

Draft Guidebook for Implementation of
Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221 of 2001

to assist water suppliers, cities, and counties
in integrating water and land use planning

Prepared by the California Department of Water Resources

Note: the Department of Water Resources has no regulatory, permitting or any other approval authority concerning water assessments or verifications of sufficient water supply. This Guidebook is provided only as an assistance tool for land-use agencies and public water systems affected by the legal requirement to prepare water assessments and verifications of sufficient water supply. The information provided in this draft guidebook is not all-inclusive and is not required to be used. In case of any conflict between suggestions contained in the draft guidebook, and any applicable laws, those laws shall have precedence.

The California Department of Water Resources (<http://www.dwr.water.ca.gov/>) provides assistance to water agencies in implementing the Urban Water Management Planning Act, which is one of the statutes amended by **SB 610**. The Urban Water Management Plan and Urban Water Shortage Contingency Analysis, are also referenced in **SB 221**. As part of its assistance responsibility, DWR has prepared this guidance to assist water suppliers to prepare the water assessments and the written verification of water supply availability required by **SB 610** and **SB 221** respectively.

This draft material will be circulated for comment among all interested parties. Groups that have already indicated their interest in reviewing draft materials include:

- Association of California Water Agencies
- Building Industry Legal Defense Foundation
- California Building Industry Association
- California Business Properties Association
- California Chapter American Planning Association
- California Department of Real Estate
- California State Association of Counties
- California State Attorney General's Office
- California Urban Water Agencies
- Castaic Lake Water Agency
- East Bay Municipal Utility District
- Governor's Office of Planning & Research
- League of California Cities
- Local Government Commission
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- San Diego County Water Authority
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) plans to revise the guidebook periodically to include new information.

GOVERNOR DAVIS'S MESSAGE UPON SIGNING SB 610 AND SB 221

To the Members of the California Legislature:

I am signing **SB 221** and **SB 610** to advance water supply planning efforts in the State of California. Together, these bills provide an important and necessary foundation for developing comprehensive water policies to prepare California to meet our future water needs.

Most notably, these bills will coordinate local water supply and land use decisions to help provide California's cities, farms and rural communities with adequate water supplies. Additionally, these bills increase requirements and incentives for urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt comprehensive management plans on a timely basis.

While these bills take a significant step toward managing the demand side of California's water equation, more needs to be done to address the need for additional supplies and improved infrastructure.

California's ability to meet its demand for water is further hampered by low rainfall during the past year. It is now necessary to address our water supply and storage needs to ensure that water is not California's next crisis and guarantee our place in the world economy.

Toward that end, I renew my commitment to develop a package of water supply actions to provide reliable and affordable water for California's citizens and the environment. This is why I have recently pledged my support for funding of CALFED programs and activities in the FY 2002 Energy and Water Appropriations bill currently before Congress. Specifically, I re-emphasize the need to aggressively pursue infrastructure projects throughout California including immediate progress on in-Delta storage, expanded Central Valley Project storage in Lake Shasta, expanded storage in Los Vaqueros and Sites reservoirs, additional storage in the upper San Joaquin River watershed, and continued investment in projects that conjunctively use surface and groundwater supplies. Where appropriate, I am directing the Department of Water Resources to assist local water supply agencies to advance these and other important local projects. I am also directing the Department to identify additional modifications to the Urban Water Management Planning Act to ensure adequate local supply and conservation planning.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

Governor of California

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Introduction

Senate Bills 610 (Chapter 643, Statutes of 2001) and Senate Bill 221 (Chapter 642, Statutes of 2001) amended state law, effective January 1, 2002, to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. SB 610 and SB 221 are companion measures which seek to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. Both statutes require detailed information regarding water availability to be provided to the city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specified large development projects. Both statutes also require this detailed information be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action by the city or county on such projects. Both measures recognize local control and decision making regarding the availability of water for projects and the approval of projects.

Under **SB 610**, water assessments must be furnished to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain projects (as defined in Water Code 10912 [a]) subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. Under **SB 221**, approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply.

If coordinated and comprehensive water supply planning is underway at the time that the **SB 610**-water assessment is prepared, compliance with **SB 221** will be greatly facilitated. **SB 221** is intended as a 'fail safe' mechanism to ensure that collaboration on finding the needed water supplies to serve a new large subdivision occurs when it should – before construction begins.

Not every project that is subject to the requirements of **SB 610** would also require the mandatory water verification of **SB 221** (e.g. if there is no subdivision map approval). Conversely, not every project that is subject to the requirements of **SB 221** would also require the environmental document to contain an **SB 610** water supply assessment. Projects approved before January 1, 2002 were not subject to the requirements of **SB 610** or **SB 221**; however, some projects may have been subject to the requirement to prepare a water supply assessment as set forth in Senate Bill 901 of 1995 (Chapter 881, Statutes of 1995).

A foundational document for compliance with both **SB 610** and **SB 221** is the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Both of these statutes repeatedly identify the UWMP as a planning document that, if properly prepared, can be used by a water supplier to meet the standards set forth in both statutes. Thorough and complete UWMPs will allow water suppliers to use UWMPs as a foundation to fulfill the specific requirements of these two statutes. Cities, counties, water districts, property owners, and developers will all be able to utilize this document when planning for and proposing new projects.

UWMPs serve as important source documents for cities and counties as they update their General Plan. Conversely General Plans are source documents as water suppliers update their UWMPs. These planning documents are linked and their accuracy and usefulness are interdependent. It is crucial that cities /counties and water suppliers work closely when developing and updating these planning documents.

Special Recommendations

Because water suppliers face statutory time limits within which to provide water supply information, it is recommended that they check with planning staff from the cities and counties that the suppliers serve to see if the planning staff plan to process project permits requiring either water supply assessments or verifications of sufficient water supply.

It is also recommended that city and county planning staff immediately identify water suppliers serving their land-use planning area and determine the availability of water supply information to facilitate timely compliance with **SB 610** and **SB 221**.

Both **SB 610** and **SB 221** suggest that UWMPs may be a good source of information for developing water assessments and verifications. Therefore, it is recommended that each water supplier review its adopted UWMP to determine if the supply and demand analysis meets the requirements of these two laws, including the substantial evidence required by **SB 221**.

Guidebook Structure

The guidebook is designed to provide step-by-step suggestions for completing an **SB 610** water assessment and an **SB 221** verification of sufficient water supply. It includes commonly accepted definitions and examples of various supply and demand scenarios.

The organization of the guidebook roughly follows the flow charts (see pages iii to vii) that reflect the procedural steps that would need to be undertaken to comply with **SB 610** and **SB 221**.

The guidebook can be printed from a PDF document or viewed on a computer screen. It is recommended that the guidebook be printed and placed in a three-ring binder so the reader can see two pages at once. The layout of the guidebook allows the user to read through the preparation directions on the right-hand page and view the related citations from the statute on the left-hand page.

Throughout the guidebook the term:

- Agency is used to refer to city and county governments for SB221.
- Lead agency is used to refer to city and county governments for **SB 610** .
- Water supplier is used to refer to water agencies, water districts, and other water providers.
- UWMP is used to refer to an Urban Water Management Plan
- Assessment is used to refer to an **SB 610** Water Supply Assessment
- Verification is used to refer to an **SB 221** Verification of Sufficient Water Supply

Italicized text indicates the actual wording of the identified law or statute.

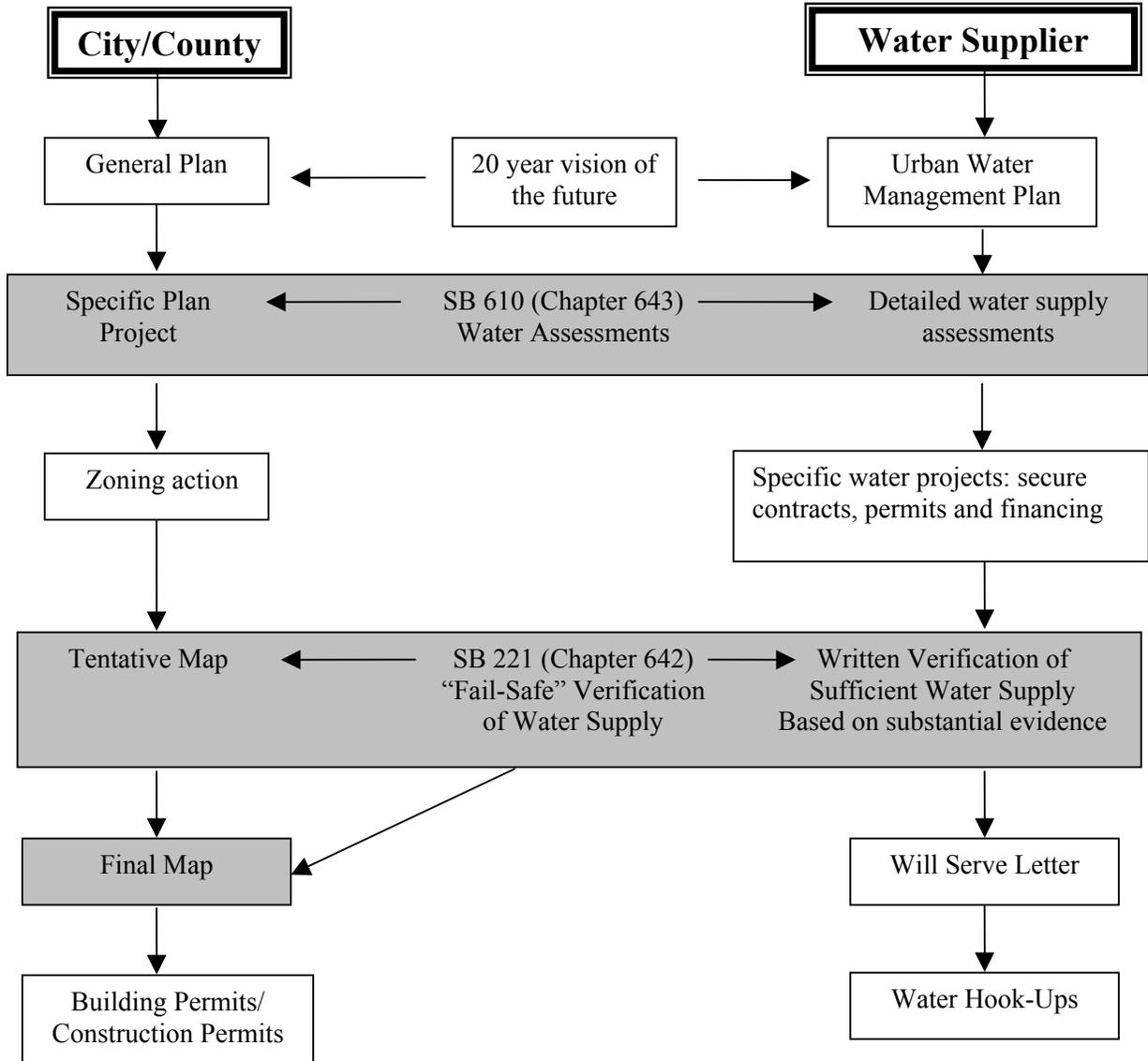
Text surrounded by a border signifies information deserving special attention

The full texts of **SB 221** and **SB 610** are included as attachments to this document and are available at the web site as either PDF or Microsoft Word documents.

Please provide your suggestions for modifications to these planning tools so that this process continues to improve California's water management and planning capabilities. For assistance and to provide suggestions, please contact the Department of Water Resources, Office of Water Use Efficiency at dtodd@water.ca.gov.

Two laws that integrate land use and water planning

The following chart illustrates the relationship between a local land use agency and a water supplier in their planning processes. The General Plan, prepared by a City or County Planning Department, and the Urban Water Management Plan prepared by a Water Supplier are the critical source documents used to substantiate the information required by **SB 610** and **SB 221** at the local level.



For additional information on either the *California Environmental Quality Act* or General Plan Guidelines, please refer to the publications available from the Governor's Office of Planning and Research at: www.opr.ca.gov.

For information and guidance related to the *Urban Water Management Planning Act*, please refer to the Department of Water Resources, Division of Planning and Local Assistance publications available at: <http://www.dpla.water.ca.gov/urban/>.

SB 610 Flowchart

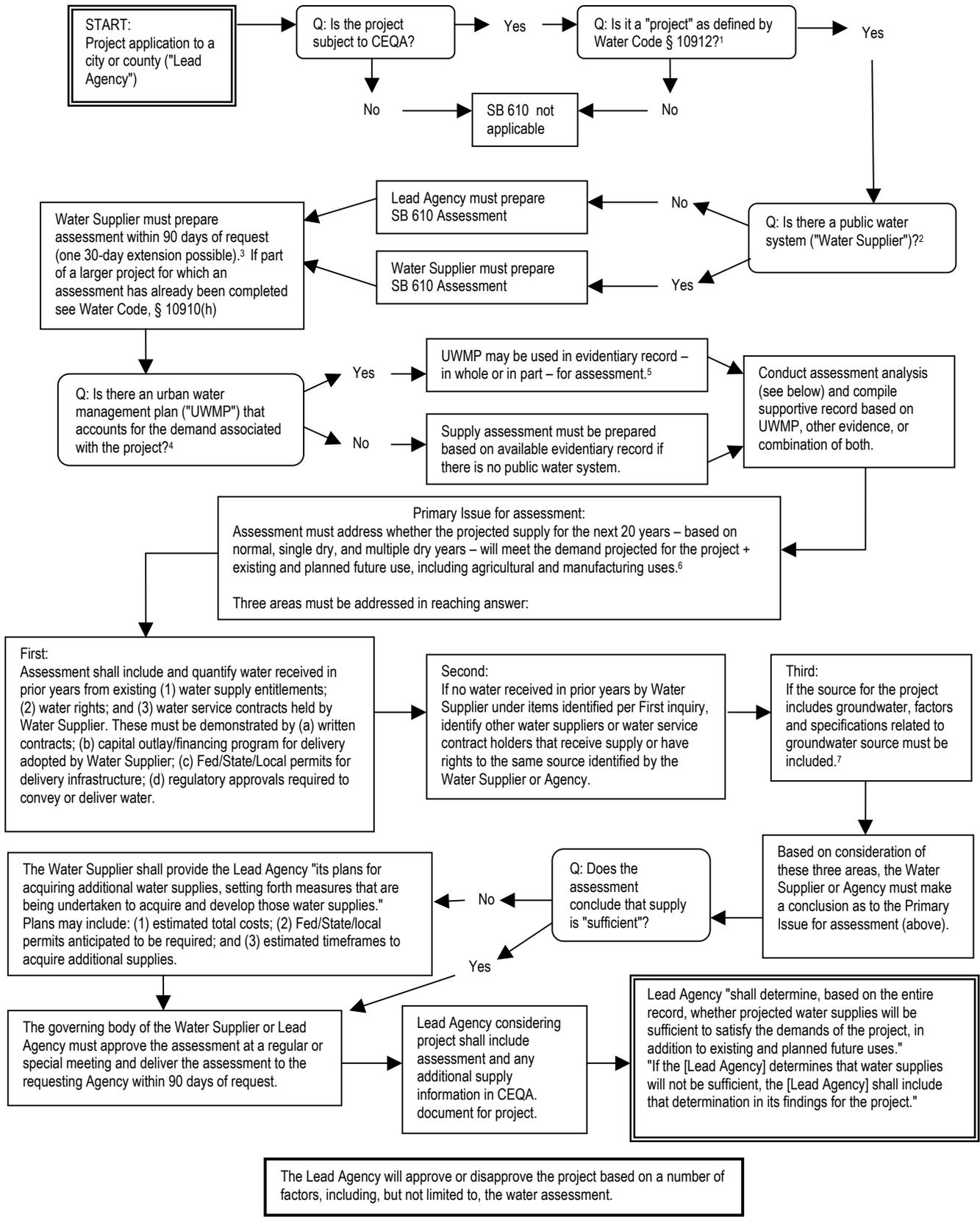


Chart Courtesy of the
The Building Industry Legal Defense

Notes for SB 610 Flowchart

Footnote 1:

California Water Code section 10912.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Project" means any of the following:

- (1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.
- (2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.
- (3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.
- (4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
- (5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
- (6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.
- (7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

(b) If a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then "project" means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections, or a mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by residential development that would represent an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.

