DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

Public service is at the heart of everything we do.

Vice President Kovalick will be attending the meeting at 41686 Tanager Drive, Big Bear Lake, CA 92315.

Director Shaw will be attending the meeting at Cottonwood Creek Park at 7040 Rangewood Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80923.

This agenda will be posted at these locations at least 24 hours before the board meeting, and this location will be accessible to the public.

AGENDA

The Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District will be held on June 22, 2026 at 1:00 pm at the District's Corporation Yard, 3990 Main Street, Oakley, California. This meeting is being conducted in person and via webinar. Members of the public and District staff may attend the meeting via conference call / web using the credentials below. Members of the public will continue to have the opportunity to provide public input via the webinar or phone features.

Dial in Number: 1-949-346-1487

Conference ID: 210 134 325#

Or

Web Option: https://www.diablowater.gov/web-meeting-portal

Check your browsers' functionality or download the Microsoft Teams App prior to the meeting.

The District's agendas and supporting documents are available on the District's website: www.diablowater.gov, or by calling Kait Knight at (925) 625-6587. A fee may be charged for copies.

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, and Pledge of Allegiance.

2. Public Input.

Anyone present may address the Board of Directors on any subject within the jurisdiction of Diablo Water District. If the subject item is on this Agenda, please hold public comment until the appropriate item.

Action Items

3. Adoption of the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-07 adopting the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan; and
Approve Resolution No. 2026-08 adopting the District's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Closed Session Items

4. Conference with Real Property Negotiations.
(Government Code § 54956.8)

Property Description: Jersey Island located in Contra Costa County.
Negotiation: Diablo Water District General Manager Dan Muelrath and Jean-Marc Petit, Ironhouse/Reclamation District 830 Representative.
Under Negotiation: Terms and Price.

Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing Litigation
(Government Code sec. 54956.9)

Name of Case: In re Aqueous Film-Forming Foams Product Liability Litigation, MDL No. 2:18-mn-02873 relating to City of Camden et al. v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, et al., No. 2:23-cv-03230-RMG (United States District Court, District of South Carolina, Charleston Division) for litigation involving PFAS.

Conference with Real Property Negotiations.
(Government Code § 54956.8)

Property Description: 85 Carol Lane, Oakley, CA.
Negotiation: Diablo Water District General Manager Dan Muelrath.
Under Negotiation: Terms and Price.

Action Items

5. Adjournment.

Posted this 16th day of June 2026.

Dan Muelrath, General Manager

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT
June 22, 2026 Board Meeting
Item Number 3

TO: Each Director

FROM: Dan Muelrath

SUBJECT: Adoption of the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Diablo Water District (District) is required to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years to comply with California's Urban Water Management Planning Act. The State-required long-term plan details the District's water demand forecast, local water supplies, water supplies reliability assessment, and shortage contingency analysis. New to the 2025 UWMP is a larger focus on drought resiliency, closer alignment with water conservation and shortage planning requirements, and more detailed reporting.

Included with the UWMP is the required Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that contains a drought risk assessment methodology and process. The drought risk assessment evaluates demands and supplies over an assumed five-dry-year period to help agencies plan for any shortage actions or responses that may need to be considered to close their water supplies gap.

Progress updates were provided, and input sought at the Board's March and April meetings. The draft report was issued May 8th with a public hearing on May 27, 2026. The District received no public comments and has updated the plans to reflect feedback from Staff and Directors.

The last step to ensure timely delivery to the State before the July 1, 2026 deadline is to adopt the UWMP and WSCP via separate resolutions.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Approve Resolution No. 2026-07 adopting the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan; and
2. Approve Resolution No. 2026-08 adopting the District's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Dan Muelrath

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

Attachments: Final Draft UWMP
Resolution 2026-07
Resolution 2026-08

Integrity

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

JUNE 2026

www.diablowater.gov

PREPARED BY

CDM Smith

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Prepared for:

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

CDM Smith

Contents

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Tables

Appendices

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACWD	Alameda County Water District
AF	acre-feet
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BARR	Bay Area Regional Reliability
BBID	Byron-Bethany Irrigation District
Board	Board of Directors
Canal	Contra Costa Canal
CCWD	Contra Costa Water District
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
District	Diablo Water District
DMM	demand management measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
ECC	East Contra Costa
ECCID	East Contra Costa Irrigation District
ECWMA	East County Water Management Association
GCMs	general circulation models
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GPSCD	gallons per service connection per day
GSA	groundwater sustainability agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management

kWh	kilowatt-hour
ISD	Ironhouse Sanitary District
LID	Low Impact Development
LSCE	Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers
m	meter
MBR	membrane bioreactor
MG	million gallons
mgd	million gallons per day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
msl	mean sea level
ppm	parts per million
Randall-Bold WTP	Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant
Reclamation	United States Bureau of Reclamation
SB	Senate Bill
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SOI	sphere of influence
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WY	water year

1.0 Introduction

This report constitutes the Diablo Water District (District) 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). All urban water suppliers within the State of California of a certain size are required to prepare a UWMP every five years. This plan will be adopted by the District and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The UWMP serves as a planning document for the District's service area and discusses the water system, supply sources, historical water use, conservation efforts, projected water use compared to water supply sources for the next 20 years, and projected supply reliability during normal, dry, and drought conditions.

1.1 Regulatory Background and Requirements

California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10610 through 10657 detail the information that must be included in these plans, as well as who must file them. An urban water supplier is defined as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually (approximately 978 million gallons). This plan satisfies the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act) and its subsequent amendments and provides an update to the District's 2020 UWMP. Water suppliers must also report progress on meeting their 2028 Water Loss Standards and continue to state their compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill [SB] X7-7) 2020 Targets. Since 2020, there have been no changes to the Water Code regarding UWMP reporting requirements.

A checklist cross-referencing the Act's requirements to applicable pages in this UWMP is provided in Appendix A.

1.2 Agency Coordination

Table 1.1 lists the agencies that have been involved in development of this UWMP. The District notified these agencies in March 2026 about the UWMP preparation. Copies of these notices are included in Appendix B.1. The same agencies were notified in May 2026 that the draft UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) were available for review. Copies of these notices will be included in the final UWMP.

Table 1.1 Coordination with Appropriate Agencies

Coordinating Agencies	Contacted for Assistance	Sent Notice of Preparation	Sent Notice of Draft UWMP Availability
Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District		X	X
Byron-Bethany Irrigation District		X	X
California Department of Public Health		X	X
City of Antioch		X	X
City of Brentwood		X	X
City of Oakley	X	X	X
City of Pittsburg		X	X
Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development	X	X	X
Contra Costa County Department of Health Services		X	X
Contra Costa Water District	X	X	X
Delta Diablo (Sanitation District)		X	X
East Contra Costa Irrigation District		X	X
Ironhouse Sanitary District	X	X	X
Town of Discovery Bay		X	X

The District has been an active participant for many years in integrated water resource planning for East Contra Costa County. Since 1994, the water and wastewater agencies in East Contra Costa County have worked collaboratively to integrate management initiatives and infrastructure in the interest of increasing water supply reliability. The District is a member of the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA). ECWMA is a group of 13 public agencies in eastern Contra Costa County that participate in regional water supply planning efforts. Aside from the District, the other 12 agencies consist of the City of Antioch, City of Brentwood, Byron-Bethany Irrigation District (BBID), Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), Delta Diablo (Sanitation District), Discovery Bay Community Services District, East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy, East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID), Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD), City of Pittsburg, and Bethel Island Municipal Utility District.

The local cities, districts, and water resource agencies developed and implemented a comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan to protect the beneficial uses of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) water system. They developed an innovative habitat conservation plan to preserve endangered species and have launched several ecosystem restoration projects.

In the early 1990s, ECWMA, with District participation, developed a comprehensive water management plan, the East County Water Supply Management Study. In July 2005, the association members, including the District, participated in the completion of the East Contra Costa County Functionally Equivalent Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. This document was most recently updated in 2019. The document can be found on the District's website. The ECWMA has been successful in competing for IRWM grant funding from DWR. To date, DWR has awarded

the East Contra Costa County region $12.5 million of Proposition 50 funds, $3.3 million under Proposition 84, $0.68 million under Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Grant Program, and $2.7 million under Proposition 1 Implementation.

A notable project that was implemented by these partners with grant funding is at Santiago Island Village, a mobile home park and community water system on Bethel Island. The District and CCWD worked with the community to replace its private groundwater well with access to District water supplies. The existing system was inadequate for users, as it lacks redundancy, sufficient flow for fire protection, and exceeds secondary drinking water standards for manganese, where exposure at high levels can lead to potential health concerns. Santiago Island Village now has the District as their new water provider with access to reliable, high-quality water meeting Title 22 clean water regulations.[1]

The District has also coordinated with East Contra Costa County agencies on groundwater supply management. In response to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014, the District formed a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) with seven other agencies to assess the conditions in the local basin and adopt a locally based sustainability management plan. These agencies worked together to create the East Contra Costa (ECC) Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. More information on this effort is discussed in Section 4.

1.3 Plan Adoption

The Draft UWMP and WSCP were made available for review at the District's office and online at the District's website, www.diablowater.gov. A public hearing was held on May 27, 2026, during a regular meeting of the Board of Directors (Board). The public hearing was noticed in The Press, a weekly local newspaper in the District's service area, on May 8 and 15, 2026, and posted at the District's office and website. Copies of the notices for the public hearing are included in Appendix B.2.

The Board adopted the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at its June 22, 2026 meeting. Copies of the resolutions for UWMP and WSCP adoption are included in Appendix B.3. The Final UWMP and WSCP will be submitted electronically to DWR by July 1, 2026. The Final UWMP and WSCP will be made available to the public during normal business hours and provided to the California State Library, City of Oakley, Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District, and Contra Costa County Department of Health Services within 30 days of adoption.

[1] East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management. (n.d.). Statewide IRWM funding. https://www.ecccirwm.org/statewide-irwm-funding.

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2.0 Service Area Description

The District is an independent, self-governing local public agency created on May 7, 1953, under the County Water District Law of California. The District, governed by an elected five-member Board of Directors, obtains, treats, and supplies water for about 46,000 people and the parks, schools, and businesses throughout a 21-square-mile area consisting of the City of Oakley (City), Cypress Corridor, Hotchkiss Tract, Summer Lakes, and portions of Bethel Island and the Town of Knightsen.

Section 2.0 provides the location of the District's service area, summarizes climate characteristics for the area, and presents current population estimates and population projections.

The District currently serves approximately 46,000 residents in Oakley, the downtown area of Knightsen, and portions of Bethel Island. Future expansion into the District's Sphere of Influence (unincorporated county lands east and south of Oakley, more of Knightsen, and majority of Bethel Island if residents wish to secure water service from the District) is expected to occur by 2045. The District may serve a population of approximately 76,575 at ultimate buildout.

2.1 Location

The District is situated in the northeastern corner of Contra Costa County, east of Antioch and north of Brentwood. As shown in Figure 2.1, the District's service area of about 14,000 acres includes the City, the downtown area of Knightsen, and portions of Bethel Island.

Ultimately, the District will provide service within its sphere of influence (SOI), as approved by the Board and the Contra Costa County Local Agency Formation Commission. The current approved SOI includes the existing service area plus the remainder of the Hotchkiss Tract, small, unincorporated areas south of the City, and the remainder of Knightsen. The SOI could eventually include a large majority of Bethel Island if residents wish to secure water service from the District. The District's SOI and Bethel Island encompass approximately 18,000 acres. Currently the District serves almost three-quarters of this ultimate area. The remainder are undeveloped or are served by groundwater wells of individual property owners.

The District's existing water treatment, storage, and distribution system is in the western part of the SOI, where the Oakley community began. Future development is occurring in the eastern part of the service area, and the District's treated water system is expanding to serve the eastern area as necessary.

The terrain is gently rolling, with a gradual slope toward the San Joaquin River. Ground elevation varies from minus 5 feet in the eastern part of the SOI to approximately 100 feet at the southwest corner of the District's service area. The eastern part of the service area consists of reclaimed lands surrounded by levees. These areas are generally flat with many man-made drainage ditches and naturally occurring sloughs and wetlands. Bethel Island is also generally flat, reclaimed land

surrounded by levees, with ground elevations ranging from 10 feet below to 5 feet above mean sea level (msl).

Most of the soil in the District's service area is classified as Delhi Sand by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and has a Class III rating suitable for orchard and vineyard production. However, it does not naturally hold sufficient internal moisture for most crops and has a low nutrient level. A variety of Class I and Class II prime agricultural soils lie along Marsh Creek and portions of Hotchkiss Tract.

The predominant land use types in the service area fall into these major categories:

- Single-family residential (rural to medium density);
- Multi-family residential (high density residential, mobile homes, condominiums, and apartments);
- Commercial, business, and institutional (including businesses, schools, churches, clubs, public, and semi-public services);
- Industrial;
- Irrigated landscape (residential agricultural spaces, parks); and
- Open space uses (agricultural, unirrigated parks, open space).

2.2 Climate Characteristics

The District's service area experiences a Mediterranean-type climate, with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The District receives approximately 13 inches of precipitation annually, with 95 percent of this precipitation occurring in the months of October through April. Table 2.1 presents average monthly precipitation, temperature, and evapotranspiration data in the area.

2.3 Demographic Characteristics

Population and housing projections are all tools utilized to project municipal and industrial water demands. The District currently serves approximately 46,000 residents, based on the population estimate from the City's 2022 General Plan and U.S. Census data for Knightsen and a portion of Bethel Island.

According to the City's 2022 General Plan, the City's total buildout population is projected to be 70,800 residents, which includes the existing City boundary and some unincorporated county land along the eastern edge. The full population of Bethel Island and Knightsen at buildout will add another 3,730 people to the District's SOI. Table 2.2 presents the estimated 2025 District service area population and population projections for 2030 through 2045 (based on linear interpolation) the assumed buildout timeline for the SOI. The actual growth in population over time will depend on economic and development cycles. The eastern Contra Costa County area has experienced alternating periods of slow growth and rapid growth since the 1980s.

Table 2.1 Monthly and Annual Climate Summary

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Precipitation (inches)	1.82	1.74	1.51	0.49	0.39	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.21	0.30	1.13	2.92	11.01
Average Temperature (^{0}F)	48.83	51.02	54.82	60.38	66.23	71.73	75.33	75.95	72.78	65.58	53.40	48.35	62.03
Standard Monthly Average Evapotranspiration	1.56	2.28	3.81	5.80	7.68	8.08	8.37	7.81	5.86	4.26	2.13	0.91	58.55

Note: Sources of climate data include: the Antioch Pump Plant 3 weather station (#040232) data for 2022-2025, and average evapotranspiration data for 2022-2025 for the Brentwood, California station of the California Irrigation Management Information System.

Table 2.2 Current and Projected Population for the District's Ultimate Service Area

Area	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Ultimate Service Area	46,382	54,313	62,244	70,174	76,575

Sources: City of Oakley 2022 General Plan, U.S. Census

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N

0 2'000 4'000

Feet

Legend

- District Service Area (2019)
- District Sphere of Influence
- Bethel Island

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior | U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps - Copyright ©2018

\\wlcsvr1\Wordproc\REPORTS\DWD\Figures\Figure 2-1 DWD Study Area for Facilities Plan.ai 05/07/2026 JJT

CDM Smith

Figure 2.1
District Study Area for Facilities Plan

3.0 Water Demands

This section details current and future water demands for the District's service area. These demands comprise various water use sectors, including single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial/institutional, industrial, landscape irrigation, and other uses.

Water sectors such as non-potable water use, sales to other agencies, saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, agriculture, and conjunctive use do not contribute to water demand in the District's service area; therefore, this analysis does not discuss these further.

Total water supplied in 2025 was 1,882 million gallons (MG). Single-family residential water use represents the largest portion of demand in 2025, about 71% of deliveries. In 2025, the District's non-revenue water (includes losses from system leaks, meter inaccuracies, unmetered uses of water, or other unauthorized uses) was 9% of consumption.

From 2025 to 2045, the District's annual water demand is expected to increase to 3,439 MG. Single-family demand is estimated to increase from 1,340 MG to 2,160 MG, based on projected growth in the service area. By 2045, single-family residential usage will comprise about 63% of the total use, which will still be the largest customer type for the District.

3.1 Service Area Demands

Table 3.1 presents 2020 and 2025 customer connections and water demand for the District service area. The total consumption shown is the sum of metered and non-revenue water demands in million gallons (MG).

DWR's website provides the District's UWMPs back to 2020, where more historical water use by customer type can be found.

Table 3.1 2020 and 2025 Water Meters and Deliveries

Water Use Sector	2020		2025	
	# of Meters	Volume (MG)	# of Meters	Volume (MG)
Single-Family Residential	12,071	1,521	13,494	1,340
Multi-Family Residential	21	53	29	80
Commercial/Institutional	172	69	203	87
Industrial	0	<1	0	0
Landscape Irrigation	182	198	216	179
Other (e.g., hydrants, construction)	128	66	127	34
Total Meters	12,414	--	14,069	--
Total Consumption	--	1,906	--	1,720
Non-Revenue Water	--	199	--	162
Total Water Demand	--	2,105	--	1,882

Source: Based on District records.

Table 3.2 presents water demand projections by sector for 2030 through 2045. By 2045, total water demand is projected to be 3,439 MG, a greater than 82 percent increase from 2025 demand shown in Table 3.1. The District is projected to continue to be predominantly a residential community, with single-family and multi-family residential use making up 73 percent of total water demand in 2045.

Table 3.2 Water Demand Projections by Water Use Sector, 2030-2045

Water Use Sectors	Volume (MG)			
	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single-Family Residential	1,545	1,750	1,955	2,160
Multi-Family Residential	148	216	283	351
Commercial/Institutional	122	156	191	226
Industrial	62	124	185	247
Landscape Irrigation	154	130	105	80
Other (e.g., hydrants, construction)	41	48	55	62
Non-Revenue Water	207	242	277	313
Total Water Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439

Buildout demand projections were estimated by the District in 2024 using a land use-based approach. Information regarding current and future land uses within the study area was obtained from:

- City of Oakley Focused General Plan Update (adopted in 2022);
- East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan (adopted in 2006);
- Contra Costa County General Plan 2005-2020 Chapter 3: Land Use Element for Bethel Island (adopted in 2005);
- District's 2020 Facilities Plan (June 2020);
- City of Oakley GIS Land Use Shapefiles (updated September 2023); and
- Contra Costa County GIS General County Data for Bethel Island (updated May 2024).

All existing land use designations were grouped into major categories consistent with the District's billing categories. Information regarding meter and water use data within the District was obtained from the following sources and converted into acreage of each land-use type:

- Water use by land use type data, collected by the District's advanced metering infrastructure system; and
- District's Mobile Maintenance Management Solutions GIS database.

Unit demand factors were developed based on either average daily water use per dwelling unit in gallons per day for single-family residential uses or gallons per acre for all other customer categories. Average daily billing data was coded by customer type and compared to known acreage by land use type to calculate the unit demand factors. The District then calculated future system demand based on known future developments and remaining undeveloped parcels within the

District and the unit demand factors. The buildout system demands are presented as the year 2045 for planning purposes in Table 3.2. Linear interpolation was used to determine water demands at the five-year intervals from 2025 to 2045, which assumes a constant growth rate. The District's service area has seen periods of slow growth and periods of faster growth depending on overall economic conditions so the exact timing of buildout conditions is hard to predict.

3.2 Water Loss

Non-revenue water is the difference between total water supply production and billed consumption. All water systems have some level of non-revenue water, typically ranging from 5 to 10 percent of total demand. Sources of non-revenue water in the District's system may include real losses (e.g., leakage in mains and service lines and storage tank overflows), apparent losses (unauthorized consumption, customer metering inaccuracies, and systematic data handling errors), and unbilled water (e.g., hydrant flushing and firefighting). In 2025, the District's non-revenue water (162 MG) was 9.4 percent of total consumption (equivalent to 8.6 percent of total water supplied), based on the District's measurements. The District has submitted annual Water Loss Audit Reports to DWR since 2017. These reports can be found on DWR's website at https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans.

Signed in 2018 and adopted in 2024, the "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" legislation (SB 606 and AB 1668) establishes a new framework for long-term improvements in urban water use efficiency and drought planning as California adapts to climate variability impacts. Under the regulation, water suppliers must annually calculate Urban Water Use Objectives based on standards applied at the service area scale, including the Water Loss Performance Standard developed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to minimize water waste through system leaks. The Water Loss Performance Standard requires that suppliers must meet the real water loss standard and apparent water loss standard by 2028.

Table 3.3 presents the District's progress towards compliance with the 2028 Water Loss Standard as of the time of writing this UWMP. The most recent AWWA Water Loss Audit, for Calendar Year 2024, was utilized for these calculations. Table 3.3 demonstrates that the District is already exceeding the SWRCB's 2028 Water Loss Performance Standards. The District's real water loss is only 28 percent of the standard, and apparent losses are 65 percent of the standard.

Table 3.3 District Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Real Water Loss				Apparent Water Loss			
SWRCB Standard	**Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit**		**Real Water Loss (GPSCD)**	**SWRCB Standard**	**Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit**		**Apparent Water Loss (GPSCD)**
2028 Real Water Loss Standard (gallons per service connection per day [GPSCD])	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Real Loss (MG)		2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard (GPSCD)	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (MG)	
24.1	14,090	35.497	6.9	6.0	14,090	20.107	3.9

Note: Data uses the SWRCB-calculated water loss standards updated as of January 30, 2026, and the District's most recent AWWA Water Loss Audit, for Calendar Year 2024.

