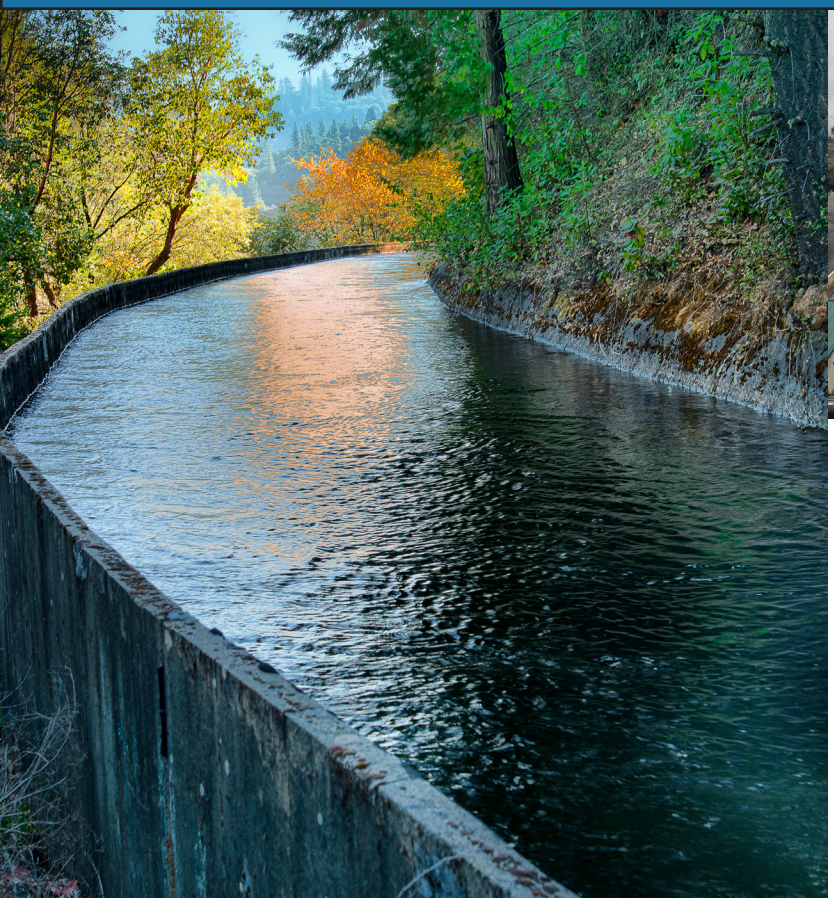
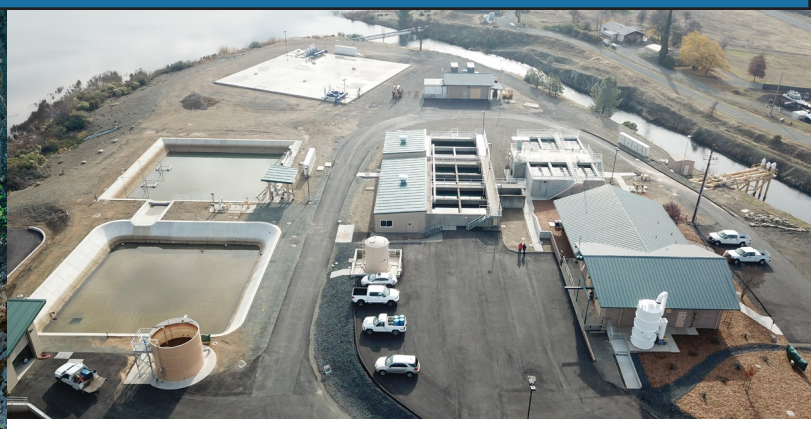
South Feather Water and Power Agency

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Draft

June 8, 2026





SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

South Feather Water and Power Agency

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June 8, 2026

Prepared by:

South Feather Water and Power Agency

DCCM

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AC-FT	Acre-Feet
Agency	South Feather Water and Power Agency
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BCAG	Butte County Association of Governments
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CII	Commercial, Institutional, Industrial
CWC	California Water Code
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DOF	Department of Finances (California)
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERM	Emergency Response Manager
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPSCD	Gallons per Service Connection per Day
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainable Management Plan
LOAPUD	Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District
LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MG	Million Gallons

MHI	Median Household Income
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OWID	Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
SC-OR	Sewerage Commission - Oroville Region
SDAC	Severely Disadvantaged Community
SFFP	South Feather Power Project
SFWPA	South Feather Water and Power Agency
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSRA	Water Service Reliability Assessment
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

South Feather Water and Power agency (SFWPA or Agency) has prepared this 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) update as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

The California Water Code (CWC) requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an UWMP every five years. All urban water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet annually are required to prepare an UWMP and submit the plan to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). This 2025 UWMP was prepared in accordance with the applicable sections of the CWC, and follows the recommended structure established in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook prepared by DWR. This chapter discusses the importance and fundamental uses of this UWMP, the relationship of this plan to the California Water Code, as well as other local and regional planning efforts, and how this plan is organized. This chapter contains the following sections:

1.1 - Introduction and Lay Description
1.2 - Recommended UWMP Organization
1.3 - UWMP in Relation to Other Efforts
1.4 - UWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility
1.5 - Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan

1.1 Introduction and Lay Description

South Feather Water and Power Agency – originally named Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District (OWID) – has roots extending back to the California gold rush. The ditch system utilized by the Agency today to distribute its irrigation water is a modification and expansion of the ditch network constructed by early miners who diverted water from tributaries of the Feather River to their mining claims.

In 1852, a small ditch company was organized to construct a ditch from the South Fork of the Feather River to the mining sites at Forbestown, Wyandotte, Honcut, Ophir, and Bangor. The Palermo Ditch, completed in 1856 by the Feather River and Ophir Water Company, was a major impetus to the growth of gold mining within the area occupied by the present City of Oroville where rich gold deposits were discovered in 1849.

OWID was organized on November 17, 1919, and included 16,800 acres of land. The Agency was formed by assuming the old water rights from the South Feather Land and Water Company and the Palermo Land and Water Company. In July 1944, OWID initiated plans to sell water for domestic use, and between 1944 and 1967, approximately 80 miles of coal-tar lined and tar paper wrapped steel pipe was installed.

The residential growth rate within the Agency was greatly accelerated by the housing demands associated with the construction of the Oroville Dam in the early 1960's. The irrigation system in the northern part of the Agency was slowly abandoned as the domestic pipeline system was expanded to meet the growing residential demand. By 1962, OWID served approximately 4,800 acres of agricultural land, with 8,000 AF of irrigation water delivered by the Agency. In addition to irrigation service, the Agency furnished water to approximately 2,500 residences.

As a result of the concern for an adequate water supply and for a revenue source to fund the Agency's expanding infrastructure, the Agency's Board of Directors proposed the construction of the South Feather Power Project (originally named South Fork Project). The South Feather Power Project, covering 82 square miles in three counties, consisted of eight dams, 9 tunnels, 21 miles of canals and conduits, three hydroelectric power plants and 21 miles of road. The project was completed in 1963 at a cost of $62 million and was financed through the sale of revenue bonds secured by the projected revenues from power generation. Those bonds were defeased in 2009.

In 1975, Congress passed the Clean Water Act that enacted sweeping changes in domestic drinking water standards. No longer would unfiltered surface water be acceptable for drinking water. Faced with a building moratorium, OWID voters passed a revenue bond in 1978 that allowed for the construction of Miners Ranch Treatment Plant.

