customers at no cost.

For its MFR WUE efforts, SCV Water received 5 Excellence Awards from the EPA's WaterSense Program. Utilizing the EPA's Portfolio Manager Water Score Tool for Multi-family Apartments, staff developed prioritization engagement strategies to engage complexes with significant water conservation opportunities.

- **Residential Home Water Efficiency Kit Distribution**  
Upon request, SCV Water provides customers with a home water efficiency kit that includes a WaterSense showerhead, WaterSense kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators, automatic shut-off hose nozzles, a toilet flapper, and toilet leak detection dye tablets.
- **WaterSMART Workshop**  
The WaterSMART Workshop provides interactive online instruction on how to improve home WUE. It uses a blended instructional design approach to optimize retention and to obtain an immediate measurable impact. Materials covered in the workshop include current water issues, how to read the water bill, how to look for leaks, identify water efficiency opportunities, and information on SCV Water's water conservation program portfolio. The workshop takes approximately 46-70 minutes to complete and customers receive a one-time \$20 incentive and customized report following completion, which customers can continue to access post completion.
- **High Consumption Courtesy Notifications/Water Savings Opportunities**  
SCV Water provides notifications to customers with identified water waste issues and when a customer's water use significantly exceeds normal consumption. The High Consumption Courtesy Notifications provide instruction, information, and resources available to customers to assist with WUE improvements, leak repair, or other water saving opportunities.
- **School Retrofit Program**  
To support WUE in public schools, SCV Water provides grants up to \$15,000 to support cost-effective efficiency improvements. Efficiency improvements include plumbing fixture and faucet upgrades, adjusting irrigation head spacing, installing pressure regulating devices, flow sensor technologies, and smart controllers with, but not limited to, central control.
- **Free Landscape Irrigation Survey**  
Through a contractor, SCV Water offers free landscape irrigation surveys to customers with large landscapes that involve an irrigation system inspection and report identifying potential water conservation measures, rebate program information, and additional conservation tips and tools.
- **Water Efficiency Works Program**  
SCV Water offers this program as a comprehensive suite of measures to businesses and commercial customers that include:
  - **Commercial Facility Surveys**  
SCV Water will conduct a free commercial facility survey which can include installation of high efficiency pre-rinse spray valves, high efficiency faucet aerators and showerheads, as

well as irrigation system inspection, and leak detection. Customers are required to complete a survey to determine rebate program eligibility for the programs below.

- o Commercial Indoor Plumbing Rebates  
SCV Water has determined that significant cost-effective conservation savings opportunities persist for commercial customers including, but not limited to, MFR properties. Current rebate offers are for up to \$250 per Ultra High-Efficiency Toilet (UHET), \$100 per High-Efficiency Toilet (HET), \$400 per Dual Flush Valve Toilet (DFVT), or up to \$400 for Waterless and Ultra High-Efficiency Urinals.

The following tables illustrate community participation in SCV Water’s water conservation and WUE programs over the last five years for Residential Customers **Table 9-1** and Commercial/ Industrial/ Institutional (CII) and Landscape Customers **Table 9-2**.

**Table 9-1: Retail Conservation Programs (Residential)**

Program	Class	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lawn Replacement	Residential	Projects	12	48	105	80	33
Smart Controllers	Residential	Controllers	251	272	207	152	123
HELP(a)	Residential	Projects	32	38	38	23	21
DRIP	Residential	Projects	16	17	11	30	40
Check-Ups	Residential (SF and MF)	Dwelling Unit	488	698	955	576	131
Pool Covers	Residential	Covers	22	45	4	9	6
Kits	Residential	Kits	417	675	112	133	68
Workshops	Residential	Complete	388	127	39	102	22
Courtesy Notices	Residential	Notices	23,917	12,967	38	29	53

Notes:

- (a) HELP (Healthy and Efficient Landscape Programs) provides rebates for high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles, pressure regulating bodies, and master pressure regulating devices.