3.3 Lower-Income Water Demand

The requirements for the 2025 UWMP call for projections of water demands for lower-income customers. Low-income households are classified as households that have an annual income that is 80 percent or less of the area median household income, adjusted by the number of people in the household (California Health and Safety Code §50079.5).

The District does not independently track all its customers by income category. Customers can choose to apply for the District's income-based discounted monthly service charge program. The District offers discounts of 25 and 50 percent of the monthly residential service charge. Qualified customers must meet certain income guidelines found on its website. In 2025, the District served 240 single-family customers through the program for a total of 18 MG. Projected water demand for this lower-income water use is accounted for in the District's overall demand projections.

3.4 Water Conservation Act of 2009 Requirements

SB X7-7 mandated a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use across California by 2020. To achieve this goal, the legislation required each retail water supplier to establish an urban water-use target, contributing to the State's collective efforts. The legislature stated that the combined reductions from all retail suppliers would fulfill the statewide legislative mandate. The goal of this subsection is to allow the District to report on its progress toward meeting its urban water use targets in the UWMP, pursuant to CWC Section 10608.40.

3.4.1 The District's Individual Analysis

In the 2010 UWMP, the District was required to set its baseline water use, a water use reduction target for 2020, and an interim reduction target for 2015. DWR published guidelines to determine the baseline gross per capita water demand, interim target, and final target for water purveyors throughout California.

The District's 2015 UWMP documented its compliance with the interim 2015 target. The District's 2015 average per capita water use was 117 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), which was below the 2015 interim target of 170 gpcd.

The District's 2020 UWMP demonstrated compliance with the 2020 target. Actual per capita use in 2020 was 138 gpcd, well below the District's 2020 target of 163 gpcd.

3.4.2 CCWD's Regional Alliance Analysis

The District is part of a regional alliance with CCWD and CCWD's other wholesale municipal customers: the cities of Antioch, Martinez, and Pittsburg; and Golden State Water Company. As part of this regional alliance, CCWD prepared a regional target. CCWD will include the Regional Alliance SB X7-7 analysis included in the previous UWMPs in its 2025 UWMP. The water use for the Regional Alliance was 187 gpcd in 2020, meeting its 2020 target of 210 gpcd.

4.0 Water Supply Sources

This section details current and future water supplies for the District's service area.

4.1 Introduction

The District's primary water supply for its distribution system is treated surface water from the United States Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Central Valley Project (CVP) purchased from CCWD. CVP water is conveyed through the Contra Costa Canal (Canal) and Los Vaqueros system and is treated at the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (Randall-Bold WTP) in Oakley.

In addition, the District developed its own groundwater supply system to provide additional supply reliability. When fully implemented at buildout, groundwater may comprise up to 20 percent of the District's total supply for maximum day demand conditions.

The District's primary water supply for its distribution system is treated surface water, supplied through the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant. Additionally, the District owns and operates its own groundwater supply system to provide flexibility and a diversified water supply, which may comprise up to 20 percent of the District's total supply for maximum day demand conditions at buildout.

The District is exploring a future recycled water project in coordination with ISD, as discussed in Section 4.4.1. They began joint meetings in 2021 to determine which projects to move forward for further feasibility and design studies and to plan implementation timelines.

4.2 Surface Water Purchased from CCWD

The District purchases CVP water from CCWD, its wholesale supplier, who has a contract with Reclamation for 195,000 AF per year through February 2045. Raw surface water is supplied via the Canal that can convey water either from Rock Slough in the Delta, Los Vaqueros Reservoir, or CCWD's other intakes on Old River and Victoria Canal (near Middle River). The Canal and pipeline system are owned by Reclamation and operated by CCWD.

The Los Vaqueros Reservoir is a 160,000 AF storage facility located 8 miles south of Brentwood. Water filling the reservoir comes from a pump station intake on Old River near Highway 4 or Victoria Canal near Middle River. CCWD owns and operates the Los Vaqueros Reservoir and its related intake, pumping, conveyance, and blending facilities. The reservoir provides water quality and emergency supply benefits.

CCWD pursued the expansion of the reservoir to a total of 275,000 AF to improve Bay Area supply reliability and water quality while providing additional ecosystem benefits for the Delta. The proposed project included upgrades to existing conveyance facilities, new conveyance, and reoperation of existing facilities. However, CCWD stopped pursuing plans to expand the reservoir in 2024.

Raw surface water from the Canal and/or Los Vaqueros Reservoir is treated at the Randall-Bold WTP in Oakley. The Randall-Bold WTP is jointly owned by the District and CCWD and is operated

and maintained by CCWD. The Randall-Bold WTP was designed for an initial capacity of 40 million gallons per day (mgd) with the capacity to expand to 80 mgd. The initial treatment capacity allocation was 15 mgd to the District (37.5 percent of the total) and 25 mgd to CCWD (62.5 percent of the total). In 2010, Randall-Bold WTP capacity increased to 50 mgd, with 15 mgd of treatment capacity allocated to the District (30 percent of the total) and 35 mgd to CCWD (70 percent of the total).

The District's current capacity of 15 mgd from the Randall-Bold WTP provides an average day supply of 8.9 mgd (3,259 MG based on the 2025 maximum day peaking factor). The District is entitled to increase its share of the capacity from 15 mgd to up to 30 mgd with advance notice to CCWD. In accordance with current agreements, purchases of additional supply capacity must be in 5 mgd increments. Due to the continued trend of reduced gallons per connection per day and the District's expansion of groundwater use (with reverse osmosis treatment), future demand projections show that no future capacity expansions of Randall-Bold WTP will be needed.

Table 4.1 presents the amount of CCWD water supplied to the District from 2021 through 2025. The amount of surface water supplied has been far less than the District's current share of capacity from the Randall-Bold WTP. Table 4.2 summarizes the District's future available water supplies from CCWD.

Table 4.1 CCWD Supplied Water from 2016 to 2020

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CCWD Supplied Water (MG)	1,999	1,856	1,589	1,692	1,598

Table 4.2 Projected CCWD Water Supply

Water Supply Sources	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)
Surface Water Available from CCWD	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259

4.2.1 Reduced Delta Reliance

The District has consistently used less than its allocated capacity from the Randall-Bold WTP. The District began implementing its Well Utilization Project in 2006 to provide additional supply reliability and local control. The District will continue to support and analyze options for alternative water supplies to offset surface water use and groundwater pumping, including ongoing recycled water planning efforts (see Section 4.4.1.4). CCWD provides an analysis of its reduced Delta reliance at a regional level in its 2025 UWMP.

4.3 Groundwater

The District has taken steps to protect and actively manage its groundwater basin. The sections below describe the basin characteristics, groundwater management plan, the District's groundwater supplies, and efforts related to SGMA.

4.3.1 Groundwater Basin Overview

The District and its wells overlie the northern portion of the ECC Subbasin, part of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin. The ECC Subbasin was defined in 2016, splitting from the Tracy Subbasin. The 2021 ECC Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan[2] (GSP) provides the following description of the subbasin:

- "The San Joaquin Valley formed between two mountain ranges (Coast Ranges and the Sierras). The ECC Subbasin lies on the western side of the northern San Joaquin Valley portion of the Great Valley province of California. The western boundary of the Subbasin is a no-flow boundary with respect to groundwater and is delineated by exposed bedrock of highly deformed Tertiary age and older marine sediments of the Coast Range Diablo Mountains. Most of the Subbasin is filled with freshwater-bearing alluvium, eroded continental sediments from the Coast Ranges that are Quaternary in age…".
- "The topography of the Subbasin is generally flat with land surface elevations that slope gently downward to the east. Topographic elevations vary from about 200 feet above msl in the west to less than 10 feet from msl in the Delta area over a distance of about 10 miles. There are portions of the Subbasin (e.g., Delta islands) in the northeast and southeast that are below sea level."

4.3.2 Local Groundwater Basin Characteristics

The District's existing and future wells are in a groundwater basin that has been studied since the late 1990s by Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers (LSCE). The groundwater basin is not adjudicated and has not been studied by DWR beyond the information provided in Bulletin 118. The groundwater basin is not over drafted.

The wells are located within the region identified as the Marginal Delta Dunes in LSCE's 1999 study, *Investigation of Groundwater Resources in East Contra Costa County*. The 1999 study and subsequent detailed investigations by LSCE identified a favorable hydrogeologic area for well locations within the District's service area. When groundwater is withdrawn from an aquifer, groundwater levels are lowered around the well, creating a cone of depression. Additional pumping could increase the amount of drawdown and decrease the productivity of existing wells in the area. Under certain conditions, this could result in a lowered water table, which in turn could adversely affect certain shallow wells, trees, and creeks. However, the potential for such impacts from the District's groundwater supply system has been investigated several times and found to be low, as described below.

In 1999, a regional groundwater investigation was completed for the District. This investigation determined that there is a hydraulic connection with the alluvial plain to the south, where a significant amount of groundwater pumping already exists for municipal uses (City of Brentwood) and agricultural uses ECCID. As part of the regional groundwater investigation, test borings and

[2] East Contra Costa GSA Working Group. 2021. East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Prepared by Luhdorff & Scalmanini. October 2021. Available at: https://www.diablowater.gov/files/fa66540b7/Final+ECC+GSP+with+Appendices.pdf.

wells were completed to obtain geological and water quality information. LSCE also investigated potential impacts on nearby wells in 2002. Approximately 35 wells, including the Knightsen municipal well, private domestic wells, and irrigation wells, were identified within 2,500 feet of the Glen Park well site. Thirty-four of these wells are shallower than 200 feet.

The deep annular seal of each of the Glen Park and Stonecreek Wells extends to 200 feet below the ground surface and serves to isolate nearby wells from significant pumping impacts. The results of testing performed by the District to date indicate that the operation of the Glen Park Well since 2006 has had no measurable or discernible impact on the water levels or water quality in nearby shallow wells. In March/April 2007, the District drilled a test hole and monitoring well at the Stonecreek site to assess hydrogeologic conditions and suitability for siting of a production well. The results indicated the site to be similar regarding consistency in samples and geophysical logs as compared to the Glen Park site; as a result, it is anticipated that the maximum pumping capacity from the Stonecreek Well site is approximately 2 mgd. Evaluation of groundwater levels from a 150-foot-deep well approximately 2,000 feet from the Stonecreek well has shown no discernible impact on water levels since the operation of the District's well. As previously stated, this well is currently not an active supply option due to high manganese levels; however, future use will be an option when the District completes in reverse osmosis treatment system.

Besides demand and blending constraints, other considerations may dictate that pumping be limited to less than the maximum capacity stated above. These other considerations include mutual pumping interference, potential impacts to local wells, and groundwater management considerations as contained in the District's Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), described below. The GSP embodies an impact-avoidance strategy based on phased development and ongoing testing and monitoring to ensure that pumping from the District facilities does not induce adverse impacts on local and regional scales.

As part of its groundwater management activities, the District will continue to monitor groundwater levels and consult other well operators to monitor effects on other wells in the region. In the event local wells were to be adversely affected (i.e., lowering groundwater below existing pumps or degradation of water quality), decisions about mitigation actions would be made on a case-by-case basis. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, supplying the property with a different source of water, lowering or replacing pumps, or installing new wells.

4.3.3 Sustainable Groundwater Management Activities

The District has been managing its groundwater resources since the 2000s. In 2007, the District voluntarily adopted a groundwater management plan according to the procedures outlined in the Groundwater Management Planning Act (CWC §10750-10546). The purpose of the Groundwater Management Plan was to provide a management framework for maintaining a high-quality, reliable, and sustainable supply of groundwater within the District's SOI.

In response to the SGMA legislation in 2014, the District serves as a GSA to assess the conditions in the local subbasin and adopt a locally based sustainability management plan. A GSA can require registration of groundwater wells, measure and manage groundwater extraction, require reports from groundwater users, and assess fees to support the creation of a GSP.

The San Joaquin Valley - ECC Subbasin (5-022.19) has been designated by DWR as a medium-priority basin. As such, the GSA had to adopt a GSP by January 31, 2022. All medium-priority basins must achieve sustainable management of the basin within 20 years of adopting a GSP. Eight local agencies that overlay the subbasin entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on May 9, 2017, to collaborate and develop a single GSP for the subbasin. Except for CCWD, each member agency has become a GSA to be the local agency to manage the subbasin within their respective service area. In addition to the District, the member agencies of the ECC Subbasin MOU include the cities of Antioch and Brentwood, BBID, Contra Costa County, CCWD, Town of Discovery Bay, and ECCID. The Board adopted the GSP on November 17, 2021, and the document was approved by DWR in July 2023.

The GSAs have adopted sustainable management principles that include engagement of all interested parties and partners; protection of potentially underrepresented communities; recognition and prioritization of environmental justice and groundwater dependent ecosystems; and continuation of cooperative water resources management to ensure that all activities needed to maintain sustainability are identified, funded, and implemented. Through preparation of the GSP, key factors governed the approach and planning to meet the requirements of new SGMA regulations to ensure sustainability of groundwater resources in the plan area. Some of these factors are listed below.

ECC Subbasin Priority Ranking

Many groundwater basins and subbasins in the state have experienced significant adverse effects attributed to overpumping; that is, pumping that exceeds groundwater replenishment. Such basins were assigned Critically Overdrafted and High priority rankings. The ECC Subbasin shows no signs of over pumping and was assigned a Medium priority ranking. Although the ECC Subbasin has not been overdrafted, its ranking was based on the importance that groundwater serves as a source of supply for varied uses including domestic, agricultural, and environmental. Domestic users include individual residences, small water systems, and municipalities. In addition, there are many disadvantaged communities that rely on groundwater as a sole source of supply. East Contra Costa also has a long history of agriculture dating back over 100 years.

Sustainable Conditions in the ECC Subbasin

Groundwater conditions in the ECC Subbasin are favorable and reflect stability over the past 30 years or more. Using various analogies, the Subbasin can be described as generally full through various water-year types, including drought, and is in good “health.” The favorable conditions are in part due to surface water availability that represents the largest source of supply for municipal and agricultural uses in the Subbasin.

Outlook for Future Sustainability

Using the best available data and a robust water budget model, the ECC Subbasin is projected to be sustainable under various future scenarios including those that incorporate climate change and sea level rise.

Local Management of the ECC Subbasin

On March 28, 2019, the state approved a subdivision of the Tracy Subbasin that separated the East Contra Costa portion (now called the ECC Subbasin) from the San Joaquin County portion (retained the Tracy Subbasin name), thereby providing more local control of groundwater resources. In addition, seven GSAs were formed by local public agencies to ensure that their diverse constituents are represented in the GSP. If needed, each GSA has authority to enact policies to protect groundwater resources based on conditions within their respective jurisdictions. This provides partners with more focused engagement through a local GSA.

Non-Applicability to De Minimis Extractors

SGMA is intended to address existing and potential adverse effects typically attributed to the largest groundwater uses and users. Policies and programs aimed at achieving and maintaining sustainability may include pumping restrictions, fees, and reporting requirements. Such actions, which would be enacted locally by GSAs, do not apply to de minimis extractors. Under SGMA, a de minimis extractor is defined as a person who extracts two acre-feet or less per year of groundwater for domestic use. Thus, typical residential well owners are shielded from practically all potential management actions described in this GSP. Further, the GSP sustainability goal is intended to protect such users from adverse effects of sustainable management undertaken by the GSAs.

Impacts to Individual Wells

The GSP is concerned with protecting groundwater resources for future generations and maintaining sustainability as required under SGMA legislation. The GSP identifies baseline groundwater levels and water quality that protect all classes of beneficial users. The GSP does not mitigate conditions that were present prior to January 1, 2015 (CWC Section 10727.2(b)(4)) such operational problems related to well features (e.g., depth, perforation interval, pump setting).

Water Quality

Groundwater contains numerous naturally occurring minerals that vary throughout the ECC Subbasin. While groundwater quality is generally favorable with respect to primary drinking water quality constituents, some areas have elevated total dissolved minerals, hardness, and some secondary constituents which may affect domestic and agricultural uses. The GSP is intended to avoid degradation of water quality as a result of implementing sustainable management policies, projects or actions; for example, projects that affect pumping patterns resulting in movement and mixing of groundwater sources would be evaluated to ensure that no adverse effects occur to any users. The GSP does not mitigate groundwater quality in the Subbasin that is naturally occurring during the historical baseline.

Impacts of Drought

Temporary imbalances between extraction and replenishment due to drought are not considered an undesirable result as long as groundwater conditions recover in subsequent normal to wet years. Thus, a drop in groundwater levels may occur in very dry years, which may produce a short-term impact on wells.

Key sections of the GSP include:

- Hydrogeologic conceptual modeling, describing the physical conditions of the Subbasin,
- Groundwater conditions including both current and historical conditions,
- Land uses and population trends in the Subbasin,
- Water supplies and utilization by sector, and
- Description of the monitoring networks, monitoring protocols, data management system, and data reporting requirements for the ECC Subbasin GSP.

As a related effort to be a responsible steward of the environment, the District passed Regulation No. 10, Groundwater Sustainability and Protection, in 2021. This regulation aims to balance and protect the interests of those who rely on a sustainable groundwater aquifer by requiring new residential developments and non-residential extraction wells to install groundwater monitoring wells, connect to a recycled water system (if developed), provide the District access to groundwater elevation data, and perform regular water quality testing.

4.3.4 District's Groundwater Supply Facilities

The District is operating a groundwater supply system that provides additional supply reliability. The system currently consists of groundwater from two wells in Oakley, conveyed in a dedicated well-supply pipeline to the District's Blending Facility located near the Randall-Bold WTP. At the Blending Facility, the groundwater is treated and blended with treated surface water within the District's distribution system prior to distribution to any customers, so that there is negligible impact on water quality. The amount of groundwater used in proportion to surface water is automatically controlled to maintain good water quality with a target hardness of 140 milligrams per liter, except in times of a District-declared drought, when the Board may allow a temporary increase in the target hardness.

Figure 4.1 presents the facilities of the District's Well Utilization Project. The existing facilities include:

- Glen Park Well: Located at Glen Park, this well and pump have been operational since 2006, with a pumping capacity of approximately 2 mgd.
- Stonecreek Well: Located one-half mile northeast of the existing Glen Park Well, this well and pump have been operational since 2011, with a pumping capacity of approximately 2 mgd.
- Blending Facility at the Randall-Bold WTP, and
- Well Supply Pipeline: an 18-inch diameter, 18,250-foot-long dedicated pipeline connecting the wells and the Blending Facility.

Production from Stonecreek Well has been severely limited for several years due to high manganese and iron; therefore, the District uses this well solely as a backup supply. It could be used at higher capacities in certain emergency conditions.

The pump motors at each well are operated using variable frequency drives, which allows the District to control the flow rate produced from each well. The wells can operate year-round to reduce annual operating costs, since groundwater can be supplied at a lower cost than surface water and at higher flow rates to meet peaking needs during the summer months. The District operates one or both wells at a variety of flow rates based upon time-of-use periods and seasonal groundwater basin water quality parameters and elevations. The pipeline is sized to allow flexibility to meet future demands; however, installation of the pipeline does not commit the District to implementing future phases of the well project.

Table 4.3 presents the amount of groundwater supplied by the District's two wells from 2021 through 2025. The amount of groundwater used during this period was below full groundwater capacity, reflective of water conservation efforts that were in place throughout the District service area and managing the blend of surface water and groundwater. There were no limitations or challenges in the sufficiency of groundwater pumped. The District is actively monitoring local groundwater levels, especially near the wells, and no issues have arisen. The District is committed to investing in well infrastructure improvements over the next few years to test reliability for times of critical necessity.

Table 4.3 Groundwater Use from 2021 to 2025

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Groundwater Supply (MG)	16	165	294	263	284

Average yield of the existing wells is a maximum of approximately 1 mgd. The District is investigating potential locations for a future well in the southeast portion of the SOI by 2030, with a potential capacity of 2-3 mgd and an average yield of approximately 1-1.5 mgd. The District's decision to install additional wells will also consider the findings of the ECC GSP (see Section 4.3.3). The GSP's hydraulic model could help determine the viability of these new wells. The District is also planning to implement a reverse osmosis (RO) wellhead treatment system in 2035 to improve overall water quality received from all wells and increase production. With the additional well and RO treatment system, the expected future capacity of the District's groundwater facilities is 2.6 mgd in 2035.

As the first and second wells continue to be operated, ongoing data collection and monitoring conducted by the District will provide better information. If future investigations indicate that it will not be possible to provide the anticipated amount of groundwater supply to meet demands, then the District will either procure additional surface water supply from CCWD and/or investigate other local supply sources.

4.4 Other Water Sources

This section discusses the wastewater and recycled water service in the District's service area and other potential water supply sources for both the District and CCWD. The District will continue to investigate water supply portfolio diversification projects through potential partnerships with other public agencies.

4.4.1 Wastewater and Recycled Water

This section provides information on the wastewater and recycled water service provided by ISD, the only agency collecting, treating, or discharging municipal wastewater both generated and treated within the District service area. ISD owns and operates the wastewater treatment and collection systems in the District's service area. ISD's service area encompasses all the District's service area along with Jersey Island and part of Holland Tract.