Today, SFWPA has grown as a retail supplier to provide water to over 6,800 households, maintains a service area of over 31,000 acres supplied by 141 miles of pipeline, and delivers irrigation water seasonally to over 500 customers by way of 110 miles of primarily open earthen canals.

SFWPA's domestic-water facilities are comprised of two treatment plants that use a combination of filtration and chlorination to remove/mitigate contaminants. Following the treatment process, water is distributed through SFWPA's pipelines to its four storage facilities, and from there to consumption by SFWPA's customers.

The Agency owns and operates a hydropower project (South Feather Power Project, FERC License No. 2088) located in Butte, Plumas and Yuba counties on the South Fork of the Feather River and Slate Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Yuba River, and is situated almost entirely within the Plumas National Forest. The Project includes Little Grass Valley Reservoir, Sly Creek Reservoir, Lost Creek Reservoir, Ponderosa Reservoir, and Miners Ranch Reservoir.

SFWPA recognizes the importance of maintaining resource management planning documents that have been developed at the local level. SFWPA has been completing UWMPs since 1990. Five-year incremental updates to the UWMP not only satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act but serve as a tracking mechanism for ensuring that adequate supplies of high-quality water are available for future beneficial uses.

The UWMP is a planning tool for SFWPA and is used to inform the public and local and state agencies of South Feather Water and Power Agency's water supply availability, reliability to meet current and future demands during periods of drought, conservation efforts, and plans for future supply. The UWMP evaluates SFWPA's water supply availability to meet demands in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions and outlines SFWPA's plan for meeting demands into the future and during drought conditions (Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Chapter 8). The UWMP also includes SFWPA's past and planned efforts to improve water use efficiency to meet State targets, which is one of the most significant challenges faced by the Agency (Chapters 5 & 9). As described in this UWMP, water supply availability is projected to be adequate to meet water demands into the foreseeable future. Water supply availability is projected to be approximately 248,000 acre-feet (80,755 MG) in average years through 2050, with dry year supply availability projected to be 47,000 acre-feet (15,310 MG) based on the driest year on record. Water needed for consumptive uses (domestic and irrigation) is projected to increase from 2,919 MG in 2025 to approximately 3,381 MG in 2050.

1.2 Recommended UWMP Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the structure outlined in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this plan utilizes the standardized forms, tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This plan also includes other tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR.

The UWMP is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter	Title
1	Introduction and Lay Description
2	Plan Preparation
3	System Description
4	Water Use Characterization
5	SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance
6	Water Supply Characterization
7	Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
8	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
9	Demand Management Measures
10	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

1.3 UWMP in Relation To Other Efforts

This plan provides information specific to the water management and planning efforts of the Agency. However, SFWPA also prioritizes collaborative efforts with the local planning and land

development agencies to best manage local resources. SFWPA coordinates with the respective planning departments of the City of Oroville and the County of Butte by providing information on the adequacy of its water supply, distribution system, and water rates to meet the area's current and future growth needs and cooperates in the preparation of CEQA documents and processing applications for subdivisions and commercial developments. As Butte County embarks on an update of the current General Plan, the Agency will participate and provide information as requested. The Agency continues to participate with other municipal water purveyors and fire departments in Butte County and the City of Oroville to plan for the implementation of new fire safety regulations and works in cooperation with the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission to assist with the updates of multiple agency Municipal Service Review Study.

During disasters or large-scale incidents, the Butte County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) coordinates the overall response through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). When activated, the EOC provides a central location for responding and supporting agencies to collaborate response and recovery efforts to effectively and efficiently provide information and deploy resources. In non-disaster times, the Butte County OEM supports and coordinates disaster planning, community preparedness, mitigation, and training (Butte County, 2022). SFWPA participated in the 2024 update of the Butte County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to SFWPA are incorporated in the plan as Annex Q (Butte County, 2024). SFWPA continues to strengthen internal emergency response by strengthening relationships with OEM and other local Emergency Response partners.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), passed in the fall of 2014, establishes a structure for managing groundwater resources in California. Groundwater basins and subbasins are defined in the DWR Bulletin 118 document. SGMA requires Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage groundwater at the local level through the development and implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). The western portion of the SFWPA service area falls in the Sacramento Valley Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Basin. The Wyandotte Creek GSA adopted the Wyandotte Creek GSP in 2021 to manage groundwater in accordance with SGMA (Wyandotte Creek GSA, 2021). The eastern portion of the SFWPA service area does not fall in a high or medium priority groundwater basin or a GSA boundary. Although SFWPA does not utilize groundwater, SFWPA supports the Wyandotte Creek GSA in ongoing data collection and implementation efforts as needed.

1.4 UWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility

The Agency intends to maintain compliance with UWMP submissions. At this time, the Agency is involved in consolidation efforts with existing small water systems that supply water in disadvantaged communities within our service area. It is critical to our mission that we maintain compliance as a steward of the resource.

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan

SFWPA is situated north of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and is not reliant on water originating south of our place of use, nor is there any dependence on the Delta watershed. Historical water transfers originating from SFWPA have been single-year transfers to users south of the Delta, not multi-year transfers that would unduly impact the Delta long-term or create an out of the region dependency on our watershed.

CHAPTER 2 – PLAN PREPARATION

This chapter discusses the requirements for preparing an UWMP and includes information that will document consistency with plan preparation requirements. Coordination and outreach during the development of the plan is also discussed. This chapter includes the following sections:

2.1 - Basis for Preparing a Plan
2.2 - Regional Planning
2.3 – Plan Information
2.4 - Coordination and Outreach

2.1 Basis For Preparing a Plan

SFWPA qualifies as an Urban Water Supplier based on the California Water Code definition of providing water to more than 3,000 customers and because it supplies over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. The Agency has completed an updated UWMP every five years, in years ending in zero or five, since 1990, with the exception of the 2015 Plan, which was prepared in 2018. This 2025 UWMP is being completed as required by California Water Code (CWC) 10621(d), and all future plans will be updated and submitted in years ending in six and one.

2.1.1 Public Water Systems

SFWPA serves two public water systems: Miners Ranch and Bangor. These systems served treated domestic drinking water to over 6,800 service connections in 2025. Miners Ranch includes the majority of the service connections, while Bangor has 22 service connections.

SFWPA also serves non-potable irrigation water to over 500 customers over five service areas: Bangor Canal, Forbestown, Palermo, Community Line, and Redhawk Ranch. The UWMP represents the water use and planning information for the potable and non-potable water uses in the SFWPA service area.

2.1.2 Suppliers Serving Multiple Service Areas/Public Water Systems

SFWPA operates two separate Public Water Systems, as summarized in Table 2-1, below. These systems are reviewed together under this UWMP because they utilize the same water supply.

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG)
CA0410006	SFWPA Miners Ranch	6,852	1,493
CA0410012	SFWPA Bangor	22	6
	Total	6,874	1,499

2.2 Regional Planning

Urban water suppliers may elect to prepare individual or regional UWMPs. SFWPA is not a member of a regional alliance for the purpose of addressing the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7). This UWMP reports solely on the SFWPA service area (Table 2-2).

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	

2.3 Plan Information

SFWPA is a retail water supplier. No water is purchased from a wholesale supplier. Annual volumes of water reported in this UWMP are reported on a calendar year basis. Water use and planning data reported in this UWMP for the calendar year 2025 cover the full twelve months of the year, as required by the UWMP Guidelines. Volumes of water reported in this UWMP are in units of million gallons unless otherwise noted (Table 2-3).