Footnote 2:

California Water Code section 10912.

(c) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3,000 or more service connections. A public water system includes all of the following:

- (1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility under control of the operator of the system which is used primarily in connection with the system.
- (2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility not under the control of the operator that is used primarily in connection with the system.
- (3) Any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption. It also means a system that will become a public water supplier if the project puts it over 3,000 service connections.

Footnote 3:

California Water Code section 10910, subdivision (g)(1).

Footnote 4:

The requirement for and contents of an urban water management plan are provided in California Water Code section 10631, as amended by SB 610 in 2001.

Footnote 5:

California Water Code section 10910, subdivision (c)(2) provides that the UWMP may be used, but it may or may not provide all of the information needed.

Footnote 6:

See California Water Code section 10910, subdivisions (c)(3) & (4); see also Government Code section 66473.7, subdivision (a)(2) [SB 221]

Footnote 7:

California Water Code section 10910, subdivision (f):

(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water assessment:

- (1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.
- (2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which 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 public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.
- (3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
- (4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.
- (5) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project. A water assessment shall not be required to include the information required by this paragraph if the public water system determines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and projected water demand associated with the project was addressed in the description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.

SB 221 Flowchart

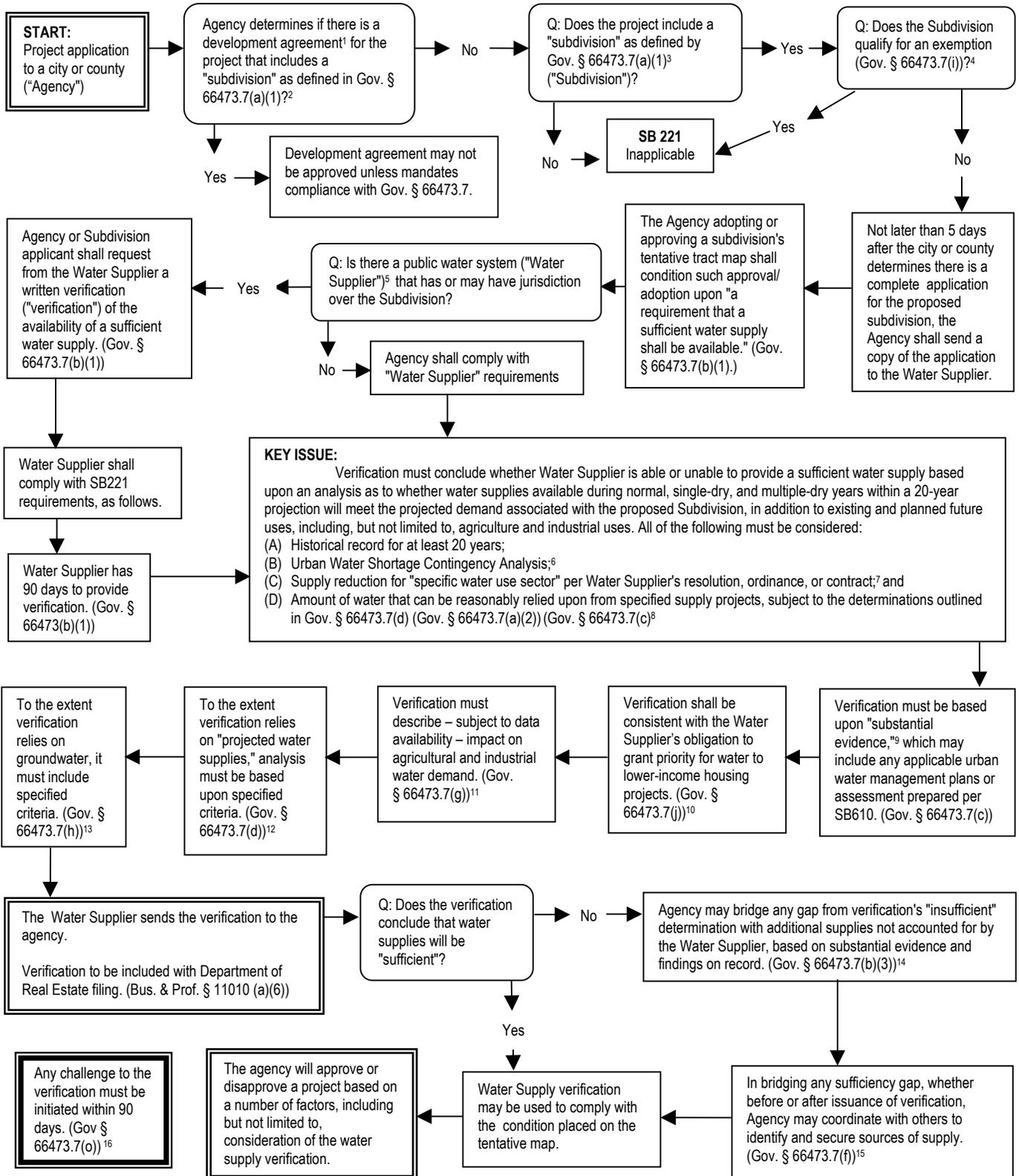


Chart Courtesy of the
The Building Industry Legal Defense Foundation

Notes for SB 221 Flowchart

Footnote 1: Gov. Code § 65867.5

Footnote 2: "Subdivision" is defined as follows per Government Code § 66473.7(a)(1): " 'Subdivision' means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units, except that for a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, "subdivision" means any proposed residential development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections." See Government Code § 65867.5(c). (development agreements)

Footnote 3: See note 2.

Footnote 4: Gov. Code § 66473.7(i) provides an exemption for "infill" or "low-income or very-low-income" housing subdivisions as follows: "This section shall not apply to any residential project proposed for a site that is within an urbanized area and has been previously developed for urban uses, or where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site are, or previously have been, developed for urban uses, or housing projects that are exclusively for very low and low-income households."

Footnote 5: " 'Public water system' means the water supplier that is, or may become as a result of servicing the subdivision included in a tentative map pursuant to subdivision (b), a public water system, as defined in Section 10912 of the Water Code, that may supply water for a subdivision." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(a)(3).) There may be one water supplier for a given project. For example there may be different providers for potable water versus reclaimed water versus groundwater.

Footnote 6: The Urban Water Shortage Contingency Analysis may be prepared pursuant to Water Code § 10632.

Footnote 7: Supply reduction resolution, ordinance, or contract may not conflict with Water Code § 354.

Footnote 8: Specifically, "The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(a)(2)(D).) Subdivision (d) addresses evidentiary requirements for "projected" water supplies, and these requirements are listed in note 13.

Footnote 9: "The applicable public water system's written verification of its ability or inability to provide a sufficient water supply that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision as required by subdivision (b) shall be supported by substantial evidence. The substantial evidence may include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (1) The public water system's most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) of Division 6 of the Water Code.
- (2) A water assessment that was completed pursuant to Part 2.10 (commencing with Section 10910) of Division 6 of the Water Code.
- (3) Other information relating to the sufficiency of the water supply that contains analytical information that is substantially similar to the assessment required by Section 10635 of the Water Code." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(c).)

Footnote 10: "The determinations made pursuant to this section shall be consistent with the obligation of a public water system to grant a priority for the provision of available and future water resources or services to proposed housing developments that help meet the city's or county's share of the regional housing needs for lower income households, pursuant to Section 65589.7." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(j).)

Footnote 11: "The written verification prepared under this section shall also include a description, to the extent that data is reasonably available based on published records maintained by federal and state agencies, and public records of local agencies, of the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the proposed subdivision on the availability of water resources for agricultural

and industrial uses within the public water system's service area that are not currently receiving water from the public water system but are utilizing the same sources of water. To the extent that those reasonably foreseeable impacts have previously been evaluated in a document prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) or the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190) for the proposed subdivision, the public water system may utilize that information in preparing the written verification." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(g).)

Footnote 12: "When the written verification pursuant to subdivision (b) relies on projected water supplies that are not currently available to the public water system, to provide a sufficient water supply to the subdivision, the written verification as to those projected water supplies shall be based on all of the following elements, to the extent each is applicable:

- (1) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified water supply that identify the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision.
- (2) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a sufficient water supply that has been adopted by the applicable governing body.
- (3) Securing of applicable federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with supplying a sufficient water supply.
- (4) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver a sufficient water supply to the subdivision." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(d).)

Footnote 13: "Where a water supply for a proposed subdivision includes groundwater, the public water system serving the proposed subdivision shall evaluate, based on substantial evidence, the extent to which it or the landowner has the right to extract the additional groundwater needed to supply the proposed subdivision. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to modify state law with regard to groundwater rights." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(h).)

Footnote 14: "If the written verification provided by the applicable public water system indicates that the public water system is unable to provide a sufficient water supply that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, then the local agency may make a finding, after consideration of the written verification by the applicable public water system, that additional water supplies not accounted for by the public water system are, or will be, available prior to completion of the subdivision that will satisfy the requirements of this section. This finding shall be made on the record and supported by substantial evidence." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(b)(3).)

Footnote 15: "In making any findings or determinations under this section, a local agency, or designated advisory agency, may work in conjunction with the project applicant and the public water system to secure water supplies sufficient to satisfy the demands of the proposed subdivision. If the local agency secures water supplies pursuant to this subdivision, which supplies are acceptable to and approved by the governing body of the public water system as suitable for delivery to customers, it shall work in conjunction with the public water system to implement a plan to deliver that water supply to satisfy the long-term demands of the proposed subdivision." (Gov. Code § 66473.7(f).)

Footnote 16: "Any action challenging the sufficiency of the public water system's written verification of a sufficient water supply shall be governed by Section 66499.37." (Gov. § 66473.7(o).) Government Section 66499.37 states: "Any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void or annul the decision of an advisory agency, appeal board or legislative body concerning a subdivision, or of any of the proceedings, acts or determinations taken, done or made prior to such decision, or to determine the reasonableness, legality or validity of any condition attached thereto, shall not be maintained by any person unless such action or proceeding is commenced and service of summons effected within 90 days after the date of such decision. Thereafter all persons are barred from any such action or proceeding or any defense of invalidity or unreasonableness of such decision or of such proceedings, acts or determinations. Any such proceeding shall take precedence over all matters of the calendar of the court except criminal.

Main Section

Section 1 - Code citations Does SB 610 or SB 221 apply to the proposed development?

SB 610

Water Code section 10910

(a) Any city or county that determines that a project, as defined in Section 10912, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code, under Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code shall comply with this part.

Water Code section 10912

For the purposes of this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Project" means any of the following:

- (1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.*
- (2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.*
- (3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.*
- (4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.*
- (5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.*
- (6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.*
- (7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.*

(b) If a public water system has fewer than 5,000 service connections, then "project" means any proposed residential, business, commercial, hotel or motel, or industrial development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections, or a mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by residential development that would represent an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.

SB 221

Government Code section 65867.5

(c) A development agreement that includes a subdivision, as defined in section 66473.7, shall not be approved unless the agreement provides that any tentative map prepared for the subdivision will comply with the provisions of section 66473.7.

Government Code section 66473.7

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Subdivision" means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units, except that for a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, "subdivision" means any proposed residential development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.*

(b) (1) The legislative body of a city or county or the advisory agency, to the extent that it is authorized by local ordinance to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the tentative map, shall include as a condition in any tentative map that includes a subdivision a requirement that a sufficient water supply shall be available. Proof of the availability of a sufficient water supply shall be requested by the subdivision applicant or local agency, at the discretion of the local agency, and shall be based on written verification from the applicable public water system within 90 days of a request.

(i) This section shall not apply to any residential project proposed for a site that is within an urbanized area and has been previously developed for urban uses, or where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site are, or previously have been, developed for urban uses, or housing projects that are exclusively for very low and low-income households.

Section 1 Does SB 610 or SB 221 apply to the proposed development?

Lead Agency (City or County) receives project application or complete application for a proposed subdivision.

Is the project subject to SB 610?

1-1 Is the project subject to CEQA? Water Code § 10910(a) Yes No

If no, see SB 221 question 1-3, below

If yes, continue

1-2 Is it a “project” as defined by Water Code § 10912(a) and (b)? Yes No

If yes, to comply with SB 610 go to Section 2, page 4 (SB 221 may also apply – see below)

If no, see SB 221 question 1-3 below

Note: In determining whether a project would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project, it is generally acknowledged that one acre-foot of water can serve two to three households on an annual basis; therefore, one dwelling unit typically consumes .3 to .5 acre-feet of water per year, depending upon several factors, including the regional climate. An agency should contact its local water supplier to obtain its advice on the annual water demand for a development within the local community in order to determine whether the water demand for the development under consideration is equivalent to the water demand of a 500 dwelling unit project. Water Code § 10912 (a)(7)

While Water Code § 10912(a) provides that a “project” may include a residential development of 500 or more dwelling units, Water Code § 10912(b) provides a “sliding scale” for determining the size of a project to which SB 610 would apply, below 500 dwelling units. Since Section 10912(b) provides that a “project” is a proposed development that would increase the number of service connections for a public water system (which currently has fewer than 5,000 service connections) by 10 percent or more, a “project” could be as few as 300 dwelling units. For example, a water utility that has 3,000 service connections would experience an increase in the number of service connections by 10% if it were required to serve a proposed residential development of 300 units, thus making the 300-unit development a “project” under SB 610. Similarly, for water utilities that have more than 3,000 service connections, but fewer than 5,000 service connections, the “10 percent test” in Water Code § 10912(b) would apply in determining whether a proposed development is a “project” under SB 610.