ISD's Water Recycling Facility, completed in 2011, produces tertiary-treated recycled water using membrane bioreactor (MBR) basins and ultraviolet disinfection. The dry weather treatment capacity is approximately 4.3 mgd. Wastewater is collected and conveyed to the Water Recycling Facility by a network of gravity sewer mains and force mains where needed due to ground elevations.

4.4.1.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

In 2025, ISD collected 1,018 MG of wastewater generated within ISD's service area and treated it at the Water Recycling Facility. This quantity includes flows from Bethel Island as well as the Oakley area. Bethel Island flows are estimated at 197 MG, with 10 percent of that amount originating from the Delta Coves community within the District's service area.

Currently, recycled water is either provided for distribution through fill stations or conveyed to an outfall pipe in the San Joaquin River. In 2025, ISD discharged 1,017 MG of collected and treated wastewater into the river.

4.4.1.2 Recycled Water System

The Water Recycling Facility has an average dry weather flow capacity of 4.3 mgd and a maximum wet weather flow capacity of 8.6 mgd. The facility accepts raw sewage from the ISD service area. The raw sewage enters the influent pump station, which delivers the water to the headworks building, where it undergoes two-stage screening, grit removal, and metering. From there, it enters the drum screens. Wastewater is then piped to the anoxic/aeration basins to remove soluble matter and nitrogenous compounds from the wastewater. The water is then lifted to the MBR basins and disinfected using ultraviolet light. This process treats the water to Title 22 unrestricted reuse requirements.

4.4.1.3 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

ISD previously applied treated wastewater to agricultural lands on Jersey Island for irrigation, but discontinued that practice in 2018. ISD's goal is to use 100 percent of its recycled water for beneficial use. In 2025, ISD put 0.65 MG of recycled water to beneficial use within its service area. In June 2015, ISD opened Residential Recycled Water Fill Stations to provide recycled water to customers. The three Fill Stations (with two hook-up valves each) allow Oakley and Bethel Island residents free access to available recycled water at the ISD headquarters. Residents are required to fill out an agreement form that states how the recycled water will be used, what type of container the water will be collected in, and information regarding recycled water. The recycled water at the Fill Stations is intended to be used for watering trees and gardens, lawn irrigation,

washing cars, cleaning outdoor furniture, washing hard surfaces, mixing cement, and dust control. Non-ratepayers may participate by purchasing a $35 seasonal permit.

4.4.1.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

The District and ISD have entered into an MOU where the District will be the retail provider of recycled water once a project is identified and implemented. The District does encourage the use of recycled water to offset or reduce groundwater pumping and surface water use through Regulation 8 "Water-Use Efficiency" and Regulation 12 "Recycled Water." Regulation 12 states, "The following types of water demands shall use recycled water in the District's service area: industrial process water, agricultural irrigation, non-residential landscape irrigation, landscape and/or recreation impoundments, wildlife habitat, and other uses as deemed appropriate by the District."

The District, in coordination with ISD, completed a Recycled Water Feasibility Study[3] in 2021 to explore the potential for expansion of recycled water use within the ISD and the District's service areas. This study evaluated long-term sustainability and desire for the best use of recycled water, drought resiliency, and compliance with future regulations. Among the alternatives evaluated were non-potable reuse, indirect possible reuse, and direct potable reuse options. It is possible there could be up to 2 mgd of recycled water developed in the area by 2030 for non-potable or potable reuse. ISD plans to provide recycled water to the District for landscape irrigation. The District and ISD are performing a final update to the Feasibility Study to select future recycled water projects, with a goal of utilizing the balance of ISD's recycled water.

ISD is also planning construction of a demonstration garden irrigated with recycled water at its administration building. The District has completed their demonstration garden and is awaiting a connection to the recycled water system.

4.4.2 Water Transfers and Exchanges

Most of the District water is purchased from CCWD; therefore, no exchange or transfer opportunities exist for the District except through CCWD. CCWD anticipates meeting supply shortfalls through a combination of short-term purchases and a short-term conservation program.

CCWD's location in the Delta provides access to supplies from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries. In addition, the DWR State Water Project (SWP) and CVP direct their supplies through the Delta to delivery points in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. CCWD's location provides direct or indirect access to virtually all water supply and storage facilities in the Central Valley.

Current and future opportunities through CCWD are summarized below.

[3] Diablo Water District and Ironhouse Sanitary District. 2021. Recycled Water Feasibility Study. Prepared by EKI Environment & Water, Inc. February 2021. Available at: https://www.diablowater.gov/reports-and-documents#docaccess-17219936cd071813332279e8493b8530dbb729b8e07699539a36c6d24975447c.

4.4.2.1 ECCID Contract for Long-Term Water Transfer

CCWD's February 2000 Agreement with the ECCID is for a long-term water transfer. It provides up to approximately 2,296 MG in normal years and includes provisions for an additional 1,120 MG through groundwater exchange when the CVP is in a shortage condition.

4.4.2.2 Other Long-Term Water Transfer Opportunities

CCWD anticipates that additional water transfer will be needed in the future. The following water transfer opportunities are evaluated on an ongoing basis by CCWD:

- **Conjunctive Use with Long-term Contract:** CCWD could partner with an agricultural partner or irrigation district holding surface water rights and access to groundwater supplies. CCWD could co-invest in conjunctive use facilities, such as new groundwater wells, to allow the agricultural district to shift use from surface water to groundwater supplies in dry years and exchange its surface water supplies to CCWD to meet dry year demand.
- **Groundwater Banking:** CCWD could extend the reliability of its existing CVP supplies by groundwater banking, through groundwater storage, surplus CVP entitlement, or other available wet year supplies. CCWD could draw upon the banked water supplies to meet demand when needed.
- **Lease/Purchase Water Rights and Remarket Surplus Supplies:** CCWD could enter into a long-term water supply lease or purchase an existing water right. The lease or sale would be for a fixed amount of annual supplies. All surplus water supplies could be remarketed through a long-term contract with a third-party buyer or the spot market.
- **Co-Investment in Agricultural Conservation:** This option could involve forming a long-term relationship with an agricultural partner holding surface water rights. CCWD could invest in agricultural conservation infrastructure, such as canal lining and weed abatement projects. A fixed amount of conserved supplies could be made available to CCWD annually, and any surplus supplies could be banked through groundwater storage or remarketed.
- **Fallowing or Crop Shifting Option Contract:** This option includes a long-term option contract with an agricultural district. When called upon by CCWD through exercise of the option during a dry year, the agricultural district could fallow land or shift crops to make water supplies available. This additional supply during normal or wet years could be banked through groundwater storage or remarketed.

4.4.2.3 Short-Term Water Transfers

CCWD has experience in implementing short-term water transfers. For example, CCWD purchased approximately 952 MG from Western Water in 2000 and 1,400 MG from Yuba County Water Agency in 2003 and 2004. CCWD also purchased 560 MG of transfer water from Woodbridge Irrigation District in 2013. This supply was conveyed through the CCWD-East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) intertie constructed in 2007. The goal of the short-term transfer program was to establish relationships with sellers, work through the various institutional issues associated with transfers

before a serious water shortage occurs, and develop water transfer agreements that would allow CCWD to purchase water in shortage years.

Many agricultural districts in Northern California participate in the spot market each year. Up to 11,200 MG of spot market supplies have historically been available from supplies located north of the Delta each year. If required, CCWD could pursue additional short-term water transfers directly with these agencies. CCWD has implemented pilot projects to demonstrate feasibility of providing drought water supply reliability to Bay Area partner agencies in a cost-effective manner: 1,400 MG to Alameda County Water District (ACWD) in 2014, 720 MG to BBID in 2014-2015, and up to 650 MG to EBMUD in 2021.

CCWD, in partnership with seven other major Bay Area water agencies (ACWD, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency, EBMUD, Marin Municipal Water District, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Valley Water, and Zone 7 Water Agency), is participating in the Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) partnership to evaluate ways to improve the region's water supply reliability, especially during droughts and emergencies. By coordinating regional efforts, the BARR partnership can leverage existing infrastructure investments, facilitate the transfer of water during shortages, bolster emergency preparedness, and improve climate variability resiliency. BARR agencies are collaborating on the Shared Water Access Program as a guide for sharing resources. According to the 2023 BARR Shared Access Program Report, as part of Pilot 2a, CCWD established a contract agreement to transfer up to 1,630 MG of CVP contract water to Valley Water in exchange for Valley Water returning the same amount to CCWD in the future.[4] The first stage of this delivery occurred between July and September 2021. This exchange identifies institutional and regulatory considerations relevant to future transfers or exchanges between BARR partners.

4.4.3 Non-Potable Water

The District owns a well for emergency (standby) potable supply for the Summer Lakes development at the end of East Cypress Road. The well will primarily be used by the homeowners' association for irrigation and lake makeup water, and it would only be used by the District under emergency circumstances.

4.4.4 Stormwater

The City manages stormwater and requires that stormwater runoff in parking areas be reduced or detained by using vegetated swales and recommends the use of porous pavement, where possible. The City also encourages incorporating bioswales into the landscaping of commercial and industrial properties to allow for removal of surface contaminants and reduce runoff.

Low Impact Development (LID) is a sustainable stormwater management practice that contributes to water quality protection and benefits water supply through reduced surface flow that instead can increase groundwater infiltration. LID incorporates green infrastructure into a development's site design for stormwater management to maintain the site's pre-development runoff rates and

[4] BARR. 2023. BARR Strategy Report. Prepared by Brown and Caldwell. March 2023. Available at: https://www.bayareareliability.com/uploads/files/Bay%20Area%20SWAP_%20FINAL%20Strategy%20Report_3-17-23.pdf.

volumes. The goal of LID is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to the source of rainfall. LID is an economical and efficient way to replenish local aquifers, increase the reuse of water, reduce pollution from urban runoff, and improve the quality of waterways. LID practices include bioretention facilities or rain gardens, grass swales and channels, vegetated rooftops, rain barrels, cisterns, vegetated filter strips, and permeable pavements.

The Municipal Regional Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit[5] for the San Francisco Bay Region, reissued on May 11, 2022, is comprehensive permit that regulates municipal stormwater systems and includes provisions for water quality monitoring, discharge thresholds, and stormwater management for development projects. It applies to Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and San Mateo counties, along with the cities and flood control districts within these counties. Under Provision C.3 of the Stormwater Permit, development projects are required to include appropriate measures to minimize discharges of polluted stormwater and to prevent increases in stormwater runoff. The required approach is for development projects to filter and manage stormwater through implementation of LID techniques, with limited exceptions (San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board 2022).

4.4.5 Desalination

The District has no current opportunities for the development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish surface water, and brackish groundwater as a long-term supply. The wellhead RO system described in Section 4.3.4 will address hardness issues, not brackish water quality.

4.5 Energy Intensity Analysis

DWR requires an energy intensity analysis as required by CWC §10631.2(a). This analysis covers reporting of the energy intensity of water supplies within a supplier's operational control for extraction, diversion, conveyance, placement into storage, treatment, and distribution for a one-year period.

DWR's guidelines define operational energy intensity as the total amount of energy expended by the urban water supplier per unit of water to take water from the location where the urban water supplier acquires the water to its point of delivery. The District's 2025 metered electricity data was used for this analysis.

In 2021, the District adopted a resolution to become carbon neutral in its operations, buildings, transmission and treatment of water, fleet, and all other tangible business operations under its direct control by the end of 2027. The resolution applies to current District facilities and operations and to new facilities and operations as they may come to exist in the future. As such, the District annually budgets and funds projects that will help meet the year 2027 deadline. Developers of new

[5] California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region. 2022. Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2022/R2-2022-0018.pdf. May 11, 2022.

District facilities are required to install solar onsite and/or pay into a District fund (via Facility Reserve Charges), so the District may install solar at one of its existing locations.

4.5.1 Water Consumption

The water entering the system that is under the water supplier's "operational control" is used to calculate energy intensity for this analysis, per CWC regulations. Table 4.4 presents the potable water supplied by the District in 2025. The District received approximately 85 percent of its water supply from Randall-Bold WTP. The Randall-Bold WTP is under CCWD's operational control and therefore is not included further in this analysis.

Table 4.4 District Water Supplied in 2025

Water Management Process	Applicable Water Supply Sources	Volume in MG (2025)
Potable Water (surface water)	Potable water supplies from Randall-Bold WTP. Not under District's operational control and not included in the energy intensity analysis.	1,598 MG
Potable Water (groundwater)	Groundwater supplies from Glen Park and Stonecreek Wells are within District's operational control.	284 MG
	Total Potable Water	**1,882 MG**

4.5.2 Potable Water

The total energy usage for the water management processes within the District's operational control was estimated to be approximately 1,005,540 kilowatt-hours (kWh) for 2025. Table 4.5 illustrates the total energy use by water management process for 2025. Energy use presented in this section includes energy consumption at Glen Park Well Station, Stonecreek Well Station, Blending Facility at Randall-Bold WTP, and the Corp Yard Pump Station (booster pumps).

Energy intensity is the amount of energy expended per gallon to move water from its source to the point of delivery. Energy intensity is reported based on the volume of water passing through each water management process within the operational control of the District.

Table 4.5 Water Supply Energy Intensity by Water Supply Process[1]

	Extract/ Divert	Place Into Storage	Treatment	Distribution	Total Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (MG)	284	284	284	284	284
Energy Consumed (kWh)	586,206[2]	14,139[3]	21,960[4]	383,235[3]	1,005,540
Energy Intensity (kWh/MG)	**2,064**	**50**	**77**	**1,349**	**3,540**

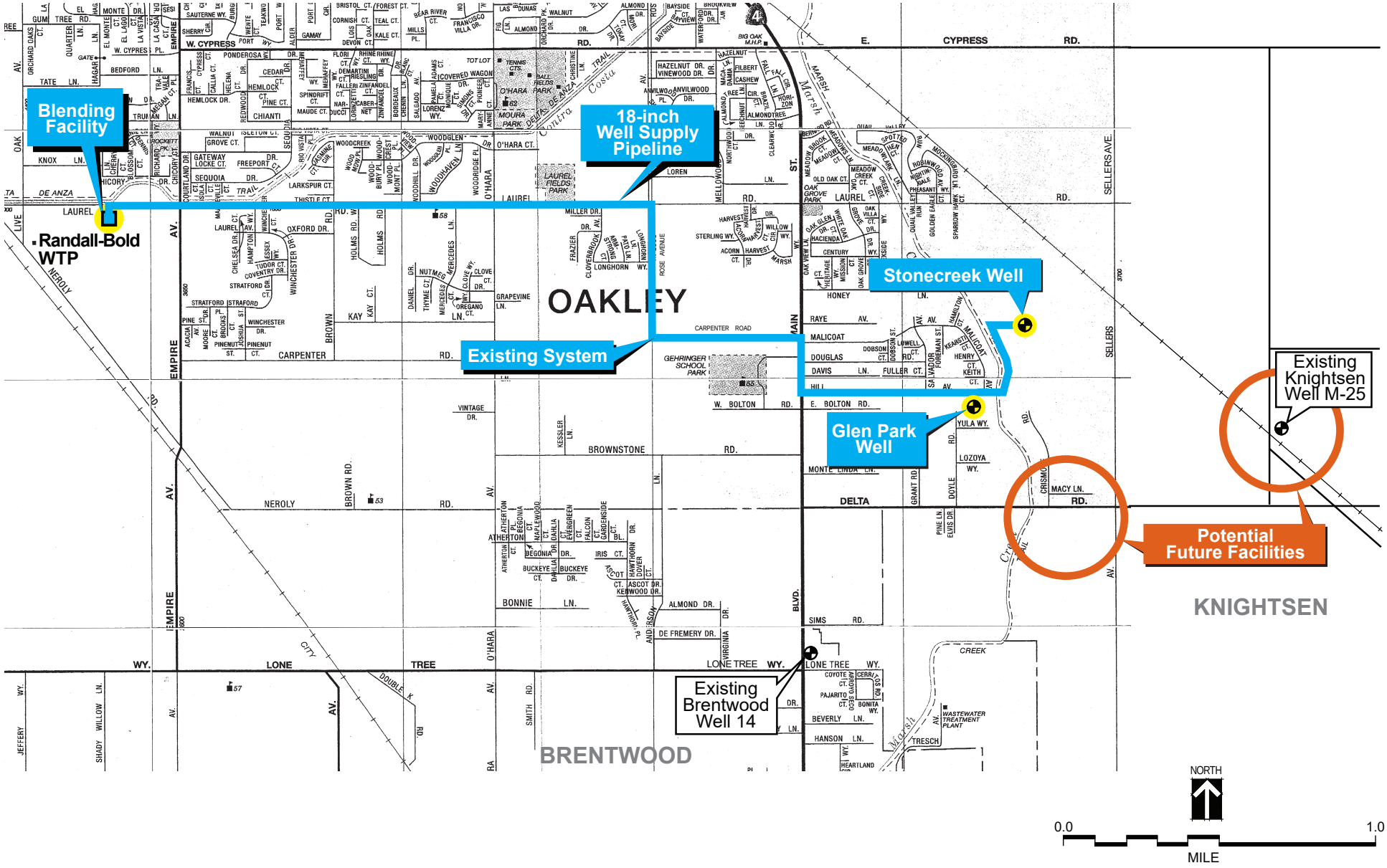
Notes:

[1] Approximately 85% of the District's supply is from the Randall-Bold WTP operated by CCWD and not under the District's operational control. Energy consumed for surface water conveyance to Randall-Bold WTP, treatment at Randall-Bold WTP, and distribution from Randall-Bold WTP using high-service pumps is not included.

[2] Includes energy consumed at Glen Park Well Station and Stonecreek Well Station in 2025.

[3] Includes energy consumed at the Corp Yard Pump Station in 2025.

[4] Includes energy consumed at the Blending Facility at Randall-Bold WTP in 2025.



//cdminc.internal.cdm.com/offices/wlc/wordproc/REPORTS/Diablo Water District/Figure 4-1 DWD Well Utilization Project Facilities.ai 04/20/2026 JJT

Figure 4.1

District's Well Utilization Project Facilities

CDM Smith

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5.0 Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section of the UWMP describes the reliability of each of the District's water supplies, compares planned water supplies with projected water demand between 2030 and 2045, and discusses factors that affect water supply reliability. This evaluation of water reliability requires the integration of information provided in previous sections of this UWMP, including Section 3.0, which presents the District's projection of water demands, and Section 4.0 which describes and quantifies the various local and imported sources of water supply available to meet water demands.

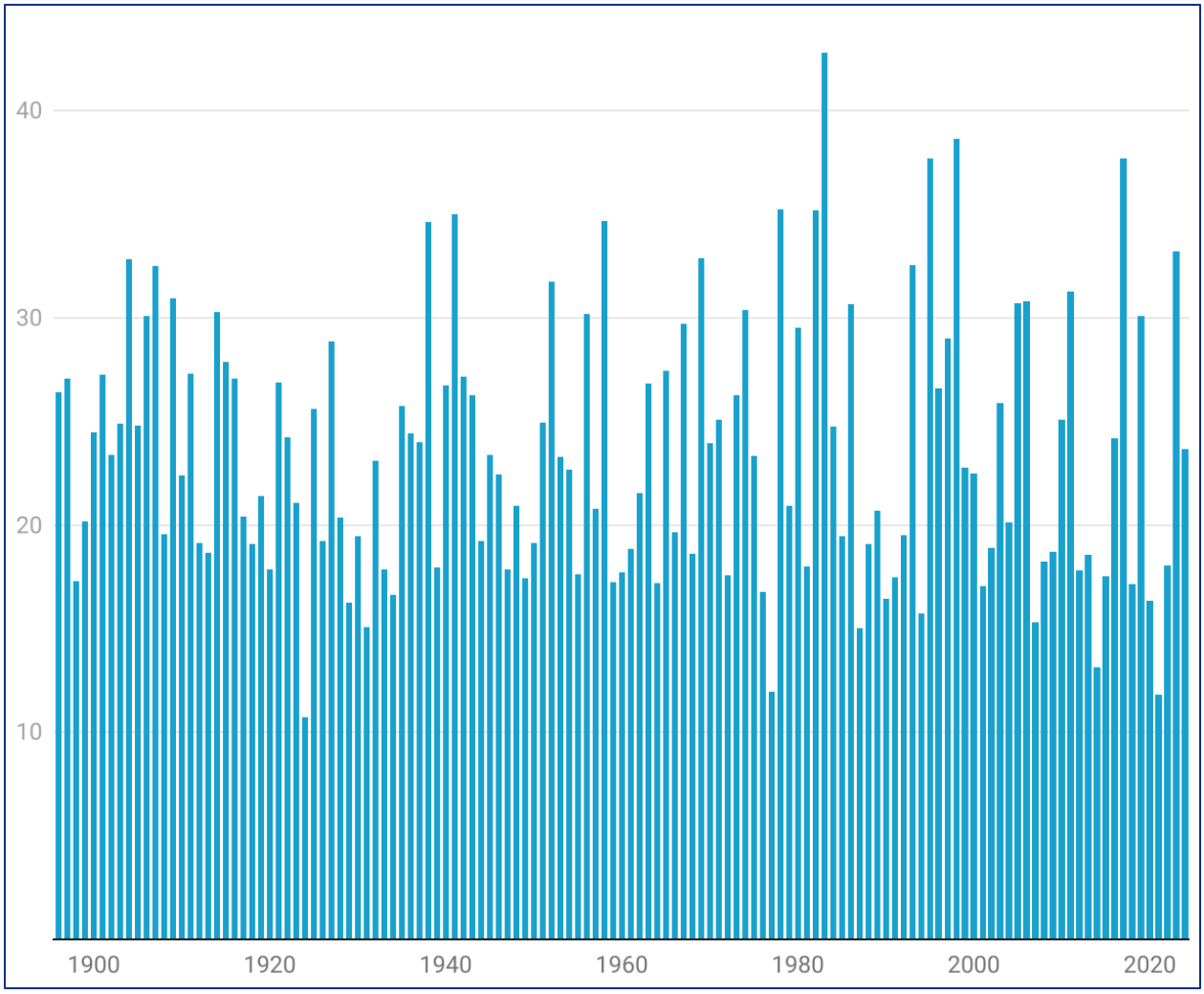
The District has projected the availability of each of its supplies under different hydrologic year types and compared those to its projected future water demands. The District's investments will result in a total water supply that meets its demands from 2030 to 2045 under all normal and dry year conditions.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan, included as Appendix E, describes how the District will respond when faced with water shortage conditions resulting from a drought, regulatory action, emergency, or other type of event. The WSCP also includes defined actions the District will take to reduce demand over six shortage levels, from 10% to more than 50% demand reductions.

