PUBLIC DRAFT
JUNE 2026

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PREPARED BY:

eki environment & water

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

PUBLIC DRAFT | June 2026

Prepared for:

South San Joaquin Irrigation District
San Joaquin County, California

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2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

South San Joaquin Irrigation District

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-foot per year
AWMP	Agricultural Water Management Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGC	California Government Code
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DMM	demand management measure(s)
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EO	Executive Order
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ETo	reference evapotranspiration
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan(s)
kWh	kilowatt hours
kWh/AF	kilowatt hours per acre-foot of water
LOCA	Localized Constructed Analogs
MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Limit
MG	million gallon(s)
MGD	million gallons per day
OID	Oakdale Irrigation District
Plan	Urban Water Management Plan
PWS	Public Water System(s)
SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009
SCWSP	South County Water Supply Project
SSJID	South San Joaquin Irrigation District
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	total dissolved solids
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UV	ultraviolet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
WCC	water conservation coordinator
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WY	water year

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

☑ ***CWC §10630.5***

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

This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) is prepared for the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID or District), which is a public wholesale agency and supplies drinking water to the retail cities (i.e., the South County Water Supply Project [SCWSP] agencies) in San Joaquin County.

This UWMP serves as a foundational planning document and includes descriptions of historical and projected water demands and supplies, and the resulting reliability during a set of defined water supply conditions over a minimum 20-year planning horizon. This Plan also describes the actions SSJID is taking to promote water conservation, both by the District itself and by its retailers (referred to as "demand management measures") and includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to address potential water supply shortages from drought or other impacts to supply availability. This Plan is updated every five years in accordance with state requirements under the UWMP Act and amendments (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the California Water Code [CWC] §10610 – 10656). Past plans developed for the District are available on the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water Use Efficiency Data Portal website: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/.

Pursuant to the requirements of the CWC §10630.5, this Executive Summary provides a simple lay description of this UWMP. This Plan includes 11 sections, which are summarized below.

Section 1 Plan Introduction

This section presents the background and purpose of the UWMP, describes the Plan organization, and provides an overview of the Plan. For agencies that rely on water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), this section also discusses and demonstrates consistency with The Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council. SSJID is a water wholesaler, and its retailers consist of City of Escalon, City of Lathrop, City of Manteca, and City of Tracy. In addition, SSJID also provides raw water to the agricultural customers within its service area and also to the City of Ripon for non-potable irrigation uses.

Section 2 Plan Preparation

This section discusses key structural aspects related to the preparation of the UWMP, and describes the coordination and outreach conducted as part of the preparation of the Plan, including coordination with local agencies (e.g., the SCWSP agencies) and the public.

Section 3 Service Area Description

This section provides a description of SSJID's water system and general information regarding the SCWSP agencies. SSJID is a wholesale water agency that is contracted with the cities of Manteca, Tracy, Lathrop, and Escalon to supply treated water under the SCWSP and served a total population of approximately 234,206 in 2025. Climate of its service area can be characterized by hot springs, summers, and falls and mild winters.

Section 4 Water Use Characterization

This section quantifies SSJID's historical, current, and projected demands through the year 2050. SSJID provides drinking water (also referred to as "potable water") to its retailers (i.e., the SCWSP agencies).

Water demand was 23,630 acre-feet per year (AFY) on average between 2021 and 2025. Taking into account historical water use, expected population increase and other growth, climatic variability, and other assumptions, the SCWSP water demand is projected to increase to 43,090 AFY by 2050, an increase of 83% compared to the 2021-2025 average.

As a wholesaler, SSJID is not subject to the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) as part of Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulation, which is based on Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668. SB 606/AB 1668 set new requirements for urban water agencies to continue to increase water efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Beginning in 2027, urban water agencies, including SSJID's retailers, are required to meet their UWUO. SSJID is actively coordinating with its retailers on their water use efficiency improvement and compliance with their UWUO by 2027.

Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting

As a wholesale water supplier, SSJID is not required to calculate, establish, or meet baseline targets for daily per capita water use.

Section 6 Water Supply Characterization

This section presents an analysis of SSJID's water supplies, as well as an estimate of water-related energy consumption. The intent of this section is to present a comprehensive overview of SSJID's water supplies, estimate the volume of available supplies over a minimum 20-year planning horizon, and assess the sufficiency of SSJID's supplies to meet projected demands under "normal" hydrologic conditions.

SSJID supplies surface water to several cities as a wholesaler through the SCWSP. The SCWSP water is exclusively from the Stanislaus River. Under its senior pre-1914 appropriative water rights, SSJID is expected to receive a minimum of 225,000 acre-feet (AF) of water every year. SSJID does not directly recycle wastewater for either drinking water or irrigation.

Reporting calculated water system energy intensity is a requirement for the UWMPs. Energy intensity is defined as the net energy used for water treatment, pumping, conveyance, and distribution for all water entering the distribution system, and does not include the energy used to treat wastewater. SSJID tracks energy usage at the Nick C. DeGroot Water Treatment Plant (WTP). During 2025, the energy intensity for SSJID is estimated to be 180 kilowatt hours per acre-foot of water (kWh/AF).

Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This section assesses the reliability of SSJID's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints such as supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this section is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of SSJID's supply (such as drought conditions) to support SSJID's planning efforts. Water service reliability is assessed during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions.

The reliability analysis was performed based on the assumption that the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) released amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) will not be implemented. Based on service reliability analysis, SSJID is expected to have adequate water supplies during normal years to meet SCWSP demands through 2050. However, supply shortfalls are projected during single dry years and multiple dry years.

A Drought Risk Assessment was also conducted during this analysis which evaluates the effects on available water supply sources of an assumed five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed (i.e., from 2026 through 2030). Based on the Drought Risk Assessment, SSJID is expected to have sufficient water supply for the SCWSP in 2026, 2027, and 2030. However, supply shortfalls are projected in 2028 and 2029.

Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This section describes the WSCP for SSJID. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios (e.g., implementing customer water budgets and surcharges). Consistent with DWR requirements, the WSCP includes six "stages of action" to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10% to greater than 50% shortage.

Section 9 Demand Management Measures

This section includes descriptions of past and planned conservation programs that SSJID operates within each demand management measure (DMM) category outlined in the UWMP Act, specifically: (1) metering, (2) public education and outreach, (3) water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and (4) "other" DMMs. Additionally, as a wholesaler, SSJID maintains and improves the distribution system through the asset management program and intends to assist the retailers with their demand management if needed.

Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP and WSCP. Prior to adopting the plans, the District held a formal public hearing at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors to present information on its UWMP and WSCP on 23 June 2026 at 9:00 a.m. The UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the 1 July 2026 deadline.

Section 11 References

This section contains key references and sources used throughout the document.

1 PLAN INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the importance and uses of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the relationship of this Plan to the California Water Code (CWC), the relationship of this Plan to other local and regional planning efforts, and how this Plan is organized and developed in general accordance with the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.[1]

1.1 Background and Purpose

South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID or District) is located in the southeastern portion of San Joaquin County, California. SSJID is a public wholesale agency. The retail customers that SSJID is contracted to serve through the South County Water Supply Project (SCWSP) include the City of Escalon, City of Lathrop, City of Manteca, and City of Tracy (collectively the SCWSP agencies). From 2021 to 2025, SSJID supplied approximately 23,630 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water on average to a subset of the SCWSP agencies. In addition, SSJID supplies raw water to the agricultural customers within its service area and also to the City of Ripon for non-potable irrigation uses. However, these non-potable demands and supplies are tracked under SSJID's agricultural delivery system and are covered in SSJID's Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP), which was adopted by the SSJID Board of Directors on 14 April 2026 and submitted to DWR by 1 May 2026.[2] Therefore, they are not discussed in this Plan.

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about SSJID's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other things, it is used as:

- A long-range planning document for water supply and system planning; and
- A source for data on population, housing, water demands, water supplies, and capital improvement projects used in:
  - Regional water resource management plans prepared by wholesale water suppliers and other regional planning authorities (as applicable),
  - General Plans prepared by cities and counties, and
  - Statewide and broad regional water resource plans prepared by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or other state agencies.

SSJID's last UWMP was adopted in 2021, referred to herein as the "2020 UWMP." This Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, carries forward information from that plan that remains current and relevant, and provides additional information as required by subsequent amendments to the UWMP Act (CWC §10610-10657). Although this Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and CWC

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP every five years and to submit this plan to the DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides

[1] The 2025 UWMP Guidebook is available at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/public_resources/4825681388/2025_Draft_UWMP_Guidebook_Release.zip
[2] The Public Review Draft AWMP can be found at https://www.ssjid.gov/wp-content/uploads/Adopted-Final-SSJID-2025-AWMP.pdf.

water supplies. All urban water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AFY are required to prepare an UWMP (CWC §10617).

The UWMP Act was enacted in 1983. Over the years it has been amended in response to water resource challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009 following the Governor's call for a statewide 20% reduction in urban water use by 2020, referred to as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, or "SB X7-7." This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20% by 2020. Beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 to be eligible for state water grants or loans. Section 5 of this Plan contains the data and calculations used to determine compliance with these requirements.

In 2016, Governor Brown signed Executive Order (EO) B-37-16 Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL). Subsequently, the Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668, which added new drought planning requirements, including:

1) Additional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) requirements (CWC §10640),
2) Drought risk assessments to assess water supply reliability in UWMPs for a drought period lasting five consecutive water years (WY) (CWC §10635(b)), and
3) Annual water supply and demand assessments to determine water supply reliability for the current year and one subsequent dry year (CWC §10632(a)).

These elements are included in Section 7 and Section 8 of this Plan. Additionally, SB 606/AB 1668 set new requirements for urban water agencies to continue to increase water efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO), which is a regulatory water use target established under AB 1668 and SB 606. It represents the annual volume of water an urban retail water supplier is expected to use efficiently, calculated based on standardized components including residential indoor use, outdoor irrigation demand, commercial/industrial/institutional use, and system water loss. UWUOs are used by the State to evaluate supplier compliance with urban water efficiency standards. As a wholesaler, SSJID is not subject to the UWUO as part of MCCWL regulation.

The UWMP Act contains numerous other requirements that a UWMP must satisfy. **Appendix A** lists each of these requirements and where in the Plan they are addressed.

1.3 Plan Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the same sequence as outlined in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

- Section 1 Plan Introduction
- Section 2 Plan Preparation
- Section 3 Service Area Description
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization
- Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment
- Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

- Section 9 Demand Management Measures
- Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
- Section 11 References

In addition to these sections, this Plan includes appendices providing supporting documentation and supplemental information. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this Plan utilizes the standardized forms, tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This Plan also includes additional tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR, as appropriate. The table headers indicate if the table is part of DWR's standardized set of submittal tables. A lay description of the UWMP, including information related to water service reliability, potential issues, and strategies for managing reliability risks, is provided at the beginning of this UWMP.

1.4 UWMP Relationship to Other Efforts

This Plan provides information specific to water management and planning within SSJID's service area. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents include the SCWSP agencies' UWMPs, Water Master Plans, AWMPs, the Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and others.

This Plan is informed by and helps to inform these other planning efforts. In particular, this Plan utilizes information contained in the SCWSP agencies' UWMPs and local and regional water resource plans to the extent data from these plans are applicable and available.

1.5 Special Considerations

This Plan includes information beyond the requirements of the UWMP Act to support other regulatory processes that rely on UWMP data, including the Delta Plan and permitting for ocean desalination projects.

1.5.1 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

Although not required by the UWMP Act, in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, DWR recommends that all suppliers that are participating in, or may participate in, receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a "covered action" under The Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council—such as a (1) multiyear water transfer, (2) conveyance facility, or (3) new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta—provide information in their UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 23, Section 5003).

SSJID has determined that it does not receive water or plan to receive water from a "covered action" under The Delta Plan. As such, this requirement is not applicable.

1.5.2 Permitting for Ocean Desalination Projects

California's *Water Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future* updates state priorities to address water supply shortages due to long-term drought and the accelerating impacts of climate change, including identifying opportunities to access new water sources such as ocean desalination. To streamline permitting for ocean desalination projects, the *Seawater Desalination Siting and Streamlining Report to Expedite Permitting* recommends that UWMPs clearly demonstrate the need for future or proposed ocean desalination projects.

As discussed in Section 6 and Section 7, SSJID has sufficient water supplies available to meet projected demands through the 2050 planning horizon and does not anticipate the need for a desalination project. Additionally, SSJID is located inland in the San Joaquin Valley, many miles from the nearest source of ocean water. Therefore, the District will not pursue ocean desalination to augment its supply portfolio.

2 PLAN PREPARATION

This section discusses the type of UWMP prepared by SSJID and includes information that applies throughout the Plan. It also summarizes coordination and outreach during Plan development.

2.1 Basis for Preparing the UWMP

☑ ***CWC §10617***

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

☑ ***CWC §10608.12***

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

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

☑ ***CWC §10620***

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

☑ ***CWC §10621***

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

☑ ***California Health and Safety Code §116275***

(h) "Public Water System" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the UWMP Act (CWC §10610 - §10657). The UWMP Act states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more connections, or that provides over 3,000 AFY should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of water service reliability to meet the needs of its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

SSJID is a wholesale water agency. The retail suppliers that are contracted with SSJID through the SCWSP include the City of Escalon, City of Lathrop, City of Manteca, and City of Tracy (collectively the SCWSP agencies). Information on SSJID's and the SCWSP agencies' public water systems (PWS) is shown in **Table 2-1**. SSJID supplied 24,673 AFY of water to a subset of the SCWSP agencies in 2025 and is therefore subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act.

SSJID also supplies raw water to the agricultural customers within its service area and to the City of Ripon for non-potable irrigation uses. However, these non-potable demands and supplies are covered in SSJID's

Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) which was submitted to DWR before 1 May 2026[3] and are not discussed in this Plan.

Table 2-1 Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name
CA5010040	South San Joaquin Irrigation District
CA3910003	City of Escalon
CA3910015	City of Lathrop
CA3910005	City of Manteca
CA3910011	City of Tracy
NOTES:	

2.2 Individual or Regional Plan

As indicated in **Table 2-2**, SSJID's 2025 UWMP has been prepared individually for the District in general accordance with the format suggested in DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook (Guidebook; DWR, 2026). Some sections of the outline presented in the Guidebook have been combined or arranged in a different order, but all the information requested in the UWMP Guidebook and Act is provided within this document. To the extent practicable, supporting documentation has also been provided in **Appendix A** through **Appendix E**. Other sources for the information contained herein are provided in the references section of the document.

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

Type of Plan			Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
☒	Individual UWMP		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	
☐	RUWMP		
NOTES:			

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

☑ ***CWC §10608.20***

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers … may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

SSJID is a wholesale water supplier. As further summarized in **Table 2-3**, unless otherwise indicated, the data included in the following sections is presented in units of acre-foot (AF) or AFY. Information is reported on a calendar year basis.