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	MG

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

There is no source of wholesale water supply available to SFWPA, nor does the Agency have a need for such supplies(Table 2-4).

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
N/A

2.4.2 Coordination With Other Agencies and The Community

SFWPA has actively encouraged community participation in its urban water management planning efforts since the first plan was developed in 1990. Public meetings were held for the adoption of all UWMPs from 1990 through 2015, as well as for this 2025 version. This UWMP was discussed at the public Board meetings prior to and during the preparation of the UWMP. The Agency actively encourages community participation from the public including the diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population.

2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

On April 9, 2026 the Agency notified Butte County Water and Resource Conservation and the City of Oroville City Administrator that it was reviewing and updating its 2025 UWMP. Additionally, the preparation notice was sent to the local wastewater collection and treatment agencies, as well as all of the local schools served by the Agency. These notifications are reported in Table 10-1 (see Chapter 10, below).

CHAPTER 3 – SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

This chapter provides a description of SFWPA's water system and the service area, including climate, population and demographics, and an overview of the Agency's organizational structure and history. This chapter includes the following sections:

3.1 - Service Area General Description
3.2 - Service Area Maps
3.3 - Service Area Climate
3.4 - Service Area Population and Demographics
3.5 – Land Use within the Service Area

3.1 Service Area General Description

SFWPA owns and operates the South Feather Power Project (SFPP, FERC No. 2088) a water supply/hydropower project located within Plumas, Yuba and Butte counties in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range in Northern California. The project lies within the Middle Fork Feather hydrologic unit (1802023), and water is supplied to the project from two watersheds: the South Fork Feather River watershed and the North Fork Yuba River watershed. The United States Forest Service has managed up to 1,146,000 acres of scenic mountain lands designated as the Plumas National Forest in the northern Sierra Nevada since the Forest was established in 1905. The SFPP lies within the boundaries of the Plumas National Forest. A small portion of the SFPP is situated on federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and the balance is on SFWPA owned lands or private property. SFPP facilities are located on the South Fork Feather River; on Lost Creek, a tributary to the South Fork Feather River; and on Slate Creek, a tributary to the North Yuba River. The highest elevation facility, Little Grass Valley Dam is located at about 5,050 feet above sea level, while the lowest elevation facility, Kelly Ridge Powerhouse, is located at about 225 feet above sea level.

The power project facilities include eight dams, seven tunnels, four powerhouses, and an open conduit that includes elevated flume and siphon sections. There are a series of reservoirs owned and operated by SFWPA; Little Grass Valley, Sly Creek, Lost Creek, Ponderosa and Miners Ranch. Irrigation and treated water are supplied to customers of SFWPA in Butte County. The Agency also provides power license water by contract to North Yuba Water District for its customers in Yuba County. Water not consumed by the customers of these two organizations is released to the State Water Project's Feather River facilities (FERC No. 2100) at either Lake Oroville or Thermalito Diversion Dam. Water that is treated for domestic use is extracted from the Miners Ranch reservoir and treated at the Miners Ranch surface water treatment plant and Bangor surface water treatment plant. From each treatment plant, water is delivered to distribution system storage tanks and domestic customers. Water is delivered to irrigation customers by irrigation canals and pipelines.

The SFWPA service area is located 70 miles north of Sacramento on the east side of California's

Sacramento Valley in the Sierra foothills of southeast Butte County. The 31,000-acre service area includes an elevation range from a low point of approximately 200 feet above sea level at the western boundary, to a high point of approximately 1,200 feet above sea level at the northeasterly boundary. SFWPA is an independent special district formed under the Irrigation Code of the State of California. It is governed by a five-member elected board of directors.

The Agency provides treated water service to a portion of the City of Oroville and unincorporated areas in Butte County, including Oroville East, South Oroville, and the Palermo and Bangor communities. The Agency largely supplies water to single-family residences, but also serves multi-family residences, commercial, institutional, industrial (CII) customers, and agricultural customers.

SFWPA's service area is wholly within Butte County's First Supervisorial Agency. In addition to the County of Butte, other public agencies with territory within SFWPA's boundaries are:

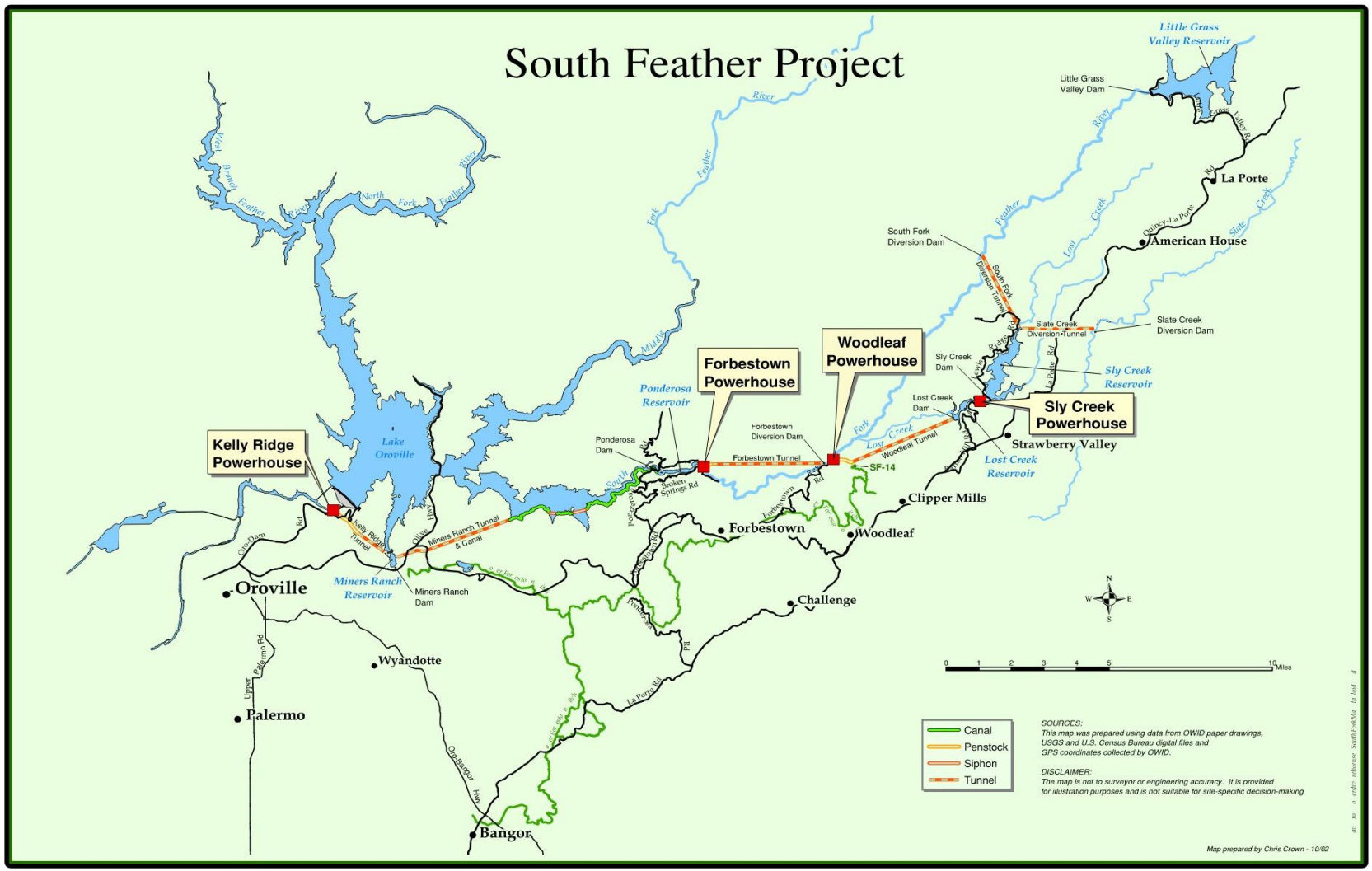
City of Oroville;
Oroville Union High School;
Oroville City Elementary;
Palermo Elementary School;
Bangor Elementary School;
Lake Oroville Area Public Utility Agency;
and Feather River Recreation and Park
Agency.