Is the project subject to SB 221?

1-3 Does the tentative map include a “subdivision” as defined by Government Code § 66473.7(a)(1)?

Yes No

If yes, continue, go to Section 9, Page 40

If no, stop

Note: Government Code § 66473.7(a) provides that a “subdivision” consists of 500 or more dwelling units in order to be subject to SB 221, except that for a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, Government Code § 66473.7(a) provides a “sliding scale” for determining the number of dwelling units that would constitute a “subdivision,” below 500 dwelling units. Because Government Code § 66473.7(a) provides that a “subdivision” for a public water system with fewer than 5,000 service connections is a proposed development that would increase the number of service connections for a public water system by 10 percent or more, a “subdivision” could be as few as 300 dwelling units. For example a water utility that has 3,000 service connections would experience an increase in the number of service connections by 10 percent if it were required to serve a proposed residential development of 300 units, thus making the 300-unit development a “subdivision” under SB 221. Similarly, for water utilities that have more than 3,000 service connections, but fewer than 5,000 service connections, the “10% test” in Government Code § 66473.7(a) would apply in determining whether a proposed development is a “subdivision” under SB 221.

If neither SB 610 nor SB 221 applies, **Stop** – no further action required by SB 610 or SB 221

Note: Special Provisions apply for San Diego County agencies and water suppliers. See Section 17, page 80 for more information. Government Code § 66473.7(k)

Section 2 - Code citations Who will prepare the SB 610 assessment?

Water Code section 10910

(b) The city or county, at the time that it determines whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required for any project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall identify any water system that is, or may become as a result of supplying water to the project identified pursuant to this subdivision, a public water system, as defined in Section 10912, that may supply water for the project. If the city or county is not able to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project, the city or county shall prepare the water assessment required by this part after consulting with any entity serving domestic water supplies whose service area includes the project site, the local agency formation commission, and any public water system adjacent to the project site.

Water Code section 10912

(c) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3,000 or more service connections. A public water system includes all of the following:

- (1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility under control of the operator of the system which is used primarily in connection with the system.*
- (2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility not under the control of the operator that is used primarily in connection with the system.*
- (3) Any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.*

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (1) The city or county, at the time it makes the determination required under Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall request each public water system identified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether the projected water demand associated with a proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).*
- (2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*

Water Code section 10910

- (g) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the governing body of each public water system shall submit the assessment to the city or county not later than 90 days from the date on which the request was received. The governing body of each public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this act pursuant to subdivision (b), shall approve the assessment prepared pursuant to this section at a regular or special meeting.*
- (2) Prior to the expiration of the 90 day period, if the public water system intends to request an extension of time to prepare and adopt the assessment, the public water system shall meet with the city or county to request an extension of time, which shall not exceed 30 days, to prepare and adopt the assessment.*
- (3) If the public water system fails to request an extension of time, or fails to submit the assessment notwithstanding the extension of time granted pursuant to paragraph (2), the city or county may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the governing body of the public water system to comply with the requirements of this part relating to the submission of the water assessment.*

Section 2 Who will prepare the SB 610 assessment?

2-1 Is there a public water system (“water supplier”) for the project? Water Code § 10910(b)

Yes

No

A public water system that currently has fewer than 3,000, but would have 3,000 or more service connections as a result of providing water to the proposed project is required to prepare an assessment (Water Code § 10910(b), 10912((b), 10912(c)). Close attention will need to be paid to the number of existing service connections and the number of proposed service connections as a result of serving the proposed development, as well as the percentage increase in the number of service connections, in order to determine whether the water utility is a “public water system” and whether the proposed development is a “project” under **SB 610**. For example, a water utility with fewer than 3,000 service connections may become a “public water system” as a result of supplying water to the proposed development. In other words, a water utility with 2,700 existing service connections would become a “public water system” if it were to serve a proposed development of 400 dwelling units, and an increase in the number of service connections by 400 would also represent a greater than 10% increase in service connections for the water utility, thus making the proposed development subject to an **SB 610** water supply assessment by the water utility.

A public water system is defined in the Water Code as a system that has 3,000 or more service connections and provides piped water to the public for human consumption. Water Code § 10912(c)

SB 610 (Water Code § 10912(c)) defines “public water system” as a water utility with 3,000 or more service connections. In addition, **SB 610** requires the city or county to identify the water system that is, or may become as a result of supplying water to the project, a public water system (Water Code § 10910(b)). This provision suggests that a water utility with fewer than 3,000 service connections currently could become a “public water system” if the number of service connections associated with the new development would increase the number of service connections served by the water utility to more than 3,000.

If no, the lead agency must prepare an **SB 610** assessment. Water Code § 10910(b) – **go to Section 3, page 6**
If the lead agency is unable to identify a water supplier (public water system as defined in **SB 610**), the lead agency is responsible for compliance with the requirements of **SB 610**. Prior to preparing the assessment, the lead agency is required to consult with the following:

- Any entity serving domestic water supplies whose service area includes the project site
- The Local Agency Formation Commission
- Any public water system adjacent to the project site

Even though a water supplier may not be a “public water system” or become a “public water system” as a result of serving the proposed project, it will still be involved, in a consultation role, in the preparation of the assessment. Similarly, even though the water supplier’s service area may not include the project site, as long as its service area is adjacent to the project site, it will still be involved, in a consultation role, in the preparation of the assessment.

If yes, lead agency shall request each water supplier to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted Urban Water Management Plan. If not, or if the water supplier has no Urban Water Management Plan, the lead agency shall request the water supplier to prepare an **SB 610** assessment. Water Code § 10910(c)

Go to Section 3, page 6

The water supplier must prepare the assessment within 90 days of request. The water supplier may request the lead agency to grant one 30-day extension. Water Code § 10910(g)

- a) The statute does not specify a time limit on the preparation of an assessment by the lead agency, if the lead agency is undertaking the assessment because there is no identified water supplier.
- b) If the assessment is not received from the water supplier within the prescribed 90-day period, and any requested time extension, the lead agency may seek legal relief. Water Code § 10910(g)(1)(2)(3)

Section 3 - Code citations

Has an assessment already been prepared that includes this project?

Water Code section 10910

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, if a project has been the subject of a water assessment that complies with the requirements of this part, no additional water assessment shall be required for subsequent projects that were part of a larger project for which a water assessment was completed and that has complied with the requirements of this part and for which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has concluded that its water supplies are sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses, unless one or more of the following changes occurs:

- (1) Changes in the project that result in a substantial increase in water demand for the project.*
- (2) Changes in the circumstances or conditions substantially affecting the ability of the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), to provide a sufficient supply of water for the project.*
- (3) Significant new information becomes available which was not known and could not have been known at the time when the assessment was prepared.*

Section 3 Has an assessment already been prepared that includes this project?

3-1 Has this project already been the subject of an assessment? Water Code § 10910(h) Yes No

If no, water supplier or lead agency must prepare **SB 610** assessment. Water Code § 10910(b)
go to Section 4, page 8

If yes, and **ALL** of the five factors listed below apply:

- the preparer of the assessment determines that it complies with the requirements of **SB 610**
- the assessment determined that sufficient water was available for the project
- there has been no change to the project that would result in a substantial increase in demand
- there has been no change in the circumstances or conditions which substantially affect the ability of the water supplier to provide a sufficient supply of water for the project
- no new information which might affect the assessment has become available

then, no additional assessment is required for this project for which the original assessment was prepared.

Assessment is complete – Stop

Note: The completed assessment is ready for inclusion in the environmental documentation for the project.

Otherwise, if any of the five factors do not apply, then an assessment is required.

Continue, go to Section 4, page 8

The preparer of the verification or the assessment may be a water supplier, city or county. Wherever the term “water supplier” appears, the term “preparer” of the verification or assessment also applies.

Section 4 - Code citations Is there a current Urban Water Management Plan?

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (1) The city or county, at the time it makes the determination required under Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall request each public water system identified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether the projected water demand associated with a proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).*
- (2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*
- (3) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*
- (4) If the city or county is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available by the city or county for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*

Section 4 Is there a current Urban Water Management Plan?

- 4-1 Is there an adopted urban water management plan (UWMP)? Water Code § 10910(c) Yes No

If no, assessment must be prepared based on available information. Water Code § 10910(c)(3)
Read following note and **go to Section 5, page 10**

If the water supplier will prepare the **SB 610** assessment (Water Code § 10910(c)(3), without the benefit of a UWMP, the assessment shall include a determination as to whether the water supplier's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

If the lead agency will prepare the **SB 610** assessment (Water Code § 10910(c)(4), the assessment shall include a discussion as to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

If yes, continue

- 4-2 Is the projected water demand for the project accounted for in the most recent UWMP? Yes No
Water Code § 10910(c)(2)

If yes, information from the UWMP related to the projected water demand for the project may also be used for carrying out Section 5, Steps 1 and 2, and Section 7, as outlined in this guidance manual.
Go to Section 5, page 10

If no, assessment must be prepared based on either information contained within the UWMP and/or information available from other sources and reports. Water Code § 10910(c)(3)
Go to Section 5, page 10

Section 5 - Code citations

What information should be included in an assessment?

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*
- (3) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*
- (4) *If the city or county is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available by the city or county for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*
- (d)(1) *The assessment required by this section shall include an identification of any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project, and a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts.*
- (2) *An identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts held by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall be demonstrated by providing information related to all of the following:*
- (A) *Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.*
- (B) *Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted by the public water system.*
- (C) *Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.*
- (D) *Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver the water supply.*
- (e) *If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall also include in its water assessment pursuant to subdivision (c), an identification of the other public water systems or water service contract holders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has identified as a source of water supply within its water assessments.*

Section 5 What information should be included in an assessment?

This section is written as if the water supplier is preparing the water assessment. If a lead agency is preparing the assessment, the same approach is used but the water supplies are those identified by the lead agency as available to meet the project's water demands. (Examples will be provided of how a lead agency assessment will differ from a water supplier assessment.)

The question to be answered is:

Will the water supplier's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection meet the projected water demand of the proposed project, in addition to the water supplier's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses?

If the water demand for the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted UWMP, information from the UWMP related to the projected water demand for the project may also be used for carrying out Section 5, Steps 1 and 2, and Section 7, as outlined in this guidance manual. Water Code § 10910(c)(2)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code § 10631 – see Appendix C) requires the supplier to document water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection and the existing and projected future water demand during a 20-year projection. The Act requires that the projected supplies and demands be presented in 5-year increments for the 20-year projection.

If the water demand for the proposed project was **NOT** accounted for in the most recently adopted UWMP,

- The water supplier must prepare an assessment that includes a discussion of whether the total projected water supplies determined to be available for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the water supplier's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.
- A city or county, if not able to identify a public water system that may supply water for the project, must prepare an assessment that includes a discussion of whether the total projected water supplies determined to be available for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses. Water Code § 10910 subdivisions (b) and (c)(3) and (4)

Supplies from all sources, including wholesaler supplies, require documentation. This documentation includes identifying and quantifying water rights, contracts, and/or entitlements to the supply; associated capital outlay programs; federal, state and local permits for constructing infrastructure for conveying the supply; and any necessary regulatory approvals required for conveyance.

Section 5 - Code Citations

Step One: Documenting wholesale water supplies

Water Code section 10910

- (d)(1) The assessment required by this section shall include an identification of any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project, and a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts.*
- (2) An identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts held by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall be demonstrated by providing information related to all of the following:*
- (A) Written contracts or other proof of entitlement to an identified water supply.*
 - (B) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a water supply that has been adopted by the public water system.*
 - (C) Federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the water supply.*
 - (D) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver the water supply.*
- (e) If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall also include in its water assessment pursuant to subdivision (c), an identification of the other public water systems or water service contract holders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has identified as a source of water supply within its water assessments.*

Section 5

Step One: Documenting wholesale water supplies

This section describes the documentation necessary for wholesale water supplies in **SB 610** water assessments.

Many retail water suppliers in California receive supplies from one or more water wholesalers. Under **SB 610**, retail water suppliers are responsible for providing the water assessment to the local agencies. In most cases, the retail water supplier will have better information on the supply availability and system constraints for a particular development project.

Under the requirements of Water Code § 10910 (d), retail water suppliers must document wholesale supplies by:

- 1) Describing the quantities of water received from each wholesaler in prior years.
- 2) Identifying any existing entitlements, water rights, and water service contracts held by the retail water supplier for the wholesale supply.
- 3) Providing written contracts or other proof of entitlements, water rights and service contracts for the wholesaler's supplies; copies of relevant capital outlay programs; federal, state and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with delivering the wholesale supplies, if any, and; regulatory approvals required in order to convey or deliver the wholesale supply.

If the retail water supplier has not received water supplies from the wholesaler in prior years, then Water Code § 10910 (e), Section 5, Step 2, page 16, may apply.

The retail water supplier should coordinate with the wholesaler in assembling the information necessary to meet the provisions for documenting wholesale supplies. Wholesalers may take varying roles in assisting retail agencies. One possible role is for the wholesaler to fully document its own supplies and demands for the wholesale supplies relied upon in the assessment. In some cases the wholesale supplier's most recent UWMP and related documents may provide valuable information in assembling the information required for the water assessment. Whatever the level of assistance, information provided by a wholesaler will only form one part of the retail water supplier's overall supply assessment.

In situations where one wholesaler sells water to another wholesaler, (sometimes referred to as a "sub-wholesaler"), the retail water supplier should coordinate gathering the necessary information on its wholesale supply with the sub-wholesaler. This may include gathering documentation from both wholesalers' Urban Water Management Plans and/or supplemental reports.

Documentation for groundwater supply is discussed below, see Section 5, Step 2, page 18.