[3] The AWMP can be found at https://www.ssjid.gov/wp-content/uploads/Adopted-Final-SSJID-2025-AWMP.pdf.

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the UWMP preparer is requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

Further, consistent with the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the terms "water use", "water consumption", and "water demand" are used interchangeably in this UWMP.

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

Type of Supplier	
☒	Supplier is a wholesale supplier.
☐	Supplier is a retail supplier.
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☒	UWMP tables are in calendar years.
☐	UWMP tables are in fiscal years (fiscal year begins: mm/dd).
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	AF

2.4 Standard Submittal Tables and Alignment with UWMP Act Requirements

Text from the UWMP Act has been included in grey text boxes with italicized font at the beginning of relevant sections of this UWMP. The information presented in the respective UWMP sections and the associated text, figures, and tables are collectively intended to fulfill the requirements of that sub-section of the UWMP Act. To the extent practicable, supporting documentation has also been provided in **Appendix A** through **Appendix E**. Other sources for the information contained herein are provided in the references section of this document.

Per CWC §10644(a)(2), selected information for the 2025 UWMP updates must be presented in standardized tables for electronic submittal to the DWR. The tables presented in this UWMP have been re-numbered, but the content has been preserved, and the original DWR table numbers are included in parentheses in the table titles.

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and community organizations in the region is an important part of preparing the updated UWMP and WSCP. This section identifies the agencies and organizations SSJID sought to coordinate during the preparation of this Plan.

2.5.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

(f) An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

SSJID is a wholesale drinking water supplier to four retailers (i.e., the SCWSP agencies). As part of the coordination efforts for the 2025 UWMP, and in compliance with CWC §10631(h), SSJID provided the retailers listed below in **Table 2-4** with information on current and projected water supply as well as water supply reliability. The retailers in turn provided their water demand projections through 2050 to SSJID.

Table 2-4 Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4)

☐	Supplier has informed more than 10 other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with Water Code Section 10631. Completion of the table below is optional. If not completed, include a list of the water suppliers that were informed.
	Provide page number for location of the list.
☒	Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with Water Code Section 10631. **Complete the table below.**
Water Supplier Name *(Add additional rows as needed)*	
City of Escalon	
City of Lathrop	
City of Manteca	
City of Tracy	
NOTES:	

2.5.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

☑ ***CWC §10620***

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

☑ ***CWC §10642***

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

Water suppliers are required by the UWMP Act to encourage active involvement of the community within the service area prior to and during the preparation of its UWMP and WSCP. The UWMP Act also requires water suppliers to make a draft of the UWMP and WSCP available for public review and to hold a public hearing regarding the findings of the UWMP and WSCP prior to its adoption.

To facilitate public participation, SSJID published a notice in the Manteca Bulletin informing the public that the draft UWMP and WSCP would be available for public review at the District office and electronic versions were available upon request. The notice also informed the public that a public hearing would be held in the SSJID Board Room on 23 June 2026 to allow for public comment on the draft UWMP and WSCP. Public participation in the development of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP is documented in **Appendix C.**

2.5.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10621***

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

On 11 February 2026, SSJID provided a 60 Day Notice to the agencies identified in **Table 2-5** to inform them that the District was in the process of updating its UWMP and WSCP and was soliciting their input. Another email was sent to these agencies on 4 June 2026 notifying them of the public hearing regarding the findings of the UWMP and WSCP. The letter also informed the agencies that the draft UWMP and WSCP would be available for public review at the District office and electronic versions were available upon request. A sample copy of the notification letters described above is included in **Appendix B.**

Table 2-5 Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1)

☐	Supplier has notified more than 10 cities or counties in accordance with Water Code Sections 10621 (b) and 10642. **Completion of the table below is not required. Provide a separate list of the cities and counties that were notified.**	
	Provide the page or location of this list in the UWMP.	
☒	Supplier has notified 10 or fewer cities or counties. **Complete the table below.**	
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Escalon	X	X
City of Lathrop	X	X
City of Manteca	X	X
City of Ripon	X	X
City of Tracy	X	X
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Joaquin County	X	X
NOTES:		

3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

This section describes the SSJID's water system and service area, including climate, population, demographics, and land uses to help in understanding various elements of water supply and demand.

3.1 General Description

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier…

3.1.1 South San Joaquin Irrigation District

Formed in 1909, SSJID was established to provide a reliable and economical source of irrigation water for the agricultural areas surrounding Escalon, Ripon, and Manteca. Since then, SSJID has expanded into providing domestic water service to several cities in South San Joaquin County through the SCWSP.

SSJID is located in the southeastern portion of San Joaquin County, in California's San Joaquin Valley. SSJID covers about 72,000 acres. The Cities of Manteca, Ripon, and Escalon are located within SSJID boundaries. The Cities of Lathrop and Tracy are located west of SSJID. **Figure 3-1** shows the SSJID service area and the surrounding cities. Neighboring districts include Stockton East Water District and Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District to the north, Oakdale Irrigation District to the east, and Modesto Irrigation District to the south.

SSJID derives its water supply from multiple sources, including local rainfall and runoff, surface water diverted from the Stanislaus River at Goodwin Dam, groundwater pumped by the District and by private landowners, and irrigation return flows from Oakdale Irrigation District (OID).

SSJID owns and operates an extensive system of water and irrigation drainage conveyance facilities, pipelines, and canals. Surface water from the Stanislaus River watershed is stored in the reservoirs behind the Tulloch, New Melones, Beardsley, Goodwin, and Donnells Dams. SSJID also owns the off-channel Walter J. Woodward Reservoir, which has a storage capacity of 36,000 AF. Water is diverted from the Stanislaus River and stored in Woodward Reservoir before it is treated at the Nick C. DeGroot Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Treated water is delivered to the Cities of Manteca, Tracy, and Lathrop through a 36-mile concrete-lined steel pipeline that varies in diameter from 30 to 54 inches.

SSJID also supplies raw water to the agricultural customers within its service area and to the City of Ripon for non-potable irrigation uses. However, these non-potable demands and supplies are covered in SSJID's AWMP which was submitted to the DWR in April 2026[4] and are not discussed in this Plan.

[4] The AWMP can be found at https://www.ssjid.gov/wp-content/uploads/Adopted-Final-SSJID-2025-AWMP.pdf.

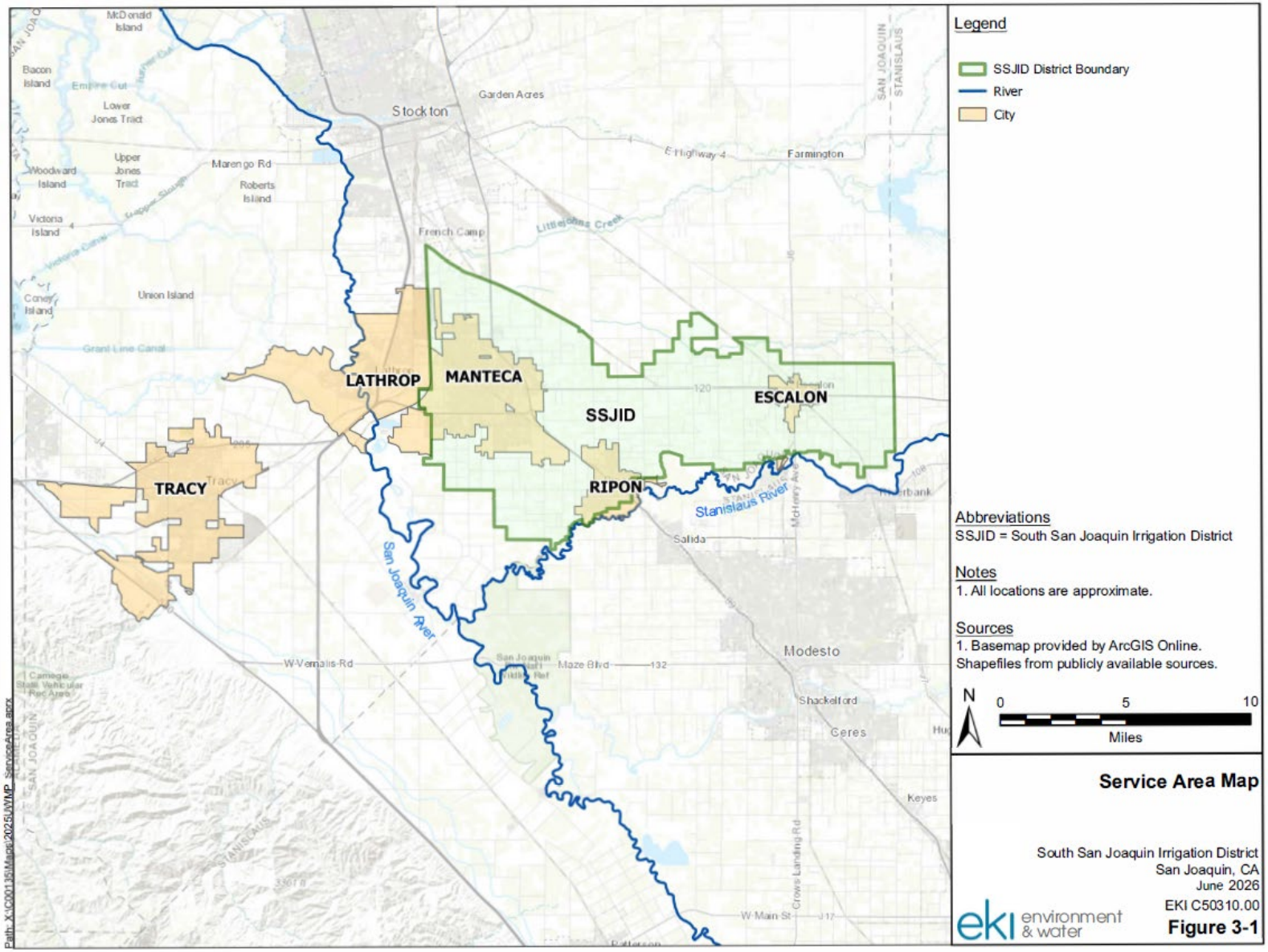


Figure 3-1 SSJID Location and Service Boundaries

3.1.2 South County Water Supply Project

The SCWSP is a collective effort between SSJID and the Cities of Manteca, Escalon, Lathrop, and Tracy to provide supplemental, high-quality drinking water for urban uses. SSJID constructed the Nick C. DeGroot WTP in 2005 and a water delivery pipeline system using funds provided by the SCWSP agencies. SSJID serves as the wholesale water agency and water treatment plant operator, and the cities are the retail water agencies. Each city has an agreement with SSJID to receive treated water through December 2049. **Table 3-1** lists the current allotments (Phase I) to each city, which allocated a share of the water treatment plant capacity. Phase I contracts are currently active. **Table 3-1** also shows possible future Phase II allotments that would become active only after future expansion of the Nick C. DeGroot WTP, which is contingent on funding and new agreements with the cities.

The water supply from the SCWSP comes from SSJID's senior pre-1914 appropriative water rights to the Stanislaus River. Treated water deliveries began in July 2005. SSJID is able to make this water available to the cities as a result of its existing firm water rights, numerous agricultural water conservation measures, and through the conversion of irrigated agriculture to urban development. When constructing the Nick C. DeGroot WTP and conveyances, the goals of SSJID and the SCWSP agencies were to protect and enhance the economic health of the region by providing reliable, safe supplemental water to cities; to use conserved surface water from SSJID to avoid adverse impacts to current agricultural customers; to meet local needs by keeping adequate water in the region; and, to reduce the area's reliance on groundwater.

The SCWSP consists of an intake facility at Woodward Reservoir, a state-of-the-art membrane filtration water-treatment plant, and about 35 miles of pipe ending in the City of Tracy. The Nick C. DeGroot WTP currently has a maximum sustained capacity of approximately 40 million gallons per day (MGD). The Nick C. DeGroot WTP includes pre-chlorination, coagulation, dissolved air flotation pretreatment for removal of solids and dissolved material, chemical stabilization to minimize internal pipe corrosion, membrane filtration, and chlorination for disinfection.

In efforts to extend the use of the District's Phase I system, an investigation into modifying the existing infrastructure to increase the plant's current capacity is underway. The Phase II includes a future plant expansion to increase the design capacity to approximately 60 MGD, which is further discussed in Section 6.8.

Table 3-1 City Allotments for Treated Water

City	Phase I Allotment (AFY)	Phase II Allotment (AFY)
Escalon	2,015	2,799
Lathrop	6,887	10,671
Manteca	11,500	18,500
Tracy	11,120	11,120
Total	**31,522**	**43,090**

NOTES:
(a) Water Supply Development and Operating Agreement, November 2020.

3.1.3 City of Escalon

The City of Escalon is located in the eastern portion of SSJID. The City had a population of approximately 7,232 in 2025 (Escalon, 2026). Escalon currently relies entirely on groundwater supplies and does not utilize their allotted water from SSJID as there is no infrastructure to deliver treated water to the City. Escalon intends to construct a pipeline to connect the City to the SCWSP in the near future. SSJID did not deliver water directly to Escalon between 2021 and 2025.

3.1.4 City of Lathrop

The City of Lathrop is located west of SSJID. The City had a population of approximately 38,596 in 2025 (Lathrop, 2026). Groundwater is the primary supply for domestic water for Lathrop. The City owns and operates six groundwater wells, four of which are currently active. SSJID delivered an average of 4,184 AFY to Lathrop between 2021 and 2025.

Since completion of the District's 2020 UWMP, the L2 Pump Station, which serves the River Islands community in Lathrop, was placed into service in 2025. Implementation of this facility represents an important expansion of the distribution system and enhances the reliability and delivery capacity of treated water supplies to the River Islands service area.

3.1.5 City of Manteca

The City of Manteca is located in the western portion of SSJID. The City had a population of approximately 92,541 in 2025 (Manteca, 2026). Manteca's water supply includes a combination of groundwater pumped by 15 city-owned wells and treated surface water purchased from SCWSP. To mitigate local groundwater overdraft conditions, Manteca uses the SCWSP water to supplement its groundwater supply and to meet projected future water demands. SSJID delivered an average of 8,289 AFY to Manteca between 2021 and 2025.

3.1.6 City of Tracy

The City of Tracy is located west of SSJID with a population of approximately 98,592 in 2025 (Tracy, 2026). Tracy's water supplies mainly include treated surface water from the SCWSP, Central Valley Project (CVP) water, and groundwater. Tracy uses their surface water allotment to meet most demands, while relying on groundwater for peaking during the summer and for supplemental drought supplies. Overall, Tracy has a diverse portfolio of water supplies that helps to increase reliability. Tracy owns a water treatment plant and nine groundwater wells. SSJID delivered an average of 10,845 AFY to Tracy between 2021 and 2025.