The mission of SFWPA is to deliver a dependable supply of safe, quality drinking water to its current and future customers, and a dependable supply of water for irrigation and agricultural users, in an economical, efficient, and publicly responsible manner for the benefit of the entire district.

3.2 Service Area Maps

The maps below show the SFWPA facilities and service area.

Figure 3-1 – Raw Water Sources and Water Transmission System



NOTE: Miners Ranch Reservoir and the terminus of the canal at Bangor are the points of treatment and distribution.

Figure 3-2 – SFWPA System Boundary

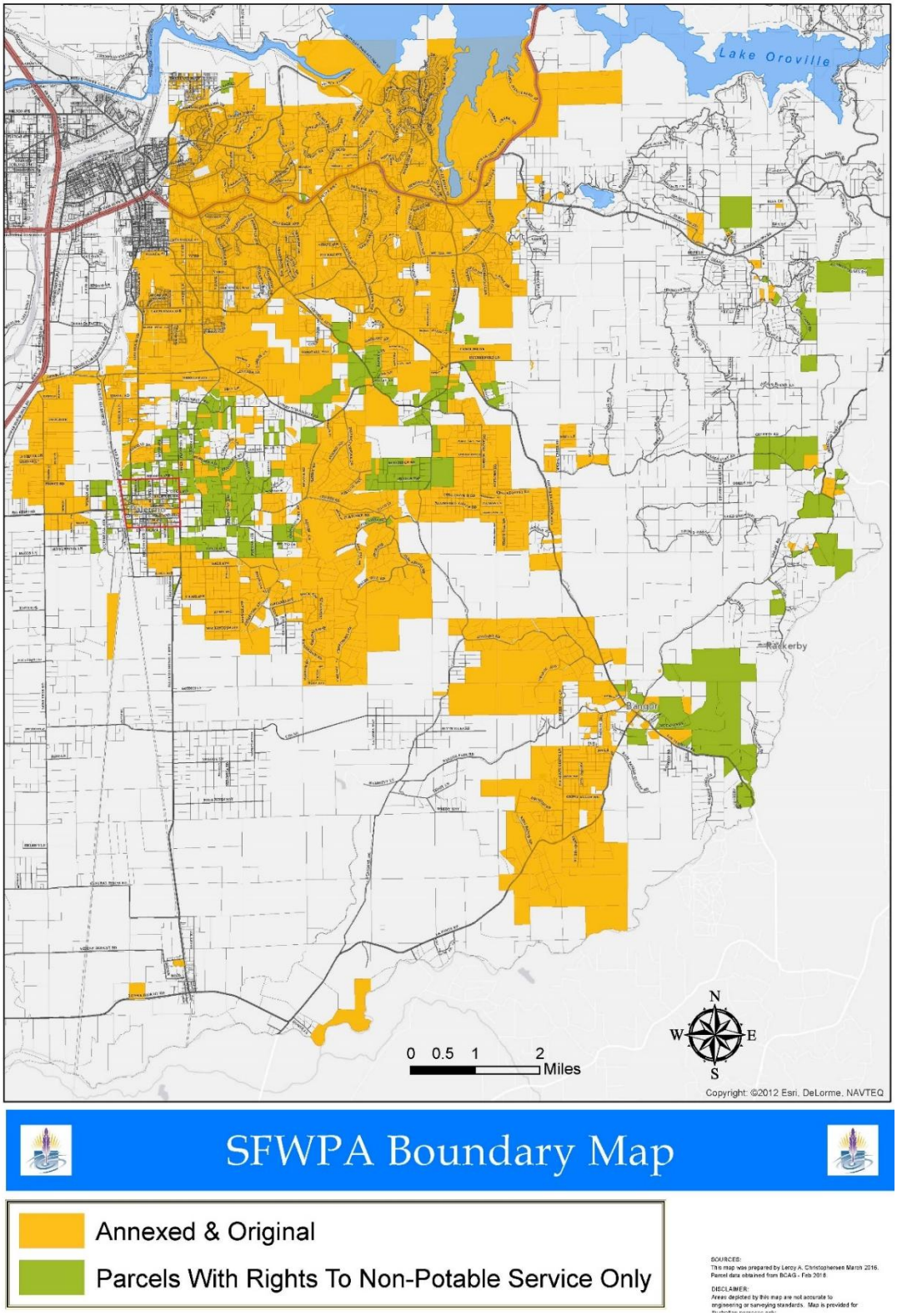
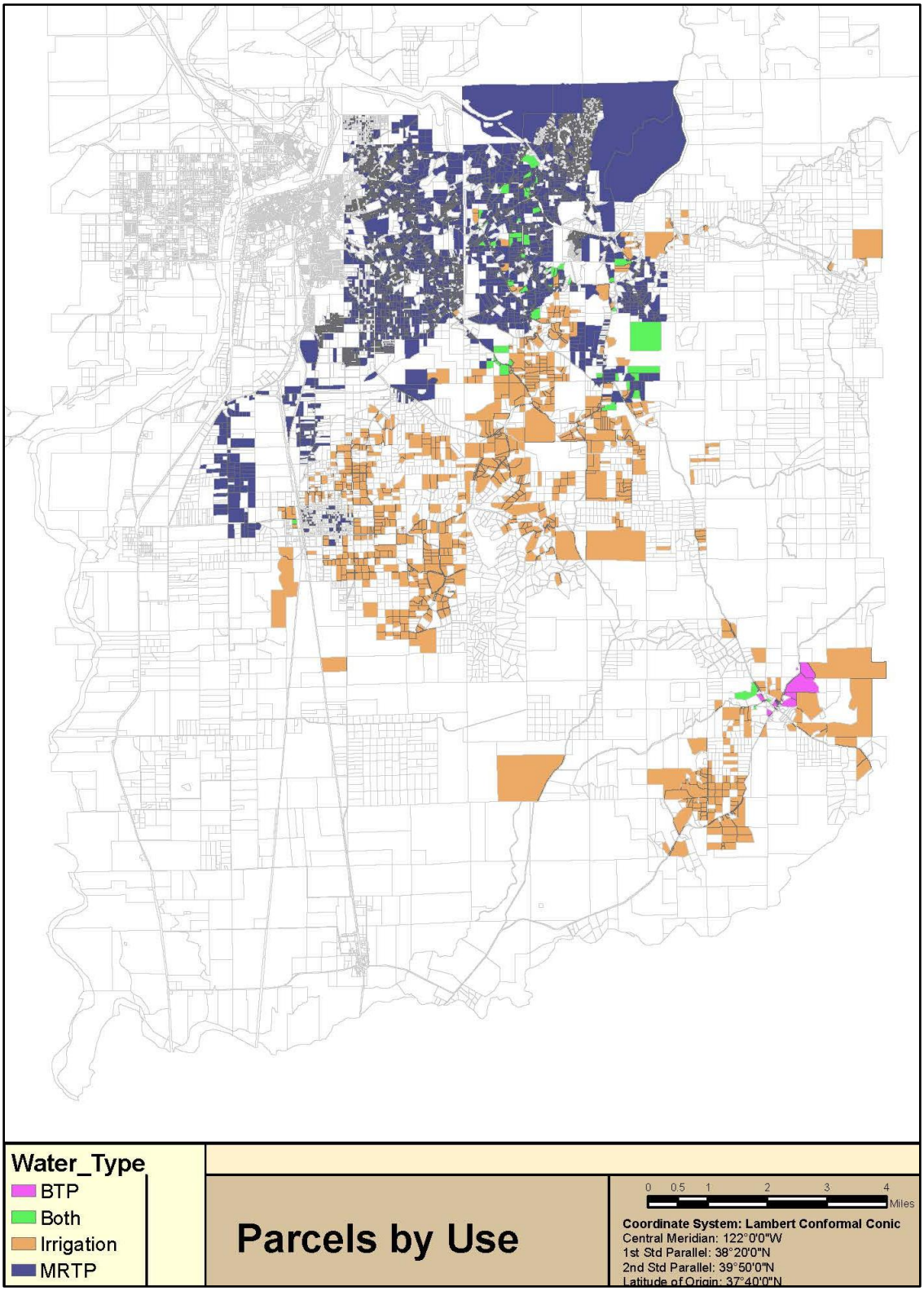