Section 5 - Code Citations

Step Two: Documenting supply

See previous Code citations page

Section 5

Step Two: Documenting supply

Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available to the water supplier in 5-year increments for the 20-year projection. For each identified supply detail the quantity available and whether it is a:

- (1) water supply entitlement
- (2) water right
- (3) water service contract

If any of the listed water sources have never have been used by the water supplier, demonstrate that the source is available by identifying other water suppliers or contract holders that receive and have rights, entitlements, or contracts to the same source. In addition, provide detailed information relating to the following:

- (a) written contracts or other proof of entitlement to the source
- (b) capital outlay/financing program for delivery adopted by the water supplier
- (c) federal/state/local permits for delivery infrastructure
- (d) regulatory approvals required to convey or deliver water

Sample Table 1 is an example of how supply source information might be summarized. It will be important to provide a detailed description of each source.

Table 1 Annual amount under each right, entitlement, and/or contract

Supply	AFY	Entitlement	Right	Contract	Ever used
Local Surface	9,300	X			Yes
Wholesaler 1	No limit			X	Yes
Wholesaler 2	4,900			X	No
Groundwater	2,300		X		Yes

Sample Table 2 is an example of how an assessment might summarize the past, current and projected deliveries from each supply source. It is important to develop realistic delivery projections. The entitlement, right or contract amount might overstate or understate the quantity of water that can actually be delivered during normal years. For instance, a contract may be for 5,000 acre feet per year but an additional 2,000 acre feet per year may be available until 2015 due to other contractors not needing full deliveries until that time.

Table 2 Quantify water received in normal year – actual and projected (not maximum possible)

Water Supply Sources	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Wholesaler (identify)									
Wholesaler (identify)									
Groundwater									
Local surface water									
Transfers									
Exchanges (in or out)									
Reclaimed Water									
Other (identify)									
Total									

Section 5 - Code citations
Step Two: Documenting supply
If groundwater is a source

Water Code section 10910

(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water assessment:

- (1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.*
- (2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which 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 public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.*
- (3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.*
- (4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.*
- (5) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project. A water assessment shall not be required to include the information required by this paragraph if the public water system determines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and projected water demand associated with the project was addressed in the description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.*

Section 5

Step Two: Documenting Supply If groundwater is a source

If the water sources that will serve the project include groundwater, specific groundwater information must be included in the assessment. Amendments to the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code § 10631 effective January 1, 2002) specify the data necessary to document available groundwater supplies. Water Code § 10631 and Water Code § 10910, effective January 1, 2002, require similar information, Water Code § 10910 limits the groundwater discussion to the basin or basins that will serve the proposed project. Groundwater information provided in response to Water Code § 10631 will generally also meet the groundwater requirements contained in Water Code § 10910 if the same basin(s) is (are) addressed. Water Code § 10631 adds a further requirement: “A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier.” In addition, a parallel reference to the “sufficiency analysis” is also found in Water Code § 10910(f)(5): “An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin...to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project.” It is recognized that many suppliers updated their UWMPs before January 1, 2002. Therefore, the plans may not include the groundwater information needed for the assessment. Suppliers can update the UWMP to include the groundwater information, or prepare a separate groundwater assessment for the water supply assessment that could also be a basis for a subsequent update to the UWMP.

Groundwater details (for the basin or basins which will provide water for the proposed project) required to be included in the UWMP include:

- (a) Specify if a groundwater management plan or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for the basin has been adopted and how it affects the water supplier’s use of the basin.
- (b) The description of the groundwater basin may be excerpted from the groundwater management plan, from DWR Bulletin 118, California’s Ground Water, or from some other document that has been published and that discusses the basin boundaries, type of rock that constitutes the aquifer, variability of the aquifer material, and total groundwater in storage (average specific yield times the volume of the aquifer).
- (c) In an adjudicated basin the amount of water the urban supplier has the legal right to pump should be enumerated in the court decision - attach a copy of the order or decree.
- (d) The Department of Water Resources has projected estimates of overdraft, or “water shortage,” based on projected amounts of water supply and demand (basin management), at the hydrologic region level in Bulletin 160, California Water Plan Update. Estimates at the basin or subbasin level will be projected for some basins in Bulletin 118. If the basin has not been evaluated by DWR, data that indicate groundwater level trends over a period of time should be collected and evaluated.
- (e) If the evaluation indicates an overdraft due to existing groundwater extraction, or projected increases in groundwater extraction, describe actions and/or program designed to mitigate such impacts.
- (f) If water supplier wells are plotted on a map, or are available from a geographic information system, the amount of water extracted by the water supplier for the past five years can be obtained from the Department of Health Services, Office of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. A useful DHS website is:
<http://www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/ps/ddwem/dwsap/DWSAPindex.htm>
- (g) Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the water supplier for the past five years. Include information on proposed pumping locations and quantities. . The description and analysis is to be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records from DWR, and from other sources.
- (h) Analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the water supplier.

SB 610 (Water Code § 10910(f)(5)) requires the water supplier to make a determination of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin to be used to supply the proposed project. If a determination that includes the proposed project was included in the Urban Water Management Plan, and that information is included in the assessment, no further data is required.

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Two: Documenting supply

If the assessment relies on water supplies never before used

Water Code section 10910

(e) If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), shall also include in its water assessment pursuant to subdivision (c), an identification of the other public water systems or water service contract holders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has identified as a source of water supply within its water assessments.

Section 5

Step Two: Documenting supply

If the assessment relies on water supplies never before used

If a water supplier, city or county identified existing water supply entitlements, rights, or contracts under which no water has been received in prior years, as a source of water supply for the proposed project in its assessment, it will need to identify other public water systems or water service contractors that receive a water supply, have existing entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts to the same source of water.

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Three: Documenting project demand (Project Demand Analysis)

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*
- (3) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*

Water Code section 10631 (Urban Water Management Plan Requirements)

- (a) *Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other 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.*
- (e) (1) *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, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:*
- (A) *Single-family residential.*
 - (B) *Multifamily.*
 - (C) *Commercial.*
 - (D) *Industrial.*
 - (E) *Institutional and governmental.*
 - (F) *Landscape.*
 - (G) *Sales to other agencies.*
 - (H) *Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.*
 - (I) *Agricultural.*
- (2) *The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).*

Section 5

Step Three: Documenting project demand (Project Demand Analysis)

SB 610 requires that an assessment document the water demand for existing uses, planned future uses and the proposed development.

Note:

If the proposed development was included as part of the projected water demand of the current Urban Water Management Plan, the water demand for the proposed development does not need to be separately analyzed as long as water demand for the purpose of the project has remained substantially the same.

The law (Water Code § 10910(c)(2)) states that if the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the water supplier may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the assessment. The Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code § 10631) clearly specifies the data necessary to document the existing and projected future water demand during a -twenty year projection. The code requires that the projected demands be presented in five-year increments for the twenty year projection.

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Three: Documenting project demand (Project Demand Analysis)

Definitions

None

Section 5

Step Three: Documenting project demand (Project Demand Analysis)

Definitions

The following definitions of existing uses, planned future uses, proposed project use and agricultural and industrial uses are provided for your consideration only. Both **SB 610** and **SB 221** emphasize local control and decision-making and the information provided in this guidebook is not intended to infringe upon the planning discretion of the water supplier or lead agency.

Existing uses – demand related to current customers, and system uses/losses, during normal years (uses during single dry and multiple dry years will be discussed in Section 5, Step 4). Usually this projection will take account of historic use (during non-dry) years as well as any recent changes in demand characteristics, i.e., changes in per capita use, percentage of use by customer type, demographic variability, etc.).

Planned future uses – the lead agency, as the land-use agency, has information on planned development. Regular communication between the water supplier and lead agency will be essential to ensuring an accurate determination of sufficiency of water supply for future demand.

Planned future uses may include:

- projects that are expected to be completed during the same time frame as the proposed project. These include all new demands ranging from an individual single-family home to large-scale developments.
- proposed developments that have a reserved (or entitlement to) future water supply and are considered to be moving towards construction. Proposed projects that are included in a general or specific plan need not be included if the lead agency determines that they are not likely to begin construction during the period under consideration.
- projects which are not subject to local planning regulation – for example, US military installations, University of California, etc.

Neither **SB 610**, nor **SB 221** defines planned future uses. However, it would be a reasonable interpretation that planned future uses are those that would be undertaken within the same time frame as the project under consideration. Each preparer of an assessment will determine what planned future uses it will include in the demand calculation to ensure that it is not identifying the same increment of water for more than one future use.

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Three: Documenting project demand (Project Demand Analysis)

Detailing existing and planned future uses

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*
- (3) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*

Water Code section 10631

- (a) *Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other 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.*
- (e) (1) *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, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:*
- (A) *Single-family residential.*
 - (B) *Multifamily.*
 - (C) *Commercial.*
 - (D) *Industrial.*
 - (E) *Institutional and governmental.*
 - (F) *Landscape.*
 - (G) *Sales to other agencies.*
 - (H) *Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.*
 - (I) *Agricultural.*
- (2) *The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).*

Section 5

Step Three: Documenting project demand (Project Demand Analysis)

Detailing existing and planned future uses

A variety of demographic factors may affect water use. The Urban Water Management Planning Act lists several demographic factors to be detailed including current and projected population, climate, density, and the mix of customer types. The assessment may detail water use per identified water use sector as reported in the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The sectors are single-family residential, multifamily, commercial, industrial, institutional and governmental, landscape, sales to other agencies, agricultural and other (saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, etc.). Showing the past, current and projected water use by sector is an effective way to show growth patterns. This allows a water supplier to more accurately predict future demand.

The following tables are provided as an example of how to present this type of data. These tables allow the required five-year increments for the 20-year projection to be clearly presented.

Population projections

Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Population					

Climate data

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
avg precip													
avg temp													
ETO													

Water-use Sectors – use in acre-feet* per year, actual and projected

Customer type	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single Family							
Multifamily							
Commercial							
Industrial							
Institutional / gov.							
Landscape Irrigation							
Wholesale							
Agricultural							
Other (specify)							
TOTAL							

*1 AF = 325,851 gallons/year (often demand in new projects is figured in gallons).

Tables with **bold** column headings represent information required by SB 610.

Water-use Sectors – number of connections, actual and projected (Not required by SB 610)

Customer type	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single Family							
Multifamily							
Commercial							
Industrial							
Institutional / gov.							
Landscape Irrigation							
Wholesale							
Agricultural							
Other (specify)							
TOTAL							

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Four: Documenting dry year(s) supply

Water Code section 10910

(c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*

If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

Section 5
Step Four: Documenting dry year(s) supply

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Four: Documenting dry year(s) supply

Documenting dry year(s) supply for water suppliers with multiple sources

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*

If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

Water Code section 10631 (Urban Water Management Plan requirements)

- (c) *Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:*

- (1) An average water year.*
- (2) A single dry water year.*
- (3) Multiple dry water years.*

For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

Note: Water Code section 10632 requires that the Urban Water Management Plan include a water shortage contingency analysis.

Water Code section 10632 (Urban Water Management Plan requirements)

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier: (a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage. (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster. (d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning. (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply. (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable. (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments. (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance. (i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

Section 5

Step Four: Documenting dry(s) year supply

Documenting dry year(s) supply for water suppliers with multiple sources

Single dry and multiple dry years are usually based on historic records from the watersheds that determine the water conditions to a particular supply. The information is often presented as a probability of exceedance or probability of occurrence, as discussed in the example below. Many water suppliers have multiple sources. One way to show how the total supply would be affected is to document how each individual supply will be affected by single dry and multiple dry years.

Example

Probability based estimates for Drake Reservoir supplies have been estimated in a similar manner as those for wholesaler supplies. The Drake Reservoir estimates are based on historical District supplies and the County's Big River Model. This model uses hydrologic data for the period of 1917 through 1993 to estimate reservoir water levels and system yields to the Drake Reservoir member agencies. Based on a review of this data, the District can expect to receive a supply of 9,321 acre feet per year during wet and normal years. During dry years (10 percent probability of occurrence) the Drake Reservoir supply is estimated to be 9,200 acre feet per year. During critical dry years (3 percent probability of occurrence) Drake Reservoir supplies are estimated to be 7,000 acre feet per year. The combined effects of Wholesaler and Drake Reservoir cutbacks on District water supplies are summarized below.

Percent Likelihood	Wet Year 30%	Normal Year 60%	Dry Year 10%	Critical Drought Year 3%
Demand (AFY)	15,000	16,000	17,000	17,000
Supply				
Groundwater	1,500	2,100	3,100	2,300
Drake Reservoir	9,421	9,421	9,200	7,000
West Water Project	<u>4,500</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,700</u>
Total	15,421	16,021	14,800	11,000

Projected supply (AF) available by source for single-dry and multiple-dry years

Source	Normal	Single Dry	Multiple - 2	Multiple - 3	Multiple - 4
Local Surface	9,300				
Wholesaler 1	NA				
Wholesaler 2	4,900				
Groundwater	1,100	2,300	2,300		
TOTAL					

Section 5 - Code citations

Step Five: Documenting dry year(s) demand

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*

If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

Water Code section 10631 (Urban Water Management Plan requirements)

- (c) *Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:*
- (1) An average water year.*
 - (2) A single dry water year.*
 - (3) Multiple dry water years.*

For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

Note: Water Code section 10632 requires that the Urban Water Management Plan include a water shortage contingency analysis.

Water Code section 10632 (Urban Water Management Plan requirements)

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier: (a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage. (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster. (d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning. (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply. (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable. (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments. (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance. (i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

Section 5

Step Five: Documenting dry year(s) demand

Water use patterns change during dry years. Document expected changes to water demand by sector.

Water-use Sectors – use in acre-feet per year, projected

Customer type	Normal	Single dry	Multiple - 2	Multiple - 3
Single Family				
Multifamily				
Commercial				
Industrial				
Institutional / gov.				
Landscape Irrigation				
Wholesale				
Agricultural				
Other (specify)				
TOTAL				

Section 6 - Code citations

Is the projected water supply sufficient or insufficient for the proposed project?

Water Code section 10910

- (c) (2) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).*
- (3) *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*

Section 6 Is the projected water supply sufficient or insufficient for the proposed project?

Compare current and projected supply and demand for normal, single dry and multiple dry years. Water suppliers may want to make this comparison with and without the proposed project demand so that the impact of the project is clearly articulated. The tables provide examples of format.

Comparison of current supply and demand for normal, single dry and multiple dry years

Current Supply & Demand	Normal	Single dry	Multiple 2	Multiple 3	Multiple 4
Supply total					
Demand total					
Demand total (including proposed project)					
Difference					
Difference (including proposed project)					

Comparison of 20 year projection of supply and demand for normal, single dry and multiple dry years

2025 Supply & Demand	Normal	Single dry	Multiple 2	Multiple 3	Multiple 4
Supply total					
Demand total					
Demand total (including proposed project)					
Difference					
Difference (including proposed project)					

Water Supply and Demand Comparison table presents a comparison of the District's potable and raw water supplies and demands.