3.2 Service Area Population and Demographics

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population … other social, economic and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Table 3-2 and the associated chart show the current and projected population served by SSJID under the SCWSP, including the cities of Escalon, Lathrop, Manteca, and Tracy. Population data were provided directly from the cities for Lathrop, Manteca, and Tracy, while the projected population for Escalon was

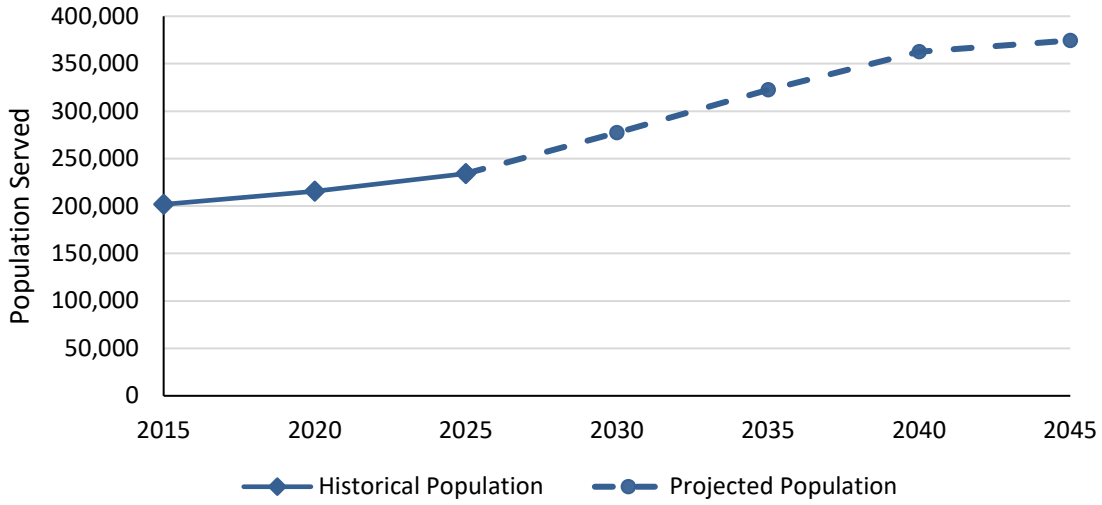
obtained from the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG; SJCOG, 2025).[5] SSJID currently serves a total population of approximately 234,206. The population is projected to grow around 60% by 2045 to be approximately 374,458.

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

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	234,206	277,374	322,576	362,445	374,458	--

NOTES:
(a) Population data were received directly from the cities for Lathrop, Manteca, and Tracy, while the projected population for Escalon was obtained from the SJCOG (SJCOG; SJCOG, 2025).

Chart 3-1 Historical and Projected Population



3.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Demographics for the SCWSP agencies (Escalon, Lathrop, Manteca, and Tracy) are summarized in **Table 3-3**. The same data are also provided for the State of California as a whole. Relative to the whole State, the SCWSP agencies' population is slightly younger and more racially diverse except for within the City of Escalon. Attainment of higher education in the cities are lower than the rest of California. Median household income in Tracy and Lathrop are higher than for the State, while Manteca and Escalon's median household income is comparatively lower.

[5] As of the date of this report, the projected population for Escalon is in the process of being adjusted and is considered tentative. For the purposes of this analysis, Escalon's projected population was obtained from the SJCOG's Draft San Joaquin County Demographic and Employment Forecast, which was prepared in 2025 and contains projected population estimates for the city (SJCOG, 2025).

Table 3-3 Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Demographics (a)	City of Escalon	City of Lathrop	City of Tracy	City of Manteca	California
Age and Sex					
Persons under 5 years	10%	8%	7%	7%	5%
Persons under 18 years	27%	30%	27%	25%	21%
Persons 65 years and older	21%	10%	11%	14%	17%
Female persons	53%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Race and Hispanic Origin					
White alone	68%	19%	29%	41%	70%
Black or African American alone	0%	7%	7%	4%	6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Asian alone	1%	34%	24%	16%	17%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Two or More Races	20%	24%	21%	22%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	27%	35%	40%	41%	41%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	65%	16%	24%	34%	34%
Families & Living Arrangements					
Persons per household	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.8
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+	95%	90%	89%	90%	89%
Language other than English spoken at home, age 5 years+	19%	49%	44%	36%	44%
Education					
High school graduate or higher, persons age 25 years+	88%	83%	84%	86%	85%
Bachelor's degree or higher, persons age 25 years+	17%	28%	29%	22%	37%
Income & Poverty					
Median Household Income (2024 dollars)	$81,467	$126,421	$121,119	$97,055	$99,122
Per capita income in past 12 months (2024 dollars)	$54,111	$38,991	$44,086	$38,618	$49,513
Persons in poverty	8.8%	7.1%	7.8%	9.5%	11.8%

NOTES:
(a) Demographic data per the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts website, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/, accessed March 2026.

3.4 Land Uses within Service Area

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) ...The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities…

The SCWSP agencies are municipalities with urban land uses. The primary land use is residential. Significant growth is anticipated in this area, with numerous approved or pending large development projects within the cities. The planned development and land use changes are reflected in the SCWSP agencies' demand projections, detailed descriptions of which can be found in their UWMPs and/or General Plans.

3.5 Service Area Climate

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, … "climate…"

☑ ***CWC §10635***

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

SSJID has a climate typical of the San Joaquin Valley, as presented in **Table 3-4** and its associated chart below. The climate can be characterized as generally warm to hot in the spring, summer, and fall with increasing temperatures reaching over 90° Fahrenheit (°F). Winters are usually mild with the lowest temperature above 35°F.

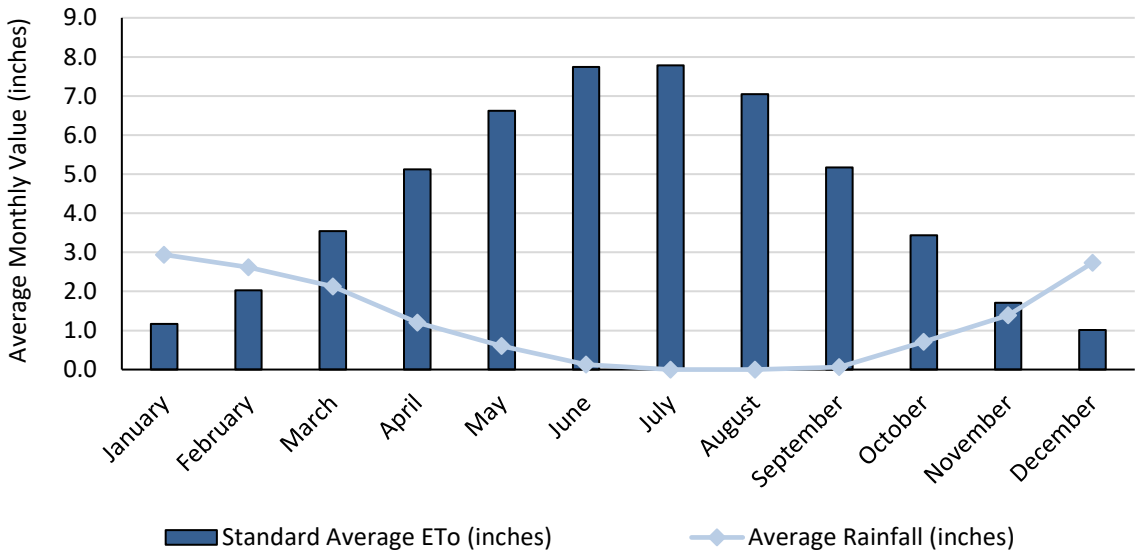
Rainfall in the area averages 15 inches per year and is generally confined to the wet season from late October to early May. The average reference evapotranspiration (ETo) is 53 inches per year. Since the average annual ETo is approximately 38 inches more than the average annual precipitation, and because more than 89% of the annual precipitation occurs between the months of November and April, growing turf or other plantings in this region requires a significant amount of irrigation during the dry season. This irrigation demand contributes to the overall and observed seasonal variation in water demand throughout SSJID's service area.

Table 3-4 Climate Characteristics

Month	Average Temperature		Average ETo (inches)	Average Rainfall (inches)
	Min (°F)	Max (°F)		
January	39	55	1.2	2.9
February	41	61	2.0	2.6
March	44	66	3.5	2.1
April	47	71	5.1	1.2
May	52	79	6.6	0.6
June	56	86	7.7	0.1
July	59	91	7.8	0.0
August	58	90	7.1	0.0
September	56	87	5.2	0.1
October	50	78	3.4	0.7
November	43	65	1.7	1.4
December	38	56	1.0	2.7
Annual	**49**	**74**	**53**	**15**

NOTES:
(a) Reference evapotranspiration data for Manteca station #70 are from CIMIS (January 1988-April 2026).
(b) Average temperature and rainfall data were obtained from PRISM (https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/) and represent the long-term averages from 1991 to 2020.

Chart 3-2 Average Monthly Climatic Conditions



3.6 Climate Change Considerations

Projections of climate change in California indicate a further intensification of wet and dry extremes and shifting temperature. Changing climate can affect both water uses and supplies. For example, extreme and higher temperatures can lead to increases in water use; declining snowpack and earlier runoff patterns could result in changes in stream flows and reservoir operations; projection of frequent, severe, prolonged droughts could lead to not only less surface water available, but also exacerbation of ongoing stressors in groundwater basins. Some of these pressures are already apparent in California as of 2025.

According to the Cal-Adapt tool, future projections using Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) downscaled Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) model indicate an average increase in temperature of 3.8°F for medium emissions (RCP 4.5) models and 4.7°F for high emissions (RCP 8.5) models by 2064 (**Figure 3-2**).[6]

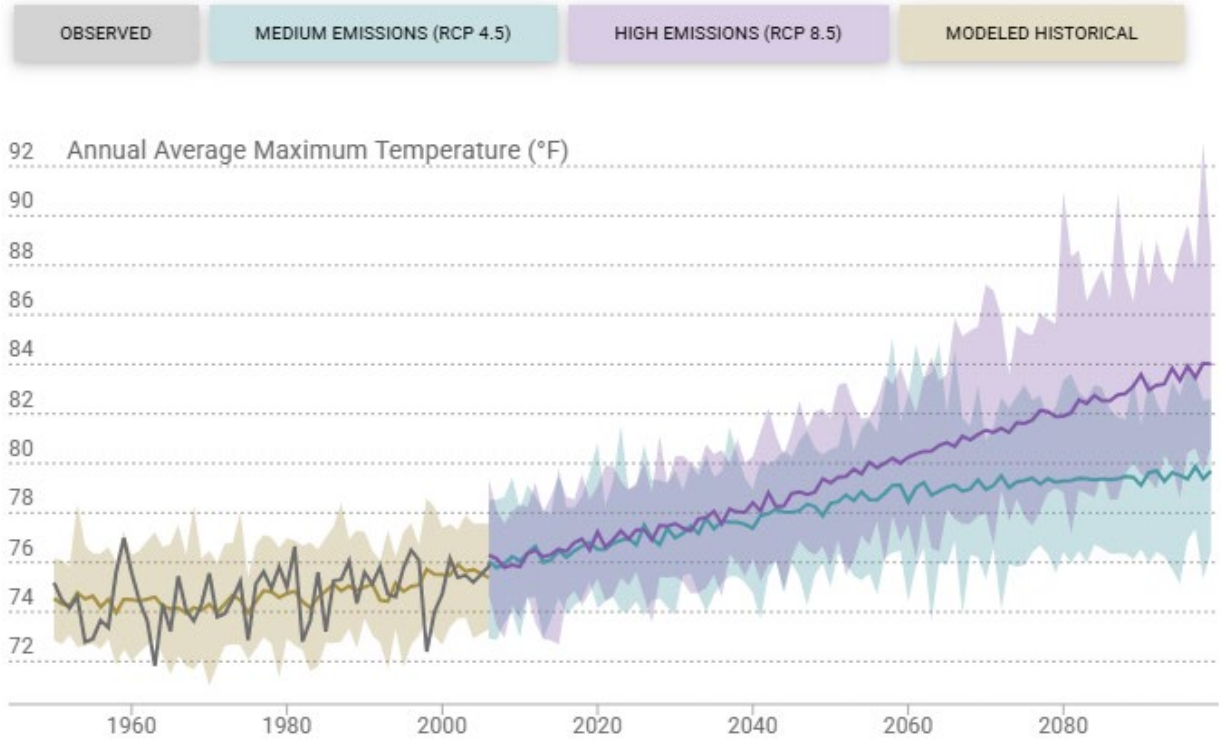


Figure 3-2 Observed and Forecasted Temperature for the District's Service Area

Several sections in the CWC relevant to UWMPs refer to climate change. Pursuant to CWC requirements and the UWMP Guidebook, this Plan incorporates climate change considerations into the following relevant sections:

- Section 3 Service Area Description;
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization;

[6] The Cal-Adapt tool is available at: https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot

- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization; and
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment.

Potential impacts of climate change on water system infrastructure are discussed in the SSJID's Emergency Response Plan (ERP), which is incorporated into this UWMP by reference (SSJID, 2025). The ERP assesses the District's vulnerabilities to various hazards, such as flooding and fire, and presents emergency response procedures.

Climate change impacts on the District's water demands are discussed in Section 4.4, while climate change impacts on the District's water supply are discussed in Section 6.10.1.

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (d) (1)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

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

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

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

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

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

This section describes and quantifies SSJID's historical, current, and projected water uses through 2050. As a wholesaler, SSJID's water use involves sales to its retail agencies. For the purposes of the UWMP, the terms "water use" and "water demand" are used interchangeably.

4.1 Current and Historical Total Water Demand

As a wholesaler, SSJID is only required to report the direct uses, i.e., the sale of water to other agencies, as defined by CWC §10631(d)(1)(G). Demand by water use sector is reported in each retailer's own UWMP.

4.1.1 Past and Current Potable Water Demand

Table 4-1 and associated charts show SSJID's current and historical sales to its retail agencies under the SCWSP. In 2025, SSJID supplied a total of 24,673 AFY of water. The majority of the water was delivered to the City of Tracy and the City of Manteca, while the remaining portion was supplied to the City of Lathrop. Between 2021 and 2025, the total demand for SCWSP water decreased by approximately 3.9%. It should be noted that these demands only account for SCWSP water delivered to the above-mentioned cities. Each city also has additional sources of water.