Figure 3-3 - Distribution System Use



3.3 Service Area Climate

The Agency's service area has a Mediterranean-hot summer type climate with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. There are four distinct seasons. Winter months are cool to cold with temperatures from the mid-30s to low 60s. Summers are warm to hot with temperatures ranging from the upper 60s to low 110s, and an annual average temperature of 63ºF.

SFWPA's water supply originates from the Sierra Nevada as snowpack and rainfall, whereas precipitation that occurs within the service area occurs as rainfall. Winter monthly precipitation totals in the Agency's service area have varied over time from 0 inches in February 2020 to 11.8 inches in February 2019. The average annual precipitation is 25.07 inches with the majority of rainfall occurring in November through March. Average annual snowfall for the weather station in the Sierra Nevada closest to the Agency water supply headwaters (located in Qunicy, CA) has observed an average annual snowfall of 50.4 inches (NOAA, 2026).

3.3.1 Climate Change

SFWPA is not a large enough Agency to embark on the creation of a climate change analysis or planning documents beyond the scope of its' service area. The Agency does, however, participate in countywide planning efforts, and utilizes those documents for general guidance.

The Butte County Climate Action Plan (CAP) was developed in 2021 for unincorporated Butte County and is an implementation mechanism of the County's General Plan. It provides goals, policies, and programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address climate change adaptation, and improve quality of life in the county. Programs and actions defined in the CAP will help the county sustain its natural resources, grow efficiently, ensure long-term resiliency to a changing environmental and economic climate, and improve transportation. For unincorporated Butte County, anticipated consequences of climate change include more frequent and intense instances of agricultural pests and diseases, drought, extreme heat, human health hazards, severe wind, severe storms, and wildfire. The CAP also notes that observations of the climate in California and North America have shown:

1. A trend toward warmer temperatures with an increase in extremely hot days and nights;
2. Increase in the area burned by wildfires;
3. A smaller fraction of precipitation falling as snow;
4. An increase in the frequency of drought and increase in consecutive dry years (Butte County, 2021).

SFWPA is also part of the Butte County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, which identifies and assesses hazards that could impact SFWPA. Based on the LHMP, climate change has the potential to influence the frequency and severity of other hazards. The hazards ranked with the highest severity for SFWPA include drought, extreme heat, and wildfire.

Although there are other impacts that may occur as a result of climate change, the issues described below represent the most immediate and direct impacts to the Agency.

More Rain and Less Snow

While individual storm events may be more severe, resulting in more snow and rain within an individual storm, the increase in temperature is expected to result in less snowpack and more rain in the foothills of California. Less snowpack will result in less "natural" storage and gradual runoff as the snow melts. Instead, runoff from rain would be more immediate and less sustained into spring. Changes in precipitation patterns may affect snowpack in the mountains to the east of SFWPA as well as reduce groundwater recharge. This can reduce access to drinking water and agricultural irrigation and impact drought conditions.

Hotter Summers

As summers become hotter for longer periods of time, there will be proportionally greater demand for water use, particularly for landscape irrigation. Since the Agency is in a wildfire prone area, customers have historically kept watered yards to mitigate fuels around their homes. Energy use patterns and costs are also expected to be affected as temperatures during the summer increase between 5 and 10 degrees, causing greater use of air conditioning. This may also lead to increased power outages. Warmer temperatures and extended dry periods will likely increase evapotranspiration rates and extend growing seasons, thereby increasing the amount of water that will be needed for the irrigation of crops, urban landscaping and environmental water needs. Reduced soil moisture and surface flows will disproportionately affect water users that rely on annual rainfall such as non-irrigated agriculture and livestock grazing on non-irrigated rangeland.

Increased Wildfire Danger

As summers become hotter and drier, the risk of wildfire will increase. It is expected that, because of prolonged dry periods, forests and foothill grass and chaparral lands will experience more frequent and intense fires, resulting in changes in vegetation cover and, eventually, a reduction in the water supply and storage capacity benefits of a healthy watershed.

Several wildfires have occurred in recent years in or near Butte County including the Camp Fire in Paradise in 2018, the North Complex Fire in Plumas and Butte counties in 2020, the Dixie Fire in 2021, and the Thompson Fire in 2024. While the Camp Fire did not directly occur in the SFWPA service area, it significantly impacted the population distribution in Butte County, which is still being observed today. The Thompson Fire occurred in the SFWPA service area and resulted in an increase in water demand for firefighting efforts and home protection and impacted some of SFWPA's water conveyance infrastructure. SFWPA proactively engaged and continues to engage with the community to discourage increased water use during wildfire events to ensure that

water is available for firefighting. SFWPA was able to quickly repair damages to water conveyance infrastructure. Agency efforts to reduce the impacts of wildfire include ditch-tending along canal infrastructure, contracting fuel reduction work with the Butte County Sheriff Work Program, and working with environmental companies that offer goat grazing.

Through education, efficiency, and conservation, the following Agency supported adaptation actions will help our customers, and all Butte County residents, prepare for a future where water may be less plentiful and more expensive.

- Collaborate with Northern Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management agencies to include climate change considerations in the Integrated Regional Water Resource Management Plan. Monitor climate change effects on water resources and update future Plans accordingly.
- Support other agencies to help vulnerable populations conserve water and reduce household resource costs through income-qualified subsidies and rebates for water-efficient equipment upgrades.
- Collaborate with water providers to incorporate anticipated water supply changes that may result from reduced snowpack and lower groundwater levels into agricultural management plans.