**Table 9-2: Retail Conservation Programs (Commercial & Landscape)**

Program	Class	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lawn Replacement	CII/LL	SF	18,808	22,739	259,229	64,124	65,258
Smart Controllers	CII/LL	Stations	771	247	103	0	357
HELP(a)	CII/LL	Projects	1	1	6	11	4
DRIP	CII/LL	SF	3	2	18	11	9
Check-Ups	CII/LL	Sites	37	34	20	26	34
Toilet/Urinal Rebates(b)	CII/LL	Units	0	470	2,048	481	931

Notes:

- (a) HELP (Healthy and Efficient Landscape Programs) provides rebates for high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles, pressure regulating bodies, and master pressure regulating devices.  
 (b) Toilet/Urinal Rebates participation data includes commercial and multi-family apartment toilet retrofits.

## 9.1.8 Water Use Efficiency Strategic Plan

SCV Water manages water use efficiency as a core supply reliability strategy consistent with California's Making Conservation a California Way of Life framework (AB 1668, SB 606, SB 555, SB 1157, and AB 1572). Beginning in 2027, SCV Water must demonstrate annual compliance with an individualized Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) established by the State Water Resources Control Board. The UWUO aggregates efficient water use across residential indoor consumption, residential and commercial landscape irrigation, commercial performance measures, and system water loss.

To meet these requirements, SCV Water prepared the 2026 Water Use Efficiency Strategic Plan (WUESP), which serves as the technical and programmatic foundation for the demand management elements of this UWMP.

### 9.1.8.1 Existing Water Use Efficiency Performance

SCV Water has reduced per capita water use by more than 40 percent since the early 2000s, reflecting long term structural conservation from passive and active conservation elements including, but not limited to, plumbing code improvements, landscape efficiency, and sustained customer response to drought conditions. Despite this progress, demand forecasting conducted for the WUESP indicates that passive conservation alone is insufficient to meet future UWUO targets as efficiency standards tighten.

Without additional action, SCV Water projects an active conservation shortfall of approximately 13,000-acre feet per year (AFY) by 2040.

### 9.1.8.2 Water Use Efficiency Strategy

The WUESP evaluates multiple conservation scenarios and recommends a balanced portfolio that integrates pricing, incentives, education, infrastructure efficiency, recycled water, and enforcement. The recommended strategy is designed to achieve full UWUO compliance while minimizing long term cost and staffing impacts.

Projected contributions to water savings include:

- Water budgets and rates: ~7,000 AFY
- Water loss control: ~2,000 AFY
- Enhanced conservation incentives: ~1,600 AFY
- Education and customer engagement: ~1,400 AFY
- Targeted enforcement: ~600 AFY
- Recycled water conversions (existing properties): ~450 AFY

Together, these measures are projected to close the full conservation gap by 2040.

### 9.1.8.3 Demand Management Measures

SCV Water's demand management program includes the following measures:

- Pricing and Demand Signals: Evaluation and phased implementation of water budgets as an educational and engagement tool and feasibility of budget-based tiered rates (subject to Board approval) aligned with relevant efficiency standards.

- Landscape and Indoor Incentives: Turf replacement, irrigation efficiency upgrades, smart controllers, and high efficiency indoor fixtures.
- Education and Outreach: AMI enabled customer water use reports, large landscape water budgeting, HOA support tools, and targeted high use outreach.
- Enhanced Water Loss Reduction: Leak detection, pressure management, meter accuracy testing, and pipeline replacement.
- Recycled Water: Conversion of existing large irrigation sites where infrastructure is available.
- Regulatory Compliance: Enforcement of water waste prohibitions and implementation of the AB 1572 non functional turf irrigation ban.