5.1 Water Supply Reliability by Source

Figure 5.1 presents the inches of annual runoff in the State of California from Water Year (WY) 1896 through WY 2024 from the State of California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.[6] During that timeframe, annual runoff varied from a low of 10.75 inches in 1924 to a high of 42.82 inches in 1983, with an average of 23.5 inches throughout the entire period of record (1896-2023). Over this historical period, there have also been several instances of multiple-year droughts that have stressed California water agencies. The reliability of the District's supplies depends on the variable hydrology. To best evaluate the historical reliability of supplies and forecast their availability in the future, it is important to review how supplies were used during past periods considered normal or average, single-year droughts, and multiple-year droughts to forecast. The following sections summarize this information.

[6] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. 2025. Statewide Annual Precipitation. October 2025. Available at: https://oehha.ca.gov/climate-change/epic-2022/changes-climate/precipitation#:~:text=Statewide%20annual%20precipitation%20(1896%2D2024,greater%20variability%20in%20recent%20years.



Source: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. 2025

Figure 5.1 Annual (WY) California Precipitation in Inches

5.1.1 Surface Water from CCWD

CCWD, the District's wholesale supplier of surface water, provided information regarding its supply reliability to the year 2050 in the March 3, 2026, letter included in Appendix C. CCWD's supply planning includes all its supply sources, including surface water from the CVP.

CCWD's water supply planning includes other supply sources to make up for cutbacks in CVP supply, e.g., transfer/exchange agreements discussed in Section 4.4.2, to meet their supply reliability goals. The water supply reliability goal approved by the CCWD Board of Directors is to meet 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent of demand during drought conditions. The remaining 15 percent would be met by short-term demand management measure (DMM) programs consistent with CCWD's WSCP.

CCWD expects to meet 100 percent of demands through 2045 under all supply conditions except the third, fourth, and fifth years of a drought. Additional actions will be needed to meet demands during a multi-year drought starting in 2030. These actions include short-term water purchases by

CCWD, in conjunction with a request for a 5 to 15 percent demand reduction. Table 5.1 summarizes the expected reliability of CCWD supplies during a normal year, a single dry year, and a multiple-year drought period. As indicated in Table 5.1, the District should not experience any severe rationing during a five-year drought or other shortage situation. During the critical 1977/1978 drought, District customers voluntarily conserved water to such an extent that the District did not need to impose mandatory rationing.

Table 5.1 Summary of CCWD Water Supply Reliability (% of Demand)

Year	Normal Water Year	Single Dry Year	Multi-Year Drought				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
2030	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	90%	85%
2035	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	90%	85%
2040	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	85%	85%
2045	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	85%	85%

Source: Appendix C, CCWD Supply Reliability Analysis.

5.1.2 Groundwater

As discussed in Section 4.3.4, the District has implemented its Well Utilization Project and has been using this supply continuously since 2006. Groundwater is available to supplement surface water supplies. If surface supplies are reduced, the District may operate its wells to make up the difference, along with implementing water conservation measures.

The two existing wells each have a capacity of 2 mgd, but the average combined yield is a maximum of approximately 1 mgd due to water quality issues. A future well is planned (potentially 1-1.5 mgd by 2030), along with RO treatment that would allow increased production at improved water quality levels. With the additional well and RO treatment system, the expected future capacity of the District's groundwater facilities is 2.6 mgd in 2035. Table 5.2 presents the future groundwater facility average annual capacity.

Table 5.2 Summary of Groundwater Supply Capacity

Year	Normal Water Year (MG)	Single Dry Year (MG)	Multiple Dry Years (MG)
2030	365	365	365
2035	949	949	949
2040	949	949	949
2045	949	949	949

The District does not utilize a 100 percent groundwater supply on a regular basis given the District's commitment to maintaining high-quality drinking water and keeping the hardness of the water to its customers as low as possible.

During times of drought, the District could utilize more of the groundwater supply to help make up CCWD supply shortfalls. During 2014, which was one of the driest periods on record, the District utilized the second highest amount of groundwater supply of any year since it has been operating two groundwater wells. There were no recorded impacts on neighboring wells or long-term

drawdown impacts. The District is also currently using far below the wells' combined 4 mgd capacity. If future investigations indicate that it will not be possible to provide the anticipated amount of groundwater supply, the District will either procure additional surface water supply from CCWD and/or investigate other local supply sources.

Table 5.3 presents the District's groundwater supply reliability for 2030 through 2045 under different hydrologic conditions. These values are based on maintaining groundwater at no more than 20 percent of total supply to meet the District's blended hardness target.

Table 5.3 Summary of Groundwater Supply Reliability

Year	Normal Water Year (MG)	Single Dry Year (MG)	Multiple Dry Years (MG)
2030	365	365	689-815
2035	815	815	689-815
2040	815	815	689-815
2045	815	815	689-815

In addition, the District is pursuing reverse osmosis of the groundwater to reduce the hardness during normal operations to allow for additional operational flexibility and increased groundwater production. As mentioned in Section 4.3.4, in times of declared drought, the Board may also elect to increase the blended water quality target hardness to make full use of its groundwater capacity. If the District makes either operational change, it will need to monitor for hardness impacts to the system and its customers.

5.2 Water Reliability by Categorical Year Type

The water supply reliability assessments shown in Table 5.4 through Table 5.6 present comparisons of water supply and demand for three hydrologic year types: normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry years. Results of the comparisons show surpluses of water supply compared with demand in all conditions. The data used to develop these comparisons reflects the variability in surface water supplies from CCWD, as shown in Table 5.1, and the District's groundwater, as shown in Table 5.3. As indicated in Table 5.4 through Table 5.6, the District has adequate supply sources to meet future needs under all conditions.

As presented in these tables, the District's demand projections are assumed to remain consistent across the three hydrologic scenarios. However, it is anticipated that due to statewide conservation messaging during a multi-year drought, local demands will likely drop regardless of available water supply. These values in Table 5.4 through Table 5.6 reflect groundwater supply available while limited to no more than 20 percent of total supply. Since the District has a surplus of water, these values are not meant to dictate how the District will make use of its different supplies during these conditions.

Table 5.4 Water Supply and Demand Comparison for a Normal Year Hydrologic Condition

Supply / Demand (MG)	2030	2035	2040	2045
CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
Groundwater[2]	365	815	815	815
Total Supply	**3,624**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,345	1,409	1,022	635

Notes:
[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in Table 5.1.
[2] Based on groundwater supply reliability from Table 5.3, limiting groundwater use to maintain the hardness water quality target.
[3] Total supply minus total demand.

Table 5.5 Water Supply and Demand Comparison for a Single Dry Year Hydrologic Condition

Supply / Demand (MG)	2030	2035	2040	2045
CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
Groundwater[2]	365	815	815	815
Total Supply	**3,624**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,345	1,409	1,022	635

Notes:
[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in Table 5.1.
[2] Based on groundwater supply reliability from Table 5.3, limiting groundwater use to maintain the hardness water quality target. Hardness water quality target that limit groundwater use may be suspended by the Board under certain conditions. Groundwater volumes presented here also assume installation of wellhead treatment by 2035 to allow for increased well production.
[3] Total supply minus total demand.

Table 5.6 Water Supply and Demand Comparison for a Multiple-Dry Year Hydrologic Condition

Year	Supply / Demand (MG)	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
	Groundwater[2]	815	815	815	815
	Total Supply	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
	Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,795	1,409	1,022	635
Second Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
	Groundwater[2]	815	815	815	815
	Total Supply	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
	Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,795	1,409	1,022	635
Third Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	3,096	3,096	3,096	2,933
	Groundwater[2]	774	774	774	729
	Total Supply	**3,870**	**3,870**	**3,870**	**3,662**
	Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,591	1,205	819	223
Fourth Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	2,933	2,933	2,770	2,770
	Groundwater[2]	729	729	689	689
	Total Supply	**3,662**	**3,662**	**3,459**	**3,459**
	Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,384	998	408	20
Fifth Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770
	Groundwater[2]	689	689	689	689
	Total Supply	**3,459**	**3,459**	**3,459**	**3,459**
	Total Demand	**2,279**	**2,665**	**3,051**	**3,439**
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,181	795	408	20

Notes:

[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in Table 5.1.

[2] Based on groundwater supply reliability from Table 5.3, limiting groundwater use to maintain the hardness water quality target. Hardness water quality target that limit groundwater use may be suspended by the Board under certain conditions. Groundwater volumes presented here also assume installation of wellhead treatment by 2035 to allow for increased well production.

[3] Total supply minus total demand.

5.3 Factors Affecting Supply Reliability

Several factors affect water supply reliability in the District's service area for both surface water and groundwater, including:

- Existing or potential future water quality;
- Potential impacts of long-term climate variability;
- Potential impacts of seismic-related disruptions;
- Environmental issues; and
- Non-drought conditions.

The impact of these factors on supply yield depends upon many issues unique to each type of supply, discussed in more detail in the subsections that follow. This section summarizes the reliability of each source of supply and the influence of reduced yields on the District's ability to meet current and projected water demand. Reductions from normal supply volume are a result of these factors.

5.3.1 Water Quality

The District tests the water quality of its supplies daily, weekly, monthly, and annually. Once a year, CCWD issues its Annual Water Quality Report and reports water testing results for both its surface water supply and the District's groundwater supply. The latest report from 2024 is available at https://www.diablowater.gov/water-quality.

5.3.1.1 Surface Water

The Los Vaqueros Reservoir is part of the CCWD raw water supply system. The District is no longer subject to the impacts of seasonal or climatic shortages as severely as before the Los Vaqueros Reservoir was in service. Prior to construction of the 100,000 AF Los Vaqueros Reservoir in 1998, surface water quality was affected by seasonal shortages or dry hydrologic conditions. During periods of water shortage, there are insufficient river flows in the Delta to push back the salt water from the San Francisco Bay. As a result, saltwater flows into the Delta, thus reducing the quality of the water at the water supply intakes located at Rock Slough and Old River. In 2012, CCWD completed an expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir that increased the storage capacity to 160,000 AF and raised the dam height by 34 feet. The project improved water quality, especially during droughts and in late summer/fall months, and improved water supply reliability. A further expansion of the reservoir to 275,000 AF was proposed but is no longer being pursued by CCWD.

The quality of the water in the Delta is typically measured by its chloride content. Current drinking water standards require chloride concentrations not to exceed 250 parts per million (ppm), with short-term limits of 500 to 600 ppm. The chloride concentration at the water supply intakes has historically fluctuated between 20 and 250 ppm, and in some instances has gone above 250 ppm during drought conditions. Low chloride concentration water is transferred into the Los Vaqueros Reservoir when higher quality water is available. The stored water is then blended as needed with water from the water supply intakes to achieve a consistent water quality of 65 ppm 100 percent of the time.

CCWD completed the Middle River Intake (Alternative Intake Project) to relocate some of its pumping to a new drinking water intake in the Delta. Because water quality varies widely throughout the Delta, the new intake located further east allows CCWD to divert water of higher quality during dry periods, including droughts. The intake provides CCWD with the flexibility to divert higher-quality water from the Delta without increasing the amount of water pumped. The project began operation in July 2010.

CCWD is also implementing the Canal Replacement Program, which will replace 22 miles of the Main Canal with an underground pipeline. The purpose of the program is to improve safety, reliability, and water quality; enhance climate resilience; increase water conservation; and provide cost-effective conveyance. Preliminary work (preliminary design, environmental planning, and

agency outreach) is planned for 2025–2026. The Preliminary Design Report was completed in winter 2025, and the Programmatic Environmental Plan is expected in summer 2026. Construction is anticipated to occur from 2032 through 2057.

In January 2004, CCWD and EBMUD entered into an agreement to wheel water through the Freeport Regional Water Project facilities. In 2007, the EBMUD-CCWD untreated water interconnection was completed, which connected CCWD's Los Vaqueros Pipeline and EBMUD's Mokelumne Aqueduct in Brentwood. The intertie enables CCWD to divert up to 3,200 AF per year of its CVP supply at the Freeport diversion facility, where water quality is better than at CCWD's Delta Intakes. The intertie also provides for the sharing of water supplies between the agencies during emergency conditions or to support planned maintenance.

5.3.1.2 Groundwater

The District's Well Utilization Project is implemented to provide water supply diversification. Treatment and monitoring are provided at the centralized Blending Facility to ensure that all drinking water standards are met. A water quality evaluation of the first well, the Glen Park Well, indicated that the groundwater is generally of good quality. Based on the water quality data, the only treatment required on water from the well system is disinfection. Water from the two wells is blended to ensure compliance with all Maximum Contaminant Level requirements.

Based on several groundwater investigations conducted by LSCE from 1999 through April 2004, it has been determined that the proposed groundwater pumping at a rate of 1 to 2 mgd would not induce groundwater quality degradation locally or regionally. This assessment was confirmed during the testing of the Glen Park Well in April 2004, when it was found that water quality was essentially the same as found in the monitoring well previously installed in Glen Park. The District will monitor groundwater quality continuously during the system's operation.

The most common scenario would be water quality degradation by introducing nitrates from the shallower aquifer and manganese from the deep aquifer. However, groundwater quality impacts are unlikely to occur given the presence of multiple clay layers between the aquifers and the 200-foot annular seal on the deep well.

5.3.2 Climate Variability

While climate variability is a global-scale concern, it is particularly important in the West and Pacific Coast of the United States, where water resources are currently constrained. As such, California is leading the way with laws that require reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and requirements to incorporate climate variability and impacts in water planning.

To understand some of the key issues surrounding climate variability impacts, it is important to put it into the context of the District's water supplies. California lies within multiple climate zones. Therefore, each region will experience unique impacts to climate variability. Since the District relies on both local and imported water sources, it is necessary to consider the potential impacts climate variability could have locally as well as on the Sierra Nevada watershed, where a significant portion of imported water originates.

Generally speaking, any water supplies that are dependent on natural hydrology are vulnerable to climate variability, especially if the water source originates from mountain snowpack. In addition to water supply impacts, changes in local temperature and precipitation are expected to alter water demand patterns. Scientists predict future scenarios using highly complex computer general circulation models (GCMs). Although most of the scientific community agrees that climate variability is occurring and, as a result, mean temperatures for the planet will increase, the specific degree of this temperature increase cannot be accurately predicted. Predictions of changes in precipitation are even more speculative, with some scenarios showing precipitation increasing in the future and others showing the opposite. To place the global coarse-scale climate projections at a regional level that incorporates local weather and topography, the GCMs are "downscaled." Generally, the GCMs predict the following impacts throughout California:

- An increase in average temperatures that will be more pronounced in the summer than in the winter;
- An increase in heat waves and droughts that will extend for a longer duration;
- A decrease in precipitation that, coupled with higher temperatures, will increase evaporation/transpiration; and
- An increase in short-duration/high-volume intense storm events during the winter.

The impacts of these climate effects will likely be increased water demands for irrigation and cooling purposes and decreased total local surface runoff. Other impacts might include increased fire events that could impact water quality and sedimentation, as well as decreased groundwater recharge due to lower soil moisture.

Most studies on climate variability impacts on California's water supply have been conducted for the Northern California region, which supplies both the CVP and the SWP. The 2008 Reclamation Central Valley Operations Criteria and Plan evaluated the sensitivity of CVP and SWP deliveries to potential climate variability and related sea level rise. Reclamation presented results from the CalSim II model, which simulates key water resources infrastructure in the Central Valley and Bay Delta region, for four different climate variability scenarios and one sea level rise assumption. The climate variability forecasts range from less warming to more warming and from drier to wetter. Figure 5.2 shows the resulting CVP deliveries to municipal and industrial water contractors north of the Delta (the portion of the CVP service area to which CCWD belongs) for past hydrologic year types for the base case, the sea level rise case (baseline with a one-foot increase in sea level), and the two extremes of the four climate variability scenarios.

The baseline average delivery for these municipal and industrial water contractors is 201,000 AF per year, and with a one-foot sea level rise, this baseline delivery is projected to decrease to 196,000 AF due to salinity restrictions and reverse flows in the Delta. The drier, with more warming scenario further decreases deliveries to 181,000 AF, and the wetter, less warming scenario has the largest average deliveries at 207,000 AF per year.

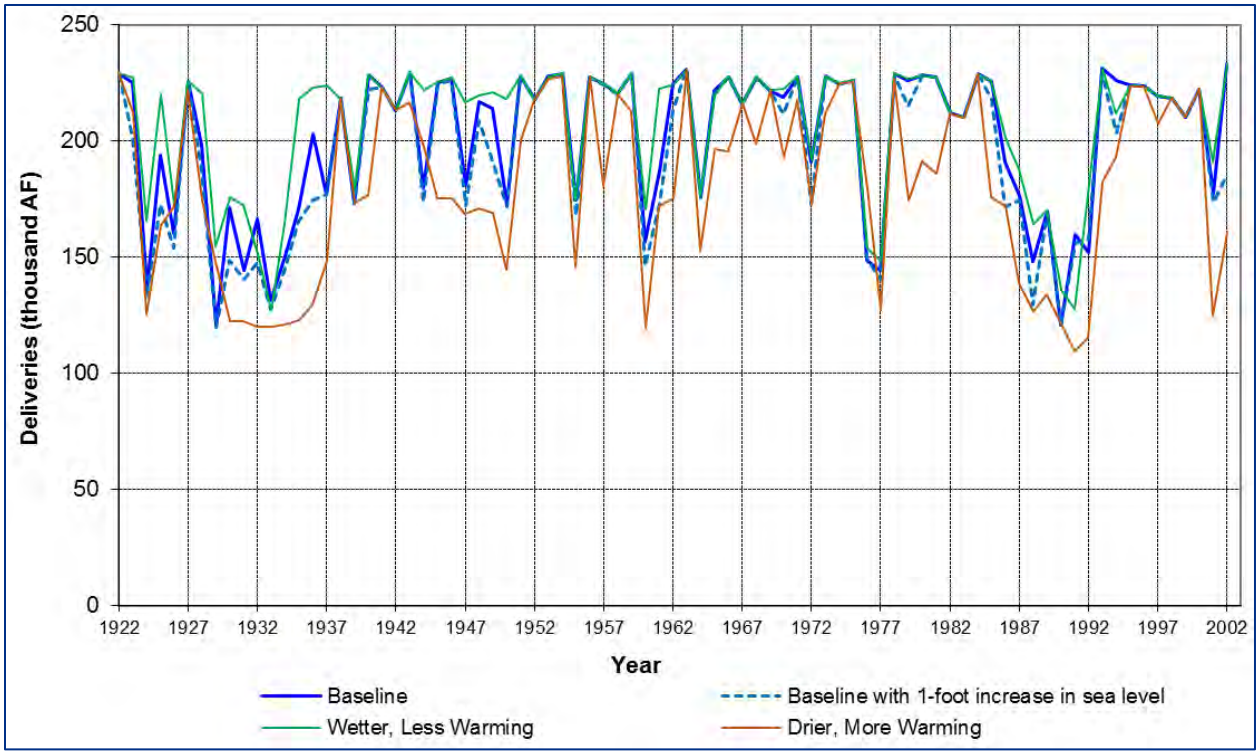


Figure 5.2 Climate Variability Impacts to CVP Deliveries to North of Delta Municipal and Industrial Water Contractors

The primary effects of climate variability on the Delta supply include, among others:

- More precipitation will fall as rain than snow;
- Reduced Sierra snowpack;
- Shifted timing of snowmelt runoff into streams—spring runoff comes earlier, resulting in increased winter flows and decreased spring flows; and
- Increased flood events.

The most severe climate impacts in California are expected to occur in the Sierra watershed, which is where the SWP and CVP supplies originate. Therefore, imported water supply is extremely vulnerable to climate variability.

Water agencies can reduce the impacts of climate variability on water resources through adaptation and/or mitigation. For water resources planning, a climate variability adaptation strategy involves taking steps to effectively manage the impacts of climate variability by making water demands more efficient and relying on supply sources that are less vulnerable to climate variability. A mitigation strategy involves proactive measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2021, the District adopted a resolution to become carbon neutral in its operations, buildings, transmission and treatment of water, fleet, and all other tangible business operations under its direct control by the end of calendar year 2027. The resolution applies to current District facilities

and operations and to new facilities and operations as they may come to exist in the future. As such, the District annually budgets and funds projects that will help meet the year 2027 deadline. Developers of new District facilities are required to install solar onsite and/or pay into a District fund (via Facility Reserve Charges), so the District may install solar at one of its existing locations.