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

On average, SFWPA provided domestic water service to 6,874 customer accounts in 2025. Given the predominantly residential makeup of the Agency's service area, almost all of its customer accounts represent a single-family household. SFWPA provides water service to unincorporated Butte County and a small portion of the City of Oroville. Approximately 30% of the SFWPA domestic water service connections are in the City of Oroville city limits. The remaining 70% of the SFWPA service area falls within unincorporated Butte County and largely within the City of Oroville Sphere of Influence (SOI). The Butte County Local Agency Formation Commission (Butte LAFCo) oversees boundary changes to cities and special districts in this region. The Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG), which is Joint Powers Authority between the County of Butte, Town of Paradise, and the Cities of Biggs, Gridley, Oroville, and Chico, provides regional growth forecasting for this region.

The SFWPA service area does not directly align with U.S. Census tracts, California Department of Finance (DOF) boundaries, or any associated population estimating resource boundaries. Additionally, many homes in the SFWPA service area boundary and sphere of influence have private domestic wells and are not served by SFWPA, so total population counts for these areas are not directly applicable. County population distribution is also still seeing impacts of the Camp Fire of 2018 and North Complex Fire of 2021.

Population projections for the Agency were based on review of the data used in previous SFWPA

UWMPs, the City of Oroville 2030 General Plan, Butte County 2040 General Plan, BCAG Long-Term Regional Growth Forecasts, the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) Municipal Service Review for SFWPA, the 2020 U.S. Census, and DOF data. Based on a review of the various planning documents and various population estimating resources, it was determined that the BCAG population forecasts and persons per household estimates are the most applicable to the SFWPA service area. The BCAG forecasts were adopted in 2024 and reference local employment data, DOF data (which includes U.S. census and housing data), Post-Camp Fire and North Complex Fire impacts, and anticipated growth within each jurisdiction based on the local planning documents and regional housing needs assessment (RHNA) goals (BCAG, 2024).

The BCAG Long-Term Regional Growth Forecasts include persons per household assumptions for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Butte County. For the City of Oroville and unincorporated areas, these are 2.42 and 2.03 persons per household, respectively for 2025. The current year (2025) population was estimated by multiplying the number of customer accounts in the City of Oroville (1,544) by 2.42 persons per household and the number of customer accounts in the unincorporated area (5,330) by 2.03 persons per household. The resulting 2025 population is estimated as 14,556, with an aggregate of 2.12 persons per household. This estimate is lower than the population presented in the 2020 UWMP because data for unincorporated Butte County has seen a decline in population distribution since the Camp Fire.

The future population was estimated for SFWPA through 2050 using BCAG population growth forecasts, consistent with the 2020 UWMP. BCAG presents low, medium, and high scenario compound annual growth rates (CAGR) for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Butte County. The medium scenario was selected to represent the midpoint of anticipated growth. The City of Oroville medium scenario CAGR presented by the BCAG forecast is 0.65%, and the unincorporated Butte County medium scenario is 0.81%. Distributing the number of connections in each area by their associated growth rate results in a CAGR of 0.77% for the SFWPA service area. The future population was estimated by multiplying the 2025 population by an annual growth rate of 0.77%.

Between 2025 and 2030, a significantly higher growth rate is expected based on several planned projects and annexations. SFWPA, in coordination with Butte County, is actively working on installing infrastructure to provide potable water service to 380-400 existing single-family residences in the Palermo area which have historically relied on groundwater wells. Additionally, service connections are planned to be added to other existing residences, resulting in a total of 410-430 new connections over the next 5 years. Given that this growth is higher than the estimated CAGR and SFWPA's historical growth, an additional increase in population to account for these new connections is applied to the 2030 projected population. All other known new connections in SFWPA prior to 2030 are assumed to be part of the normal annual growth. Population projections for each 5-year increment through 2050 are provided in Table 3-1 below.

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	14,556	16,039	16,670	17,325	18,006	18,714

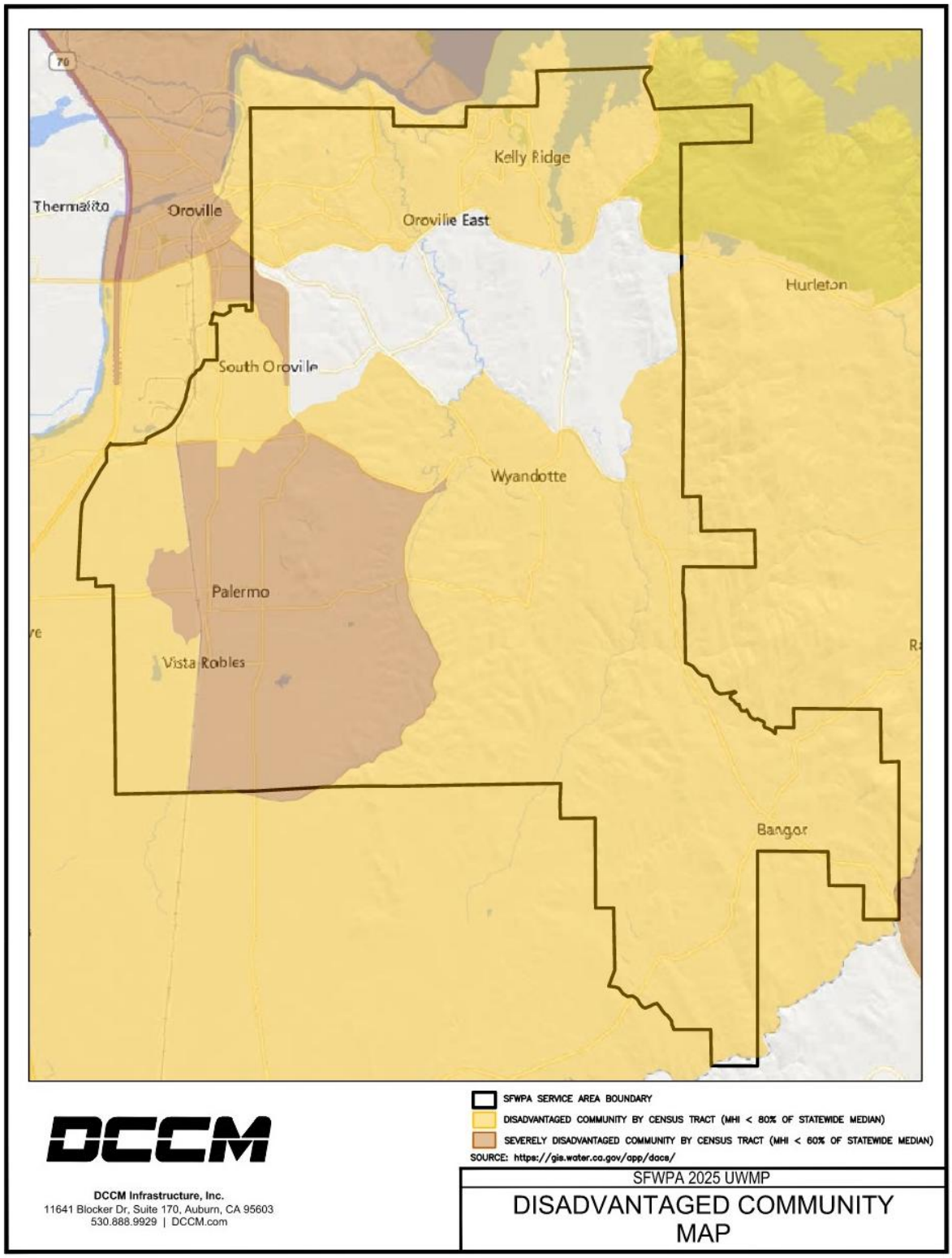
3.4.1 Other Social, Economic and Demographic Factors

SFWPA serves a variety of customers including mobile home parks, apartment complexes, and single-family residences that range from high density to 5+ acre parcels. According to the US Census Bureau American Community Survey data, households in Butte County, CA have a median household income (MHI) of $67,928, and households in the City of Oroville have an MHI of $52,270 which are 68% and 52% of the statewide MHI of $100,149, respectively. Using the Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Mapping Tool provided by DWR, DACs can be identified by Census tracts (DWR, *DAC*). DACs are communities where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the state median household income. Severely disadvantaged communities (SDACs) have a median household income of less than 60 percent of the state median household income. All census tracts that fall within the SFWPA service area, with the exception of a small section south of Oroville East are designated as DACs or SDACs, as shown in Figure 3-4 below.