Normal Year by source – current and projected water supply and demand comparison (acre feet per year)

Water Demands	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Potable Water	13,040	13,680	14,310	14,930	15,540
Raw Water	810	810	810	810	810
Reclaimed Reduction	0	0	-100	-200	-280
Total	13,850	14,490	15,020	15,540	16,070
Total (including proposed project)					
Water Supply					
Drake Reservoir	9,421	9,421	9,421	9,421	9,421
West Water Project	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Wells	0	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Total	13,921	16,221	16,221	16,221	16,221
Surplus or (Deficiency)	71	1,731	1,201	681	151
Surplus or (Deficiency) (including proposed project)					

Section 7 - Code citations If the projected supply is determined to be insufficient

Water Code section 10910

(g) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the governing body of each public water system shall submit the assessment to the city or county not later than 90 days from the date on which the request was received. The governing body of each public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this act pursuant to subdivision (b), shall approve the assessment prepared pursuant to this section at a regular or special meeting.

Water Code section 10911

(a) If, as a result of its assessment, the public water system concludes that its water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the public water system shall provide to the city or county its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. If the city or county, if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), concludes as a result of its assessment, that water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the city or county shall include in its water assessment its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies. Those plans may include, but are not limited to, information concerning all of the following:

- (1) The estimated total costs, and the proposed method of financing the costs, associated with acquiring the additional water supplies.*
- (2) All federal, state, and local permits, approvals, or entitlements that are anticipated to be required in order to acquire and develop the additional water supplies.*
- (3) Based on the considerations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2), the estimated timeframes within which the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), expects to be able to acquire additional water supplies.*

Section 7 If the projected supply is determined to be insufficient

7-1 Does the assessment conclude that supply is “sufficient”? Yes No

If yes, water supplier governing body must approve assessment and deliver to lead agency
Water Code § 10910(g)(1) – go to Section 8, page 38

The governing body of the water supplier must approve the assessment at a regular or special meeting and deliver the assessment to the requesting lead agency within 90 days of request.

If no, water supplier must include in its assessment its plan to acquire additional water supplies, and the water supplier governing body must approve the assessment and deliver it to the lead agency within 90 days of the request. Water Code § 10911(a)

continue

The water supplier must provide the lead agency “its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.” Plans may include (1) estimated total costs; (2) federal/state/local permits anticipated to be required; and (3) estimated timeframes to acquire additional supplies.

Note: Water Code § 10911(a) dealing with a water supplier’s plans to acquire additional supplies, calls for planning information which is similar to the information which must be provided in the assessment for existing supplies. (See Water Code § 10910(d)(2).) However, actions for acquiring new supplies, which are reflected in such plans, may or may not have progressed to the point of detailed planning or to the point at which compliance with CEQA would be required. The water supplier should indicate the status or stage of development of the actions identified in the plans it provides. Identification of a potential future action in such plans does not by itself indicate that a decision to approve, or to proceed with, the action has been made. If projected supplies are included in the water supply assessment and will be relied upon for a subdivision which will be subject to the provisions of **SB 221**, those projected supplies must also meet the requirements of Gov. Code § 6647.7(d). See discussion at Section 13, Step 1, page 55.

Lead agency, go to Section 8, page 38

Water supplier, Stop – SB 610 responsibilities are complete

Example of “Plans for Acquiring Additional Water Supplies”

Gravel Creek Groundwater Storage Project

SOURCE OF SUPPLY

The Gravel Creek Groundwater Storage Project (Gravel Creek Project) is planned to supply up to 500 acre-feet annually during normal and up to 1,500 acre-feet dry year conditions. During wet and/or surplus years, Bayside would replenish the groundwater with Drake Reservoir spill water and, if necessary, water purchases from outside the County.

EXPECTED SUPPLY CAPABILITY

It is estimated that the Gravel Creek aquifer can hold up to 20,000 acre-feet of additional water. This water could be extracted during normal and dry year conditions at a rate between 500 and 1,500 acre-feet per year.

**Section 7 - Code citations
(continued)**

If the projected supply is determined to be insufficient

See previous Code citations page

Section 7 If the projected supply is determined to be insufficient (continued)

RATIONALE FOR EXPECTED SUPPLY

As a part of the Bayside supply strategy, the Gravel Creek Project could be used to meet normal year demands and to provide a dry-year buffer to meet demands when other supplies are reduced.

Program Facilities: The Gravel Creek Project would consist of four new injection wells and six new production wells.

Historical Record: Bayside's Board of Directors implemented the Gravel Creek Project in April 1999.

Written Contracts or Other Proof: The Gravel Creek Project has been implemented as a component of Bayside's Supply Reliability Plan. The following Actions have occurred:

- 1998 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Bayside and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). This MOU describes the agreement by USBR to provide Bayside with up to 2,000 acre-feet annually of surplus spill water from Drake Reservoir
- April 1999 Board of Directors Adoption of the CEQA Document (Mitigated Negative Declaration) for the Gravel Creek Project at their regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting
- June 2000 Board of Directors approved the Gravel Creek Project and appropriated an additional \$1.35 million for land acquisition, design, water quality monitoring, additional aquifer testing and other tasks. The Board authorized storage of up to 20,000 acre-feet of water, to begin in 2002

Financing: The capital cost of the Gravel Creek Project is estimated to be \$2.7 million. This budget is included in Bayside's ten-year capital budget and would be financed through a combination of bonds and water sales revenue.

Federal, State and Local Permits for Construction: Bayside has applied for the appropriate federal, state and local permits for construction and operation of the project. For example, Bayside is currently conducting long-term water quality baseline monitoring in support of a possible Source Water Permit application from the Department of Health Services. One injection and one production well were completed in accordance with New Albion County permitting procedures. These are examples of permits that might be needed, but for each project a determination needs to be made as to what permits are required for the particular proposal.

Section 8 - Code citations Final SB 610 assessment actions by lead agency

Water Code section 10911

(b) The city or county shall include the water assessment provided pursuant to Section 10910, and any information provided pursuant to subdivision (a), in any environmental document prepared for the project pursuant to Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The city or county may include in any environmental document an evaluation of any information included in that environmental document provided pursuant to subdivision (b). The city or county shall determine, based on the entire record, whether projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. If the city or county determines that water supplies will not be sufficient, the city or county shall include that determination in its findings for the project.

Section 8 Final SB 610 assessment actions by lead agency

The lead agency shall review the water supplier assessment of supply and must decide whether additional water supply information is needed for its consideration of the proposed project.

The lead agency must include the water supply assessment in the Negative Declaration or Draft Environmental Impact Report (environmental document) prepared for the project pursuant to Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code. The lead agency may include in the environmental documentation the lead agency's evaluation of the assessment, additional supply information and any related documents.

If the lead agency decides that the water supply is insufficient, or the assessment from the water supplier concludes that the water supply for the proposed project is insufficient, the lead agency may still approve the project but it must include that determination, based on the entire record, in the findings for the project. It must include substantial evidence in the record to support its approval of the project.

The lead agency "shall determine, based on the entire record, whether projected water supplies will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses." The lead agency will approve or disapprove a project based on a number factors, including but not limited to the water supply assessment.

Section 9 - Code citations Does SB 221 apply to this subdivision?

Government Code section 65867.5

(a) A development agreement is a legislative act that shall be approved by ordinance and is subject to referendum.

(b) A development agreement shall not be approved unless the legislative body finds that the provisions of the agreement are consistent with the general plan and any applicable specific plan.

(c) A development agreement that includes a subdivision, as defined in Section 66473.7, shall not be approved unless the agreement provides that any tentative map prepared for the subdivision will comply with the provisions of Section 66473.7.

Government Code section 66473.7

(a) For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Subdivision" means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units, except that for a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, "subdivision" means any proposed residential development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.*

Government Code section 66473.7.

(i) This Section shall not apply to any residential project proposed for a site that is within an urbanized area and has been previously developed for urban uses, or where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site are, or previously have been, developed for urban uses, or housing projects that are exclusively for very low and low-income households.

Section 9 Does SB 221 apply to this subdivision?

Agency Action

Agency receives a project application for a residential development

Is the project subject to SB 221?

9-1 Is there a development agreement for the project that includes a “subdivision” as defined in Government Code § 66473.7 (a)(1) Yes No

If yes, the development agreement shall not be approved unless the agreement provides that any tentative map prepared for the subdivision will comply with the provisions of Government Code § 66473.7, **continue**

If no, **continue**

9-2 Does the project include a “subdivision” as defined by Government Code § 66473.7(a)(1)? Yes No

If no, **stop** - SB 221 does not apply.

If yes, **continue**

Note: Government Code § 66473.7(a)(3), **SB 221** defines “public water system” as the water supplier that is, **or may become as a result of servicing the subdivision included in the tentative map**, a public water system as defined in Water Code section 10912. A water utility with fewer than 3,000 service connections currently would become a “public water system” if the number of service connections associated with the new subdivision would increase the number of service connections served by the water utility to more than 3,000.

Note: Government Code § 66473.7(a) provides that a “subdivision” consisting of 500 or more dwelling units is subject to **SB 221**, except that for a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, Government Code § 66473.7(a) provides a “sliding scale” for determining the number of dwelling units below 500 that would constitute a “subdivision,” subject to **SB 221**. Because Government Code § 66473.7(a) provides that a “subdivision” for a public water system with fewer than 5,000 service connections is a proposed development that would increase the number of service connections for a public water system by 10% or more, a “subdivision” could be as few as 300 dwelling units. For example a water utility that has 3,000 service connections would experience an increase in the number of service connections by 10% if it were required to serve a proposed residential development of 300 units, thus making the 300-unit development a “subdivision” under **SB 221**. Similarly, for water utilities that have more than 3,000 service connections, but fewer than 5,000 service connections, the “10% test” in Government Code § 66473.7(a) would apply in determining whether a proposed development is a “subdivision” under **SB 221**.

The agency adopting or approving subdivision’s tentative tract map shall condition such approval/ adoption upon “a requirement that a sufficient water supply shall be available.” Government Code. § 66473.7(b)(1)

Section 10 - Code citations Is the subdivision exempt from SB 221?

Government Code section 66473.7

(i) This Section shall not apply to any residential project proposed for a site that is within an urbanized area and has been previously developed for urban uses, or where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site are, or previously have been, developed for urban uses, or housing projects that are exclusively for very low and low-income households.

Section 10 Is the subdivision exempt from SB 221?

Agency Action

10-1 Is the project in an urbanized area or exclusively for low-income households? Yes No

If no, carefully review the text of subsection (i) and consult with the local land use planning agency. Government Code. § 66473.7(i)

If no, go to Section 11, page 44

If yes, substantiate, continue

10-2 Is the residential project exempt from **SB 221** because it is within an urbanized area and has been previously developed for urban uses? Government Code. § 66473.7(i) Yes No

or

10-3 Is the project proposed for a site where the immediate contiguous properties surrounding the residential project site are, or previously have been, developed for urban uses? Government Code. § 66473.7(i) Yes No

SB 221 emphasizes local decision-making regarding these two definitions.

Urbanized area and urban uses

1. The determination as to whether a project would qualify for the exemption will depend on how the agency defines “urbanized area” and “urban uses.” Water suppliers should contact their local agency to determine how the terms “urbanized area” and “urban uses” are defined within the local community.

Very low and low-income households

2. Local governments define very low and low-income households in their general plan, specifically in the locally adopted Housing Element. The definition of very low and low income households is usually based on definitions established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and California Health and Safety Code § 50079.5, §50105, and §50093. Please see the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) website for more details (<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/>). If the entire project falls under the categories as defined by HUD and HCD, then the proposed subdivision is exempt from **SB 221**. (Public Resources Code § 71080.14(b); See also Public Resources Code § 21080.10(c)(3) and § 21080.7(b)(2).)

If yes, document that the exemption criteria are met and **stop** - no further action required by **SB 221**

If no, the agency shall not approve any final map prepared for the subdivision until the agency governing body has received a written verification that satisfies the condition regarding a sufficient water supply that was placed on the tentative map.

Continue

To complete a **SB 221** verification **continue to Section 11, page 44**

Section 11 - Code citations Who will prepare the SB 221 verification of sufficient water supply?

Government Code section 66473.7

(a) (3) “Public water system” means the water supplier that is, or may become as a result of servicing the subdivision included in a tentative map pursuant to subdivision (b), a public water system, as defined in Section 10912 of the Water Code, that may supply water for a subdivision.

Water Code section 10912

(c) “Public water system” means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3,000 or more service connections. A public water system includes all of the following: (1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility under control of the operator of the system which is used primarily in connection with the system. (2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility not under the control of the operator that is used primarily in connection with the system. (3) Any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

Government Code section 66455.3.

Not later than five days after a city or county has determined that a tentative map application for a proposed subdivision, as defined in Section 66473.7, is complete pursuant to Section 65943, the local agency shall send a copy of the application to any water supplier that is, or may become, a public water system, as defined in Section 10912 of the Water Code, that may supply water for the subdivision.

Government Code section 66473.7

- (b) (1) The legislative body of a city or county or the advisory agency, to the extent that it is authorized by local ordinance to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the tentative map, shall include as a condition in any tentative map that includes a subdivision a requirement that a sufficient water supply shall be available. Proof of the availability of a sufficient water supply shall be requested by the subdivision applicant or local agency, at the discretion of the local agency, and shall be based on written verification from the applicable public water system within 90 days of a request.*
- (2) If the public water system fails to deliver the written verification as required by this section, the local agency or any other interested party may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the public water system to comply.*
- (4) If the written verification is not provided by the public water system, notwithstanding the local agency or other interested party securing a writ of mandamus to compel compliance with this section, then the local agency may make a finding that sufficient water supplies are, or will be, available prior to completion of the subdivision that will satisfy the requirements of this section. This finding shall be made on the record and supported by substantial evidence.*
- (e) If there is no public water system, the local agency shall make a written finding of sufficient water supply based on the evidentiary requirements of subdivisions (c) and (d) and identify the mechanism for providing water to the subdivision.*

Section 11 Who will prepare the SB 221 verification of sufficient water supply?