4.1.2 Past and Current Non-Potable Water Demand

SSJID supplies raw water for agricultural irrigation within its service area and to the City of Ripon for non-potable irrigation uses. However, these non-potable demands and supplies are covered in SSJID's AWMP and are not discussed in this UWMP. The retailers may have non-potable water demands within their service areas, which are discussed in their individual UWMPs as applicable.[7]

Table 4-1 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – 2021-2025 Actual (DWR Table 4-1 Alt)

Use Type	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)				
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sales to other agencies	City of Manteca	Potable	8,113	8,179	8,562	9,055	7,949
Sales to other agencies	City of Lathrop	Potable	2,588	4,274	4,342	4,196	5,895
Sales to other agencies	City of Tracy	Potable	13,040	11,729	8,372	11,023	10,830
Sales to other agencies	City of Escalon	Potable	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Potable			23,741	24,182	21,276	24,274	24,673
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			**23,741**	**24,182**	**21,276**	**24,274**	**24,673**

NOTES:
(a) SSJID also supplies raw water for agricultural irrigation within its service area and to the City of Ripon, which are covered in the 2025 SSJID AWMP and are not part of this UWMP.
(b) These demands only account for SCWSP water delivered to the cities. Each city also has additional sources of water.
(c) Tracy's demand from 2021 through 2025 includes the 2,015 AF that was purchased from Escalon under the 2006 Escalon Amendment to Tracy- SSJID Water Supply Development Agreement.

[7] The City of Escalon is not required to prepare a UWMP. Information on their water department can be found at the City's website: http://www.cityofescalon.org/Government/Departments/Public_Works/Water_Department.

Chart 4-1A Total Water Demand by Retailer: 2021-2025

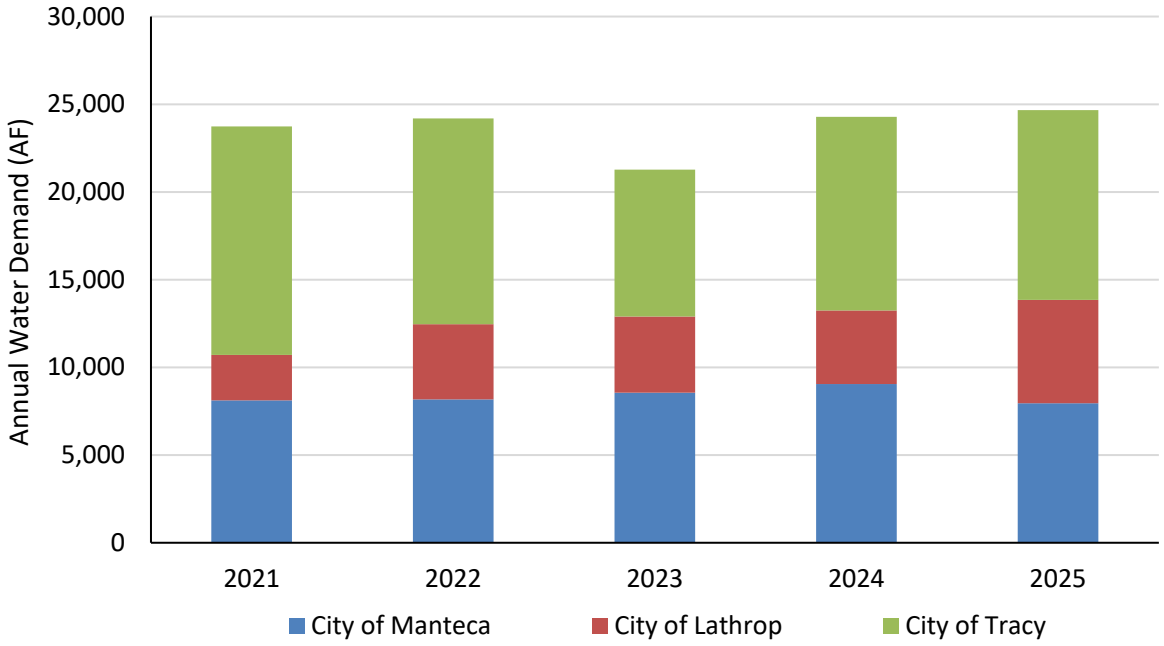
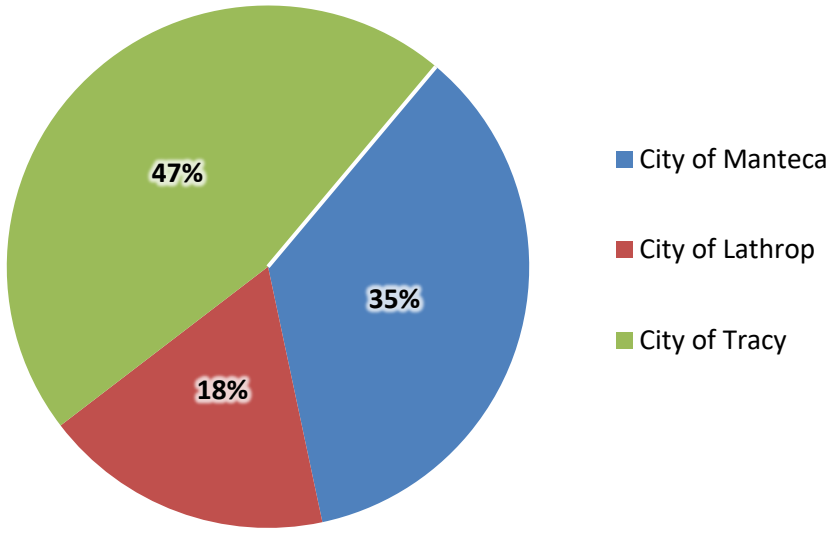


Chart 4-1B Percentage of Total Water Demand by Retailer: 2021-2025



4.1.3 Distribution System Water Loss

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (3)***

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

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

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

As a wholesale water supplier, SSJID is not required to perform water loss audits and is not subject to the UWMP distribution system loss reporting.

4.2 Projected Total Water Demand

4.2.1 Projected Potable Water Demand

Potable water demand projections were provided directly by the retail agencies, which match their SCWSP contract allotments. As shown in **Table 4-2**, the total request for SCWSP water is projected to increase from 31,522 AFY in 2030 to 43,090 AFY in 2050, assuming Phase II of the SCWSP will become effective in 2040.

The City of Ripon has been investigating the possibility of entering into the SCWSP for treated water delivery. This change will be contingent on funding, signing a contract with SSJID, constructing new conveyance facilities, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and permitting. As such plans are still in the early phases, no demand projections for Ripon have been made in this UWMP.

4.2.2 Projected Non-Potable Water Demand

As mentioned above, non-potable water demand is covered in SSJID's AWMP and is not discussed in this UWMP. The retailers may have non-potable water demands within their service areas, which would be discussed in their individual UWMPs as applicable.[8]

[8] The City of Escalon is not required to prepare a UWMP. Information on their water department can be found at the City's website: http://www.cityofescalon.org/Government/Departments/Public_Works/Water_Department.

Table 4-2 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (AF)					
		Level of Treatment When Delivered	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Sales to other agencies	City of Manteca	Potable	11,500	11,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
Sales to other agencies	City of Lathrop	Potable	6,887	6,887	10,671	10,671	10,671
Sales to other agencies	City of Tracy	Potable	11,120	11,120	11,120	11,120	11,120
Sales to other agencies	City of Escalon	Potable	2,015	2,015	2,799	2,799	2,799
Sales to other agencies	City of Ripon	Potable	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Potable			**31,522**	**31,522**	**43,090**	**43,090**	**43,090**
Subtotal Non-Potable			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total			**31,522**	**31,522**	**43,090**	**43,090**	**43,090**

NOTES:
(a) SSJID also supplies raw water for agricultural irrigation within its service area and to the City of Ripon, which are covered in the 2025 SSJID AWMP and are not part of this UWMP.
(b) Phase II production date is assumed to be 2040.

4.3 Water Use Sectors Not Included in the Demand Projections

Several water use sectors listed in CWC §10631(d)(1) are not included in the water demand projections described in Section 4.2 because they are not applicable to SSJID as a wholesale supplier or are addressed as part of another water management plan (e.g., SSJID's AWMP). The following sectors were not included in the demand projections in this Plan:

- Single-family residential;
- Multifamily;
- Commercial;
- Industrial;
- Institutional and governmental;
- Landscape;
- Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof;

- Agricultural;[9] and
- Distribution system water loss.

4.4 Climate Change Impacts to Demand

☑ ***CWC § 10635(b)***

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

The projections for the SCWSP water presented in Section 4.2 were provided directly by the retail agencies and were based on their contract allotment. Climate change can potentially impact customers' demand within the retail agencies' service area. Detailed discussions of how climate change was incorporated into their demand projections can be found in their individual UWMPs.

4.5 Coordinating Water Use Projections

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (h)***

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

As discussed in Section 2.5.2, SSJID has been closely communicating with the retail agencies. The retail agencies notify SSJID each year of the deliveries that they expect to receive over the next three years. As part of the coordination effort for the 2025 UWMP, and in compliance with CWC §10631(h), the retail agencies supplied SSJID with their projected demand for the SCWSP water through 2050 or as far as data are available.

[9] SSJID supplies water to the agricultural customers within its service area. However, the agricultural demand and supply is covered in SSJID's AWMP and is not discussed in this UWMP.

5 SB X7-7 BASELINE, 2020 TARGET, AND 2025 REPORTING

☑ ***CWC § 10608.12 (w)***

Water Code Section 10608.12. (w) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

☑ ***CWC § 10608.36***

Water Code Section 10608.36. Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

As a wholesale water supplier, SSJID is not required to calculate, establish, or meet baseline targets for daily per capita water use, nor are they required to complete the SB X7-7 Verification tables. Assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies which will help SSJID and its retail agencies conserve water are described in Section 9.

6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a) [in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available]1, providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

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

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

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

SSJID's water supply under the SCWSP is obtained from surface water. The amount of water that SSJID receives varies from year to year based on various factors including contractual agreements and annual precipitation. SSJID's current and potential future water supplies are described in the following sections.

6.1 Purchased Water

☑ ***CWC §10631(h)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

SSJID does not currently, nor does it plan to in the future, purchase or import water for use by its SCWSP customers.

6.2 Groundwater

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

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

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

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Groundwater would only be used as a source of water delivered to the Nick C. DeGroot WTP in the event of an emergency, and therefore is not considered in this UWMP (**Table 6-1**). However, groundwater is an important resource used by the SCWSP agencies and farmers throughout the District. The SCWSP agencies use groundwater to meet portion of their demands, and some District growers use groundwater as a regular source for irrigation. In addition, groundwater provides important reserves that can supplement SCWSP water during droughts.

Table 6-1 Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1)

☒	Checked box indicates the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.
☐	Checked box indicates that all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)

Groundwater Type	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

6.3 Surface Water

SSJID's water supply for its SCWSP agencies is obtained exclusively from the Stanislaus River. These water supplies originate on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Alpine, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Counties. The Stanislaus River watershed above Goodwin Dam encompasses a 980 square mile drainage basin that includes the Stanislaus River, New Melones Reservoir, Tulloch Reservoir as well as several smaller reservoirs, lakes, and streams.

SSJID's surface water rights are primarily held jointly with its neighbor, OID (OID and SSJID are collectively referred to as "the Districts"). These include water rights established prior to enactment of the Water Commission Act of 1914 (i.e., pre-1914 rights), as well as rights acquired after 1914. SSJID separately owns the right to store water in the Woodward Reservoir, an off-stream reservoir. The recognition of SSJID's pre-1914 water rights are largely governed by the 1988 Agreement and Stipulation (1988 Agreement) between the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the Districts. The 1988 Agreement is an operational agreement for the New Melones Reservoir system, which recognizes and protects the Districts' senior water rights on the Stanislaus River. Under the 1988 Agreement, the Districts are entitled to receive the first 600,000 AF of inflow to New Melones every year, and in years when inflow is less than 600,000 AF, the Districts are entitled to receive the actual inflow plus one-third of the difference between 600,000 AF and the actual inflow. The 1988 Agreement also provides for the use of the Districts' Conservation Account which can be used to augment water availability to the Districts in years when the District receives less than 600,000 AF. The 1988 Agreement contemplates a severe drought scenario which limits use of the Conservation Account and caps the Districts' total entitlement to no more than 450,000 AF. For purposes of this UWMP, SSJID's minimum supply is projected to be 225,000 AF.

SSJID's water is diverted from the Stanislaus River at the Goodwin Dam and is then conveyed through the main canal and stored at Woodward Reservoir. Raw water is delivered to the City of Ripon and the agricultural customers, while treated water is distributed to SCWSP customers.

SSJID's surface water production from the SCWSP over the period of 2021 through 2025 is presented in **Table 4-1**. Over this timeframe, the average supply of the SCWSP was 23,629 AFY.

6.4 Stormwater

SSJID does not currently consider stormwater as a reliable part of its water supply portfolio. Stormwater flows that runoff into SSJID's system are considered incidental and used or discharged according to local irrigation demands at the time of the event. Annual stormwater runoff into the irrigation system and Woodward Reservoir is calculated in the District's water balance and published in the District's AWMP.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

☑ ***CWC §10633***

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

SSJID does not supplement raw or treated water with wastewater or recycled water for distribution. The District is open to receiving recycled wastewater from the local agencies within the service area if doing so becomes a cost-effective option.

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

At this time, SSJID does not treat or deliver recycled water to any of the retail cities. The bulleted list below summarizes the SCWSP agencies collecting, treating, or discharging wastewater within their own service area.

- City of Escalon collects and treats wastewater within its own service area but does not serve recycled water.
- City of Manteca collects, treats, and recycles wastewater within its own service area.
- City of Lathrop collects, treats, and recycles wastewater within its own service area.[10]
- City of Tracy collects and treats wastewater within its own service area and is currently completing construction to serve recycled water.

The SCWSP agencies' individual UWMPs provide information on their wastewater collection and treatment systems, quantities of treated wastewater, recycled water uses, incentives for using recycled water, and plans for optimizing use of recycled water.[11]

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

☑ ***CWC §10633 (a)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10633 (b)***

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

As a wholesale supplier that does not provide supplemental treatment to recycled water, SSJID is not required to summarize wastewater generation or treatment within its service area as part of the UWMP (**Table 6-2**). SSJID is open to receiving recycled wastewater from the local agencies within its service area in the future, if doing so becomes a cost-effective option.

[10] As of the date of this report, the City of Lathrop continues to partake in the *City of Manteca Interjurisdictional Sewer Agreement* with the City of Manteca, which allows the City of Lathrop to utilize up to 14.7% of the wastewater treatment capacity of the Manteca Water Quality Control Facility (Lathrop, 2025).
[11] The City of Escalon is not required to prepare a UWMP. Information on their wastewater system can be found at the City's website: http://escalon.hosted.civiclive.com/government/departments/public_works/sewer_department.