Additional social, economic, and demographic factors that are unique to SFWPA that may impact water use:

- Historical occurrences of water theft
- Increased watering of small and large parcels due to perceived and actual wildfire threat
- Water rates
- Age of housing

Figure 3-4 – DAC and SDAC Map



3.5 Land Use within Service Area

The Agency provides treated water to approximately 1,550 residences in the northeast quadrant of the City of Oroville. The City of Oroville General Plan designates the SFWPA service area within the city limits as single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial and office, industrial, and public. There are also vacant parcels (City of Oroville, 2015).

Butte County is a major producer of a wide variety of farm products. Agriculture is important not only to Butte County's economy, but also to its way of life. Agriculture is the dominant land use within unincorporated Butte County, accounting for approximately 60 percent of the county's area spread across the county. The Butte County General Plan shows several land use designations for the SFWPA service area. Near the City of Oroville, the primary designation is medium density residential, with some very low and low density residential, mixed use, commercial, public, and industrial uses. Extending away from the City of Oroville, primary land uses are rural residential and agriculture with some very low and low residential use. The Bangor area is designated as foothill residential (1-40 acres per dwelling unit). These designations generally provide area for agricultural uses and single-family dwellings at rural densities (Butte County, *General Plan*). The existing land use designations limit future development to the use type and density assigned to the lot. As Butte County and the City of Oroville work to meet RHNA goals as identified in their General Plans, development is anticipated to follow the existing land use designations.

There are two tribal reserves in Butte County, comprising approximately 400 acres in the Oroville area. Both reserves are anchored by casinos. Gold Country Casino occupies about 90 acres located off of Olive Highway and is operated by the Tyme Maidu of Berry-Creek Rancheria and is served treated water by the Agency. Casino and tribal reserve lands occupy over 300 acres off Ophir Road, all within the Agency's Sphere of Influence.

CHAPTER 4 – WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

This chapter provides descriptions and quantifications of SFWPA's current water demands and future water demand projections through the year 2050.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

4.1 Non-Potable vs Potable Water Use

SFWPA serves water for both potable (domestic) and non-potable (irrigation) use.

Potable Water: SFWPA owns and operates two public water systems, Miners Ranch and Bangor. Domestic supply is provided to the Miners Ranch water system by the Miners Ranch Water Treatment Plant. Domestic supply is provided to the Bangor Water System by the Bangor Water Treatment Plant. Water production from the water treatment plants is metered, and all customer connections are metered.

Non-Potable Water: SFWPA serves irrigation water via canals and ditches to customers located in the Community Line, Palermo, Bangor, Forbestown, and Rew Hawk Ranch service areas.

SFWPA does not currently make use of recycled water, because there is no centralized wastewater collection system, nor is there any wastewater recycled for direct reuse within the service area.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

SFWPA provides domestic water supply to the following water sectors:

- Single-Family Residential – This class code includes single-family dwelling units at the various densities described under Section 3.5 above. This classification accounts for 94% of SFWPA's service connections.
- Multi-Family Residential – This class code includes apartments, duplexes, and mobile home parks. Many of these connections have a master meter that provides service to all units.
- Commercial – This includes office buildings, retail, health care facilities, and other similar facilities that distribute a product or service.
- Institutional/Governmental – This includes schools, courts, churches, hospitals and any government facilities in the service area.

- Industrial – This classification includes facilities used for producing, manufacturing, or processing goods. SFWPA has one industrial service connection.
- Landscape (Irrigation of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Landscapes) – This sector includes CII customers that have a dedicated irrigation meter for landscaping.
- Agricultural – This class code is assigned to customers using potable water for agricultural purposes. These customers are not located in SFWPA's non-potable water service areas.
- Other – This includes all metered unbilled water demands such as fountains and water fill stations. It also includes water system flushing which is metered and tracked.

In addition, SFWPA quantifies distribution system water loss through completion of annual water loss audits.

4.2.1 Past Water Use

Since 1983, all of the Agency's domestic water service deliveries have been metered. Past water uses reported here have all been metered. Beginning in 2022, the Agency made significant refinements to the Miners Ranch class code system and established a class code system for Bangor to better characterize water demands amongst the various use sectors. During this effort, new class codes were established and existing customers were reviewed and categorized appropriately.

Total historical potable water demand for the last 15 years of data (2011-2025) has ranged from 1,307 to 1,730 million gallons. Total historical non-potable water demand from 2011-2025 has ranged from 750 to 1,314 million gallons. Water demand has shown slight variances over the historical time frame rather than a steady increase or decrease in demand.

4.2.2 Current Water Use

Table 4-1, below, lists 2025 water demands by sector, as metered and billed by SFWPA for 2025. Distribution system water loss was estimated from the 2024 validated water audits for each system, as the water audit has not been completed for the 2025 reporting period. This water loss is also consistent with the 2023 water audit.

This data shows that the most significant potable water use occurs in the single-family residential sector.

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual			
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (MG)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	1,137.4
Multi-Family		Potable	84.9
Commercial		Potable	120.0
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	49.4
Industrial		Potable	0.3
Landscape		Potable	10.3
Agricultural		Potable	93.8
Other (optional)		Potable	3.1
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	223
Agricultural		Non-Potable	1,196.6
		Subtotal Potable	1723
		Subtotal Non-Potable	1197
		Total	2,919

4.2.3 Projected Water Use by Sector

Table 4-2 lists projected future water demands at 5-year increments through 2050 for each customer service class. Future demands were estimated for each sector based on the average water demand for each sector from 2023 through 2025, estimated growth in population and service connections, and estimated changes in water demand based on water use standards and installation of water efficient infrastructure in new builds. SFWPA customer water demands from 2023 through 2025 were used as the baseline because the class code system was refined before this time and some customers were reassigned class codes, particularly in high use sectors. Therefore, data by class before this timeframe is not directly comparable. System water losses were incorporated into the future demand based on the water loss standards set by DWR.

Changes in water demands for the existing customers and future customers will be tracked by SFWPA through normal data collection and billing efforts, and this procedure will be refined as needed in future planning efforts.

4.2.3.1 Standards, Codes, Ordinances, and Plans

Water use standards have been set by the State for indoor residential water use, outdoor residential water use, commercial, industrial, institutional (CII) outdoor water use, and system water loss (SWRCB, 2025). SFWPA is required to calculate an Urban Water Use Objective which is a sum of the allocated amount of water for each of these components for the service area. Each of these components have reductions in their standards over time that have been set by the State. These have been factored into the water demand projections for new single family residential homes and CII landscaping. Specifically, new single family residential builds were projected to meet the indoor and outdoor per capita standards (47 gpcd until 2030, 42 gpcd after 2030) based on water efficient infrastructure being installed in new homes. CII landscaping for new connections were also projected to meet the water use requirements (landscape efficiency factor of 0.55) (Making Conservation A Way of Life Regulation (23 CCR Sections 965 through 978)).