Agency Action

11-1 Is there a water supplier that has or may have jurisdiction over the subdivision? Yes No

A water supplier that currently has fewer than 3,000 connections, but would have 3,000 or more connections as a result of providing water to the proposed project, is required to prepare a verification (Water Code § 10912(b), 10912(c)). Additionally, a water utility with fewer than 3,000 service connections may become a “public water system” as a result of supplying water to the proposed development (Government Code § 66473.7(a)(3)). For example, a water utility with 2,700 existing service connections would become a “public water system” if it were to serve a proposed development of 400 dwelling units, and an increase in the number of service connections by 400 would also represent a greater than 10% increase in service connections for the water utility, thus making the proposed development subject to an **SB 221** written verification by the water utility. Close attention will need to be paid to the number of existing service connections and the number of proposed service connections as a result of serving the proposed development, as well as the percentage increase in the number of service connections, in order to determine whether the water utility is a “public water system” and whether the proposed development is a “subdivision” under **SB 221**.

If yes, read the following section and go to Section 12, page 46

Not later than 5 days after receipt of a complete application for a proposed subdivision, the agency shall send a copy of the application to the water supplier or any water supplier that may become a “public water system” that may supply water for the subdivision. (Government Code § 66455.3). This notification does not constitute a request for verification but is meant to provide the water supplier with an early warning that a request for verification is imminent.

Starting on the day that the water supplier receives the request for verification from the lead agency or the project proponent, the water supplier has 90 days to provide the written verification to the agency. Government Code. § 66473.7(a)(3) The verification shall comply with **SB 221** requirements.

If the water supplier does not provide the verification to the agency within 90 days of the request, the agency may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the water supplier to prepare and provide verification. (Government Code § 66473(b)(4)). It is recommended that the water supplier and agency communicate regularly during the 90-day preparation period so that the agency can assist the water supplier in case of difficulty.

If the water supplier does not provide the verification within 90 days, the agency may complete a verification that meets the requirements of the law. Government Code § 66473(b)(4)

If no, agency must prepare SB 221 verification. Government Code § 66473(e) – go to Section 13, page 48

Note: If the agency prepares the written verification, even if there is an existing water supplier, whose service area includes the proposed subdivision, because this supplier is unable or fails to do so, the agency must comply with all of the requirements of **SB 221**.

Section 12 - Code citations Has a verification already been prepared for this subdivision?

Government Code section 66473.7

(c) The applicable public water system's written verification of its ability or inability to provide a sufficient water supply that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision as required by subdivision (b) shall be supported by substantial evidence. The substantial evidence may include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (1) The public water system's most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) of Division 6 of the Water Code.*
- (2) A water assessment that was completed pursuant to Part 2. 10 (commencing with Section 10910) of Division 6 of the Water Code.*
- (3) Other information relating to the sufficiency of the water supply that contains analytical information that is substantially similar to the assessment required by Section 10635 of the Water Code.*

Government Code § 66473.7(1): Nothing in this section shall preclude the legislative body of a city or county, or the advisory agency, at the request of the applicant from making the determinations required in this section earlier than required pursuant to subdivision (a). Note: The correct cross reference should be **subdivision (b) instead of subdivision (a)**

Section 12 Has a verification already been prepared for this subdivision?

The law does not preclude the preparation of a verification of sufficient water supply at an earlier point in time. Government Code § 66473.7(l) The verification document must be prepared prior to the adoption of the final subdivision map.

The verification can use data from the most recently adopted Urban Water Management Plan and/or an **SB 610** assessment if the water demand for the proposed project was accounted for in these documents.

12-1 Is there an urban water management plan (UWMP)? (Government Code § 66473.7)

Yes No

If yes, the written verification of a sufficient water supply may use the Urban Water Management Plan and provide more information where necessary. **Continue**

If no, the written verification must be based on other information which provides substantial evidence which provides substantial evidence supporting the conclusions in the verification.

SB 221 suggests that an Urban Water Management Plan (Gov. Code § 66473.7(c)) may be a good source of information for developing a verification. Therefore, it is recommended that each water supplier review its most recently adopted UWMP to determine if the supply and demand analysis will provide the substantial evidence to satisfy **SB 221**. The written verification must be supported by substantial evidence. That information can come from a variety of sources including an Urban Water Management Plan.

SB 221 also suggests that an **SB 610** assessment may be a good source of information for developing verification. The water supplier should determine if any recently prepared **SB 610** assessments relating to the specific subdivision contain supply and demand analyses that meet the substantial evidence required by **SB 221**.

Water supplier or agency, continue, go to Section 13, page 48

Section 13 - Code citations What information should be included in a verification?

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a) (2) *“Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:*
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)*
- (f) In making any findings or determinations under this section, a local agency, or designated advisory agency, may work in conjunction with the project applicant and the public water system to secure water supplies sufficient to satisfy the demands of the proposed subdivision. If the local agency secures water supplies pursuant to this subdivision, which supplies are acceptable to and approved by the governing body of the public water system as suitable for delivery to customers, it shall work in conjunction with the public water system to implement a plan to deliver that water supply to satisfy the long-term demands of the proposed subdivision.*

Section 13 What information should be included in a verification?

This section is written ‘as if’ the water supplier is preparing the verification. If an agency is preparing the verification, the same approach is used but the water supplies are those identified by the Agency as available to meet the subdivision’s water demands. (Examples will be provided of how Agency verification will differ from water supplier verification.)

Verification must demonstrate supply sufficiency by showing that water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years within a 20-year projection will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agriculture and industrial uses. All of the following must be considered:

- Historical records for at least 20 years;
- Urban Water Shortage Contingency Analysis prepared for Urban Water Management Plan,
- Supply reduction for “specific water use sector” per water supplier’s resolution, ordinance, or contract, and
- Amount of water expected from specified supply projects. (Government Code § 66473.7(a)(2)(A-D).)

Verification must be based upon “substantial evidence,” possibly including relevant portions of an Urban Water Management Plan or **SB 610** assessment. Government Code § 66473.7(c)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code § 10631 – see Appendix C) requires the supplier to document water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection and the existing and projected future water demand during a 20-year projection. The Act requires that the projected supplies and demands be presented in five-year increments for the 20-year projection.

If the water demand for the proposed subdivision was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan; the water supplier may incorporate information from the UWMP into the verification. (Government Code § 66473.3)

If the water demand for the proposed subdivision was accounted for in a **SB 610** assessment, the water supplier may incorporate information from the UWMP into the verification. (Government Code § 66473.3)

The next section contains sample tables and data to demonstrate one method to present the required data.

Supplies from all sources including wholesaler’s supplies, require documentation. This documentation includes identifying: water rights and/or contracts to the supply, associated capital outlay programs; federal, state and local permits for constructing infrastructure for conveying the supply, and; any necessary regulatory approvals required for conveyance.

Provisions for documenting groundwater are discussed below.

Continue, go to Section 13, Step 1, page 50

Section 13 - Code citations

Step One: Documenting supply

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a) (2) *“Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:*
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)*
- (d) When the written verification pursuant to subdivision (b) relies on projected water supplies that are not currently available to the public water system, to provide a sufficient water supply to the subdivision, the written verification as to those projected water supplies shall be based on all of the following elements, to the extent each is applicable:*
- (1) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified water supply that identify the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision.*
 - (2) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a sufficient water supply that has been adopted by the applicable governing body.*
 - (3) Securing of applicable federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with supplying a sufficient water supply.*
 - (4) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver a sufficient water supply to the subdivision.*

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply

Documentation of annual historical deliveries should be provided for the previous 20 years. It would be useful to document deliveries from each supply source. Projected deliveries by source can be provided on a yearly basis or, similar to the UWMP, for years ending in 0 and 5. Projected deliveries should not be based on contract amount, maximum diversions, maximum groundwater extractions or other theoretical quantities but on projected availability and demand balanced with source utilization criteria (i.e., limiting groundwater extractions during wet or normal years to provide additional supply during dry years). For instance, a contract may be for 5,000 acre feet per year but an additional 2,000 acre feet per year may be available until 2015, due to other contractors not needing full deliveries until that time. This supply could be provided by another source after that time, but it would be necessary to document it by providing:

- (1) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified water supply that identifies the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision.
- (2) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a sufficient water supply that has been adopted by the applicable governing body.
- (3) Securing of applicable federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with supplying a sufficient water supply.
- (4) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver a sufficient water supply to the subdivision.

When the water supplier is relying on a landowner's rights to extract groundwater, the water supplier will also need to show (1) that the landowner's land overlies the particular groundwater basin, and (2) the landowner's rights to extract groundwater have been, or will be, provided or made available to the water supplier so that it can rely on them to serve the particular subdivision. This will usually be a factor only in an adjudicated basin or in basins where groundwater management plans have been adopted.

Note that Government Code § 66473.7 (g) requires the verification to contain a description of reasonably foreseeable impacts of the proposed subdivision on the availability of water resources for agricultural and industrial uses within the public water system's service area that are not currently receiving water from the public water system but are utilizing the same sources of water. Agricultural and industrial businesses not using the public water supply may be using groundwater. However, it is important to note that this provision may have broader applicability than groundwater uses. For example, an agricultural user with riparian rights may be using the same surface water source as the water supplier. Each water supplier will need to evaluate the application of this provision given its own water supply situation. This provision requires the verification to review published records maintained by federal and state agencies and public records of local agencies to determine if the water use for the proposed subdivision will have negative impacts on agricultural and industrial users within the public water system's service area who are using the same source of water. To the extent that any reasonably foreseeable adverse impacts have previously been evaluated in a document prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) or the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91- 190) relevant to the proposed subdivision, the public water system may utilize that information in preparing the written verification.

Table 13a and 13b are examples of how verification might summarize the past, current and projected deliveries from each source. The text of the verification should specify whether any of the listed sources are projected sources not currently available.

Section 13 - Code citations
Step One: Documenting supply (continued)

See previous Code citations page

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply (continued)

Table 13a Actual supply received (acre feet per year)

Water Supply Sources	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Wholesaler (identify)					
Wholesaler (identify)					
Groundwater					
Local surface water					
Transfers					
Exchanges (in or out)					
Reclaimed Water					
Other (identify)					
Total					

Table 13b Projected deliveries to meet projected demand (not maximum possible)

Water Supply Sources	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Wholesaler (identify)					
Wholesaler (identify)					
Groundwater					
Local surface water					
Transfers					
Exchanges (in or out)					
Reclaimed Water					
Other (identify)					
Total					

Tables with bold column headings represent information required by SB 221.

If the water supplier has, or projects, future use of any of the listed supplies - conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, water transfers, CALFED sources, Colorado River tentative agreements, etc. – the verification should document those supplies as outlined in Government Code § 66473.7(d).

Section 13- Code citations
Step One: Documenting supply
If groundwater is a source

Government Code section 66473.7

(g) The written verification prepared under this section shall also include a description, to the extent that data is reasonably available based on published records maintained by federal and state agencies, and public records of local agencies, of the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the proposed subdivision on the availability of water resources for agricultural and industrial uses within the public water system's service area that are not currently receiving water from the public water system but are utilizing the same sources of water. To the extent that those reasonably foreseeable impacts have previously been evaluated in a document prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) or the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91- 190) for the proposed subdivision, the public water system may utilize that information in preparing the written verification.

(h) Where a water supply for a proposed subdivision includes groundwater, the public water system serving the proposed subdivision shall evaluate, based on substantial evidence, the extent to which it or the landowner has the right to extract the additional groundwater needed to supply the proposed subdivision. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to modify state law with regard to groundwater rights.

Water Code section 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). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

- (1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.*
- (2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which 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 basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

- (3) 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.*
- (4) 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.*

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply If groundwater is a source

When a water supply for a proposed subdivision includes groundwater, the water supplier is required to evaluate, based on substantial evidence, the extent to which it or the landowner has the right to extract the additional groundwater needed to supply the proposed subdivision. When the water supplier is relying on a landowner's rights to extract groundwater, the water supplier will need to show that (1) the landowner has a right to extract the groundwater, and (2) it will be available to the supplier to serve the subdivision.

Note that Government Code § 66473.7 (g) requires the verification to contain a description of reasonably foreseeable impacts of the proposed subdivision on the availability of water resources for agricultural and industrial uses within the public water system's service area that are not currently receiving water from the public water system but are utilizing the same sources of water. Agricultural and industrial businesses not using the public water supply may be using groundwater. However, it is important to note that this provision may have broader applicability than groundwater uses. For example, an agricultural user with riparian rights may be using the same surface water source as the water supplier. Each water supplier will need to evaluate the application of this provision given its own water supply situation. This provision requires the verification to review published records maintained by federal and state agencies and public records of local agencies to determine if the water use for the proposed subdivision will have negative impacts on agricultural and industrial users within the public water system's service area who are using the same source of water. To the extent that any reasonably foreseeable adverse impacts have previously been evaluated in a document prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) or the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91- 190) relevant to the proposed subdivision, the public water system may utilize that information in preparing the written verification.

The verification must include a determination of the water supplier's ability to provide a sufficient water supply for the proposed subdivision and this can be based on substantial evidence from an UWMP, an **SB 610** assessment (Water Code § 10910), or other substantially similar evidence that would be provided to meet the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code § 10631-10635). Thus, if the water sources that will serve the project include groundwater, specific groundwater information must be included in the verification.

As amended in 2001 by the enactment of **SB 610**, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code § 10631) specifies the data generally necessary to document available groundwater supplies for proposed subdivisions subject to **SB 221** Government Code § 66473.7(h) limits the groundwater evaluation to the basin or basins that will serve the proposed subdivision. Information contained in the UWMP regarding groundwater may be useful to comply with this evaluation requirement. (See discussion at page 19)

Groundwater details required to be included in any UWMP adopted after January 1, 2002 include:

- a) Specify if a groundwater management plan or other specific authorization for groundwater management for the basin has been adopted and how it affects the water supplier's use of the basin.
- b) The description of the groundwater basin may be excerpted from the groundwater management plan, from DWR Bulletin 118, California's Ground Water, or from some other document that has been published and that discusses the basin boundaries, type of rock that constitutes the aquifer, variability of the aquifer material, and total groundwater in storage (average specific yield times the volume of the aquifer).
- c) In an adjudicated basin the amount of water the urban supplier has the legal right to pump should be enumerated in the court decision - attach a copy of the order or decree.
- d) The Department of Water Resources has projected estimates of overdraft, or "water shortage," based on projected amounts of water supply and demand (basin management), at the hydrologic region level in Bulletin 160, California Water Plan Update. Estimates at the basin or sub-basin level will be projected for some basins in Bulletin 118. If the basin has not been evaluated by DWR, data that indicate groundwater level trends over a period of time should be collected and evaluated.

Section 13 - Code citations

Step One: Documenting supply

If groundwater is a source (continued)

Water Code section 10631

(h) Where a water supply for a proposed subdivision includes groundwater, the public water system serving the proposed subdivision shall evaluate, based on substantial evidence, the extent to which it or the landowner has the right to extract the additional groundwater needed to supply the proposed subdivision. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to modify state law with regard to groundwater rights.