The climate variability-related impact of sea level rise is a concern to water quality because it can introduce salinity into freshwater supplies. Permanent and temporary seawater inundation has the potential to impact many people and assets. A changing climate will likely create challenges for the management of water quality in the region. With a less dependable surface water supply in the future, the District will need to rely more on their groundwater supply and wells. Current monitoring of the transition zone is west of Oakley, in the City of Pittsburgh. By 2100, it is not expected for this transition zone to reach Oakley and affect the water quality of the groundwater wells, but constant monitoring will still be required. Monitoring would inform the threat level to groundwater and the need for construction of new monitoring wells. The District can assess the need for new wells or any wellhead protection should the transition zone move.

5.3.3 Seismic Events and Other Catastrophic Disruptions

The District lies in a seismically active zone between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. Earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay area (including the District's service area) are typically from strain energy accumulating in the region from movement of the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. Additionally, there are several local faults near the District's service area with potential for ground shaking, especially the Hayward, Calaveras North, Concord-Green Valley, Mount Diablo, and Greenville faults. The impacts of seismic disruption are amplified due to the entire system being in an area with soils that have medium to high liquefaction potential. In a major earthquake event, the underlying soils supporting the District's aboveground facilities and buried pipelines could shift both horizontally and vertically, causing failures at locations that experience stresses that exceed their strength. That can result in upheaval or settlement of structures, cracks or fractures in rigid support systems, separation at pipe joints, deflection at pipe joints, failures of anchors and attachments, etc.

The District's design standards provide appurtenances and material selection that allow for some settlement potential. If properly designed for movement, the structures and pipelines can absorb the induced stresses without damage. However, in liquefying soils (where the groundwater table is high and the soil is saturated), the stresses are greatly magnified as the soil temporarily loses supporting consolidated strength, effectively transforming to a liquid-like state.

The District's pipeline designs follow the draft 2005 Seismic Guidelines for Water Pipelines drafted by the American Lifelines Alliance in a public-private partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Society of Civil Engineers. It was not updated due to lack of funding but still represents a cost-effective approach to designing pipelines in highly susceptible areas for seismic and liquefaction events. Since the draft was published, new pipeline products are now offered that are designed for the pipe joints to allow for significant movement in multiple locations.

In addition to seismic events, other catastrophic events that could impact the District's buried assets include sea level rise and levee failures. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration modeling projects a 1.4-meter (m) sea level rise above 1990 levels by 2100 with intermediate greenhouse gas emissions. A 100-year rainstorm event combined with a 1.4 m sea level rise scenario presents the greatest risk to levees in the Delta. Under these conditions most of the Delta islands would experience levee failure and inundation, causing major property damage and water quality issues throughout the Delta.

Pipes located in saturated soil due to seawater inundation are at a higher risk of corrosion than pipes in dry soil. Any portion of a pipeline in a transition zone where the surrounding condition differs from other portions along the pipeline has high corrosion potential to metallic pipe. Since this is a slowly emerging threat, the District's system is not equipped to address the threat. However, the District can monitor for sea-level rise and consider protective measures during water system planning updates and work with other agencies and groups that are attempting to establish a long-term policy or approach to addressing the threat before the impacts are felt widely.

5.3.4 Environmental Issues

In addition to climate variability, the reliability of the CVP supply is reduced because of pumping restrictions to protect fish species listed as threatened and endangered under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts in the Delta. Water management in the Delta has seen conflict for decades, attempting to balance both water supply and ecosystem goals. DWR is proposing the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) as its preferred alternative for a conveyance facility to upgrade the water delivery infrastructure through the Delta, consisting of one tunnel and two new intakes that are planned to increase water supply reliability.

However, there are concerns that construction of the DCP could have water quality, water supply, and construction-related impacts for users whose supply comes from within the Delta. CCWD filed a protest against the water rights petition that DWR and Reclamation filed for the California WaterFix (the earlier concept for a through-Delta tunnel project) diversion points due to these concerns and warned of potential legal challenges to other aspects or approvals of the project. In March 2016, CCWD and DWR came to an agreement where, in exchange for CCWD withdrawing its protest of the water rights petition and not pursuing challenges to environmental documentation, DWR would provide a portion of CCWD's contracted water supply from an alternate, high-quality source, and DWR would ensure that the DCP's construction would not adversely impact CCWD's in-Delta intake facilities and operations.

The DCP's stated purpose is to enhance reliability for water providers who receive supplies from the California Aqueduct. Some of these agencies also receive water from the Colorado River, which has seen decreasing reliability due to long-term drought and changing water sharing agreements. If Colorado River supplies are further reduced, those agencies may look for increased supplies from the Delta to augment mitigate severe shortages.

5.3.5 Reliability under Non-Drought Conditions

The District has consistent water sources and can provide adequate water supply during all conditions. The supply received from CCWD is very reliable given CCWD's contracts with Reclamation and with ECCID for supplemental supply. With the completion of the first Los Vaqueros Reservoir expansion, the reliability of the District's supply from CCWD increased dramatically. CCWD previously had only three to seven days of storage with Contra Loma Reservoir. CCWD now has enough storage for approximately 14 to 28 months of normal use, if necessary.

In addition, CCWD conducted a seismic reliability study of their water supply system and is implementing recommended improvements. These improvements include the Multi-Purpose Pipeline to improve flexibility and reliability of supply, as well as pipeline interties, landslide mitigations, and modifications of petroleum pipelines at canal crossings.

Historically, the Canal has been a reliable source of water. The only mandatory water supply restriction in the last 40 years occurred from February 1977 to January 1978. During this period, all Canal raw water customers were rationed. The only other period of water shortage occurred from 1991 to 1994, when all Canal customers were asked to use not more than 90 percent of their 1990 usage.

Canal operations have infrequently stopped for 1 to 8 hours in duration due to electrical or mechanical failures over the past 20 years. However, the treatment plant intake is positioned so that water can be fed by gravity from the Los Vaqueros Reservoir south of Brentwood or from the Contra Loma Reservoir located in Antioch. Consequently, no water supply interruptions have occurred due to electrical or mechanical failures.

A catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster, is expected to be short-term. The District has never had a catastrophic event that has prevented it from being able to supply water to its customers. Catastrophic events that have occurred in the past include the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989, the freeze of 1990, and occasional power outages that have lasted up to nine hours. The District was unaffected by the Loma Prieta earthquake. Although water was observed to be sloshing back and forth in the District's reservoirs, no structural failures or loss of water occurred.

During the freeze of 1990, the District was inundated with customer calls about not having water service due to frozen pipes. District staff responded to the needs of the customers and continued repairs until all services were restored.

When power outages occur, the District relies on its elevated storage to provide service to its customers. The District also has backup gas- and propane-driven pumps that can be brought into service in the event of a power failure. With current standby generators, the Randall-Bold WTP does have the capability to produce water during a power failure and is able to pump water from its 5 MG underground storage reservoir at a rate of 4.2 mgd with one pump running on a standby generator. By the end of 2027, all District pumping and treatment locations will have back-up generators.

If the District's surface water supply is disrupted, the District's groundwater supply will be available for emergency firefighting or to maintain service. In addition, the District has three emergency interties with the City of Antioch's treated water system, which could provide 1,000 gpm each.

5.4 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The District encourages its residents to always use water wisely, as outlined in the District's 2026 update of Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency, included as Appendix D. The District's WSCP, a stand-alone document attached as Appendix E, outlines the decision-making process the District will use each year to determine its water supply reliability. Coordination with CCWD is crucial to the District's decision, and the WSCP describes how the annual CCWD allocation factors into the total District water supply calculation and ultimate shortage level.

In accordance with SB 606, the WSCP outlines six standard water supply shortage levels and corresponding shortage response actions as reflected in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 WSCP Water Shortage Levels

Water Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
Level 1: Minor Shortage	Up to 10%
Level 2: Moderate Shortage	Up to 20%
Level 3: Significant Shortage	Up to 30%
Level 4: Severe Shortage	Up to 40%
Level 5: Critical Shortage	Up to 50%
Level 6: Extreme Shortage	Greater than 50%

To determine the appropriate shortage level, the District will assess water supply conditions per the procedures outlined in the WSCP, Section 2 - Water Supply and Demand Assessment. For example, if the Annual Assessment determines a water supply shortage of 18 percent, the District would be in Water Shortage Level 2. Once the condition is set, demand-reduction measures go into effect with the goal of reducing demands by the target set by the shortage level.

A detailed list of shortage response actions is included in the WSCP. The District's shortage response actions include a mix of prohibitions on end use, consumption reduction methods, supply augmentation, and operational change measures. DWR defines prohibitions on end uses as measures to address areas that are the responsibility of users, such as a broken sprinkler or leaking faucet. Consumption reduction methods are actions invoked by a water supplier to reduce consumption, such as expanding public information campaigns and offering water use surveys. Supply augmentation is defined as any action designed to increase the existing supply availability, such as the use of emergency storage or acquiring additional transfer water. Operational changes are defined as actions taken by the District to change the way in which existing supplies are used within its service area. If the District's supply is reduced by 50 percent or more, the Board may declare, pursuant to CWC §350, a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the District. Thereafter, the Board could adopt regulations and restrictions on the use of water that will,

in the sound discretion of the Board, conserve the District's water supply for the greatest public benefit with regard to essential domestic uses, sanitation, and fire protection. Under shortage conditions, the Board may adopt limitations on consumption by rationing customer water use and imposing extra charges and other penalties for exceeding allotments.

The WSCP lists re-evaluation and improvement procedures the District will use to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed. The WSCP will be re-evaluated at least every five years in coordination with the UWMP update or at the discretion of the Board.

In addition to drought planning, the WSCP describes how the District is planning for a catastrophic supply interruption, including a large seismic event at the regional and local scale. Imported water providers CCWD, as well as the District, have developed plans for catastrophic supply interruptions that include a regional power outage, earthquake, or other disaster. The District additionally maintains an emergency connection with the City of Antioch to provide mutual aid during times of catastrophic supply interruptions. Catastrophic supply interruption events are considered when determining the District's overall water supply shortage as defined by the water shortage levels.

The WSCP is included in Appendix E as a separate document. The WSCP must be separately adopted by the Board and could be updated more frequently than the five-year recurrence of the UWMP as the efficacy of shortage mitigation strategies is re-evaluated.

5.5 Drought Risk Assessment

This section summarizes the development of a drought risk assessment (DRA), including a summary of the anticipated District water demands and supplies over a 5-year drought assumed to start in 2026.

Near-term drought reliability of the sources of supply utilized by the District depends on the drought impact and stress on each supply as described in Section 5.1. The assumed drought availability for each of the District's supplies is summarized below.

- Surface Supply from CCWD: In a prolonged drought, rainfall and runoff into local reservoirs would be reduced, so that supply sourced from local reservoirs would decrease over the course of a five-year drought. The availability of supply from CCWD is assumed to follow the guidance in Table 5.1.
- Groundwater: Reliable groundwater supply in 2026 through 2030 remains at 365 MG, based on Table 5.2. This maintains the District's hardness limitation

The water demand and supply summary using the assumptions outlined in Section 5.1 is presented in Table 5.8 over the 5-year drought from 2026 to 2030. The demands used in this analysis were assumed to linearly increase starting from the 2026 gross water use (1,882 MG) in 2026 to the 2030 demand from Table 3.2 (2,279 MG). The DRA shows no anticipated shortages over a 5-year drought starting in 2026.

Table 5.8 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment Summary

Supply / Demand (MG)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,096	2,933	2,770
District Groundwater[2]	365	365	365	365	365
Total Supply	**3,624**	**3,624**	**3,461**	**3,298**	**3,135**
Total Demand	**1,961**	**2,040**	**2,120**	**2,199**	**2,279**
Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,663	1,584	1,341	1,099	857

Notes:
[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in Table 5.1.
[2] Assumes groundwater production is maintained at 1 mgd with the hardness limit still in place.
[3] Total supply minus total demand.

6.0 Demand Management Measures

This section provides a description of the District's water use efficiency programs and their implementation over the past five years.

The District, in conjunction with CCWD, has implemented all the Demand Management Measures required by the California Water Code.

6.1 Overview of Implementation Status

The District, in conjunction with CCWD, has implemented all the DMMs required by the CWC. Customers within the District service area are eligible to participate in all CCWD's conservation programs. A portion of the raw water purchase price that the District pays for CCWD surface water supply is allocated for implementation of the water conservation programs. The District publicizes the availability of these services to their customers. The District's website contains detailed information on the water conservation programs (https://www.diablowater.gov/water-conservation-and-rebates).

6.2 Description of Demand Management Measures

Each of the District's DMMs is described below.

6.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency, originally adopted in 1986 and most recently amended in 2026, was implemented to ensure that all water furnished by the District is put to reasonable and beneficial use, to prevent unreasonable use or waste of water, and to promote the efficient use and conservation of water. District customers are urged to take all reasonable actions to conserve water and prevent waste. Recommended actions under normal conditions include:

- Adjust irrigation systems to minimize runoff and overspray and keep water directed to landscaped areas. Schedule irrigation during cooler morning or evening hours to improve efficiency and reduce evaporation.
- Pause irrigation for at least 48 hours following measurable rainfall of 0.25 inches or more within a 24-hour period.
- Operate water fountains and decorative water features with recirculating systems to conserve water.
- Use hoses equipped with automatic shut-off nozzles to reduce unnecessary water use. Promptly repair any water leaks to prevent water loss.

Every new District customer is advised to water lawns only five minutes at a time, as needed, given the sandy soil conditions in Oakley. This information is communicated when a new customer calls to sign up for water service and through regular outreach and District messaging. During water shortage conditions, the District has imposed additional prohibitions on uses of water, as described in Section 5.4.

6.2.2 Metering

All water services connected to the District's system are required to be metered. Meters register usage in cubic feet, with customers billed for every 100 cubic feet (748 gallons) of water. The Sensus metering network, completed in 2013, enables the District to read meters remotely. All new developments must install Sensus technology in accordance with District Standards and Specifications.

In 2023, the District finished upgrading its meters with grant funding, installing new Sensus meters that measure usage down to one cubic foot. This allows for real-time, hourly tracking and enables customers to receive notifications of both small and large household or irrigation leaks. Customers also have access to a personal online portal where they can view their water usage and set alerts for threshold exceedances, billing exceedances, or continuous water use, such as leaks detected when water runs for more than 24 hours.

6.2.3 Conservation Pricing

The District has a four-tier conservation rate structure. The bill is based on a monthly service charge (which varies based on meter size) plus a charge based on the amount of water used. These four usage tiers, most recently updated in August 2025, apply to all customer types (except for well water used for construction, irrigation, and lake fill), where 1 unit equals 100 cubic feet:

- 0-6 units are billed at $4.37 per unit;
- 7-14 units are billed at $6.04 per unit;
- 15-22 units are billed at $8.32 per unit; and
- 23 and greater units are billed at $9.91 per unit.

6.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District is dedicated to ongoing water-efficiency education and outreach within its service area. The District currently has one staff member dedicated to public education and outreach. The District distributes a monthly E-Newsletter containing current information about District projects, water-efficiency tips, and information about available rebates and resources for its water conservation programs through both the District and CCWD (https://www.diablowater.gov/water-conservation-and-rebates). The District also participates in local community events and outreach efforts, such as Science Week, City events, and various school and community programs, providing customers with water-efficiency information, tips, and resources.

Through the E-Newsletter, social media, bill messaging, and use of the City's electronic messaging board, when system-wide daily usage rises above normal for a given time of year, the District regularly communicates with customers to inspect their irrigation systems for leaks and to maintain efficient and effective watering schedules. When cooler temperatures arrive, the District encourages customers to turn off irrigation and provides information and promotions on smart irrigation timers.

Although the District has brought the Lose Your Lawn, Gain a Garden program in-house, District customers still have access, through the rates the District pays to CCWD, to rebates, water-wise house calls, and public information and outreach opportunities offered by CCWD.

6.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The District continually monitors the amount of non-revenue water, defined as the difference between the quantity of water supplied into the distribution system and the metered quantity delivered to customers. When a leak is suspected in a particular area of the distribution system, the District immediately performs leak detection and repair. The District monitors 20 percent of its water distribution system each year using ultrasonic correlation devices for preventative maintenance and repair.

The percentage of non-revenue water in the District's system has averaged about 7.9% per year over the last 5 years, ranging from a low of 6.8% to a high of 8.6%. This average percentage is well below the target level of 10 percent or below.

6.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

As the District's water supplier, CCWD has maintained a full-time conservation coordinator position since 1991. In addition to the CCWD conservation coordinator, the District's Community and Public Relations Manager coordinates water conservation measures with the General Manager and the Water Operations and Utility Billing Representative teams for implementation in the service area.

6.2.7 Other DMMs

6.2.7.1 Residential Plumbing Retrofits – Conservation Devices

District customers are eligible to receive free water conservation devices, including showerheads, kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators, hose nozzles, and dye tablets for detecting toilet leaks. As older buildings are maintained or remodeled, outdated fixtures are replaced with new low-flow models, which are now standard in the market. Since 2021, the District has implemented a custom conservation kit program, delivering these kits directly to customers' doorsteps and distributing hundreds of conservation devices annually to residential households.

The City requires all new construction to utilize low-flow fixtures, including 1.28 gallons per flush toilets.

6.2.7.2 Water Survey Programs for Residential and Multi-Family Customers

Each month, the District evaluates every account in the service area for abnormal water use using its Sensus system. If the current month's usage is higher than what would be considered normal for that time of year, the customer is contacted to alert them of a possible leak. The District assists the customer in identifying any changes in usage patterns, such as new landscaping or a swimming pool fill, that might account for the increase and helps the customer check for leaks. This proactive approach, together with leak alerts through the Sensus system, provides opportunities for customers to avoid higher than normal water bills and to reduce water consumption and waste.

6.2.7.3 CCWD

CCWD's 2025 UWMP provides details on its full conservation program. Table 6.1 describes the CCWD measures for which District customer participation has been quantified, including rebates and water use surveys.

Table 6.1 CCWD DMMs Offered to District Customers

Program	District Offers to Customers	CCWD Offers to District Customers
Conservation Kits	✓	
Lose Your Lawn, Gain a Garden Rebate	✓	
Smart-Irrigation Controller Rebate		✓
Laundry to Landscape Greywater Rebate		✓
Pool Cover Rebate		✓
Commercial and Multi-Family Irrigation Equipment Rebate		✓
Commercial and Multi-Family Clothes Washer Rebate		✓
Commercial Flushometer Toilet and Urinal Rebate		✓
Car Wash Coupons		✓
Mulch Coupons		✓
Residential Water-Wise House Calls		✓
Commercial and Multi-Family Water-Use Evaluations		✓

Appendix A Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

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Table A.1 California Department of Water Resources Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	n/a	Section 4.6
Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan, including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan Preparation	n/a	See beginning of each section
Section 2.1	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.	Plan Preparation	n/a	Section 1.3
Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan Preparation	Table 2-1	Submittal Table 2-1
Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the supplier belongs to a Regional UWMP or Regional Alliance.	Plan Preparation	Table 2-2	Submittal Table 2-2
Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan Preparation	Table 2-3	Submittal Table 2-3
Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	n/a	Sections 1.2, 1.3
Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	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.	Plan Preparation	n/a	Sections 1.2, 1.3
Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	Plan Preparation	Table 2-4 R	Section 3-1, Submittal Table 2-4R
Section 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	n/a	Section 2.1

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	n/a	Section 2.2
Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System Description	Table 3-1	Section 2.3, Submittal Table 3-1
Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	n/a	Section 2.3
Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.... include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description and Baselines	n/a	Section 3.1
Section 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors	System Water Use	Table 4-1 and Table 4-2	Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, Submittal Tables 4-1 and 4-2
Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Table 4-5	Sections 3.1, 3.2, Submittal Table 4-5
Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Table 4-6	Section 3.2, Submittal Table 4-6
Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower-income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Table 4-3	Section 3.3, Submittal Table 4-3
Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Table 4-3	Section 6, Submittal Table 4-3
Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Table 4-3	Section 3.1, Submittal Table 4-3
Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall ... Indicate the extent to which the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System Water Use	Table 4-3	Section 3.1, Submittal Table 4-3
Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	n/a	Sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.4

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 5.2	10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the supplier: ▪ Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, ▪ Met its 2020 target in 2020, or ▪ Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 of Chapter 5 address each of these situations.	Baselines and Targets	Table 5-1	Section 3.4, Submittal Table 5-1
Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	n/a	Sections 4.2, 4.3, 5.1
Section 6.1 and Section 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System Supplies	n/a	Sections 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water…(include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years.	Water Supplies and Recycled Water	Table 6-1	Section 4.3, Submittal Table 6-1
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	n/a	Section 4.3.3
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	n/a	Sections 4.3.1, 4.3.2
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	n/a	Section 4.3

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins…(include) information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin.	Water Supplies and Recycled Water	n/a	Section 4.3
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins…describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water Supplies and Recycled Water	n/a	Section 4.3.3
Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water…(include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	n/a	Section 4.3.4
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Table 6-9	Section 5.1.2, Submittal Table 6-9
Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System Supplies	Table 6-8 and Table 6-9	Section 5.1, Submittal Tables 6-8 and 6-9
Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	n/a	Section 4.4.2
Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amounts of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Table 6-2	Section 4.4.1, Submittal Table 6-2
Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Table 6-3	Section 4.4.1, Submittal Table 6-3
Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Table 6-4	Section 4.4.1, Submittal Table 6-4
Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Table 6-4	Section 4.4.1, Submittal Table 6-4
Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Table 6-4 and Table 6-5	Section 4.4.1, Submittal Tables 6-4 and 6-5
Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Table 6-6	Section 4.4.1, Submittal Table 6-6

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	n/a	Section 4.4.1
Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Table 6-7	Section 4.4.5, Submittal Table 6-7
Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Table 6-7	Section 4.4, Submittal Table 6-7
Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Suppliers, Energy Intensity	Tables O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, O-2	Section 4.5, Submittal Table O-1A
Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	n/a	Section 5.3.1
Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Table 7-2, Table 7-3, Table 7-4	Section 5.2, Submittal Tables 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4
Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	n/a	Sections 4.2.1, 5, 6
Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	n/a	Section 5.5
Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	n/a	Section 5.5
Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	n/a	Sections 5.1, 5.2
Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Table 7-5	Section 5.5, Submittal Table 7-5

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	n/a	Section 5.3.2
Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Section 5
Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Table 8-1	Appendix E, Submittal Table 8-1
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Table 8-2	Appendix E, Submittal Table 8-2
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Table 8-3	Appendix E, Submittal Table 8-3
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Table 8-2	Appendix E, Submittal Table 8-2

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Table 8-3	Appendix E, Submittal Table 8-3
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Table 8-2 and Table 8-3	Appendix E, Submittal Tables 8-2 and 8-3
Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluating the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix E
Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Section 1.3
Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	n/a	Section 6
Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3, Appendix B.2
Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Table 10-1	Section 1.3, Appendix B.1
Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3, Appendix B.2

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Table 10-1	Appendix B.2
Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan have been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3, Appendix B.3
Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 1.3
Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Not applicable

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Appendix B Public Involvement Materials

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B.1 Notices of UWMP Preparation

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DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

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Joe Kovalick – *Vice President*
Marilyn M. Tiernan | Jason Shaw | Conan Moats

General Manager: Dan Muelrath
General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Ed Pattison
General Manager
Byron-Bethany Irrigation District
7995 Bruns Road
Bryon, CA 94514

Delivered electronically to: e.pattison@bbid.org

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Ed Pattison,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

In compliance with California Water Code, the District is required to update and adopt its UWMP every five years and to provide notice to encourage public involvement in the update of the UWMP.