#### **9.1.8.4 Implementation and Monitoring**

Implementation of the WUESP began in 2026 and extends through 2040, aligned with key regulatory milestones in 2031, 2035, and 2040. SCV Water tracks progress annually using UWUO performance metrics, verified program savings, and water loss audit results. The Agency conducts formal five year reviews of the WUESP and adjusts programs as needed through adaptive management and Board oversight.

#### **9.1.8.5 Relationship to the UWMP**

This UWMP establishes long term supply reliability and demand projections, while the WUESP specifies the conservation programs, water savings targets, and implementation timeline necessary to achieve those projections in compliance with state law. Together, these documents form an integrated framework for sustainable water management in the Santa Clarita Valley.

## 10. PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

### *CWC Section 10621 (b)*

*Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall ... at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan ... 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.*

### *CWC Section 10642*

*...Prior to adopting either [the plan or water shortage contingency plan], the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code [see below]. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies*

*Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. Government Code Section 6066 Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.*

*CWC Section 10642 Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon.... After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.*

### *Government Code Section 7291*

*...every local public agency... serving a substantial number of non-English-Speaking people, shall employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to assist those in such positions, to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person.*

### *CWC Section 10621 (e)*

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

### *CWC Section 10635 (c)*

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

### *CWC Section 10644 (a)(1)*

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

*CWC Section 10645 (a)*

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

*CWC Section 10643*

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

### 10.1 Notice of Intent to Prepare and Review the Plan

In accordance with CWC Section 10621(b), SCV Water provided two written notices. Formal notification letters were distributed on September 2, 2025, informing local jurisdictions of the planning effort, anticipated schedule, and opportunities for participation. On February 26, 2026, a second notice to review and update the 2025 UWMP to all cities and counties within which it provides water service at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. Appendix H provides copies of these notice letters. **Table 10-1** provides the list of cities and counties that were notified during the 2025 UWMP process.

In addition to the city and county described in **Table 10-1**, the following entities also received a 60-day notice.

- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- LA County Public Works
- LA County Sanitation Districts
- United Water Conservation District
- Casitas Municipal Water District

**Table 10-1: Notification to Cities and Counties**

DWR Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties CWC Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice <b>Drop Down</b> (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing <b>Drop Down</b> (yes/no)
Santa Clarita	Yes	Yes
County Name <b>Drop Down List</b>	60 Day Notice <b>Drop Down</b> (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing <b>Drop Down</b> (yes/no)

Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes
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## 10.2 Public Review and Hearing Process

SCV Water conducted a robust public review process consistent with CWC Section 10642 and Government Code Section 6066. While the statute requires at least one public hearing, SCV Water conducted two public hearings to provide additional opportunity for review and comment.

### 10.2.1 Availability for Public Inspection

The Draft 2025 UWMP was made available for public inspection via:

- SCV Water’s website - [Urban Water Management Plan | Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency](#);
- Electronic distribution upon request and at the Main SCV Water office.
- Availability during normal business hours

The Public Review period is defined as follows:

- For the April 28, 2026, Public Hearing (#1), Public Review was March 28<sup>th</sup> - April 28<sup>th</sup>
- For the June 9, 2026, Public Hearing (#2), Public Review was May 8<sup>th</sup> – June 9<sup>th</sup>

The WSCP public hearing is June 9, 2026 and the Public Review Period was May 8<sup>th</sup> – June 9<sup>th</sup>.

### 10.2.2 Public Hearing Notice

In accordance with CWC Section 10642 and Government Code Section 6066, notice of each public hearing was published once per week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within SCV Water’s service area. Public hearing notices were published in both English and Spanish to support broad public awareness.

The public hearing notice periods were as follows:

- **Public Hearing #1 (April 28, 2026):** Notices were published on April 14, 2026 and April 21, 2026.
- **Public Hearing #2 (June 9, 2026):** Notices were published on May 26, 2026 and June 2, 2026 (for both UWMP and WSCP).

These publication dates satisfy the statutory requirement for two publications with at least five days intervening between publication dates, and the notice period commenced upon first publication and extended through the fourteenth day, inclusive. Appendix H provides copies of the newspaper notices.