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply

If groundwater is a source (continued)

- e) If the evaluation indicates an overdraft due to existing groundwater extraction, or projected increases in groundwater extraction, describe actions and/or program designed to mitigate such impacts.
- f) If water supplier wells are plotted on a map, or are available from a geographic information system, the amount of water extracted by the water supplier for the past five years can be obtained from the Department of Health Services, Office of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. A useful DHS website is: <http://www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/ps/ddwem/dwsap/DWSAPindex.htm>
- g) Description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the water supplier for the past five years. Include information on proposed pumping locations and quantities. The description and analysis is to be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records from DWR, and from other sources.
- h) Description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the water supplier.

Below is a hypothetical example of how this could be addressed:

Project Description

The Gravel Creek Project includes an office park and a 650 dwelling unit residential development. Estimated use of groundwater to serve the proposed subdivision will be 500 acre-feet per year. The project proponent has identified the American Water District as the water supplier for the proposed subdivision.

Condition of Basin

The proposed subdivision immediately overlies a groundwater basin that is part of an active conjunctive use program by the American water District. The basin is not currently adjudicated. Historical use of the basin has left it 20 feet below its historical average. The average water level has continued to fall over the past 5 years. Extractions from this basin have exceeded safe yield on average over the past 20 years. A basin management plan was established in 2000. The basin management plan describes several programs to reverse the historic overuse of the groundwater basin including voluntary reporting of use by agriculture and industry and an ongoing conjunctive use program implemented by the American Water District.

The attached Urban Water Management Plan by the American Water District provides current and past pumping rates and volumes for all well fields managed by the District, as well as information concerning the importation of surface water supplies as part of the conjunctive use program.

Overlying property owners and current appropriative rights holders are already using water equal to the safe yield of the basin. Any new development, to secure and demonstrate a right as an appropriator, would be required to secure an imported water supply. The imported water supply could then be banked in the basin and be used by the new development.

Proposed Water Supply

Estimated use of groundwater to serve the proposed subdivision will be 500 acre-feet per year. Expansion of existing Well Field A or establishment of a new well field is under evaluation within the Project EIR. The American Water District will be utilizing its existing water service contract to import an additional 700 acre-feet per year of surface water, which will be banked in the groundwater basin as part of the District's ongoing conjunctive use program.

Section 13 - Code citations

Step One: Documenting supply

If groundwater is a source (continued)

See previous Code citations page

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply

If groundwater is a source (continued)

Evaluation of water right condition

The American Water District has been using the groundwater basin as a source of water supply to serve its existing customers, and intends to store an additional 700 acre-feet per year of surface water in the groundwater basin as part of its ongoing conjunctive use program. The proposed water demand for the subdivision would be 500 acre-feet of year, resulting in extractions from the groundwater basin, which would result in a net benefit to the groundwater basin of approximately 200 acre-feet per year. The American Water District would appear to have sufficient right to extract the necessary 500 acre-feet per year of water to serve the proposed subdivision, based on the parameters of the existing basin management program, the nature of the existing conjunctive use program implemented by American Water District, and the proposed importation of sufficient quantities of surface water to serve the proposed subdivision without decreasing availability of water supply for its existing customers.

Section 13 - Code citations

Step One: Documenting supply

If verification relies on projected water supplies not currently available

Government Code section 66473.7

(d) When the written Verification pursuant to subdivision (b) relies on projected water supplies that are not currently available to the public water system, to provide a sufficient water supply to the subdivision, the written verification as to those projected water supplies shall be based on all of the following elements, to the extent each is applicable:

- (1) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified water supply that identify the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision.*
- (2) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a sufficient water supply that has been adopted by the applicable governing body.*
- (3) Securing of applicable federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with supplying a sufficient water supply.*
- (4) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver a sufficient water supply to the subdivision.*

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply

If verification relies on projected water supplies not currently available

If the verification relies on water supplies that are not currently available to the water supplier the verification must substantiate that those supplies will be available when the water is needed.

For instance, if a water supplier plans to establish a long-term water transfer agreement but the agreement has not been completed, the following data is necessary to establish that the water will actually be available when the subdivision is completed

- The water supplier should indicate if it has a written contract that identifies the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision, i.e., the amount of water to be transferred per year, any exceptions, etc.

Note: This provision of **SB 221** is different than that in **SB 610** for “written contracts”. The duty to provide substantial evidence involves more than simply showing a contract; it requires identification of terms and conditions related to providing service to the proposed subdivision

- If the transfer will require a new or expanded delivery system, the water supplier should indicate if it has formally adopted a capital outlay program for financing the construction.
- The water supplier should indicate if it is securing all applicable federal, state and local permits required to secure and deliver the new water supply.
- The water supplier should indicate if any regulatory approvals are being secured.

If a water supplier receives water from a wholesale water agency, the water supplier will need information and documentation from the wholesaler to satisfy the requirements of **SB 221**.

Below is a hypothetical example of how this could be addressed:

Kanouse Canal Lining Project

Source of supply

The Kanouse Canal Lining Project can provide an annual supply that is delivered to Gotham’s service area in the Verde River Aqueduct. In 1988, Public Law 100-675 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to concrete line the Kanouse Canal. The Kanouse Canal Lining Project consists of lining 33 miles of the Kanouse Canal.. The law also authorized the Secretary to enter into a construction or funding agreement with the Kanouse Irrigation District.

Expected supply capacity

The Kanouse Canal Lining Project is expected to yield 76,000 acre-feet per year of supply to Gotham’s service area via the Verde River Aqueduct other than when surplus Verde River water is available for California’s use when KID elects to use such water and such use does not adversely affect Gotham. Gotham would receive 20,500 acre-feet per year from the Kanouse Canal Lining Project for up to 75 years. The water supply that would be available to Gotham is presented below:

Estimated Water Supplies Available for Gotham’s Use Under the Kanouse Lining Project (AFY)

Year	Multiple dry years (1990-1992)	Single dry year (1977 Hydrology)	Average year	Wet year (1985 Hydrology)
2005	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500
2010	76,700	76,700	76,700	76,700
2015	76,700	76,700	76,700	76,700
2020	76,700	76,700	76,700	76,700

*--Represents expected supply capability for the resource program.

Section 13 - Code citations

Step One: Documenting supply

**If verification relies on projected water supplies not currently available
(continued)**

See previous Code citations page

Section 13

Step One: Documenting supply

If verification relies on projected water supplies not currently available (continued)

Rationale for expected supply

Implementation Status: A Request for Proposal for professional consulting services in the design of canals, project management support and environmental documentation services is scheduled to be issued in February 2003 for the Kanouse Canal Lining Project.

Written Contracts: The following actions have been taken to proceed toward project implementation.

- 1988, Public Law 100-675. Authorized the Department of the Interior to reduce seepage from the existing earthen Kanouse Canal.
- 2002 KID – City of Gotham Transfer Agreement Authorized
- 2001, California Department of Water Resources-Gotham Funding Agreement. Reimburse Gotham for project work necessary to construct the lining of the Kanouse Canal in an amount not to exceed \$73 million.

Financing: The construction of the Kanouse Canal are included in Gotham's long range financial plan and capital investment plan. Gotham would initially fund these projects. Up to \$200 million of the costs of constructing the projects would be reimbursed by the state of California in accordance with the executed funding agreements.

Federal, state and local Permits for Construction:

- April 2000. The Bureau of Reclamation released the Final EIS/EIR for the Kanouse Canal Lining Project.

Section 13 - Code citations

Step Two: Documenting demand

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a) (2) *“Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:*
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)*

Section 13

Step Two: Documenting Demand

SB 221 requires that the verification document the projected 20-year water demand for existing uses, planned future uses and the proposed development, as well as for agricultural, industrial and any other uses the water supplier can identify.

Water suppliers may need to consider the variability of agricultural water use. To document agricultural water use, water suppliers could also consult with the county agricultural commissioner to identify trends in irrigated acreage. To document industrial demand, a water supplier could consult with city and county planners, as well as any economic development agencies.

Note:

If the proposed subdivision was included as part of the projected water demand in the current Urban Water Management Plan, the water demand component of the verification may draw from that existing analysis.

Demand during single dry and multiple dry years varies from demand during normal or wet years. Section 13, Step 4 discusses how the verification might deal with this variance.

Section 13 - Code citations
Step Two: Documenting demand
Definitions

Government Code section 66473.7

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Subdivision" means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units, except that for a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, "subdivision" means any proposed residential development that would account for an increase of 10 percent or more in the number of the public water system's existing service connections.*
- (2) "Sufficient water supply" means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining "sufficient water supply," all of the following factors shall be considered:
 - (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d).**
- (3) "Public water system" means the water supplier that is, or may become as a result of servicing the subdivision included in a tentative map pursuant to subdivision (b), a public water system, as defined in Section 10912 of the Water Code, that may supply water for a subdivision.*

Section 13

Step Two: Documenting demand

Definitions

The following definitions of existing uses, planned future uses, proposed project use and agricultural and industrial uses are provided for your consideration only. Both **SB 610** and **SB 221** emphasize local decision making and the information provided in these serves to provide examples. Local agencies may have adopted other definitions and should be consulted.

Existing uses – demand related to current customers, and system uses/losses, during normal years (uses during single dry and multiple dry years will be discussed in Section 5, Step four). Usually this projection will take account of historical use (during non-dry) years as well as any recent changes in demand characteristics, i.e., changes in per capita use, percentage of use by customer type, demographic variability, etc.).

Planned future uses – the agency, as the land-use agency, has information on planned development. Regular communication between the water supplier and agency will be essential to ensuring an accurate determination of sufficiency of water supply for future demand.

Planned future uses may include:

- projects that are expected to be completed during the same time frame as the proposed project. These include all new demands ranging from an individual single-family home to large-scale developments.
- proposed developments that have a reserved (or entitlement to) future water supply and are considered to be moving towards construction. Proposed projects that are included in a general or specific plan need not be included if the agency determines that they are not likely to begin construction during the period under consideration.
- projects which are not subject to local planning regulation – for example, US military installations, University of California, etc.

Neither **SB 610** nor **SB 221** defines planned future uses. However, it would be a reasonable interpretation that planned future uses are those that would be undertaken within the same time frame as the project under consideration. Each preparer of an assessment will determine what planned future uses it will include in the demand calculation to insure that it is not identifying the same increment of water for more than one future use.

Section 13 - Code citations
Step Two: Documenting Demand
Detailing existing and planned future uses

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a)(2) *“Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:*
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)*

Section 13

Step Two: Documenting demand

Detailing existing and planned future uses

Water-use Sectors – use in acre-feet per year, actual and projected

Customer type	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single Family							
Multifamily							
Commercial							
Industrial							
Institutional / gov.							
Landscape Irrigation							
Wholesale							
Agricultural							
Other (specify)							
TOTAL							

Water-use Sectors – number of connections, actual and projected (Not required by SB 221)

Customer type	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single Family							
Multifamily							
Commercial							
Industrial							
Institutional / gov.							
Landscape Irrigation							
Wholesale							
Agricultural							
Other (specify)							
TOTAL							

Section 13 - Code citations

Step Three: Documenting dry-year(s) supply

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a)(2) *“Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:*
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)*

Section 13

Step Three: Documenting dry-year(s) supply

“The description of “Sufficient water supply” should provide a clear picture of a public water system’s current supply condition under normal, single dry and multiple dry years including any shortfall compared to demand. The definition of “sufficient water supply” allows latitude for water suppliers to use local discretion and planning scenarios when determining necessary supply and demand.

In developing supply projections, water agencies should take into account the latest urban water shortage contingency analysis done pursuant to water code section 10632. This analysis should include an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three years based on the driest three-year historical sequence for the agency’s water supplies. Different sources of water supplies will have different historical dry year sequences and different yields during multiple year drought conditions based on hydrology, available storage, contract entitlements, water right characteristics, etc. In some cases there is not a direct correlation between hydrology and available water supply (e.g., groundwater, recycled water, water transfers, conservation, desalination). Alternative methodologies can be developed for these supplies that would provide an estimate of reasonably available water supplies.

This provision is not intended to preclude projected water supplies that can be reasonably relied upon, so long as there is substantial evidence put on the record that demonstrates that the projected water supplies will likely be available by the time the housing units are ready for construction. The statute does not require that water needed for new development must already be stored and available for delivery, in order for a local agency to approve a final subdivision map. The statute allows for the water supply to be in the planning phase, as long as a demonstration can be made that substantial progress is being made to bring the water supply on-line by the time the subdivision is ready for construction. Therefore, specific projects emerging from long-range planning regarding conjunctive use; reclaimed water; water conservation; water transfers; and federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, can be cited within the written verification as long as the projected water supplies meet the test provided in Section 66473.7(d).

Example

Probability based estimates for Drake Reservoir supplies have been statistically calculated based on the County’s Big River Model. This model uses hydrologic data for the period of 1917 through 1993 to estimate Drake reservoir inflow and water levels and projected deliveries to member agencies. Based on a review of this data, the District can expect to receive a full contractual supply of 9,300 acre feet per year during wet and normal years. During dry years (10 percent probability of occurrence) the Drake Reservoir District deliveries are estimated to be 8,400 acre feet per year. During critical dry years (5 percent probability of occurrence) Drake Reservoir District deliveries are estimated to be 4,200 acre feet per year. The combined effects of wholesaler and Drake Reservoir cutbacks on District water supplies are summarized in Table 5-3.

Percent Likelihood	Wet Year 25%	Normal Year 60%	Dry Year 10%	Critical Drought Year 5%
Demand (AFY)	16,900	15,000	15,500	14,000
Supply Groundwater	0	1,500	2,500	3,300
Drake Reservoir	9,400	9,300	8,400	4,200
West Water Project	<u>7,500</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,700</u>
Total	16,900	15,300	13,900	9,200

Projected acre feet per year available by source for single dry and multiple dry years

Source	Normal	Single-Dry	Multi-dry 1	Multi-dry 2	Multi-dry 3
Local Surface	9,300	9,300	9,300	8,400	4,200
WWP	4,500	1,700	1,700	2,500	3,200
Groundwater	1,500	2,500	2,500	3,300	3,300
Water bank		1,000	1,000	300	2,500
TOTAL	15,300	14,500	14,500	14,500	13,200

Section 13 - Code citations

Step Four: Documenting dry-year(s) demand

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a) (2) “Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)

Water Code section 10632 (Urban Water Management Plan requirements)

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier: (a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage. (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. (c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster. (d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning. (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply. (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable. (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments. (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance. (i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

Section 13

Step Four: Documenting dry-year(s) demand

Water use patterns change during dry years. One way to analyze this is to document expected changes to water demand by sector. Calculating the demand component of a 'sufficient water supply', a water agency may take into account those planned reductions in water deliveries contemplated by that agency's water rationing program, if the water agency has one, for responding to water supply shortages associated with droughts. In other words, in determining a 'sufficient water supply', a water agency is not required to plan to provide its customers 100 % of what they delivered during a 'normal' water supply year. Rather, for the purposes of calculating whether or not the water agency is able to take on additional customers without putting existing customers at risk, a water agency may estimate the reductions in supply that customers can endure during future droughts, without experiencing unnecessary hardships or costs. Water agencies may already have in place policies, ordinances, or contracts stipulating drought year supply allocations by water use sector. To the extent these are consistent with water code section 354 they should be considered when determining sufficient water supply.