The District's draft 2025 UWMP is expected to be posted on the District's website in early May 2026. A public hearing will be held in May 2026 and will provide the opportunity for public comment on the draft UWMP. The hearing date and location will be posted on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Regina Espinoza
District Manager
Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District
P.O. Box 244
Bethel Island, CA 94511

Delivered electronically to: respinoza@bimid.com

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Regina Espinoza,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

In compliance with California Water Code, the District is required to update and adopt its UWMP every five years and to provide notice to encourage public involvement in the update of the UWMP.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

February 26, 2026

Attn: Timothy Ellsworth
Environmental Health Specialist
California Department of Public Health
850 Marina Parkway, Bldg. P, Second Floor
Richmond, CA 94804-6403

Delivered electronically to: Timothy.Ellsworth@cchealth.org

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Timothy Ellsworth,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Kristian Lucas
Director of Environmental Health
Contra Costa County
2120 Diamond Boulevard Suite 100
Concord, CA 94520

Delivered electronically to: Kristian.Lucas@cchealth.org

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Kristian Lucas,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

February 26, 2026

Attn: Cindy Sweeney
Engineering Services Coordinator
Contra Costa Water District
1331 Concord Avenue
Concord, CA 94520

Delivered electronically to: csweeney@ccwater.com

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Cindy Sweeney,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Scott Buenting
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Antioch
P.O. Box 5007
Antioch, CA 94531

Delivered electronically to: sbuenting@ci.antioch.ca.us

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Scott Buenting,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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February 26, 2026

Attn: Casey Wichert
Director of Public Works
City of Brentwood
2201 Elkins Way
Brentwood, CA 94513

Delivered electronically to: cwichert@brentwoodca.gov

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Casey Wichert,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Billilee Saengchalern
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Oakley
3231 Main StreetOakley, CA 94561

Delivered electronically to: Saengchalern@ci.oakley.ca.us

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Billilee Saengchalern,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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Best Regards,

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General Manager

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General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: John Samuelson
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Pittsburg
65 Civic Avenue
Pittsburg, CA 94565

Delivered electronically to: jsamuelson@pittsburgca.gov

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear John Samuelson,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

In compliance with California Water Code, the District is required to update and adopt its UWMP every five years and to provide notice to encourage public involvement in the update of the UWMP.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Vincent De Lange
General Manager
Delta Diablo
2500 Pittsburg-Antioch Highway
Antioch, CA 94509

Delivered electronically to: vinced@deltadiablo.org

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Vincent De Lange,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

In compliance with California Water Code, the District is required to update and adopt its UWMP every five years and to provide notice to encourage public involvement in the update of the UWMP.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT
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February 26, 2026

Attn: John Kopchik
Director Contra Costa County
Department of Conservation & Development
30 Muir RoadMartinez, CA 94553

Delivered electronically to: John.Kopchik@dcd.cccounty.us

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear John Kopchik,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Aaron Trott
General Manager
East Contra Costa Irrigation District
1711 Sellers Avenue
Brentwood, CA 94513

Delivered electronically to: atrott@eccid.org

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Aaron Trott,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

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If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

February 26, 2026

Attn: Jean-Marc H. Petit
General Manager
Ironhouse Sanitary District
P.O. Box 1105
Oakley, CA 94561

Delivered electronically to: petit@isd.us.com

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Jean-Marc H. Petit,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

In compliance with California Water Code, the District is required to update and adopt its UWMP every five years and to provide notice to encourage public involvement in the update of the UWMP.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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Board Secretary: Kait Knight

February 26, 2026

Attn: Aaron Goldsworthy
Water and Wastewater Manager
Town of Discovery Bay
1800 Willow Lake Road
Discovery Bay, CA 94505

Delivered electronically to: agoldsworthy@todb.ca.gov

Subject: Notice of Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Aaron Goldsworthy,

Diablo Water District (District) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in June 2026.

In compliance with California Water Code, the District is required to update and adopt its UWMP every five years and to provide notice to encourage public involvement in the update of the UWMP.

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Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

B.2 Notices of Public Hearing

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE PRESS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

Jovel Parlog of said County, does hereby certify:

That she is and was during all the times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years and neither a party to nor in any way interested in the matter or action herein set forth, and is and was competent to be a witness in said matter or action:

That she is now and at all times herein mentioned was the principal clerk of the **OAKLEY PRESS**, publishers of the **OAKLEY PRESS (No. 03-0477)**, which is and was at all times herein mentioned a newspaper of general circulation printed and published weekly in the City of Oakley, County of Contra Costa, State of California, and as such principal clerk has now and at all of said times had charge of all legal notices and advertisements in said newspaper; that said **OAKLEY PRESS** is now and was at all times herein mentioned a newspaper of general circulation as that term is defined by Section 6000 of the Government Code, and as provided by said Section, is and at all of said times was published for the dissemination of local and telegraphic news and intelligence of a general character, having a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and is not and at none of said times was devoted to the interests or published for the entertainment or instruction of a particular class, profession, trade, calling, race or denomination, or for any number of such classes, professions, trades, callings, races or denominations; that at all times said newspaper has been established, printed and published at regular intervals in said County and State, for more than one year preceding the date of the first publication of the notice herein mentioned; that said notice was set in type not smaller than nonpareil, and was preceded with words printed in black face type not smaller than nonpareil, describing and expressing in general terms the purport and character of the notice intended to be given.

THAT THE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

May 8, 15, 2026

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Dated this 15 day of May, 2026.

AD#: 96841

SIGNATURE _____

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
Final Draft Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan for Public Review

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as required by law, Diablo Water District has prepared updates to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

The Final Draft Plans will be available for public review and comments beginning May 8, 2026, on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a public hearing on the Final Draft Plans will be held on **May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m.**, or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard. The hearing will take place at **3990 Main Street, Oakley, California**, and will also be accessible via webinar. Interested persons will have the opportunity to provide comments at the public hearing. Written comments may also be submitted **prior to the hearing date** in person at 87 Carol Lane, Oakley, or by mail to PO Box 127, Oakley, CA 94561. Following the public hearing, the Final UWMP and WSCP, incorporating appropriate public comments, are scheduled for consideration and adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please call (925) 625-3798 with any questions.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT
Dan Muelrath, General Manager
Posted: Friday, May 8, 15, 2026.
Oakley Press No. 03-0477 **96841** Publish Dates: May 8, 15, 2026.

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

Public service is at the heart of everything we do.

Board of Directors:
Paul Seger – *President*
Joe Kovalick – *Vice President*
Marilyn M. Tiernan | Jason Shaw | Conan Moats

General Manager: Dan Muelrath
General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

May 8, 2026

Attn: Ed Pattison
General Manager
Byron-Bethany Irrigation District
7995 Bruns Road
Bryon, CA 94514

Delivered electronically to: e.pattison@bbid.org

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Ed Pattison,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,
Dan Muelrath
Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

May 8, 2026

Attn: Regina Espinoza
District Manager
Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District
P.O. Box 244
Bethel Island, CA 94511

Delivered electronically to: respinoza@bimid.com

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Regina Espinoza,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,
Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8th, 2026

Attn: Timothy Ellsworth
Environmental Health Specialist
California Department of Public Health
850 Marina Parkway, Bldg. P, Second Floor
Richmond, CA 94804-6403

Delivered electronically to: Timothy.Ellsworth@cchealth.org

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Timothy Ellsworth,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,
Dan Muelrath
General Manager

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General Manager: Dan Muelrath
General Counsel: Wes Miliband
Board Secretary: Kait Knight

May 8, 2026

ATTN: Alicia Nuchols - Chief of Staff, CCC Board of Supervisors
3361 Walnut Blvd., Suite 140
Brentwood, CA 94513

Delivered electronically to: alicia.nuchols@bos.cccounty.us

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Alicia Nuchols,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: Kristian Lucas
Director of Environmental Health
Contra Costa County
2120 Diamond Boulevard Suite 100
Concord, CA 94520

Delivered electronically to: Kristian.Lucas@cchealth.org

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Kristian Lucas,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: Cindy Sweeney
Engineering Services Coordinator
Contra Costa Water District
1331 Concord Avenue
Concord, CA 94520

Delivered electronically to: csweeney@ccwater.com

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Cindy Sweeney,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

Public service is at the heart of everything we do.

May 8, 2026

Attn: Scott Buenting
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Antioch
P.O. Box 5007
Antioch, CA 94531

Delivered electronically to: sbuenting@ci.antioch.ca.us

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Scott Buenting,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: Casey Wichert
Director of Public Works
City of Brentwood
2201 Elkins Way
Brentwood, CA 94513

Delivered electronically to: cwichert@brentwoodca.gov

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Casey Wichert,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: Billilee Saengchalern
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Oakley
3231 Main Street
Oakley, CA 94561

Delivered electronically to: Saengchalern@ci.oakley.ca.us

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Billilee Saengchalern,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: John Samuelson
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Pittsburg
65 Civic Avenue
Pittsburg, CA 94565

Delivered electronically to: jsamuelson@pittsburgca.gov

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear John Samuelson,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

Public service is at the heart of everything we do.

May 8, 2026

Attn: Vincent De Lange
General Manager
Delta Diablo
2500 Pittsburg-Antioch Highway
Antioch, CA 94509

Delivered electronically to: vinced@deltadiablo.org

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Vincent De Lange,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: John Kopchik
Director Contra Costa County
Department of Conservation & Development
30 Muir Road
Martinez, CA 94553

Delivered electronically to: John.Kopchik@dcd.cccounty.us

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear John Kopchik,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT
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May 8, 2026

Attn: Aaron Trott
General Manager
East Contra Costa Irrigation District
1711 Sellers Avenue
Brentwood, CA 94513

Delivered electronically toy to: atrott@eccid.org

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Aaron Trott,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

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May 8, 2026

Attn: Jean-Marc H. Petit
General Manager
Ironhouse Sanitary District
P.O. Box 1105
Oakley, CA 94561

Delivered electronically to: petit@isd.us.com

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Jean-Marc H. Petit,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

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If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,

Dan Muelrath
General Manager

May 8, 2026

Attn: Aaron Goldsworthy
Water and Wastewater Manager
Town of Discovery Bay
1800 Willow Lake Road
Discovery Bay, CA 94505

Delivered electronically to: agoldsworthy@todb.ca.gov

Subject: Diablo Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Update

Dear Aaron Goldsworthy,

Diablo Water District (District) has completed its draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in compliance with California Water Code. The draft plans are available for review on the District's website at www.diablowater.gov.

A public hearing will be held on May 27, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted in person and via webinar. Both plans will be agendized for adoption at the Special Board Meeting on June 10, 2026. Please visit the District's website for details on how you may participate. Comments may be presented at the virtual public hearing or submitted by writing to the District no later than 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2026, to the following address. Attn: Sandra Leyba, Diablo Water District P.O. Box 127, 87 Carol Ln, Oakley, CA 94561.

If you have questions or need additional information, please email development@diablowater.gov or call (925) 625-3798.

Best Regards,
Dan Muelrath
Dan Muelrath
General Manager

B.3 Adoption Resolutions

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Appendix C CCWD Supply Reliability Analysis

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CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

March 3, 2026

Daniel Muelrath
General Manager
Diablo Water District
P.O. Box 127
Oakley, CA 94561

Subject: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan – Supply Reliability Analysis and Senate Bill x7-7 Requirements

Dear Daniel Muelrath:

The Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) is preparing an update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). In conformance with California Water Code Division 5, Part 2.6, Section 10635, CCWD has prepared an assessment of its water supply reliability. A summary of this analysis is being provided to all wholesale municipal customers of CCWD for use in the preparation of their UWMPs.

CCWD recently completed an assessment of the water supply reliability through the 2050 planning horizon that reviewed CCWD's supply availability to meet municipal customers' demands in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, and the results are summarized in Table 1. For example, in the year 2045, CCWD anticipates it could supply at least 90 percent of its municipal customers' demands in the third year of a multi-year drought. The water supply availability is reflective of CCWD's Board of Directors approved water supply reliability goal to meet 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent of demand during drought conditions. The remaining up to 15 percent would be met by short-term demand management measures (DMMs) program consistent with CCWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Table 1 Water Supply Reliability Information (% of Demand)

Year Type	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-Dry Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Multi-Year Drought, Year 1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Multi-Year Drought, Year 2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Multi-Year Drought, Year 3	95%	95%	95%	90%	90%
Multi-Year Drought, Year 4	90%	90%	85%	85%	85%
Multi-Year Drought, Year 5	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Additionally, CCWD and its wholesale municipal customers are required to comply with Senate Bill x7-7 (SBx7-7) that requires water suppliers demonstrate compliance with calculated water use targets. For the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, CCWD prepared analysis for the Regional Alliance that includes CCWD and its wholesale municipal customers (Cities of Martinez, Antioch, and Pittsburg, Diablo Water District, and Golden State Water Company). Each agency must report its individual water use target in its UWMP and provide confirmation and reference of participation in CCWD's Regional Alliance. CCWD will include the Regional Alliance SBx7-7 analysis included in previous UWMPs in the 2025 UWMP and will include a list and description of the members in its Regional Alliance report.

Please contact me at (925) 688-8132 or mdutton@ccwater.com if you have any questions or concerns. CCWD looks forward to continuing to work with you as we complete the 2025 UWMP update.

Sincerely,

Margaret J. Dutton

Maggie Dutton, P.E.
Senior Engineer

MD/kg

Appendix D Diablo Water District Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency

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Diablo Water District
Regulation No. 8
Water-Use Efficiency

Section 1. Purpose

a. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that all water supplied by the District is used for reasonable and beneficial purposes, to prevent unreasonable use and waste of water, to promote efficient water use, and to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements.

Section 2. Prevention of Waste or Unreasonable Use

a. In accordance with State regulations, the District defines waste and unreasonable use as any of the following activities:
    - Creating landscape irrigation runoff or overspray.
    - Irrigating between the hours of 8:00 am and 8:00 pm.
    - Irrigating within 48 hours of measurable rainfall, defined as 0.25” or more within a 24-hour period.
    - Operating water fountains or decorative features that do not recirculate water.
    - Using a hose without an automatic shut-off nozzle.
    - The use of potable water for street cleaning, unless required to protect the health and safety of the public.
    - Failing to repair a water leak located on the customer side of the water meter.
b. To ensure equitable treatment of all customers, the District will take a positive and proactive customer service approach to assist customers in resolving waste or unreasonable use of water.
c. Following notice, the District shall have the right to impose upon any water service connection account holder such conditions as the District determines to be necessary to prevent unreasonable use or waste of water.
    - First Notification
        i. Notice shall be provided by letter and door hanger at the property, including notification to the landlord as applicable. The account holder shall have 15 days, or such shorter period as determined in emergency situations, in

accordance with the terms of water service, to correct unreasonable use or waste to avoid penalty.

- Second Notification
    i. Notice shall be provided by letter and door hanger at the property, including notification to the landlord as applicable. The account holder shall have 15 days, or such shorter period as determined in emergency situations, in accordance with the terms of water service, to correct unreasonable use or waste. Applicable trip charges for visiting the property for notification shall apply.
- Additional Notification
    i. Further notifications shall result in a $100 penalty and the installation of flow restrictors where the leak exceeds two gallons per minute. All costs and expenses incurred by the District to resolve the unreasonable use or waste, including overhead, shall be charged to the account holder or such party as deemed responsible by the District.
- Further Actions
    i. All users of water furnished by the District are required to take all reasonable actions to prevent the waste of water, up to and including the termination of water service.

Section 3. Indoor Water Efficiency Standards

a. The State of California has established regulatory requirements that the District must achieve regarding indoor water-use efficiency. The following are regulated limits that the District must achieve across all customers.
    - January 1, 2025: 47 gallons per capita per day
    - January 1, 2030: 42 gallons per capita per day

b. All existing users of water furnished by the District are required to take all reasonable actions to upgrade fixtures to current water-use efficiency standards. All new connections shall be equipped with fixtures that meet CALGreen water efficiency standards.

Section 4. Outdoor Water Efficiency Standards

a. The State of California has implemented regulatory requirements that the District must meet regarding outdoor water-use efficiency. The following are outdoor water-use limits for potable water customers.
    - Existing Landscapes Water Budgets
        i. Calculated as Evapotranspiration x Adjustment Factor x Irrigated Area x 0.62 (result in gallons).
        ii. Adjustment Factor January 1, 2025: 65% of Evapotranspiration for irrigated areas.
        iii. Adjustment Factor January 1, 2030: 60% of Evapotranspiration for irrigated areas.
    - Commercial Landscapes
        i. The State of California has created regulatory requirements prohibiting the use of potable water for irrigating nonfunctional turf on commercial, industrial and some multi-family properties, except for cemeteries (AB 1572).
        ii. The District will coordinate with local land use agencies to implement the nonfunctional turf prohibition.
        iii. The implementation schedule for properties owned by specific entities is as follows:
            - Local Agencies by January 1, 2027.
            - Institutional, Commercial and Industrial by January 1, 2028.
            - Homeowners' Associations, Common Interest Developments and Community Service Organizations by January 1, 2029.

b. The District reserves the right to act as the local agency responsible for implementing the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) and all future state or local regulations that require coordination between land use and water agencies.

Section 5. Water-Use Efficiency Measures of the District

a. The District shall:
   - Provide customer-focused programs that promote efficient use of water.
   - Meter all water use.
   - Perform annual water audits in compliance with State regulations.
   - Coordinate with local school districts to provide educational information and/or programs on efficient water use.
   - Make educational materials regarding water-use efficiency and its benefits available at the District office, on the District website, via social media, and at other public locations.

Appendix E Diablo Water District Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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DIABLO WATER DISTRICT

2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

JUNE 2026

PREPARED BY

CDM Smith

www.diablowater.gov

Contents

Tables

Attachments

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Annual Assessment	annual water supply and demand assessment
Board	Board of Directors
CCCHMP	Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan
CCWD	Contra Costa Water District
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
District	Diablo Water District
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
m	meter
MG	million gallons
Randall-Bold WTP	Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant
Reclamation	United States Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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1.0 Introduction

Diablo Water District (District) relies on various water supply sources to meet customer needs. These sources of supply include surface water supplied by Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) and local groundwater. More frequent and longer-lasting dry periods, regulatory constraints, and seismic risks that can result in water delivery system outages are causing stress on water supply reliability for the District's customers. As such, the District must be prepared to take reasonable actions to balance water demands with limited water supplies. The District encourages its residents to use water efficiently, as outlined in Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency, included as Attachment A. This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) outlines a set of actions that the District can take in the event of a declared water supply shortage or emergency.

In 2018, two long-term water conservation bills, Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, were signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown. The two bills amended portions of the California Water Code (CWC) including §10632, which is related to water shortage contingency planning. Among other changes, the amended CWC requires agencies to incorporate an annual water supply and demand assessment under its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). It also specifies the adoption of six standard water shortage levels. This WSCP discusses the District's compliance with new regulations, as outlined in §10632 (a)(2) and §10632.1 of the CWC.