Table 6-2 Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-3)

☒	Checked box indicates no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL)	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (as Reported in DWR Table 6-2)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment		
				Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Name of other entity
Total														

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

6.5.3 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

☑ ***CWC §10633 (c-g)***

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

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

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

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

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

As shown in **Table 6-3**, recycled water was not used or distributed by SSJID in 2020, nor in 2025.

Table 6-3 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5)

☒	Checked box indicates recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.

Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025 (a)	2025 Actual Use (a)
Total	**0**	**0**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

As a wholesaler, SSJID does not directly recycle wastewater for either drinking water or irrigation (**Table 6-4**). The City of Manteca sells a small portion of their recycled water to SSJID for agricultural irrigation only, which is covered in SSJID's AWMP. SSJID intends to work with the cities to expand recycled water services for agricultural needs in the future.

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

☒	Checked box indicates recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL):	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL):	
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume). Include units (OPTIONAL):	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL):	

Use Type	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Total			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

☑ ***CWC §10631(g)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

SSJID is approximately 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean and therefore the production and use of desalinated sea water is not a practical option. SSJID does not have a need to directly treat high-salinity groundwater to increase water supplies. Some local groundwater, used for irrigation purposes by others, may have elevated salt levels.

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

☑ ***CWC §10631 (c)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

SSJID does not exchange or transfer SCWSP water with other agencies at this time. The SCWSP agencies may participate in exchanges or transfers and may have emergency interties with other agencies, which are discussed in their individual UWMPs as applicable.

6.8 Future Water Projects

☑ ***CWC §10631*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

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

SSJID and some of the SCWSP agencies are currently in the design process for expanding of the Nick C. DeGroot WTP, which is referred to as the Phase II Project. Based on the SCWSP water supply agreement, if the demand exceeds 80% of plant capacity during the month of July or if two or more agencies request it, SSJID will commence discussions regarding implementation of the Phase II Project. As shown in **Table 6-5**, for purposes of this UWMP, the Phase II Project is assumed to start production in 2040.

The Phase II Project is anticipated to add an additional 20 million gallons per day (MGD), increasing the total output to a 60 MG plant with similar pre-treatment and membrane filtration systems, as well as an additional 3.0 MG treated water storage tank, two additional drying beds, an on-site booster pump station, and potentially a flocculation/sedimentation basin. In addition, an ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system is being contemplated to help with treating organics in the recycled water stream from the drying beds and back pulse system. SSJID anticipates that the Phase II Project will be able to supply the additional 11,568 AFY as agreed to by the participating SCWSP agencies.

Table 6-5 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7)

☐	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
Section 6.8	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP.

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (a)
	Yes/no	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Nick C. DeGroot WTP Phase II	Yes	Cities of Manteca, Escalon, Lathrop, and Tracy	--	Potable	2040	All Year Types	11,568

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

☑ ***CWC §10631(b)***

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

☑ ***CWC §10631(b)(2)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10631(b)(4)(D)***

A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

As discussed in Section 6.3, SSJID's water supply for its SCWSP agencies is obtained exclusively from the Stanislaus River. **Table 6-6** summarizes the actual water supply volume from the SCWSP in 2025.

Demand for the SCWSP water is expected to increase as the participating agencies grow and supplement their groundwater supplies with surface water deliveries. **Table 6-7** shows projected water supplies available under the SCWSP contracts. SSJID projects that they will be able to supply the total Phase I allotment of 31,522 AFY between 2030 and 2035 and the total Phase II allotment of 43,090 AFY between 2040 and 2050, assuming the Phase II Project starts production in 2040.

As the water demands of the SCWSP agencies increase, it is possible that certain cities' demands will only be able to be fully met by signing new agreements with SSJID, or by purchasing unused SCWSP water from other cities.

The City of Ripon intends to connect to the SCWSP in the future. Ripon's ability to purchase treated water is subject to negotiating an agreement with SSJID and the other partners, permitting, CEQA, funding, and constructing necessary facilities. As the plans are still in early phases, no supply projections for City of Ripon have been made in this UWMP.

Table 6-6 Water Supplies – 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	**Actual Volume**	**Total Entitlement** (OPTIONAL)
Surface water (not desalinated)		Potable	24,673	--
		Subtotal Potable	24,673	--
		Subtotal non-potable	0	--
		Total	**24,673**	**--**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.
(b) SSJID also supplies raw water for agricultural irrigation within its service area and to the City of Ripon, which are covered in the 2025 SSJID AWMP and are not part of this UWMP.

Table 6-7 Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
Surface water (not desalinated)	Pre-1914 water rights	Potable	31,522	300,000	31,522	300,000	43,090	300,000	43,090	300,000	43,090	300,000
Subtotal Potable			**31,522**	**300,000**	**31,522**	**300,000**	**43,090**	**300,000**	**43,090**	**300,000**	**43,090**	**300,000**
Subtotal Non-Potable			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total			**31,522**	**300,000**	**31,522**	**300,000**	**43,090**	**300,000**	**43,090**	**300,000**	**43,090**	**300,000**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

6.10 Special Conditions

Special conditions including climate change effects, regulatory conditions and project development, and other locally applicable criteria may affect supply availability, as described in the following subsections.

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

According to California's Climate Adaptation Strategy, also referred to as "Safeguarding California Plan: 2018 Update", climate change is likely to significantly diminish California's future water supply. As a result, the State must change its water management, as climate change will create greater competition for limited water supplies. These water management concerns will impact SSJID, the SCWSP agencies, and other neighboring water management agencies.

As discussed in SSJID's 2025 AWMP, climate change could result in shift in runoff toward the winter period and/or reduction in total runoff. While the timing of runoff will not affect SSJID's annual allotment, which is based on the total annual inflows to New Melones Reservoir under the 1988 Agreement, reduced runoff has the potential to impact SSJID's supply. Additionally, climate change can lead to increased erosion and warmer water, which will pose additional challenges for maintaining water quality. SSJID is committed to mitigating climate change impacts through an adaptive management approach in cooperation with the stakeholders.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions may affect planned future projects and the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. Potential impacts of amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) on SSJID's supply reliability are described in Section 7.1.1. If SSJID moves forward with any plans to develop additional new supply projects, emerging regulatory conditions will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

Other locally applicable criteria may affect characterization and availability of an identified water supply. For example, as discussed in the AWMP, SSJID's groundwater supply reliability for agricultural use may be impacted as the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin is implemented. Reliability of SSJID's surface water supply is further discussed in Section 7. If SSJID moves forward with any plans to develop additional new supply projects, locally applicable criteria will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.11 Energy Intensity

☑ ***CWC §10631.2***

(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:
(1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.
(2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.
(3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.
(4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.
(5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.
(6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.
(7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.
(b) The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.
(c) The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.

SSJID tracks the energy usage for the operation of the Nick C. DeGroot WTP. The "Total Utility Approach" as defined by DWR in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook is used to report water-related energy-consumption data for SSJID. Calendar year 2025 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data. Total energy consumed by SSJID during 2025 based on reported utility bills is 4,163,912 kilowatt hours (kWh). **Table 6-8** shows the energy consumed for each AF of water entering the distribution system in SSJID (23,117 AF in 2025), including energy associated with extracting and diverting, placing into storage, treating, conveying, and distributing drinking water, but not including energy associated with the treatment of wastewater. Based on this, the energy intensity is estimated to be 180 kilowatt hours per acre-foot (kWh/AF), or 553 kWh/MG, as shown in **Table 6-8**.

To offset the power used by the WTP and to maintain low water rates for its customers, SSJID constructed a solar farm at the WTP. The solar project, which includes nearly 7,000 photovoltaic panels installed on 14 acres of land, offsets the power used to operate the WTP, reducing annual electrical costs significantly.

Table 6-8 Recommended Energy Reporting: Single Delivery Product, Total Utility Approach (DWR Table O-1B)

Water Delivery Product	Wholesale Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process		23,117	0	23,117
Energy Consumed (kWh)		4,163,912	0	4,163,912
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		**553**	**0**	**553**
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
3,858,524	kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Data are from SSJID's water and energy meters.				
Narrative:				
Energy usage is for the operation of the Nick C. DeGroot WTP. SSJID constructed a solar farm at the WTP in 2008, which offsets the power used for the WTP.				

7 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

☑ ***CWC §10620 (f)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10630.5***

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

This section describes the constraints on SSJID's water supply sources, as well as the management strategies that SSJID has employed or will employ to address these constraints. This section also provides an estimate of the supply volumes available to SSJID and the corresponding supply and demand assessments in normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry year periods. Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as regulatory and legal constraints, hydrological and environmental conditions, climate change, and expected growth, among others. SSJID has made its best determination of future water supply reliability based on the available information, as described below.

7.1 Water Service Reliability Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

☑ ***CWC §10634***

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

☑ ***CWC §10635***

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

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

The following sections describe SSJID's water service reliability assessment, which presents SSJID's expected water service reliability for a normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years projections in five-year increments between 2030 and 2050.

7.1.1 Service Reliability – Constraints on Water Sources

Several potential constraints have been identified on SSJID's water supply and are summarized in the following sections.

7.1.1.1 Stanislaus River Water Supply Constraints

As described in Section 6.3, SSJID's water supply for the SCWSP is obtained exclusively from the Stanislaus River. SSJID's use of this surface water is based on SSJID's senior, pre-1914 appropriative water rights to the Stanislaus River, coupled with an agreement with the USBR to store water in the New Melones Reservoir. The reliability of the SCWSP water is influenced by variations in annual weather patterns which affect the volume of the Sierra snowpack and the resulting runoff in the spring and summer months. Furthermore, supply reliability is complicated by regulatory conditions, as described below.

7.1.1.1.1 Impacts of Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

In December 2018, the SWRCB adopted amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) which, if and when implemented, may have an impact on the Stanislaus River. The SWRCB is required by law to regularly review this plan. The adopted Bay-Delta Plan Amendment was developed with the stated goal of increasing salmonid populations in three San Joaquin River tributaries (the Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne Rivers) and the Bay-Delta. The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment requires the release of up to 30-50% of the unimpaired flow on the three tributaries from February through June in every year type.

If the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented as adopted, certain modeling reflects there will be significant impacts in some years to the ability of the USBR to meet its obligations under the 1988 Stipulation and Agreement to provide formula water to both the OID and SSJID in dry and critically dry years when inflow into New Melones is below 600,000 AFY. This could reduce the minimum projected supply amount of 26,448 AFY as planned for by SSJID in this UWMP (see Section 7.1.2). The SWRCB has stated that it intended to implement the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment on the Stanislaus River by the year 2022, assuming all required approvals were obtained by that time; however, implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment remains uncertain for multiple reasons.

Over a dozen lawsuits have been filed in both state and federal courts, including challenges filed by the OID and SSJID, challenging the SWRCB's adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. Judgments were issued in favor of the SWRCB in each of those lawsuits, but multiple parties appealed those judgments and the matter remains unresolved in the courts as of this date. Secondly, the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is not self-implementing and the Board must formally allocate responsibility for the flow requirements to water right holders. Such an allocation of responsibility must consider the senior water rights of both OID and SSJID who jointly hold adjudicated pre-1914 rights and other senior appropriative rights.

Many stakeholders throughout California, including the State and Federal Government, have opted to explore alternatives to the Bay-Delta Plan, such as a voluntary agreement that would provide reasonable protection to fish and wildlife beneficial uses while balancing the needs of all water users. Both OID and SSJID have participated in voluntary agreement negotiations. Based on these uncertainties, SSJID has opted to make no near-term planning assumptions related to the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment for the purposes of this 2025 UWMP. Should conditions change, SSJID will revise and re-adopt the 2025 UWMP to reflect changes to its impacted water supply.

7.1.1.2 Water Quality Impacts

☑ ***CWC § 10634***

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

Impaired water quality has the potential to affect water supply reliability. All drinking water standards are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the authorization of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. In California, the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) can either adopt the USEPA standards or set more stringent standards, which are then codified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. There are two general types of drinking water standards:

- **Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)** are health protective standards and are established using a very conservative risk-based approach for each constituent that takes into account potential health effects, detectability and treatability, and costs of treatment. Public water systems may not serve water that exceeds Primary MCLs for any constituent.
- **Secondary MCLs** are based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color, and certain mineral content, and are considered limits for constituents that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

SSJID routinely monitors the raw and treated water. The Stanislaus River water generally has high quality and low total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations. Reservoir storage on the Stanislaus River also helps to reduce suspended solids. However, during flood events and times of elevated flows, TDS and suspended solid levels can increase. The Nick C. DeGroot WTP provides several levels of treatment for the raw water supply. The resulting treated water is considered to be of excellent quality. SSJID has and will continue to meet all state and federal water quality regulations.[12]

A sanitary survey for the upper portion of the Stanislaus River watershed was completed in 2021 (WQTS and Karen E. Johnson, 2021) and is currently being updated. The purpose of the sanitary survey is to identify potential sources of contamination and identify remedial measures. The potential contaminant sources that present a high risk to water quality in the Stanislaus River watershed include wildfires and wildlife. Additionally, the potential contaminant sources that pose a medium risk to water quality include livestock, irrigated agriculture and pesticides, mining, recreation, and on-site wastewater treatment systems. Source control measures for these problems have been ongoing to help preserve good water quality. These programs have been successful and are expected to maintain the existing quality of the Stanislaus River with continued implementation. If the quality begins to degrade, the watershed management program will be reevaluated and/or SSJID will evaluate whether modifications to water treatment processes are necessary.

7.1.1.3 Climate Change Impacts

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b) (1)***

…For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Section 6.10.1 provides a summary of potential climate change impacts on supplies. As described therein, SSJID's supply can potentially be impacted by reduced runoff and water quality issues due to climate change.

[12] Water quality monitoring results can be found at the Safe Drinking Water Information System: https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/MonitoringResults.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5582&tinwsys_st_code=CA&counter=0.

7.1.2 Service Reliability - Year Type Characterization

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b)(1)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10635 (a)***

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

Per the UWMP Guidebook 2025, the water service reliability assessment includes three unique year types:

- A normal hydrologic year represents the water supplies available under normal conditions, this could be an averaged range of years or a single representative year;
- A single dry year represents the lowest available water supply; and
- A five-consecutive year drought represents the driest five-year period in the historical record.

A summary of the water supply by each year type, consistent with the UWMP Guidebook 2025 methodology, is provided in **Table 7-2**. As described in Section 7.1.1.1, the reliability assessment presented in this UWMP assumes that the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment will not be implemented.

In normal water years, SSJID expects to supply 100% of the SCWSP allotment, which is up to 31,522 AFY under Phase I and up to 43,090 AFY under Phase II based on the current contracts.[13] This UWMP assumes a Phase II production date of 2040.