### 10.2.3 Public Hearings Conducted

Two public hearings were conducted:

- Public Hearing #1 – Draft UWMP Review: **April 28, 2026 at 6:00pm**
- Public Hearing #2 – **Draft UWMP Review and Adoption of WSCP: June 9, 2026 at 6:00pm**

Both hearings were conducted in accordance with the Brown Act. Public comment was received and considered prior to adoption.

#### 10.2.4 Encouragement of Active Involvement

Consistent with CWC Section 10642, SCV Water encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population throughout preparation of the UWMP.

As described in Chapter 2, SCV Water:

- Conducted five public workshops (virtual and in-person)
- Conducted one Board visioning workshop
- Offered one-on-one meetings
- Distributed targeted and general outreach communications
- Maintained an updated contact list categorized by affiliation
- Conducted two formal public review periods

These efforts exceeded minimum statutory requirements and were designed to ensure meaningful public engagement prior to adoption.

#### 10.3 Plan Adoption

The SCV Water Board of Directors adopted the 2025 WSCP on June 9, 2026 and the 2025 UWMP on **June 16, 2026** by Resolution No. [NUMBER], included in Appendix A.

The adopted Plan reflects revisions made following public review and hearing.

#### 10.4 Plan Submittal

Pursuant to CWC Section 10621(e) and Section 10644(a)(1), SCV Water submitted the adopted 2025 UWMP to:

- The Department of Water Resources (via the WUE portal) on [DATE];
- The California State Library on [DATE]; and
- All cities and counties within the service area within 30 days of adoption.

The Plan was submitted prior to the statutory deadline of July 1, 2026.

**Appendix B** includes the completed DWR checklist, and **Appendix C** includes required DWR tables.

#### 10.5 Public Availability

Consistent with CWC Section 10645, the adopted UWMP was made available for public review within 30 days of filing with DWR. Copies remain available:

- On SCV Water's website; and
- During normal business hours at SCV Water offices.

##### 10.5.1 Distribution to Cities and Counties

In accordance with CWC Section 10635(c), SCV Water provided the relevant portions of the adopted UWMP to each city and county within which it provides water service within 60 days of submission.

## **10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission**

Notification to the California Public Utilities Commission is not applicable, as SCV Water is a publicly owned water agency and not subject to Public Utilities Commission jurisdiction.

## **10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

SCV Water may amend the adopted UWMP or WSCP as necessary in response to changing hydrologic, regulatory, or operational conditions. Any amendments will be conducted in accordance with applicable CWC requirements, including public notice and hearing procedures.

**APPENDIX A: ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS**

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**APPENDIX B: DWR 2025 UWMP CHECKLIST**

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**APPENDIX C: DWR 2025 UWMP TABLES**

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**APPENDIX D: POPULATION AND DEMAND FORECAST MEMO AND  
WATER DEMAND VARIABILITY MEMO**

DRAFT

**APPENDIX E: CLIMATE CHANGE MEMO**

DRAFT

**APPENDIX F: SUPPLY RELIABILITY MEMO**

DRAFT

## **APPENDIX G: DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT**

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## APPENDIX H: PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIALS

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## **APPENDIX I: SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT**

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## APPENDIX J: REDUCING RELIANCE ON THE DELTA

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**APPENDIX K:      OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN AND MEETING  
SUMMARIES**

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**APPENDIX L: WATER USE EFFICIENCY STRATEGIC PLAN**

DRAFT

**APPENDIX M: WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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**APPENDIX N: GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN EXERPT**

LINK:

<https://scvgsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Santa-Clara-River-Valley-East-Groundwater-Subbasin-GSP.pdf>

**APPENDIX O: GROUNDWATER TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

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**APPENDIX P: 2026 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY – ADDITIONAL CLIMATE RESULTS**

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