The purpose of the WSCP is to be prepared to impose temporary demand reductions in case available supply falls below the planned levels discussed in the UWMP. Supplies may be reduced below planned levels due to such causes as extreme (worst case) drought conditions, unplanned outages of water supply facilities due to earthquakes or other major disasters, prolonged power outages, or any other catastrophic loss of supply.

1.1 Water Shortage Levels

The District has six standard water shortage levels as summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 District Water Shortage Levels

Water Shortage Level	Target Reduction in Water Demand
Level 1: Minor Shortage	Up to 10%
Level 2: Moderate Shortage	Up to 20%
Level 3: Significant Shortage	Up to 30%
Level 4: Severe Shortage	Up to 40%
Level 5: Critical Shortage	Up to 50%
Level 6: Extreme Shortage	Greater than 50%

When a regional water supply shortage is declared by CCWD, they will assign allocation to their raw water customers, including the District. The District will then evaluate CCWD's allocation, along with other water supply options, to determine whether to declare a shortage. This annual assessment of supply conditions, as outlined in Section 3.0, Annual Water Demand and Supply Assessment, will determine the appropriate water shortage level. Water shortage levels also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including but not limited to earthquakes, facility outages, major power outages, major water quality events, acts of terrorism, or other emergency events. For an expanded discussion of catastrophic water supply interruptions, refer to Section 8.0, Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning.

The District's General Manager can recommend one of six water shortage response levels to the Board of Directors (Board) for official declaration. The Board can also terminate a water shortage level, based on the General Manager's recommendation. The process for notifying and declaring water shortage levels is explained in more detail in Section 10.0, Communication Protocol.

2.0 UWMP Water Supply Reliability Assessment

In accordance with CWC §10632(a), the water supply reliability analysis from the 2025 UWMP is provided here.

2.1 Service Area Reliability Assessment

To determine the overall service area reliability in compliance with CWC §10635(a), the District incorporated data from CCWD regarding its supply reliability and historical groundwater availability to determine overall supply reliability to year 2045 under different hydrologic conditions. Table 2.1 through Table 2.3 tabulate the service reliability assessment for average year, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions, respectively. No water shortages are anticipated as demands are met by the available supplies under all hydrologic scenarios.

Table 2.1 Water Supply and Demand Comparison for a Normal Year Hydrologic Condition

Supply / Demand (million gallons [MG])	2030	2035	2040	2045
CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
Groundwater[2]	365	815	815	815
Total Supply	**3,624**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,345	1,409	1,022	635

Notes:

[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in UWMP Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in UWMP Table 5.1.

[2] Based on groundwater supply reliability from UWMP Table 5.3, limiting groundwater use to maintain the hardness water quality target.

[3] Total supply minus total demand.

Table 2.2 Water Supply and Demand Comparison for a Single Dry-Year Hydrologic Condition

Supply / Demand (MG)	2030	2035	2040	2045
CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
Groundwater[2]	365	815	815	815
Total Supply	**3,624**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,345	1,409	1,022	635

Notes:

[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in UWMP Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in UWMP Table 5.1.

[2] Based on groundwater supply reliability from UWMP Table 5.3, limiting groundwater use to maintain the hardness water quality target. Hardness water quality target that limit groundwater use may be suspended by the Board under certain conditions. Groundwater volumes presented here also assume installation of wellhead treatment by 2035 to allow for increased well production.

[3] Total supply minus total demand.

Table 2.3 Water Supply and Demand Comparison for a Multiple-Dry Year Hydrologic Condition

Year	Supply / Demand (MG)	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
	Groundwater[2]	815	815	815	815
	Total Supply	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
	Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,795	1,409	1,022	635
Second Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
	Groundwater[2]	815	815	815	815
	Total Supply	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**	**4,074**
	Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,795	1,409	1,022	635
Third Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	3,096	3,096	3,096	2,933
	Groundwater[2]	774	774	774	729
	Total Supply	**3,870**	**3,870**	**3,870**	**3,662**
	Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,591	1,205	819	223
Fourth Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	2,933	2,933	2,770	2,770
	Groundwater[2]	729	729	689	689
	Total Supply	**3,662**	**3,662**	**3,459**	**3,459**
	Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,384	998	408	20
Fifth Year of Drought	CCWD[1]	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770
	Groundwater[2]	689	689	689	689
	Total Supply	**3,459**	**3,459**	**3,459**	**3,459**
	Total Demand	2,279	2,665	3,051	3,439
	Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,181	795	408	20

Notes:

[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in UWMP Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in UWMP Table 5.1.

[2] Based on groundwater supply reliability from UWMP Table 5.3, limiting groundwater use to maintain the hardness water quality target. Hardness water quality target that limit groundwater use may be suspended by the Board under certain conditions. Groundwater volumes presented here also assume installation of wellhead treatment by 2035 to allow for increased well production.

[3] Total supply minus total demand.

2.2 Drought Risk Assessment

This section summarizes the development of a drought risk assessment in compliance with CWC §10635(b), which includes a summary of the anticipated District water demands and supplies over the five-year period of 2026 to 2030 in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment Summary

Supply / Demand (MG)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CCWD[1]	3,259	3,259	3,096	2,933	2,770
District Groundwater[2]	365	365	365	365	365
Total Supply	**3,624**	**3,624**	**3,461**	**3,298**	**3,135**
Total Demand	**1,961**	**2,040**	**2,120**	**2,199**	**2,279**
Surplus/(Deficit)[3]	1,663	1,584	1,341	1,099	857

Notes:

[1] Based on supply available from CCWD shown in UWMP Table 4.2, applying reliability factors shown in UWMP Table 5.1.

[2] Assumes groundwater production is maintained at 1 MG per day with hardness limit still in place.

[3] Total supply minus total demand.

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3.0 Annual Water Demand and Supply Assessment

The new CWC §10632(a)(2) requires that urban water suppliers conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) starting in 2022. This chapter describes the procedures used to: (1) conduct the Annual Assessment; and (2) prepare and submit an Annual Assessment Report to the state. In addition, this chapter outlines key inputs to conduct the Annual Assessment, the decision-making process for determining water supply reliability, and the ability/flexibility for the District to use shortage response actions not included in the WSCP, as applicable.

When a regional water supply shortage is declared by CCWD, they will assign allocation to their raw water customers, including the District. The District will then evaluate CCWD's allocation, along with other water supply options, to determine whether to declare any foreseen water shortage level based on the results of the Annual Assessment, which will then be included in the Annual Assessment Report submitted to the state. The evaluation is conducted by the District to determine if a shortage declaration is needed and at what level. The Annual Assessment Report will document any anticipated shortage, any triggered shortage response actions, associated compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions. More information on shortage response actions is included in Section 5.0, Shortage Response Actions. Reasonable alternative actions can be used to address identified water shortages if descriptions of alternative actions are submitted with the Annual Assessment Report.

This WSCP identifies key inputs and methodology needed to evaluate the District's annual assessment of water demand and supplies to help determine water shortage levels.

3.1 Key Input: Anticipated Water Demand

The Annual Assessment will use the District's latest demand forecast (adjusted by the previous year's active consumption), which considers unconstrained demand, weather, population growth, and other influencing factors for the current and following years. Estimates of passive and active water conservation programs that the District provides will also be noted and considered in the assessment of water demand.

3.2 Key Input: Assessment of Water Supplies

Under a non-emergency condition, the District performs an annual evaluation of all its water supply sources. The District will evaluate the current year's available supply and one dry year available supply in its Annual Assessment. The available water supply evaluation will consider hydrological and regulatory conditions. The methodology for determining the available supply from each water source is as follows:

- Local Sources:
  - *Groundwater*. Determine last year's groundwater production and any potential reduction in production for the coming year.
- Imported Sources:
  - Purchased *Imported Water from CCWD*. Assess imported water supplies from CCWD based on recent hydrologic conditions and forecasted assessment under a dry year.

The District relies primarily on CCWD to evaluate regional supply and demand and to evaluate water shortage levels. CCWD's water supply reliability goal is to meet 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent of demand during a drought condition in which persistent dry weather conditions lead to water-related problems such as water supply shortages. CCWD implements a water reduction stage if a water supply shortfall is forecasted for the upcoming year. CCWD's estimate of the supply shortfall is only a rough estimate, even as late in the water year as March.

CCWD's water supply contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) includes criteria to determine CCWD's annual water allotment based on CCWD's historical use. Reclamation's Central Valley Project (CVP) Municipal and Industrial Water Shortage Policy defines historical use as the average quantity of CVP water put to beneficial use within the service area during the last three years of water deliveries, unconstrained by the availability of CVP water. Reclamation allows for adjustments to the calculation of historical use based on growth, certain conservation measures, or the use of non-CVP water supplies to meet demands. The level of supply shortfall from the CVP is expressed as a percent of the normally occurring demand that would need to be reduced to meet the available supplies. CCWD's available supplies other than CVP water include transfers from East Contra Costa Irrigation District and other dry-year purchases. This percent reduction is matched to CCWD's shortage levels shown below to select the appropriate stage.

- Stage 1: Up to 10 percent supply shortage
- Stage 2: Up to 20 percent supply shortage
- Stage 3: Up to 30 percent supply shortage
- Stage 4: Up to 40 percent supply shortage
- Stage 5: Up to 50 percent supply shortage
- Stage 6: Greater than 50 percent supply shortage

CCWD acknowledges that retail agencies, including the District, will independently adopt retail-level actions to manage potential water supply shortages. However, the District's WSCP uses CCWD's WSCP as a key input with added detail for District-owned supplies and facilities. The District's WSCP does not include a reassessment of regional emergency supply but it does assess the resulting shortage to the District, specifically from a declared regional shortage by CCWD.

3.3 Key Input: Existing Water Supply Infrastructure

The District is required to describe the methodology for identifying existing water supply infrastructure capabilities and potential constraints. The District's existing water supply infrastructure is continuously assessed by District staff. Existing water supply infrastructure includes District-owned infrastructure, the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (Randall-Bold WTP) jointly owned with CCWD, and CCWD-owned imported water infrastructure. District-owned infrastructure includes groundwater wells, the Blending Facility, storage tanks, distribution system pipelines, chemical feed facilities, and pump stations. CCWD-owned infrastructure includes regional raw water conveyance pipelines and canals.

The District will evaluate existing facility capacities and any constraints for the current year and for one dry year. District-owned infrastructure constraints can include planned shutdowns due to maintenance, construction impacts, water quality impacts, and unplanned outages due to earthquakes or other emergency conditions. Once constraints have been identified, the District will determine whether the total quantified water supply should be adjusted to account for these constraints. The District will also coordinate with CCWD to evaluate regional infrastructure constraints to determine how they would impact available District water supplies.

3.4 Decision-Making Process

This section describes the decision-making process that the District will use each year to determine, and subsequently report to the state, its water supply reliability. The decision will also result in the District, if conditions warrant, declaring a water shortage level and corresponding phases of action. Steps in the decision-making process are listed below.

1) CCWD announces member agency allocation determination for the current year.
2) CCWD determines carryover (and emergency storage apportionments if under emergency).
3) The District determines District groundwater supply available.
4) The District determines total supply available–inclusive of imported water supply.
5) The District determines any infrastructure constraints (including water quality conditions limiting local sources).
6) The District determines expected demand.
7) The District compares supply and demand and makes a determination of the water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.
8) The District prepares and submits Annual Assessment Report to the state. The District will coordinate with CCWD on the submittal of the report by July 1.

3.5 Reasonable Alternative Actions

As stated in the regulations, an urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in this WSCP, as identified in the CWC subdivision (a) of §10632, or reasonable alternative actions, if descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the Annual Assessment Report pursuant to CWC §10632.1. Should the District like to include reasonable alternative actions, the Annual Assessment Report will describe identified reasonable alternative actions (shortage response actions in addition to what was identified in Section 5.0, Shortage Response Actions).

4.0 Penalties, Charges, and Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

California law prohibits waste and unreasonable use of water, even when no shortage response actions are in effect. Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency, requires District customers to take all reasonable action to prevent wasting water. The Regulation prohibits all water waste and defines violations and recommended conservation measures.

If the District finds that there has been an unreasonable use or waste of water, it shall notify the customer at whose premises the water waste occurs. If the customer fails to take prompt and reasonable action to halt the water waste after a second written notice, the District shall impose a $100 penalty and the installation of flow restrictors where the leak exceeds two gallons per minute. Additional actions may include termination of service if the unreasonable use or waste continues.

Terminating a customer's water service is not taken lightly and would occur only when other enforcement measures have not been effective. The District would consider extenuating circumstances as part of a decision regarding appropriate remedies.

Written applications for exceptions to or waivers of any provision of these penalties shall be received and reviewed by the Board and may be granted in cases where the restriction may create a hazard to the health and safety of any individual or the public or would cause an undue and unavoidable hardship, including but not limited to adverse economic impacts such as loss of production or jobs.

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5.0 Shortage Response Actions

Per CWC §10632 (a)(4), the District has developed a list of possible supply shortage mitigation tools. The four types of locally appropriate "shortage response actions" as defined by regulations are:

- Supply augmentation,
- Demand reduction actions,
- Operational changes, and
- Mandatory water use prohibitions (in addition to state-mandated prohibitions).

Shortage response actions included in this WSCP are a mix of prohibitions on end uses, consumption reduction methods, supply augmentation, and operational change measures.

The California Department of Water Resources defines prohibitions on end uses as measures to address areas that are the responsibility of end users, such as a broken sprinkler or leaking faucet. Consumption reduction methods are actions invoked by a water agency to reduce consumption, such as expanding public information campaigns and offering water use surveys. Supply augmentation is defined as any action designed to increase the existing supply availability, such as the use of emergency storage or acquiring additional transfer water. Operational changes are defined as actions taken by a water agency to change the way in which existing supplies are used within its service area. Examples of operational change include eliminating hydrant flushing and street cleaning.

5.1 Permanent Water Waste Prohibitions

Permanent water waste prohibitions are always in effect in the District's water service area. These prohibited uses, defined in Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency, are intended to promote water conservation even during years of normal or above-normal precipitation. All permanent water waste prohibitions target end uses and are included as shortage response actions under Water Shortage Level 1.

Regulation No. 8 defines waste and unreasonable use as any of the following activities:

- Creating landscape irrigation runoff or overspray.
- Irrigating between the hours of 8:00 am and 8:00 pm.
- Irrigating within 48 hours of measurable rainfall, defined as 0.25" or more within a 24-hour period.
- Operating water fountains or decorative features that do not recirculate water.
- Using a hose without an automatic shut-off nozzle.
- The use of potable water for street cleaning, unless required to protect the health and safety of the public.

- Failing to repair a water leak located on the customer side of the water meter.

5.2 Shortage Response Actions

In addition to permanent water waste prohibitions, which are always in effect, there are different types of response actions that can be implemented by the District in the event of a supply shortage. These response measures represent a "toolbox" with a range of actions that can be used in combination, depending on the severity and duration of the shortage.

The District employs numerous shortage response actions to mitigate water shortages during drought conditions or catastrophic events. As specific drought response levels are implemented, the District will closely monitor projected available supply and demand per the Annual Assessment. Depending on these projections, the shortage response actions would either be implemented or expanded to appropriately respond to shortages.

The combination of shortage response actions associated with each water shortage level considered the estimate of the extent to which the supply gap was reduced. The first two water shortage levels focus on unobtrusive actions to delay reductions to customer quality of life. Shortage response actions from previous levels are assumed to remain in effect as the water shortage level increases. The mix of shortage response actions at any given level is designed to produce an additional 10 percent of demand reductions above the previous level's reduction.

The following subsections list the combinations of shortage response actions associated with each of the six WSCP Water Shortage Levels. The categories of "high," "medium," or "low" are assigned to each shortage response action based on the estimated extent to which it can reduce the supply gap.

5.2.1 Water Shortage Level 1: Minor Shortage

Water Shortage Level 1 constitutes a consumer supply shortfall and demand reduction of up to 10 percent. Shortage response actions listed under this level include the expanded enforcement of permanent water waste prohibitions listed in Section 5.1 and provided in Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency.

- Medium: Expanded enforcement of permanent water waste prohibitions

5.2.2 Water Shortage Level 2: Moderate Shortage

The District implements a Water Shortage Level 2: Moderate Shortage when there is a reasonable probability of a supply shortage and when demand needs to be reduced by up to 20 percent to ensure there will be sufficient supplies to meet demands. To reduce consumption during a Moderate Shortage and all higher levels of conditions, the District will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of voluntary water conservation practices and all permanent water waste prohibitions. The shortage response actions under a Moderate Shortage appear below.

- Low: Eliminate unnecessary uses of water.
- Low: Take immediate action to prevent any water from being wasted.

- Medium: Limit outdoor watering to three days per week.
- Medium: Limit the service of daily laundered towels and linens at hotels and motels unless upon request of the guest. A notice of this provision shall be prominently displayed in each bathroom.
- Medium: Prohibit the application of water to any hard surface, including but not limited to driveways, sidewalks, and asphalt.
- Medium: Prohibit serving drinking water to customers unless upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink is served and/or purchased.
- Medium: Prohibit the use of a hose to wash an automobile, boat, or trailer, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

5.2.3 Water Shortage Level 3: Significant Shortage

A Water Shortage Level 3: Significant Shortage is implemented when demand must be reduced up to 30 percent to match the projected supply shortfall. During a Significant Shortage, a new set of mandatory water conservation practices takes effect, in addition to all permanent water waste prohibitions, Level 1, and Level 2 conservation practices. A list of the Water Shortage Level 3 response actions appears below.

- Low: Prohibit washing cars at home.
- Medium: Reduce indoor water use to 55 gallons per capita per day (gpcd).
- Medium: Reduce outdoor irrigation percent to 50% of evapotranspiration.
- Medium: Prohibit the use of potable water for flooding new building pads prior to pouring concrete building slabs or other construction-related activities that can be satisfied using non-potable water.
- Medium: Prohibit the filling or draining and refilling of swimming pools unless required by Contra Costa County Health Services for commercial and community swimming pools for public health and safety reasons.

5.2.4 Water Shortage Level 4: Severe Shortage

Water Shortage Level 4: Severe Shortage is implemented when demand must be reduced up to 40 percent to match the projected supply shortfall. During a Severe Shortage, a new set of mandatory water conservation practices takes effect, in addition to all permanent water waste prohibitions and additional restriction practices that became mandatory under Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. The list of shortage response action options available for Water Shortage Level 4 appears below.

- Low: Prohibit the use of potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is part of a recirculating system.

- Medium: Prohibit the use of potable water to irrigate the landscapes outside newly constructed homes or buildings.
- Medium: Reduce indoor water use to 50 gpcd.
- Medium: Prohibit watering of turf (except for parks and schools).

5.2.5 Water Shortage Level 5: Critical Shortage

Water Shortage Level 5: Critical Shortage is implemented when a water shortage emergency requires that demand be reduced up to 50 percent to ensure sufficient supplies. During a Critical Shortage a new set of mandatory conservation measures takes effect, in addition to all permanent water waste prohibitions, summarized below. Mandatory conservation practices imposed under Water Shortage Levels 1 through 4 remain in effect.

- Low: Require ice-pigging of new water mains or an alternate method approved by the District in lieu of traditional flushing methods for cleaning new water mains.
- Medium: Reduce indoor water use to 45 gpcd.
- Medium: Require those installing new water mains to capture flushing water in holding tanks or other similar facilities for non-potable reuse.

5.2.6 Water Shortage Level 6: Extreme Shortage

Water Shortage Level 6: Extreme Shortage is implemented when a water shortage emergency requires that demand be reduced by greater than 50 percent to ensure sufficient supplies. During an Extreme Shortage, a new set of mandatory conservation measures takes effect, in addition to all permanent water waste prohibitions. Mandatory conservation practices imposed under Levels 1 through 5 remain in effect. A list of available shortage response actions under Water Shortage Level 6 is summarized below.

- Low: Prohibit the planting of new landscaping.
- Low: Prohibit the use of water from the District's fire hydrants for other than fire protection purposes.
- Medium: Prohibit excessive water use in any one day.
- Medium: No outdoor irrigation allowed.
- Medium: Reduce indoor water use to 40 gpcd.
- High: Require the installation of water-saving low-flow devices in existing structures.

6.0 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

6.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The District monitors how effective the combination of shortage response actions in each water shortage level is with meters. The District meters both water supplies entering the distribution system and water used by individual customers. The District can compare this meter data with water use in prior months and during non-drought years to determine if it is achieving specific percentage goals for water usage associated with the drought response levels. If the goals are not being met, the District can implement additional shortage response actions.

The District is also required to report total monthly production to the State Water Resources Control Board in compliance with Executive Orders B-29-15 and B-36-15.

6.2 Reevaluation and Improvement Procedures

Reevaluation and improvement procedures are used to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed. The WSCP will be re-evaluated at least every five years in coordination with the UWMP update or at the discretion of the Board. An evaluation on the effectiveness of the water shortage response actions on demand levels will be conducted following the future implementation of the WSCP. The evaluation will compare the expected percent demand reduction against actual reductions, and shortage response actions in the WSCP will be revised appropriately. The District will also assess the effectiveness of the communication plan so that it may be modified as appropriate in the future.

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7.0 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

When customers reduce their water consumption in response to prolonged water shortages or emergency situations, revenues for the District's General Fund decline as a result. However, a portion of the General Fund's expenditures are fixed regardless of how much water customers use. To remedy this imbalance of revenues versus expenditures, the District may have to increase rates and/or reduce or defer capital improvements. This is necessary to meet contractual requirements of bondholders related to outstanding debt, as the District must maintain a minimum debt service coverage ratio. Maintaining targeted debt service ratios is critical to obtaining future funding for capital projects needed to improve water system reliability and mitigate against future droughts and emergencies.