The projected supply under a single dry year is based on a representative base year delivery of 24,214 AF in 2021, which reflects one of the highest recent delivery years and provides a reasonable basis for estimating available supply under dry conditions. For planning purposes, SSJID assumes that agricultural demands will decrease gradually under single dry and multiple dry year conditions, declining by 0.25 percent annually from baseline levels. This reduction in agricultural demand is projected to make approximately 10,050 AF available for urban use by 2045. The additional supply is phased in by 2030 and maintained through the remainder of the planning horizon. Based on these assumptions, the supply available under a single dry year is projected to increase from 24,214 AF in 2025 to 36,777 AF by 2050.

Similarly, supplies available during a five consecutive year drought are estimated based on the analog of historical supplies during the 2012 to 2016 drought period and the assumed additional supplies from

[13] Water Supply Development and Operating Agreement, November 2020.

reduced agricultural demand. In a multiple dry year scenario between 2030 and 2050, SSJID projects to deliver 24,214 AFY to 36,777 AFY during the third and fourth dry years, and full contract amounts of 31,522 AFY to 43,090 AFY in the remaining years, as detailed in **Table 7-2**.

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

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats		
		X	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location **Table 7-2**	
			Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available		% of Average Supply
Average Year				100%
Single-Dry Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year				
NOTES:				

Table 7-2 Basis of Water Year Data (Responds to DWR Table 7-1)

Year Type		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal Year		31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
Single-Dry Year		26,727	29,239	31,752	34,264	36,777
Extended Drought	First year	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Second year	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Third year	26,727	29,239	31,752	34,264	36,777
	Fourth year	26,727	29,239	31,752	34,264	36,777
	Fifth year	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.
(b) Volumes represent surface water available for urban use under the SCWSP. SSJID also supplies raw water for agricultural irrigation within its service area and to the City of Ripon, which are covered in the 2025 SSJID AWMP and are not part of this UWMP.

7.1.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10635(a)***

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

The projected water demands, which match the total of the SCWSP agencies' contract allotments, are compared to SSJID's water supplies in normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry year periods.

7.1.3.1 Water Service Reliability - Normal Year

As shown in **Table 7-3**, SSJID is expected to have adequate water supplies during normal years to meet the SCWSP agencies' projected demands through 2050.

Table 7-3 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals *From DWR Table 6-9*	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
Demand totals *From DWR Table 4-2*	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

7.1.3.2 Water Service Reliability - Single Dry Year

The reliability of SSJID's surface water supply is estimated to be reduced during a single dry year. As a result, water supply is projected to be less than the projected demands for SCWSP water. As shown in **Table 7-4**, demand for the SCWSP water will exceed the available supply by amounts ranging up to 11,338 AFY, or 26% of demand, in 2040. The difference is anticipated to be met individually by the SCWSP agencies using groundwater supplies, transfers, and/or other alternate supplies.

Table 7-4 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	26,727	29,239	31,752	34,264	36,777
Demand totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
Difference	**(4,795)**	**(2,283)**	**(11,338)**	**(8,826)**	**(6,313)**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

7.1.3.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

During multiple dry years, the sufficiency of SSJID's water supply to meet the projected SCWSP demand depends on the drought year. During the first, second, and fifth year of drought, SSJID is projected to have sufficient supply. However, during the third and fourth year, the projected SCWSP water demand is

estimated to exceed total supply. The largest difference is approximately 11,338 AFY in 2040, or 26% of the projected demands (**Table 7-5**). As noted above for the single year supply, the difference is anticipated to be met individually by the SCWSP agencies using mandatory cutbacks, groundwater supplies, transfers, and/or other alternate supplies.

Table 7-5 Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Demand totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second year	Supply totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Demand totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third year	Supply totals	26,727	29,239	31,752	34,264	36,777
	Demand totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Difference	**(4,795)**	**(2,283)**	**(11,338)**	**(8,826)**	**(6,313)**
Fourth year	Supply totals	26,727	29,239	31,752	34,264	36,777
	Demand totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Difference	**(4,795)**	**(2,283)**	**(11,338)**	**(8,826)**	**(6,313)**
Fifth year	Supply totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Demand totals	31,522	31,522	43,090	43,090	43,090
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

7.1.4 Uncertainties in Dry Year Water Supply Projections

As shown in the above tables, water supply shortfalls are currently projected in future single and multiple dry years. However, there are currently numerous sources of uncertainty in the dry year water supply projections as summarized below:

- Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment remains uncertain. SSJID and others are continuing negotiations with the SWRCB on implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment for water supply cutbacks, particularly during droughts. This is a dynamic situation and the projected drought cutback allocations may need to be revised before the next (i.e., 2030) UWMP depending on the outcome of ongoing negotiations.
- Benefits of the SCWSP Phase II Project are accounted for in current supply projections. However, timing of this project is uncertain. In addition, the future reliability of water provided under Phase II is likely to require a combination of additional conservation measures that reduce the amount of water consumed by SSJID's agricultural customers. Prior to undertaking Phase II, the cities and SSJID will need to further investigate how municipal water deliveries would be coordinated with agricultural operations in accordance with the Water Supply Development and Operations Agreement.
- The SCWSP agencies' projected water demands are subject to change in the future based upon future housing needs, increased conservation, and development of additional local supplies or policies to limit water demand associated with current and future development.
- Frequency and duration of cutbacks are also uncertain. While the projected shortfalls presented in the UWMP appear significant, the actual frequency and duration of such shortfalls are

uncertain. In addition to the supply volumes, the above listed uncertainties would also impact the projected frequency and duration of shortfalls.

7.1.5 Description of Water Management Tools and Options

☑ ***CWC §10620 (f)***

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

Although there remains large uncertainty in future supply availability, SSJID and the SCWSP agencies have developed strategies and actions to address the projected supply shortfalls.

As described in Section 6.8, some of the SCWSP agencies are investigating potential expansion of the Nick C. DeGroot WTP (i.e., the Phase II Project). The SCWSP agencies are also developing other sources of supplies, such as recycled water, which are described in their own UWMPs. In addition, the SCWSP agencies have been implementing, and plan to continue to implement, the demand management measures described in Section 9. Further, in response to the anticipated future shortfalls, SSJID has developed a robust WSCP that systematically identifies ways in which SSJID can reduce water demands. The WSCP is included in Section 8.

7.2 Drought Risk Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10612***

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

☑ ***CWC §10635***

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

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

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

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

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

7.2.1 DRA Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

In addition to the long-term water service reliability assessment presented above, the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) considers the effects on available water supply sources of an assumed five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed, i.e., from 2026 through 2030. Sections 7.1.1,

7.1.2, and 7.1.3 present an evaluation of the sufficiency of SSJID's supplies to meet projected water demands in dry year conditions. The DRA presented herein is performed using the same methodology and assumptions as discussed above. The DRA is intended to inform the water supply projects and demand management measures to be included in the UWMP (see Sections 6 and 9). Suppliers may conduct an interim update or updates to this DRA within the five-year cycle of its UWMP update, i.e., before the 2030 UWMP.

7.2.1.1 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

As a first step to the DRA, water suppliers are advised to estimate unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is the expected water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. The demand for the next five years is assumed to be equal to the current SCWSP total contract allotments of 31,522 AFY, as shown in **Table 7-6** below.

Table 7-6 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
31,522	31,522	31,522	31,522	31,522

7.2.2 DRA Individual Water Source Reliability

As previously described, SSJID's water supply for the SCWSP comes exclusively from the Stanislaus River. The DRA presented herein is based on the same reliability assumptions as discussed in Section 7.1 for five consecutive years of drought. Specifically, 100% of the contractual allotment, or 31,522 AFY, is projected to be available during 2026, 2027, and 2030. The supply reliability is projected to reduce to 85%, or 26,727 AFY, in 2028 and 2029.

7.2.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Table 7-7 provides a comparison of the water supplies available with the total projected water use for an assumed drought period from 2026 through 2030. SSJID is expected to have sufficient supply in 2026, 2027, and 2030. However, in 2028 and 2029, the SCWSP demands are estimated to exceed supplies by 4,795 AFY.

SSJID has developed a WSCP (Section 8) to address water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP identifies a variety of actions that SSJID will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

Table 7-7 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to Address Water Code 10635(b) (DWR Table 7-5)

2026	Total
Total Water Use	31,522
Total Supplies	31,522
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**0**
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	**0%**

2027	Total
Total Water Use	31,522
Total Supplies	31,522
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**0**
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	**0%**

2028	Total
Total Water Use	31,522
Total Supplies	26,727
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**(4,795)**
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	4,795
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	**15%**

Table 7-7 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to Address Water Code 10635(b) (DWR Table 7-5)

2029	Total
Total Water Use	31,522
Total Supplies	26,727
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**(4,795)**
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	4,795
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	**15%**

2030	Total
Total Water Use	31,522
Total Supplies	31,522
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	**0**
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	**0%**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

☑ ***CWC §10640***

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

SSJID's WSCP is included in this UWMP as **Appendix D**. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that SSJID has in place the necessary resources and management responses to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Consistent with CWC §10632, the WSCP includes six water Shortage Levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent shortage, identifies a suite of demand mitigation measures for SSJID to implement at each water Shortage Level, and identifies procedures for SSJID to annually assess whether or not a water shortage is likely to occur in the coming year, among other things.

A summary of the key elements of the WSCP including water Shortage Levels and demand-reduction actions is shown in **Table 8-1**, **Table 8-2**, and **Table 8-3**. Additional details are provided in **Appendix D**.

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

☒	Checked box indicates the supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage (and supplier will not complete this table).		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

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

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Other	Volume	0	Interagency Transfer
3	Other	Volume	Unknown	Private Well Leasing
3	Other	Volume	Variable	Additional Groundwater Pumping
3	Other	Volume	Unknown	Continued investments in SCADA controls, water measurement, and efficient water management practice to increase agricultural water use efficiency
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.				

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

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Other	Volume	N/A	Voluntary cutbacks per individual cities. Available supply is 28,370 AFY.	No
1	Other	Volume	N/A	Agricultural water conservation	No
2	Other	Volume	N/A	Voluntary cutbacks per individual cities. Available supply is 25,218 AFY.	No
3	Other	Volume	1,870 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is 22,065 AFY.	Yes
3	Other	Volume	N/A	Reduction in delivery to the City of Ripon	Yes
3	Other	Volume	N/A	Agricultural water reduction – Tier 2	Yes
4	Other	Volume	5,022 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is 18,913 AFY.	Yes

5	Other	Volume	8,174 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is 15,761 AFY.	Yes
6	Other	Volume	Greater than 8,174 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is less than 15,761 AFY.	Yes

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.
(b) Base demand is considered the Phase I contractual amount of 31,522 AFY. Water supply available from the WTP for the SCWSP is then reduced by percentages as prescribed. Cutbacks due to catastrophic events are based on the 23,935 AFY available in a single drought year. Cutback provisions are applied per agreement by and between SSJID and its municipal customers.

9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

☑ ***CWC §10631 (e)***

Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) (A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

Demand Management Measures (DMMs) are policies, programs, practices, rules, regulations and ordinances, or the use of devices, equipment or facilities that result in more efficient use or conservation of water. More simply described, DMMs are mechanisms that a water supplier implements to conserve water and to meet its reduction targets.

This section provides an overview of SSJID's current and planned DMMs, which include specific types and groupings of water conservation measures typically implemented by wholesale water suppliers. As a wholesale supplier, SSJID is only required to address its own DMMs. DMMs implemented by the retail agencies are not discussed in this section. Please refer to the retail agencies' individual UWMPs for detailed information on their water conservation programs.

9.1 DMM 1 – Metering

SSJID meters the SCWSP deliveries to the Cities of Tracy, Manteca, and Lathrop. This metering is performed for billing purposes and to track allotments. Meter readings are recorded by SSJID staff, and the Cities are billed for water on a volumetric basis derived from meter readings. Future connections to the City of Escalon and potentially City of Ripon will also be metered.[14]

All three accounts are metered with high-accuracy electromagnetic meters. SSJID staff evaluate the meter readings monthly by comparing water deliveries into the pipeline system to the total deliveries to the three cities. The difference between the two values gives an indication of meter accuracy and pipeline

[14] The City of Ripon currently receives raw water from SSJID, which is metered and tracked under SSJID's agricultural deliveries.

leakage. If the difference exceeds 2% then the meters will be inspected and possibly recalibrated or replaced. The meters are routinely calibrated twice each year.

9.2 DMM 2 – Public Education and Outreach

SSJID provides education on water-sources; multiple uses of water for power generation, recreation, drinking and irrigation; water safety, including canal safety; and general water conservation. The District has made staff available for presentations in schools and has arranged field trips to promote educational messages. The District will continue to support these efforts in cooperation with the retail cities to prepare messaging and educational materials for the cities' water customers.

The District's website posts educational materials for students as well as articles responding to water shortages within the region (https://www.ssjid.gov/education/). The District also maintains a presence in social media with regular posts and updates.

9.3 DMM 3 – Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

SSJID has one overall District water conservation coordinator (WCC) and staff who each devote part of their time to conservation efforts. The District's conservation program formally began in 2005. The current WCC assists with tracking, planning, reporting on DMM implementation focusing primarily on agricultural water management, and assisting with school education programs. The WTP Manager and other WTP staff are responsible for reading and maintaining flowmeters, evaluating system losses, communicating with the retail agencies regarding future programs, and providing tours of SCWSP facilities. Contact information for SSJID's water conservation program related to municipal deliveries is listed below:

Name: Justin Ashworth, Water Treatment Plant Manager

Phone: (209) 844-1508

Email: Justin.ashworth@ssjid.gov

9.4 DMM 4 – Other DMMs

SSJID does not implement other DMMs than the ones described in the previous sections. Additional DMMs implemented by the retail cities can be found in their individual UWMPs.

9.5 Asset Management

SSJID's asset management includes regularly evaluating the capital assets and repairing or replacing based on asset condition and service life. Leak detection and repair is done on an as-needed basis. SSJID's distribution system is fairly new and does not have significant leakage issues.

9.6 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

Wholesale Agency Programs involve assistance relationships between the wholesale agency and retail agencies. These relationships can include financial assistance, technical support, program management of DMMs, DMM reporting and documentation, and developing water shortage policies.

SSJID's retail agencies are geographically spread out and therefore implementing some water management programs from a central location may not be effective. SSJID's obligation to supply water to the SCWSP agencies is fixed by contract. Implementing a larger Wholesale Agency Program would require financial assistance from each SCWSP agency and an interest in a more centralized water management program. Currently, the SCWSP agencies are successfully operating their own water systems and water

conservation programs. Nevertheless, SSJID recognizes that larger Wholesale Agency Programs have been effective in some areas and may have merit for the SCWSP in the future.