The urban water shortage contingency analysis also requires the water supplier to have a plan for catastrophic interruptions of water supplies authorizing reductions of up to 50%. While disaster response planning is important, it is entirely different from long-term water supply planning to accommodate growth. Levels of reduction approaching 50% may be necessary for catastrophe planning, but are entirely inappropriate for long-term water supply planning. This level of reduction, for long-term water supply planning, would not provide protection to the water supply needs of existing users.

Factors that can change water use patterns during dry years include educational efforts and rationing policies established in water shortage contingency plans. An urban water shortage contingency analysis can have both voluntary and mandatory rationing during water supply shortages to help control consumption. Rationing requirements should be reasonably achievable for customers to encourage reductions in consumption. A typical rationing sequence would begin with voluntary rationing. In the second or third year of an extended drought, mandatory rationing might be expected. The 50% rationing limit described in Water Code Section 10632, while achievable over a relatively short time period, should be reserved for disaster planning rather than drought planning as it would put many customers under duress and may hinder the goal of consumption reduction over an extended drought period. **SB 221** is designed to protect existing customers' water needs while accommodating future development within the means of the water provider.

Water-use Sectors – use in acre-feet per year, projected

Customer type	Normal	Single dry	Multiple 2	Multiple 3	Multiple 4
Single Family					
Multifamily					
Commercial					
Industrial					
Institutional / gov.					
Landscape Irrigation					
Wholesale					
Agricultural					
TOTAL					

Planned water-use reductions by sector – percentage target reduction

Customer type	Normal	Single dry	Multiple 2	Multiple 3	Multiple 4
Single Family					
Multifamily					
Commercial					
Industrial					
Institutional / gov.					
Landscape Irrigation					
Wholesale					
Agricultural					
TOTAL					

Section 14 - Code citations Determining if the projected water supply is sufficient for the subdivision

Government Code section 66473.7

- (a) (2) *“Sufficient water supply” means the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20- year projection that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. In determining “sufficient water supply,” all of the following factors shall be considered:*
- (A) The availability of water supplies over a historical record of at least 20 years.*
 - (B) The applicability of an urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared pursuant to Section 10632 of the Water Code that includes actions to be undertaken by the public water system in response to water supply shortages.*
 - (C) The reduction in water supply allocated to a specific water use sector pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted, or a contract entered into, by the public water system, as long as that resolution, ordinance, or contract does not conflict with Section 354 of the Water Code.*
 - (D) The amount of water that the water supplier can reasonably rely on receiving from other water supply projects, such as conjunctive use, reclaimed water, water conservation, and water transfer, including programs identified under federal, state, and local water initiatives such as CALFED and Colorado River tentative agreements, to the extent that these water supplies meet the criteria of subdivision (d)*

Section 14 Determining if the projected water supply is sufficient for the subdivision

Compare current and projected supply and demand for normal, single dry and multiple dry years. Water suppliers may want to make this comparison with and without the proposed subdivision demand so that the impact of the project is clearly calculated. The tables provide examples of format.

Water Supply and Demand Comparison (acre feet per year) during normal years with proposed subdivision

Water Demands	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Potable Water	13,040	13,980	14,610	15,230	15,840
Reclaimed Reduction*	0	0	100	200	280
Total	13,040	13,980	14,710	15,430	16,120
Water Supply					
Drake Reservoir	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
West Water Project	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Wells	0	300	1000	1800	2500
Total	13,800	14,100	14,800	15,600	16,300
Surplus or Deficit	760	120	90	170	180

*Potable water not used due to use of reclaimed water.

Water Supply and Demand Comparison (AFY) during normal years without proposed subdivision

Water Demands	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Potable Water	13,040	13,680	14,310	14,930	15,540
Reclaimed Reduction	0	0	100	200	280
Total	13,040	13,680	14,410	15,130	15,820
Water Supply					
Total	13,800	14,100	14,800	15,600	16,300
Surplus or Deficit	760	420	390	470	480

Water Supply and Demand Comparison (AFY) during single and multiple dry years with proposed subdivision

2025 Supply & Demand	Normal	Single dry	Multiple 2	Multiple 3	Multiple 4
Supply totals					
Demand totals					
Difference					

Water Supply and Demand Comparison (AFY) during single and multiple dry years without proposed subdivision

2025 Supply & Demand	Normal	Single dry	Multiple 2	Multiple 3	Multiple 4
Supply totals					
Demand totals					
Difference					

Section 15 - Code citations If the projected supply is determined to be insufficient

Government Code section 66473.7

(b) (3) If the written verification provided by the applicable public water system indicates that the public water system is unable to provide a sufficient water supply that will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, then the local agency may make a finding, after consideration of the written verification by the applicable public water system, that additional water supplies not accounted for by the public water system are, or will be, available prior to completion of the subdivision that will satisfy the requirements of this section. This finding shall be made on the record and supported by substantial evidence.

(d) When the written verification pursuant to subdivision (b) relies on projected water supplies that are not currently available to the public water system, to provide a sufficient water supply to the subdivision, the written verification as to those projected water supplies shall be based on all of the following elements, to the extent each is applicable:

- (1) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified water supply that identify the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision.*
- (2) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a sufficient water supply that has been adopted by the applicable governing body.*
- (3) Securing of applicable federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with supplying a sufficient water supply.*
- (4) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver a sufficient water supply to the subdivision.*

(f) In making any findings or determinations under this section, a local agency, or designated advisory agency, may work in conjunction with the project applicant and the public water system to secure water supplies sufficient to satisfy the demands of the proposed subdivision. If the local agency secures water supplies pursuant to this subdivision, which supplies are acceptable to and approved by the governing body of the public water system as suitable for delivery to customers, it shall work in conjunction with the public water system to implement a plan to deliver that water supply to satisfy the long-term demands of the proposed subdivision.

Section 15 If the projected supply is determined to be insufficient

Agency Action

If the written verification provided by the water supplier, or by the agency, indicates that the water supply is insufficient to meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision, then the agency may make a finding, after consideration of the written verification, that additional water supplies not accounted for in the verification are, or will be, available prior to completion of the subdivision that will meet the demands of the subdivision. This finding must be made on the record and supported by substantial evidence. Generally, if an agency identifies a supply that was not accounted for in the verification it will be a supply that is not currently available or not currently being used. In this situation, the substantial evidence supporting the finding should comply with Government Code 66473.7(d).

That means that the agency would have to provide information relating to:

- (1) Written contracts or other proof of valid rights to the identified water supply which identify the terms and conditions under which the water will be available to serve the proposed subdivision.
- (2) Copies of a capital outlay program for financing the delivery of a sufficient water supply that has been adopted by the applicable governing body.
- (3) Securing of applicable federal, state, and local permits for construction of necessary infrastructure associated with supplying a sufficient water supply.
- (4) Any necessary regulatory approvals that are required in order to be able to convey or deliver a sufficient water supply to the subdivision.

Project Applicants, Local Agencies and Public Water Suppliers Working Together to Secure Additional Water Supplies

Section 66473.7 (f) creates the potential for a unique partnership between water suppliers, project applicants and local agencies. The intent of the statute is to encourage close cooperation in acquiring additional water supplies. Although the statute specifically authorizes a local agency to identify and acquire the projected water supplies under several specified circumstances, the statute also clearly states that the water agency will have the final say on the suitability of any such water supplies for delivery. In order for a local agency to successfully secure needed supplies, it is imperative that local agencies, project applicants, and water suppliers work in collaboration, maintaining close communication during the planning process. To this end, any of these agencies are empowered to negotiate for water supplies. Issues to consider include water quality, delivery logistics, cost, and reliability over different water year types.

Section 16 - Code citations Final SB 221 verification actions by agency

Government Code section 66473.7

- (b) (1) *The legislative body of a city or county or the advisory agency, to the extent that it is authorized by local ordinance to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the tentative map, shall include as a condition in any tentative map that includes a subdivision a requirement that a sufficient water supply shall be available. Proof of the availability of a sufficient water supply shall be requested by the subdivision applicant or local agency, at the discretion of the local agency, and shall be based on written verification from the applicable public water system within 90 days of a request.*
- (2) *If the public water system fails to deliver the written verification as required by this section, the local agency or any other interested party may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the public water system to comply.*
- (4) *If the written verification is not provided by the public water system, notwithstanding the local agency or other interested party securing a writ of mandamus to compel compliance with this section, then the local agency may make a finding that sufficient water supplies are, or will be, available prior to completion of the subdivision that will satisfy the requirements of this section. This finding shall be made on the record and supported by substantial evidence.*
- (e) *If there is no public water system, the local agency shall make a written finding of sufficient water supply based on the evidentiary requirements of subdivisions (c) and (d) and identify the mechanism for providing water to the subdivision.*
- (j) *The determinations made pursuant to this section shall be consistent with the obligation of a public water system to grant a priority for the provision of available and future water resources or services to proposed housing developments that help meet the city's or county's share of the regional housing needs for lower income households, pursuant to Section 65589.7.*

Section 16 Final SB 221 verification actions by agency

A written verification, supported by substantial evidence, must be provided before a final subdivision map may be approved. This verification may be requested by the local agency or by the applicant at the discretion of the local agency. It must show that there is sufficient water to meet the water demands of the proposed subdivision and existing and planned future uses for the next 20 years.

A verification may be requested at any time and an applicant may wish to secure and include it when a tentative subdivision map is submitted for approval to the city or county decision making body.

If the verification determines the water supply is sufficient, use of the water for the proposed subdivision must be determined to be consistent with the obligation of the water supplier to grant a priority for the provision of available and future water resources or services to proposed housing developments that help meet the city's or county's share of the regional housing needs for lower income households, pursuant to Government Code § 65589.7.

If the verification finds that the water supplier will be unable to provide a sufficient water supply, and the local agency is unable to find that sufficient additional supplies will be available prior to the completion of the subdivision, then the tentative map condition will not be met and the subdivision cannot receive final approval.

Although the water supply verification required by Government Code § 66473.7(b)(1) may be requested at any time, it may be advisable to seek it before a tentative map application is completed. The project proponent should know the parameters of available water supplies before committing to a project of a specific size and configuration.

Any challenge to the verification must be initiated within 90 days of the agency action.

Summary:

1. The Subdivision Map Act now requires local governments to impose on all tentative subdivision maps which are subject to the provisions of **SB 221** the condition that there be sufficient water for the project, along with existing and planned uses.
2. This condition is met by a verification showing the specific items listed in the Government Code, depending on whether or not new water supplies will be required.
3. The verification must in any event be supported by substantial evidence.
4. A final map may not be filed if the condition has not been met.

Section 17 - Code citations Special circumstances

SB 610

Water Code section 10915

The County of San Diego is deemed to comply with this part if the Office of Planning and Research determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

- (a) Proposition C, as approved by the voters of the County of San Diego in November 1988, requires the development of a regional growth management plan and directs the establishment of a regional planning and growth management review board.*
- (b) The County of San Diego and the cities in the county, by agreement, designate the San Diego Association of Governments as that review board.*
- (c) A regional growth management strategy that provides for a comprehensive regional strategy and a coordinated economic development and growth management program has been developed pursuant to Proposition C.*
- (d) The regional growth management strategy includes a water element to coordinate planning for water that is consistent with the requirements of this part.*
- (e) The San Diego County Water Authority, by agreement with the San Diego Association of Governments in its capacity as the review board, uses the association's most recent regional growth forecasts for planning purposes and to implement the water element of the strategy.*
- (f) The procedures established by the review board for the development and approval of the regional growth management strategy, including the water element and any certification process established to ensure that a project is consistent with that element, comply with the requirements of this part.*
- (g) The environmental documents for a project located in the County of San Diego include information that accomplishes the same purposes as a water assessment that is prepared pursuant to Section 10910.*

SB 221

Government Code section 66473.7

(k) The County of San Diego shall be deemed to comply with this section if the Office of Planning and Research determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

- (1) A regional growth management strategy that provides for a comprehensive regional strategy and a coordinated economic development and growth management program has been developed pursuant to Proposition C as approved by the voters of the County of San Diego in November 1988, which required the development of a regional growth management plan and directed the establishment of a regional planning and growth management review board.*
- (2) Each public water system, as defined in Section 10912 of the Water Code, within the County of San Diego has adopted an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) of the Water Code.*
- (3) The approval or conditional approval of tentative maps for subdivisions, as defined in this section, by the County of San Diego and the cities within the county requires written communications to be made by the public water system to the city or county, in a format and with content that is substantially similar to the requirements contained in this section, with regard to the availability of a sufficient water supply, or the reliance on projected water supplies to provide a sufficient water supply, for a proposed subdivision.*

Section 17 Special circumstances

Lead agencies and water suppliers within the County of San Diego are deemed to comply with **SB 610** if the Governor's Office of Planning and Research determines that certain conditions have been met. If such a determination is made, lead agencies and water suppliers within the County of San Diego must still include information that accomplishes the same purposes as a water assessment prepared pursuant to Water Code § 10910. Until such a determination is made, agencies and water suppliers within the County of San Diego are subject to all statutory requirements.

Agencies and water suppliers within the County of San Diego are deemed to comply with **SB 221** if the Governor's Office of Planning and Research determines that conditions have been met. If such a determination is made, agencies and water suppliers within the County of San Diego must still provide written communications to be made by the public water system to the city or county, in a format and with content that is substantially similar to the requirements contained in Government Code § 66473.7, with regard to the availability of a sufficient water supply, or the reliance on projected water supplies to provide a sufficient water supply, for a proposed subdivision. Until such a determination is made, agencies and water suppliers within the County of San Diego are subject to all statutory requirements.