7.1 Water Rate Structure

The District adopted a four-tier conservation rate structure in June 2015. The bill is based on a monthly meter base fee (which varies based on meter size) plus a fee based on the amount of water used. These four tiers, most recently updated in August 2025, apply to all customer types (except for well water used for construction, irrigation, and lake fill), where 1 unit equals 100 cubic feet:

- 0-6 units are billed at $4.37 per unit;
- 7-14 units are billed at $6.04 per unit;
- 15-22 units are billed at $8.32 per unit; and
- 23 and greater units are billed at $9.91 per unit.

7.2 Use of Financial Reserves

The District currently has monies in a contingency reserve to balance the budget if revenues fall up to 50 percent below expected levels, such as during abnormally low water use years. For example, the District used these reserves during the El Niño winter and spring of fiscal year 1997/98 when water use was at a 10-year low.

7.3 Potential Revenue Reductions and Expenses Associated with Activated Shortage Response Actions

Potential revenue reductions and expenses associated with activated shortage response actions are varied depending on the shortage response action. As mentioned above, customer reductions in water use consumption will result in declining revenues during a shortage. Increased enforcement and auditing of existing water waste prohibitions could increase operational expenditures. In addition, increased outreach efforts may require more staff time and resources.

Table 7.1 summarizes hypothetical reductions in revenue due to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent cutbacks in water use based on 2020 water sales and costs. The Net Revenue is the difference between the reduction in revenue from lower water sales minus the savings from not having to purchase, treat, and distribute as much surface water. The revenue impact analysis assumes that the water reduction condition is in effect for an entire year, which is conservative. Up to a 30 percent reduction in water sales will be covered by the District's reserves target of $3 million. Table 7.1 identifies the drought surcharge that the District can impose on customers to mitigate the drought-related deficits.

Table 7.1 Revenue Impacts from Reduction in Demand

Percent Reduction	Up to 10%	Up to 20%	Up to 30%	Up to 40%	Up to 50%
Revenue Shortfall	($1.69 M)	($2.96 M)	($4.81 M)	($6.26 M)	($8.18 M)
Cost Savings	$0.76 M	$1.34 M	$2.15 M	$2.93 M	$3.77 M
Net Revenue (Deficit)	($0.94 M)	($1.62 M)	($2.65 M)	($3.60 M)	($4.41 M)
Drought Surcharge to be Applied to Mitigate Deficits	7%	13%	26%	42%	64%

7.4 Measures to Mitigate Revenue and Expenditure Impacts During Shortages

It is not anticipated that reductions this severe will occur, as discussed in Section 2.1. However, should they occur, the District could take any of the following actions to offset the loss in revenue:

- Defer capital and maintenance expenditures;
- Utilize funds from other District emergency reserves;
- Temporary excess use charges (such as described in the emergency water shortage ordinance);
- Water shortage rates, or
- Short-term borrowing.

It is important to note that the above discussion on revenue impacts is hypothetical. As discussed in Section 8.0, the likelihood of a catastrophic long-term significant reduction in the District supply is very low. According to CCWD's March 2026 supply analysis, any supply deficiency that may occur over a five-year period can be met by a combination of short-term water purchases by CCWD and a voluntary short-term conservation program of up to 15 percent demand reduction. In addition, the District has a groundwater supply system in place that provides additional reliability. It is anticipated that there will be ample supply to meet the District's demands for the next five years.

A catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster, is expected to be short-term. The District has never had a measurable loss of revenue from such an event. It is difficult to determine the revenue impacts

from a hypothetical catastrophic event. The District maintains sufficient reserves to make necessary repairs as well as to make up for a portion of lost revenue.

The District's penalty revenues would be increased because of penalties that may be imposed by the District during a time of water shortage. The extent of the revenue increase would be based on the amount of water a customer used more than their allocation and the charge for such excess as may be established by the Board. In the case of extreme excessive use by a customer, the District's revenues would not be enhanced since this usage pattern would most likely result in the installation of a flow restrictor or disconnection of service. Additional revenues from penalties would be used to supplement reserve funds and other methods.

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8.0 Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning

A catastrophic supply interruption occurs when a disaster suddenly disrupts all or a large portion of the water available to meet the region's needs. The UWMP Act requires agencies to identify actions they will take if there is a catastrophic supply interruption, specifically including interruptions from a power outage, earthquake, or other non-drought-related emergency. The District has developed plans for catastrophic supply interruptions that include a regional power outage, earthquake, or other disaster.

Catastrophic supply interruption events are considered when determining the District's overall water supply shortage as defined by the water shortage levels identified in Section 5.0. The District does not designate a specific catastrophic supply interruption water shortage level with its own shortage response actions. Rather, the resulting shortage of a catastrophic supply interruption would contribute to the District's total projected shortage in any given year. Shortage response actions associated with the determined water shortage level will help guide the District's response to catastrophic supply interruptions.

8.1 Emergency Planning

In the event of an interruption of water supply beyond the control of District staff or a local emergency declared by an adjoining city or a state of emergency declared by the Governor or his staff, the District's Emergency Response Plan is put into effect. This Emergency Plan addresses provisions for handling emergencies, including emergency notification procedures, operational criteria for priority uses such as firefighting, emergency operational procedures, emergency public information procedures, and related relevant procedures. The Emergency Plan is updated every five years.

The Emergency Plan addresses two levels of operational emergency planning:

1) Short-Term Water Supply Outage – Duration of 72 hours or less during which water supply may fall short of desired quantity and/or pressure, such that the District's usable storage could be reduced to 33 percent capacity before the end of approximately 72 hours. In such an event, the District would implement the following measures:
    - Notify media contacts of the nature of the water supply outage, stressing the need for water conservation.
    - In the event of a raw water outage from the Contra Costa Canal intake, request CCWD to backflow water from Contra Loma Reservoir.
    - Conserve treated water by reducing and maintaining minimum pressure in the system. This may require valving off Reservoir 2 outflow to reduce loss of storage.
    - Should the outage be due to broken water mains, valve off affected areas.
    - Operate the District's wells to maximum production, as able, and request the Randall-Bold WTP to increase production, if needed, to maintain maximum reservoir levels.

- Supplement with the City of Antioch supply through existing interconnections if they have water supply available for use.

2) Long-Term Water Supply Outage - Unknown length of time when water supply may fall short of desired quantity and/or pressure, such that the District's storage could be reduced to less than 25 percent. In such an event, the District would implement the following measures:
   - Take all the steps described above for the short-term outage.
   - Activate Stonecreek and Southpark wells up to 4 MGD.
   - Maintain a minimum of 1 MG of storage for fire protection if possible.
   - Contact Contra Costa County Office of Emergency Services and notify them of the water supply outage.
   - Ban use of water for all non-health and human safety uses. This may require going house to house and notifying customers.
   - Board to adopt regulations on emergency water use as discussed below.
   - Send out news bulletins periodically to keep the public updated on the problem.
   - Incident Command System mobilizes the Departmental Operations Center and implements response activities to reestablish full service as quickly as possible.

A catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster, is expected to be short-term. The District has never had a catastrophic event that has prevented it from being able to supply water to its customers. Catastrophic events that have occurred in the past include the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989, the freeze of 1990, and occasional power outages that have lasted up to nine hours. The District was unaffected by the Loma Prieta earthquake. Although water was observed to be sloshing back and forth in the District's reservoirs, no structural failures or loss of water occurred.

During the freeze of 1990, the District was inundated with customer calls about not having water service due to frozen pipes. District staff responded to the needs of the customers and continued repairs until all services were restored.

When power outages occur, the District relies on its elevated storage to provide service to its customers. The District also has backup gas- and propane-driven pumps, which can be brought into service in the event of a power failure. With current standby generators, the Randall-Bold WTP does have the capability to produce water during a power failure and is able to pump water from its 5 MG underground storage reservoir at a rate of 4.2 MG per day with one pump running on a standby generator. By the end of 2027 all District facilities will have power backup for full/normal production levels.

If the District's surface water supply is disrupted, the District groundwater supply will be available for emergency firefighting or to maintain service. In addition, the District has three emergency

interties with the City of Antioch's treated water system, which could provide 1,000 gallons per minute each.

8.2 Seismic Risks

The District lies in a seismically active zone between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. Earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay area (including the District service area) are typically from strain energy accumulating in the region from movement of the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. Additionally, there are several local faults near the service area with potential for ground shaking, especially Hayward, Calaveras North, Concord-Green Valley, Mount Diablo, and Greenville faults. The impacts of a seismic disruption are amplified due to the entire system being in an area with soils that have medium- to high-liquefaction potential. In a major earthquake event, the underlying soils supporting the District's aboveground facilities and buried pipelines could shift both horizontally and vertically, causing failures at locations that experience stresses that exceed their strength. That can result in upheaval or settlement of structures, cracks or fractures in rigid support systems, separation at pipe joints, deflection at pipe joints, failures of anchors and attachments, etc.

District design standards provide appurtenances and material selection that allow for some settlement potential. If properly designed for movement, the structures and pipelines can absorb the induced stresses without damage. However, in liquefying soils (where the groundwater table is high and the soil is saturated), the stresses are greatly magnified as the soil temporarily loses supporting consolidated strength, effectively transforming to a liquid-like state.

District pipeline designs follow the draft 2005 Seismic Guidelines for Water Pipelines drafted by the American Lifelines Alliance in a public-private partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Society of Civil Engineers. It was not updated due to lack of funding, but it still represents a cost-effective approach to designing pipelines in highly susceptible areas for seismic and liquefaction events. Since the draft was published, new pipeline products are now offered that are designed with the pipe joints to allow for significant movement in multiple locations.

In addition to seismic events, other catastrophic events that could impact the District's buried assets include sea level rise and levee failures. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration modeling projects a 1.4-meter (m) sea level rise above 1990 levels by 2100 with intermediate greenhouse gas emissions. A 100-year rainstorm event combined with a 1.4 m sea level rise scenario presents the greatest risk to levees in the Delta. Under these conditions most of the Delta islands would experience levee failure and inundation, causing major property damage and water quality issues throughout the Delta.

Pipes located in saturated soil due to seawater inundation are at a higher risk of corrosion than pipes in dry soil. Any portion of pipeline in a transition zone where the surrounding condition differs from other portions along the pipeline has high corrosion potential to metallic pipe. Since this is a slowly emerging threat, the District's system is not currently equipped to address the threat. However, the District can monitor for sea-level rise and consider protective measures during water

system planning updates and work with other agencies and groups that are attempting to establish a long-term policy or approach to addressing the threat before the impacts are felt widely.

8.3 Hazard Mitigation Planning

Local agencies in Contra Costa County completed a planning process to assess risks and vulnerabilities to impacts from natural hazards, developed a mitigation strategy, and created a plan for implementing, evaluating, and revising this strategy. In 2024, the District adopted the District's annex of Volume II of the Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan (CCCHMP). The CCCHMP identified critical District assets and potential natural hazards, ranked those hazards, and provided an action plan to prioritize and address those hazards.

The District will use the adopted portion of the CCCHMP to guide pre- and post-disaster mitigation of the hazards identified and will coordinate the strategies identified in the CCCHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

9.0 Legal Authorities

Under California law, including CWC Chapters 3.3 and 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the District is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP. In all water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the District and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions. When necessary, the District shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 [commencing with Section 8550] of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable. The District will coordinate with the City of Oakley and Contra Costa County for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as necessary, under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

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10.0 Communication Protocol

The District's communication protocol includes the various channels the District will utilize to convey critical messages regarding water shortage allocations and voluntary and mandatory actions. Public outreach programs can help increase awareness of water shortages, while customer services and workshops can encourage customers to actively participate in demand-reducing strategies. A strong communication plan will educate District customers, including local leaders and the business community, on the water supply situation, what actions are proposed, what the intended achievements are, and how these actions are to be implemented. While specific types of messaging are deployed at various shortage response levels, how these messages are conveyed to the public is described per this communication protocol. The communication protocol will be in place prior to a water supply shortage and be initiated in Level 1 (Minor Shortage). Activation of the communication protocol will continue through all subsequent water shortage levels. At times, specific communities may require specialized outreach. The District will ensure outreach efforts are reaching key audiences as needed.

It is important to communicate to customers the following when urgent conservation is needed:

- Specific actions needed to save water,
- How much water needs to be saved and for how long,
- Why water needs to be saved, and
- What the District is doing to correct the supply problem or address the situation.

10.1 Coordination

To communicate effectively, avoid confusion, and maintain credibility, the District will work in close coordination with the City of Oakley, Contra Costa County, and CCWD. During droughts or other times of limited supply, the frequency and extent of coordination will increase to ensure outreach tactics are consistent with the changing needs of the District and its customers. The District will seek opportunities to leverage external resources to complement its own outreach.

10.2 Communication Objectives

Communication objectives during the various water shortage levels of the WSCP include the following:

- Motivate water users to quickly increase conservation in ways that are consistent with any voluntary or mandatory actions called for at the current level of the WSCP.
- Raise awareness and understanding of the drought, regulatory, or other conditions affecting water supplies and the need for increased conservation.
- Minimize confusion and maintain credibility of water agencies and conservation messages with an appropriate tone that avoids mandate fatigue and non-compliance backlash.

- Make water users feel appreciated for existing accomplishments in improving their water-use efficiency and for supporting regional and local investments in water supply reliability.
- Educate regional civic and business leaders, elected officials, and the public that the District has greatly improved its water supply reliability.
- Prepare customers for any potential escalation (or de-escalation) of the WSCP based on trending supply conditions.
- Ensure all partners believe they are being treated fairly in relationship to other partners.
- Maintain communication effectiveness by soliciting or monitoring feedback from key partners and the public to update or adapt messages or communication tools.
- Exit WSCP implementation, having demonstrated the effectiveness and value of conservation actions and water supply reliability investments in minimizing impacts to the customers' economy and quality of life.

10.3 Communication Protocol for Current or Predicted Shortage and Triggered or Anticipated to be Triggered Shortage Response Actions

A current or predicted shortage, as determined by the Annual Assessment, will be communicated to the public upon submittal of the Annual Assessment Report in June of any given year. The General Manager may, with the concurrence of the Board, order that the appropriate phase of water conservation be implemented. The order would be made by public proclamation and be published one time only in a newspaper of general circulation and the District's website and would become effective immediately upon such publication. The prohibited water uses for each phase shall take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the public proclamation by the General Manager.

10.4 Protocol and Strategies for Relevant Communications

To reduce water use consumption during any water shortage level, the District will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of needed actions from the public. In addition, the District's outreach campaign will be regularly revised to reflect current conditions. Key communication strategies and associated water shortage level implementation are listed below. Communication strategies built from previous levels are assumed to be built upon as the Shortage Level increases.

- Announce status changes to key partners and the public (all Water Shortage Levels).
- Provide regular updates to partners and the media on conditions (all Water Shortage Levels).
- Conduct issue briefings with the City of Oakley elected officials and other key civic and business leaders (Water Shortage Level 2).

- Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach for affected industries (Water Shortage Levels 3 and 4).
- Conduct specialized outreach to reduce discretionary outdoor use while minimizing landscape damage (Water Shortage Levels 3 and 4).
- Suspend promotion of long-term water use efficiency programs/tools to focus on imminent needs (Water Shortages Levels 5 and 6).

The District has various means of implementing its communication strategies. The District may update its website, monthly E-Newsletter, and social media platforms to reflect conditions and convey key messaging. The billing system can be used to send automated text messages, phone calls, and emails to customers. The District may also coordinate with the City of Oakley and hold news conferences or other events to announce or explain changes in conditions.

In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption that requires water use to be quickly prioritized for or limited to essential public health and safety needs, the District will immediately deploy appropriate strategies from Water Shortage Levels 1 through 6. In addition, outreach messaging will reflect emergency conditions and the need to focus on health and public safety. The District may also consider potential joint news releases/new events with City of Oakley officials and Contra Costa County public health officials or incident commanders to announce conditions and explain needed action. Finally, the District will ensure ongoing coordination with emergency response services with daily advisories or alerts as needed.

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Attachment A Regulation No. 8, Water-Use Efficiency

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Diablo Water District
Regulation No. 8
Water-Use Efficiency

Section 1. Purpose

a. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that all water supplied by the District is used for reasonable and beneficial purposes, to prevent unreasonable use and waste of water, to promote efficient water use, and to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements.

Section 2. Prevention of Waste or Unreasonable Use

a. In accordance with State regulations, the District defines waste and unreasonable use as any of the following activities:
    - Creating landscape irrigation runoff or overspray.
    - Irrigating between the hours of 8:00 am and 8:00 pm.
    - Irrigating within 48 hours of measurable rainfall, defined as 0.25” or more within a 24-hour period.
    - Operating water fountains or decorative features that do not recirculate water.
    - Using a hose without an automatic shut-off nozzle.
    - The use of potable water for street cleaning, unless required to protect the health and safety of the public.
    - Failing to repair a water leak located on the customer side of the water meter.
b. To ensure equitable treatment of all customers, the District will take a positive and proactive customer service approach to assist customers in resolving waste or unreasonable use of water.
c. Following notice, the District shall have the right to impose upon any water service connection account holder such conditions as the District determines to be necessary to prevent unreasonable use or waste of water.
    - First Notification
        i. Notice shall be provided by letter and door hanger at the property, including notification to the landlord as applicable. The account holder shall have 15 days, or such shorter period as determined in emergency situations, in

accordance with the terms of water service, to correct unreasonable use or waste to avoid penalty.

- Second Notification
    i. Notice shall be provided by letter and door hanger at the property, including notification to the landlord as applicable. The account holder shall have 15 days, or such shorter period as determined in emergency situations, in accordance with the terms of water service, to correct unreasonable use or waste. Applicable trip charges for visiting the property for notification shall apply.
- Additional Notification
    i. Further notifications shall result in a $100 penalty and the installation of flow restrictors where the leak exceeds two gallons per minute. All costs and expenses incurred by the District to resolve the unreasonable use or waste, including overhead, shall be charged to the account holder or such party as deemed responsible by the District.
- Further Actions
    i. All users of water furnished by the District are required to take all reasonable actions to prevent the waste of water, up to and including the termination of water service.

Section 3. Indoor Water Efficiency Standards

a. The State of California has established regulatory requirements that the District must achieve regarding indoor water-use efficiency. The following are regulated limits that the District must achieve across all customers.
    - January 1, 2025: 47 gallons per capita per day
    - January 1, 2030: 42 gallons per capita per day

b. All existing users of water furnished by the District are required to take all reasonable actions to upgrade fixtures to current water-use efficiency standards. All new connections shall be equipped with fixtures that meet CALGreen water efficiency standards.

Section 4. Outdoor Water Efficiency Standards

a. The State of California has implemented regulatory requirements that the District must meet regarding outdoor water-use efficiency. The following are outdoor water-use limits for potable water customers.
    - Existing Landscapes Water Budgets
        i. Calculated as Evapotranspiration x Adjustment Factor x Irrigated Area x 0.62 (result in gallons).
        ii. Adjustment Factor January 1, 2025: 65% of Evapotranspiration for irrigated areas.
        iii. Adjustment Factor January 1, 2030: 60% of Evapotranspiration for irrigated areas.
    - Commercial Landscapes
        i. The State of California has created regulatory requirements prohibiting the use of potable water for irrigating nonfunctional turf on commercial, industrial and some multi-family properties, except for cemeteries (AB 1572).
        ii. The District will coordinate with local land use agencies to implement the nonfunctional turf prohibition.
        iii. The implementation schedule for properties owned by specific entities is as follows:
            - Local Agencies by January 1, 2027.
            - Institutional, Commercial and Industrial by January 1, 2028.
            - Homeowners' Associations, Common Interest Developments and Community Service Organizations by January 1, 2029.

b. The District reserves the right to act as the local agency responsible for implementing the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) and all future state or local regulations that require coordination between land use and water agencies.

Section 5. Water-Use Efficiency Measures of the District

a. The District shall:
   - Provide customer-focused programs that promote efficient use of water.
   - Meter all water use.
   - Perform annual water audits in compliance with State regulations.
   - Coordinate with local school districts to provide educational information and/or programs on efficient water use.
   - Make educational materials regarding water-use efficiency and its benefits available at the District office, on the District website, via social media, and at other public locations.

Resolution No. 2026 – 07

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DIABLO WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE DISTRICT'S 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Planning Act), requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10652 exempts the preparation and adoption of UWMPs and amendments to UWMPs from the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the deadline for adoption and submittal of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP is July 1, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such UWMPs and WSCPs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District hereby:

1. Adopt the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

2. Directs the General Manager to submit the UWMP as required by law.

* * * * *

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District at a special meeting thereof, held on June 22, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

DATED: June 22, 2026

_____

Kait Knight, Secretary

Resolution No. 2026 – 08

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DIABLO WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE DISTRICT'S 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Planning Act), requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10652 exempts the preparation and adoption of WSCPs and amendments to WSCPs from the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the deadline for adoption and submittal of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP is July 1, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such UWMPs and WSCPs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District hereby:

1. Adopt the District's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

2. Directs the General Manager to submit the UWMP as required by law.

* * * * *

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District at a special meeting thereof, held on June 22, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

DATED: June 22, 2026

_____

Kait Knight, Secretary