To maintain low water rates for its customers, SSJID constructed a solar farm at the Nick C. DeGroot WTP. The solar project, including nearly 7,000 photovoltaic panels installed on 14 acres of land, offsets the need for a portion of PG&E power used to operate the WTP.

10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

☑ ***CWC §10621 (b)***

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

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP or WSCP for SSJID.

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

This UWMP includes the water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2025, as required by the UWMP Guidebook 2025 (DWR, 2026).

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

☑ ***CWC §10642***

…Prior to adopting either [the plan or water shortage contingency plan], the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code [see below]. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.

☑ ***CGC §6066***

Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

SSJID is required to hold a public hearing prior to adopting the UWMP and WSCP. Two audiences were notified of the public hearing: (1) cities, counties, and other agencies, and (2) the general public.

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10631 (a)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

On 11 February 2026, SSJID sent a letter to the agencies identified in **Table 2-5** to inform them that the District was in the process of updating its UWMP and WSCP and was soliciting their input. Another email was sent to these agencies on 4 June 2026 notifying them of the public hearing regarding the findings of

the UWMP and WSCP. The letter also informed the agencies that the draft UWMP and WSCP would be available for public review at the District office and electronic versions were available upon request. Copies of these letters are provided in **Appendix B.**

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

To facilitate public participation, SSJID published a notice in the Manteca Bulletin on 9 June 2026 and 16 June 2026 informing the public that the draft UWMP and WSCP would be available for public review at the District office and electronic versions were available upon request. The notice also informed the public that a public hearing would be held in the SSJID Board Room on 23 June 2026 to allow for public comment on the draft UWMP and WSCP. A copy of this notice is included in **Appendix C**.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

☑ ***CWC §10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon…. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

☑ ***CGC §7291***

…every local public agency… serving a substantial number of non-English-Speaking people, shall employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to assist those in such positions, to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person.

Prior to adopting the UWMP and WSCP, SSJID held a formal public hearing to present information on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP on 23 June 2026 at 9:00 AM. The meeting was held in the SSJID Board Room.

The final plans were formally adopted by the District on DD MM 2026 and were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption. **Appendix E** presents a copy of the signed Resolutions of Plan Adoption.

10.4 Plan Submittal

☑ ***CWC §10621***

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

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026…

☑ ***CWC §10635***

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

☑ ***CWC §10644***

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

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

☑ ***CWC §10645***

(a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

(b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the 1 July 2026 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted plans were also sent to the California State Library, San Joaquin County, and the Cities of Escalon, Lathrop, Tracy, Manteca, and Ripon no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

☑ ***CWC §10645***

(a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

(b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

On or about DD MM 2026, printed hard-copies of the adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for review during normal business hours at the District's office. Electronic versions were also made available at the District's website (https://www.ssjid.com/).

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (d)***

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

☑ ***CWC § 10644***

(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

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

If SSJID amends the UWMP or WSCP in the future, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will be followed for the amended plans as required by the Water Code.

11 REFERENCES

City of Lathrop (Lathrop), 2025. Sewer System Management Plan. Dated June 2025.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR), 2026. *Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025*, January 2026.

San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG), 2025. San Joaquin County Demographic and Employment Forecast, dated 24 February 2025.

South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID), 2025. *Emergency Response Plan Nick C. DeGroot WTP*, July 2025.

SSJID, 2026. *2025 Agricultural Water Management Plan,* April 2026.

WQTS and Karen E. Johnson, 2021. *Stanislaus River 2021 Watershed Sanitary Survey*, prepared by Water Quality and Treatment Solutions, Inc. and Karen E. Johnson, June 2021.

Appendix A.

Completed UWMP Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	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	Pages ES-1 to ES-3
x	x	1	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	Pages ES-1 to ES-3
x	x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Pages 2-1 to 2-2
x	n/a	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	N/A
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Page 2-2
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Pages 2-2 to 2-3
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Pages 2-3 to 2-6
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Page 2-5
x	n/a	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	N/A
n/a	x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	Page 2-4
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Pages 3-1 to 3-5
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Pages 3-8 to 3-9
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Pages 3-5 to 3-6
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Pages 3-6 to 3-7
x	x	3.5	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	Page 3-8
x	Optional	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Pages 4-1 to 4-5
x	Optional	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Page 4-4
x	n/a	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	N/A
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	N/A
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	N/A
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	N/A
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	N/A
x	x	4.2	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	Page 4-6
n/a	x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	Pages 5-1, 9-1 to 9-2
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	N/A
x	x	6.1	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	Pages 6-1 to 6-8
x	x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Pages 7-6 to 7-7
x	x	6.2	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 Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Pages 6-2 to 6-3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	N/A
x	x	6.2	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	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	N/A

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Page 6-12
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Pages 6-10 to 6-12
x	x	6.2	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	Page 6-8
x	n/a	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	N/A
x	x	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)	6-3	Pages 6-4 to 6-5
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Page 6-4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Page 6-7
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Pages 6-4 to 6-7
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	N/A (Table 6-6 only for retailers)
x	x	6.2	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	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Page 6-8
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Pages 6-8 to 6-9
x	x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Pages 6-14 to 6-15
x		7.1	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	Pages 7-2 to 7-3
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Pages 7-6 to 7-7
x	x	7.2	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	Page 7-8
x	x	7.3	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	Pages 7-8 to 7-10
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Page 7-8
x	x	7.3	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	Page 7-9
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Pages 7-9 to 7-10
x	x	7.3	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	Page 6-13
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8.2	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 D
x	x	8.2	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 D
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Appendix D, Page 8-1
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix D, Page 8-2
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Appendix D, Pages 8-3 to 8-4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix D, Page 8-2
x	x	8.4	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 D, Pages 8-3 to 8-4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Appendix D, Pages 8-2 to 8-4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8.5	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 D
x	x	8.5	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 D
x	n/a	8.6	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	N/A
x	x	8.7	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 D

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	x	8.7	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 D
x	x	8.8	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 D
x	x	8.8	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 D
x	n/a	8.8	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	N/A
x	n/a	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	N/A
x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	n/a	8.11	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	N/A
x	x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	n/a	9.1	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	N/A
n/a	x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	Pages 9-1 to 9-2
x	n/a	10	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	N/A
x	x	10.2	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 Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Pages 10-1 to 10-2, Appendix B
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 10-3
x	x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 10-3
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Pages 10-1 to 10-2
x	x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 10-3
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Pages 10-3
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Pages 10-3
x	x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Pages 10-3
x	x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 10-4
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Pages 10-3
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Pages 10-3
x	x	10.6	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	N/A

Appendix B.

UWMP Agency Notification Letters

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

February 9, 2026

City of Escalon
Jalen French – City Manager
2060 McHenry Avenue
Escalon, CA 95230

Re: **Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. SSJID is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review, and a public hearing will be scheduled in June 2026. In the meantime, if you would like more information regarding SSJID's 2020 UWMP and WSCP and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Charles Galea at:

South San Joaquin Irrigation District
5855 Dodds Rd
Oakdale CA 95361
Phone: (209) 844-1505
charles.galea@ssjid.gov

Sincerely,

Charles Galea
Operations Supervisor

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

February 9, 2026

City of Lathrop
Michael King – Assistant City Manager/Director of Public Works
390 Town Centre Drive
Lathrop, CA 95330

Re: **Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. SSJID is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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South San Joaquin Irrigation District
5855 Dodds Rd
Oakdale CA 95361
Phone: (209) 844-1505
charles.galea@ssjid.gov

Sincerely,

Charles Galea
Operations Supervisor

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

February 9, 2026

City of Manteca
Kevin Jorgensen II – Director of Engineering
1001 West Center Street
Manteca, CA 95337

Re: **Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. SSJID is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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South San Joaquin Irrigation District
5855 Dodds Rd
Oakdale CA 95361
Phone: (209) 844-1505
charles.galea@ssjid.gov

Sincerely,

Charles Galea
Operations Supervisor

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

February 9, 2026

City of Ripon
Kevin Werner – City Administrator
259 N. Wilma Avenue
Ripon, CA 95366

Re: **Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. SSJID is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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South San Joaquin Irrigation District
5855 Dodds Rd
Oakdale CA 95361
Phone: (209) 844-1505
charles.galea@ssjid.gov

Sincerely,

Charles Galea
Operations Supervisor

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

February 9, 2026

San Joaquin County Public Works
Ashley Couch-Water Resources Coordinator
PO Box 1810
Stockton, CA 95201

Re: **Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. SSJID is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review, and a public hearing will be scheduled in June 2026. In the meantime, if you would like more information regarding SSJID's 2020 UWMP and WSCP and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Charles Galea at:

South San Joaquin Irrigation District
5855 Dodds Rd
Oakdale CA 95361
Phone: (209) 844-1505
charles.galea@ssjid.gov

Sincerely,

Charles Galea
Operations Supervisor

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

February 11, 2026

City of Tracy
Lea Emmons – Water Operations Superintendent
3900 Holly Drive
Tracy, CA 95304

Re: **Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. SSJID is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review, and a public hearing will be scheduled in June 2026. In the meantime, if you would like more information regarding SSJID's 2020 UWMP and WSCP and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Charles Galea at:

South San Joaquin Irrigation District
5855 Dodds Rd
Oakdale CA 95361
Phone: (209) 844-1505
charles.galea@ssjid.gov

Sincerely,

Charles Galea
Operations Supervisor

Appendix C.

UWMP Public Hearing Notices

[Pending Appendix]

Appendix D.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

PUBLIC DRAFT | June 2026
EKI C50310.00

EKI ENVIRONMENT & WATER, INC.

www.ekiconsult.com
2001 Junipero Serra Blvd, Suite 300 • Daly City, CA 94014

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

South San Joaquin Irrigation District

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AWMP	Agricultural Water Management Plan
CNRFC	California-Nevada River Forecast Center
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoffs
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCWSP	South County Water Supply Project
SSJID	South San Joaquin Irrigation District
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

1 INTRODUCTION

☑ ***CWC § 10640***

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

The South San Joaquin Irrigation District's (SSJID's or District's) Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) has been developed to serve as a flexible framework of planned response measures to mitigate future water supply shortages. This WSCP builds upon and supersedes the WSCP that was presented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Updates to the WSCP reflect lessons learned during the recent drought and implementation of SSJID's 2020 WSCP and are intended to improve SSJID's ability to respond effectively and efficiently in the event of a future water supply shortage or emergency.

SSJID is a public wholesale water supplier under contract to serve drinking water to the cities of Manteca, Tracy, Lathrop, and Escalon through the South County Water Supply Project (SCWSP). SSJID also supplies raw water to agricultural customers within its service area and to the City of Ripon for non-potable irrigation uses. These non-potable demands and supplies are covered in SSJID's Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP), which was adopted by the SSJID Board of Directors on 14 April 2026 and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by 1 May 2026[1] and therefore are not discussed in the main portion of the UWMP. This WSCP, however, does include some discussions related to non-potable demand cutbacks and shortage response actions, in the context of minimizing reductions to potable demand (i.e., SCWSP demand) by reducing non-potable demands.

In addition, each SCWSP agency has their own contingency plans for dealing with surface water reductions. They have a variety of options including groundwater, water transfers, stored water, water conservation measures, water use prohibitions, and recycled water. Please refer to the SCWSP agencies' individual UWMPs for more information.[2]

[1] The AWMP can be found at https://www.ssjid.gov/wp-content/uploads/Adopted-Final-SSJID-2025-AWMP.pdf.
[2] The City of Escalon is not required to prepare an UWMP. Relevant information can be found at the City's website: http://www.cityofescalon.org/cms/one.aspx?pageId=13056650.

2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (1)*** *The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.*

This section provides a summary of SSJID's water supply reliability analysis, recognizing that the WSCP is intended to be a standalone document that can be adopted and amended independently.

Based on the service reliability analysis, SSJID is expected to have adequate water supplies during normal years to meet the SCWSP demands through 2050. However, in single dry years and multiple dry years, SSJID is projecting that demand for the SCWSP water will exceed the available supply by amounts ranging up to 11,338 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2040. The difference is anticipated to be met individually by the SCWSP agencies using groundwater supplies, transfers, and/or other alternate supplies.

A Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) was also conducted during the water supply reliability assessment, which evaluates the effects on available water supply sources of an assumed five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed (i.e., from 2026 through 2030). Based on the DRA, SSJID is expected to have sufficient water supply in 2026, 2027, and 2030. However, in 2028 and 2029, the SCWSP demands are estimated to exceed supplies by 4,795 AFY. This WSCP addresses such water shortage conditions and identifies a variety of actions that SSJID will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.[3]

[3] In December 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) which, if and when implemented, may have an impact on the availability of water from the Stanislaus River.

Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment remains uncertain for multiple reasons. Over a dozen lawsuits have been filed in both state and federal courts challenging the SWRCB's adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendments. Judgements were issued in favor of the SWRCB in each of these lawsuits, but multiple parties appealed those judgments and the matter remains unresolved in the courts as of this date. Secondly, the Bay-Delta Plan Amendments are not self-implementing and the SWRCB must formally allocate responsibility for the flow requirements to water right holders. Such an allocation of responsibility must consider the senior water rights of SSJID's adjudicated pre-1914 rights and other senior appropriative rights jointly held with the Oakdale Irrigation District. Based on these uncertainties, SSJID has opted to make no near-term planning assumptions related to the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment for the purposes of the 2025 UWMP. Should conditions change, SSJID will revise and re-adopt its 2025 UWMP to reflect changes to its impacted water supply.

3 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (2)***

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

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

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

☑ ***CWC § 10632.1***

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

☑ ***CWC § 10632.2***

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

On an annual basis, SSJID will conduct an Annual Supply-Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the following year. For purposes of this assessment, a water shortage condition is defined as an anticipated shortfall whereby SSJID would receive less than 300,000 AFY of water. Each element of the Annual Assessment is described below, along with the key data inputs and methodologies for determining these elements.

3.1 Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria that will be used to identify whether SSJID is likely to experience a water shortage in the coming year include:

- Surface Water Available Supply – SSJID uses forecasts of unimpaired runoff from both the DWR Bulletin 120 which is updated monthly and periodically throughout the spring, and the California-Nevada River Forecast Center (CNRFC) which is updated daily. The May publication of Bulletin 120 is used to make final determination of drought conditions and supply availability.
- Requests from SCWSP Agencies – As part of the annual budget process,[4] SSJID receives a delivery schedule request from each of its municipal customers on a monthly basis for the duration of the next year. The requested delivery schedule is used both as an annual fiscal budgetary tool and in SSJID's water supply forecast and demand projections. The SCWSP agencies may be required to by State mandate or may voluntarily revise their requested delivery volumes in times of drought.
- State Regulatory Conditions – State mandated drought curtailments restricting urban water users are implemented by the SCWSP agencies and are reflected in their requested delivery schedule.

These criteria will be assessed by the SSJID General Manager and appropriate staff. The data used to support these assessments may include, but are not limited to, SSJID water balance information prepared as part of its 2025 AWMP, historical operations data, and updated system demands (i.e., re-connections, new services/plantings, new urban development, etc.).

3.2 Water Supply

On the basis of the evaluation criteria above and available supporting information, SSJID will quantify the projected available supply over the forthcoming year. This quantification will likely be a range, and subject to revision as new data are available and as conditions evolve. Prior to the start of the irrigation season in March and throughout the spring, the SSJID Board receives regular briefings from staff on water supply conditions.

3.3 Unconstrained Customer Demand

As part of the annual budget process,[4] SSJID receives a delivery schedule request from each of its municipal customers on a monthly basis for the duration of the next year. The requested delivery schedule is used both as an annual fiscal budgetary tool and also used in SSJID's water supply forecast and demand projections.

3.4 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

SSJID will compare the unconstrained demands as requested by the SCWSP agencies to the anticipated supplies for the current year, assuming that the following year will be less than its full entitlement of 300,000 AFY, using the Evaluation Criteria identified above.

3.5 Infrastructure Considerations

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

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

[4] SSJID uses a standard calendar fiscal year.

- Unanticipated power outages (i.e., Public Safety Power Shutoffs [PSPS], brownouts, system outages, etc.).

In addition, the capacity of the water treatment plant (WTP) is a key consideration, as the plant typically operates at near capacity during the hotter months of the year, while demands are typically lower in the cooler months.

3.6 Other Factors

Alternative supplies available to municipal customers taken in-lieu of SSJID water including local groundwater, other water transfers, Central Valley Project (CVP) supplies, and others.

3.7 Team Members and Decision Makers

Team members and decision makers include the following personnel of SSJID:

- Board of Directors;
- General Manager;
- General Counsel;
- Assistant General Manager;
- Engineering Manager;
- Water Treatment Plant Manager;
- Irrigation Operations Manager; and
- Water Resources Coordinator.

3.8 Timeline

Table 3-1 shows the timeline for preparing the annual assessment. Consistent with California Water Code (CWC) § 10632.1, SSJID performs and submits an Annual Assessment to DWR by July 1st of each year since 2022.

Table 3-1 Annual Assessment Procedures Decision-Making Timeline

Decision-Making Step	Responsible Party	Start Date	End Date
Convening the team members	General Manager	January	January
Determining water supplies by source for the current year	Water Resources Coordinator	January	January
Calculating the water supply reliability using spreadsheet, computer model, or other method	Water Resources Coordinator	February	May
Determining shortages and response actions	Board of Directors	April	May
Preparing and presenting preliminary report to the Board	General Manager	January	May
Updating assessment based on final water supplies	Water Resources Coordinator	May	May
Using WSCP to activate the appropriate protocols	General Manager	May	October (end of irrigation season)
Preparing annual water shortage assessment report	Water Resources Coordinator	May	June
Preparing decision-making documents for approval	General Manager	June 1	June
Implementing WSCP actions as approved	Water Resources Coordinator	May	October (end of irrigation season)
Sending final annual water shortage assessment report to the State	Water Resources Coordinator	June	No later than July 1st of each year since 2022
NOTES:			

4 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE STAGES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (3)***

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

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

DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook provides six standard water shortage levels that correspond to progressive reductions of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and greater than 50 percent from normal conditions. Consistent with the Guidebook requirement, this WSCP is based on the six water shortage levels (also referred to as "stages") shown in **Table 4-1**. These shortage stages are intended to address shortage caused by any condition, including the catastrophic interruption of water supplies. Each stage of the WSCP is implemented by the reduction in available flow and enacting a specific stage of action due to a water supply shortage or emergency. **Table 4-1** summarizes the water supply reduction and response actions associated with each stage of action.

Table 4-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

☒	Checked box indicates the supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage (and supplier will not complete this table).		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

5 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (4)***

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

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

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

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

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

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

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (b)***

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

This section describes the response actions SSJID will take to deal with the shortages associated with each of the six stages enumerated in Section 4.

5.1 Supply Augmentation

In the case of a water shortage, SSJID has developed the following supply-related actions.

- Private Well Leasing. SSJID has leased private wells to supplement surface water supplies during droughts. While intended to meet agricultural water demands, this practice could also help to minimize reductions to urban water users.
- Additional Groundwater Pumping. Some farmers own private wells, and it is likely that they would increase groundwater pumping during droughts. This could help avert crop losses and may reduce demands for surface water.
- Continued investments in Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) controls, water measurement, and efficient water management practice to increase agricultural water use efficiency. Implementation of these practices have a limited ability to reduce applied water for SSJID agricultural customers, freeing up additional water for other uses including SCWSP deliveries.
- Inter-Agency Transfers. According to their contract with SSJID, each SCWSP agency can transfer a portion or all of their water allotment to one of the other agencies without SSJID's approval. Inter-agency transfers have already taken place between Lathrop and Tracy as well as Escalon and Tracy (although they are not driven by water shortages but rather Lathrop's determination that it would not have immediate needs for the supply and Escalon's lack of infrastructure to accept the treated water). Such transfers can help to redistribute water to SCWSP agencies with the greatest need.

It should be noted that the SCWSP agencies have alternative supplies to meet their customers' demands, such as groundwater pumping, short and long-term water transfers, and CVP water. Please refer to the SCWSP agencies' individual WSCP for more information.

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

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Other	Volume	0 AFY	Interagency Transfer
3	Other	Volume	Unknown	Private Well Leasing
3	Other	Volume	Variable	Additional Groundwater Pumping
3	Other	Volume	Unknown	Continued investments in SCADA controls, water measurement, and efficient water management practice to increase agricultural water use efficiency
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.				

Table 5-2 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Other	Volume	N/A	Voluntary cutbacks per individual cities. Available supply is 28,370 AFY.	No
1	Other	Volume	N/A	Agricultural water conservation	No
2	Other	Volume	N/A	Voluntary cutbacks per individual cities. Available supply is 25,218 AFY.	No
3	Other	Volume	1,870 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is 22,065 AFY.	Yes
3	Other	Volume	N/A	Reduction in delivery to the City of Ripon	Yes
3	Other	Volume	N/A	Agricultural water reduction – Tier 2	Yes
4	Other	Volume	5,022 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is 18,913 AFY.	Yes

5	Other	Volume	8,174 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is 15,761 AFY.	Yes
6	Other	Volume	Greater than 8,174 AFY	Under catastrophic interruptions, cutbacks are proportionately applied to each city based on assigned WTP capacity. Available supply is less than 15,761 AFY.	Yes

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.
(b) Base demand is considered the Phase I contractual amount of 31,522 AFY. Water supply available from the WTP for the SCWSP is then reduced by percentages as prescribed. Cutbacks due to catastrophic events are based on the 23,935 AFY available in a single drought year. Cutback provisions are applied per agreement by and between SSJID and its municipal customers.

5.2 Demand Reduction

The SCWSP was originally possible because SSJID implemented water conservation measures since the mid-1980s, resulting in significant reductions in water use which allowed for sale of the surplus water to the SCWSP agencies. In the case of a water shortage, SSJID has developed the following demand-related actions, which are also summarized in **Table 5-2**:

- Voluntary Reductions. If water shortages are likely or imminent, SSJID would first ask the SCWSP agencies and irrigation customers to make voluntary reductions in water use. This could free up some water for SCWSP agencies that have a more critical need.
- Reduction in Delivery to the City of Ripon. If inflow to New Melones Reservoir results in a supply to SSJID of 225,000 AFY or less, delivery of raw water to the City of Ripon for non-potable uses may be reduced to zero.[5]
- Agricultural Water Conservation. During a drought, SSJID encourages farmers to expand their water conservation efforts by increasing the time between irrigations, imposing time restrictions on irrigation, lowering the level of its off-stream storage reservoir, pumping more ground water, and/or instituting an irrigation quantity limit for the season.
- Agricultural Water Reduction – Tier 2. SSJID has established a second tier of agricultural land which is the first to be restricted in the event of shortages in water supply. The second tier includes land newly annexed to the District and land that becomes newly eligible to use surface water through a services abandonment agreement with the District after previously having not been irrigated or irrigated solely with groundwater.
- Rationing for the SCWSP agencies and the Agricultural Users. Water shortages will be allocated by SSJID between the SCWSP agencies and the agricultural users such that any percentage reduction in the delivery of water to the SCWSP agencies is approximately equal to the percentage reduction in the delivery of water to SSJID's in-District agricultural customers who joined the District before October 1, 1995. Deliveries to each of the SCWSP agencies will be reduced pro rata based on their contract allotment.[6]

In addition, each SCWSP agency has their own contingency plans for dealing with demand reductions, including water conservation measures and water use prohibitions. Please refer to the SCWSP agencies' individual WSCP for more information.

5.3 Operational Changes

The supply augmentation options described in Section 5.1 include operational changes that the District will implement during the appropriate stages of action, including measures to increase groundwater pumping and to invest in additional SCADA controls, water measurement, and efficient water management practices.

5.4 Emergency Response Plan

SSJID has an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) which addresses many emergency scenarios including catastrophic supply interruptions. The ERP was last updated in 2020 and is incorporated into this WSCP

[5] Water Service Agreement By and Between SSJID and City of Ripon, August 1999.
[6] These policies are included in the Water Supply Development and Operating Agreements between SSJID and each SCWSP agency.

by reference (SSJID, 2020). The primary objectives of the ERP are to: (1) protect the public health and welfare; and (2) avoid and minimize hazards that may occur during natural and man-made catastrophes. The ERP includes emergency response procedures for the following situations:

- Natural disasters
- Chemical spill response
- Vandalism and terrorist attacks
- Suspicious mail or package
- Plant power failures
- Major equipment failures
- Woodward Dam emergency procedures

The ERP also includes an emergency notification plan which includes public notification procedures for unsafe water and water outages/shortages.

5.5 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

☑ ***CWC § 10632.5***

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

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

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

Per the CWC § 10632.5, Suppliers are required to include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of their WSCP. The District is located within the San Joaquin County, which is in a low seismic risk area as discussed in the 2022 San Joaquin County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP).[7] The hazard ranking in the LHMP lists earthquake hazards to property as "not likely" or "occasional". Within the County, previous mitigation actions related to earthquakes are ongoing, including seismic retrofit of essential facilities and levee seismic and erosion improvements.

5.6 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The abovementioned mechanisms for reducing water use can be measured or estimated using water budget calculations. If they are implemented during a drought, SSJID will attempt to quantify them to determine their impact and effectiveness. A proposed method by SSJID for determining actual restrictions is described below.

[7] https://www.sjgov.org/docs/default-source/office-of-emergency-services-documents/lhmp/documents/2022-lhmp-10.18.22-version.pdf?sfvrsn=b7a69798_5

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. During a Stage 1 and Stage 2 water shortage, weekly production figures shall be reported to the General Manager. The General Manager shall compare the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Monthly reports shall be sent to the Board. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the Board so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage 3 or worse water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the General Manager. During emergency shortages, production figures shall be reported to the General Manager daily. Daily reports shall also be provided to the Board.

6 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (5)***

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

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

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

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Even before formal declaration of a water shortage, SSJID's municipal customers will be given as much advance notice as possible. Coordination between SSJID, the SCWSP agencies and with other public agencies can begin prior to formal declaration of a water shortage and can be accomplished through regular meetings, e-mail group updates, and presentations. SSJID and the SCWSP agencies have formed an Operating Committee that meets quarterly to discuss any issues related to the water supply, among other matters.

7 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (6)*** *For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.*

This section does not apply as SSJID is not an urban water retailer.

8 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (7)***

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

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

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

☑ ***CWC § 10632.3***

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

SSJID is a public wholesale water supplier to the cities of Manteca, Tracy, Lathrop, and Escalon through the SCWSP. The entities have each entered into a Water Supply Development and Operating Agreement with SSJID which prescribes in general how water supply shortages will be allocated among the cities. Ultimately, each city is responsible to manage its available water supplies among its retail customers.

Additionally, SSJID shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. SSJID shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.

9 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (8)***

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

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

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

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

SSJID bills the SCWSP agencies for all operating, maintenance, and capital costs of the water treatment and delivery system. For billing purposes, these costs fall into two categories: fixed costs and variable costs. Variable costs vary with the volume of water treated and delivered to the SCWSP agencies. Fixed costs are fully billed to the SCWSP agencies regardless of the volume of water treated and delivered. Total fixed costs are allocated among the SCWSP agencies pro rata on the basis of their annual volume allotments. Because only variable costs are billed volumetrically, and all fixed costs are always fully billed to the SCWSP agencies without regard to the volume of water treated and delivered, SSJID revenue is always sufficient to recover all costs of the water treatment system. Therefore, net cash flow of the Nick C. DeGroot WTP would not be significantly affected by severe drought conditions. Because this is the case, changes in flows due to water shortage would not likely require use of SSJID's financial reserves.

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (9)*** *For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.*

This section does not apply as SSJID is not an urban water retailer.

11 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (10)*** *Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.*

The WSCP is implemented as an adaptive management plan. SSJID will evaluate the need to revise its WSCP every year after performing its Annual Assessment. The evaluation will consider effectiveness of WSCP actions and any anticipated water supply shortages assessed by the Annual Assessment. If the WSCP is revised, SSJID will adopt a new resolution adopting the revised WSCP, and if necessary, declare a water shortage level to implement.

12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (c)*** *The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.*

SSJID informed the public and the appropriate agencies of: (1) its intent to prepare a WSCP, (2) where the WSCP was available for public review, and (3) when the public hearing regarding the WSCP would be held. All notifications were completed in compliance with the stipulations of Section 6066 of the Government Code.

A copy of the adopted 2025 WSCP including any amendments will be provided to DWR, the California State Library, San Joaquin County, and the cities that receive or are planning to receive water from SSJID (including Escalon, Lathrop, Tracy, Manteca and Ripon) within 30 days of the adoption (Attachment 1). An electronic copy of the adopted 2025 WSCP will be submitted to the DWR using the DWR online submittal tool.

A copy of the adopted 2025 WSCP will be available for public review at the District Main Office during normal business hours and on SSJID's website within 30 days after filing the plan with DWR.

13 REFERENCES

California State Legislature, 2018a. *Senate Bill 606 (Hertzberg), Water Management Planning.* Retrieved from: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB606.

California State Legislature, 2018b. *Assembly Bill 1668 (Friedman), Water Management Planning.* Retrieved from: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1668.

South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID), 2020. *Emergency Response Plan Nick C. DeGroot WTP*, May 2020.

Appendix E.

Resolution XX on UWMP and WSCP 2025 Update [Pending Appendix]