4.2.3.2 Lower Income Household Water Demand

The water demand projections are required by the CWC (Section 10631) to include projections for lower income households. Given that the significant majority of the SFWPA service area is designated as a DAC or SDAC, as described in Section 3.4.1 above, it is assumed that future low-income household water demands will correspond with the existing SFWPA water demands.

SFWPA is currently working on a project to provide domestic water service to the Palermo community, which is designated as a severely disadvantaged community. Water demand projections for this community were projected to follow existing single-family residential demands in the SFWPA service area because the homes are existing and not assumed to include water efficient infrastructure.

4.2.3.3 Climate Change Considerations on Water Demand

As described in Section 3.3.1, the Agency does not have an existing climate change analysis to quantify the impacts of climate change on the water supply and demand. SFWPA has met water demands during historical events related to climate change such as wildfires, prolonged droughts, and hot years. This is addressed in the water demand projections through the use of the average demands for 2023, 2024, and 2025 because the water demands in 2024 were significantly higher due to the Thompson Fire. Inclusion of the Thompson Fire water demands allows SFWPA to account for another similar, significant water use event related to climate change. It is assumed that less significant events related to climate change will be accounted for by using this data. Data before 2023 was not used in the water demands by class code because the class codes were refined at that time.

4.2.3.4 Projected Water Demands

The projected water demands were calculated as described in the sections above and are included in Tables 4-2 and 4-3.

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected							
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type		**Projected Water Use** (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (MG)**	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 opt (MG)**
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	1,183	1,212	1,241	1,272	1,304
Multi-Family		Potable	96	102	108	114	120
Commercial		Potable	146	150	154	157	161
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	55	57	59	61	63
Industrial		Potable	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2
Landscape		Potable	13	14	16	17	18
Agricultural		Potable	95	96	97	98	99
Other (optional)		Potable	6	6	6	6	6
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	152	153	153	154	154
Agricultural		Non-Potable	1,232	1,284	1,338	1,395	1,453
		Subtotal Potable	1,747	1,791	1,835	1,881	1,928
		Subtotal Non-Potable	1,232	1,284	1,338	1,395	1,453
		Total	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	4.2.3.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	

4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

Distribution system water losses are water losses that occur between the point of distribution and the point of customer consumption. For SFWPA, this area is between the Miners Ranch and Bangor water treatment plant production meters and customer meters. Water losses are separated into "real" losses which are physical losses from the system and "apparent" losses which are a result of metering inaccuracies, data handling errors, and/or unauthorized consumption. Water losses are determined through completion of an annual water loss audit that is submitted to DWR.

4.3.1 Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses

SFWPA has completed and submitted validated water loss audits to DWR for both water systems since 2018 (Table 4-5). Over the past 5 years, Miners Ranch water loss (non-revenue water) has declined each year from 294 million gallons in 2020 to 222 million gallons in 2024 (WUEdata, 2026).

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting		
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
SFWPA Miners Ranch	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
SFWPA Bangor	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

In 2024, the State set water loss standards for the Miners Ranch water system. The deadline to meet the water loss standards is January 1, 2028. The water loss standards include a real water loss standard and apparent water loss standard, both measured in gallons per service connection per day. These are presented in Table 4-6 below. SFWPA's 2024 water audit results show that apparent losses are below the standard, and real losses are currently above the standard. The Agency has made efforts to decrease the water loss which has been observed in the last 5 years of water audit data. The Agency is continuing to develop a feasible approach to decrease the real system water loss by the 2028 deadline. See additional discussion in Chapter 9 below.

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard						
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)						
Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA0410006	Yes	26.7	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	6878	170.5	67.9
CA0410012	No					

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA0410006	Yes	28.1	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	6878	33.1	13.2
CA0410012	No					

CHAPTER 5 – SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS, AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

The goal of the SBX7-7 Baseline, Targets, and 2020 Compliance chapter in the Supplier's 2025 UWMP is to allow the Retail Supplier to demonstrate its compliance with its 2025 targeted water-use reduction, as required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The calculation of baselines, targets, and 2025 compliance is an important but highly technical portion of the UWMP.

The SB X7-7 submittal tables are a different set of tables from the "DWR submittal tables" provided in the other chapters of this UWMP. The SB X7-7 tables are provided in the sections below.

SB X7-7 tables units of measure are in million gallons.

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2) (select one from the drop-down list)
Million Gallons

This chapter includes the following sections:

5.1 - Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs
5.2 - Methods for Calculating Population and Gross Water Use
5.3 - 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use (GPCD)

5.1 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

SFWPA submitted the 2015 UWMP in January of 2019. To date, DWR has not provided any feedback to the Agency regarding the submittal. However, the Baseline and Target calculations for the 2020 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) were outlined in that document, and this 2025 UWMP is measured against those established targets.

5.2 Methods for Calculating Population and Gross Water Use

5.2.1 Service Area Population

Service area population was estimated by BCAG data for persons per household. Information on how the population figures were developed is included in Section 3.4 above. Population data, current and projected, is included in Submittal Table 3-1, above. Service area data sources and population for 2025 are summarized in SB X7-7 Tables 2 and 3.

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimate	
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)	
Method Used to Determine 2025 Population (may check more than one)	
☑	**1. Department of Finance (**DOF) or **American Community Survey** (ACS)
☑	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES: Utilized BCAG data and persons per connection. BCAG data incorporates data from CA DOF.	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population	
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)	
2025 Compliance Year Population	
2025	14,556

5.2.2 Gross Water Use

Gross Water Use for the purpose of calculating compliance daily per capita water use is defined as the water that enters the SFWPA distribution system. This is the sum of the production at Miners Ranch and Bangor, as measured by the production meters at each plant. Non-potable agricultural water does not enter the SFWPA distribution system and is not included in the gross water use. Agricultural water served by the potable water system is also excluded per the CWC

exceptions. The Agency does not generate a significant enough volume by industrial users ("process water") to deduct it from gross water usage. Gross water use for the SB X7-7 reporting is provided in Tables 4 and 4A below.

SB X7-7 Table 4: Gross Water Use							
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)							
Compliance Year 2025	**2025 Volume Into Distribution System** This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.	**2025 Deductions**					**2025 Gross Water Use**
		Exported Water	**Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)**	**Indirect Recycled Water** This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use**	**Process Water** This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.	
	1,748	-	-	-	94	-	**1,654**

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2) Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source	Miners Ranch Water Treatment Plant		
This water source is (check one)**:**			
☑	The supplier's own water source		
☐	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2025	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	1,741	-	1,741

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2025 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2) Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source	Bangor Water Treatment Plant		
This water source is (check one)**:**			
☑	The supplier's own water source		
☐	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2025	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	7	-	7

5.3 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)

SFWPA's baseline daily per capita use calculations are summarized in SB X7-7 Table 5. The Agency's 2020 Water Use Target was established in the 2015 UWMP as 247 GPCD. The 10-year average baseline is 308 GPCD, and the 5-year average baseline is 301 GPCD. The 2025 compliance year daily per capita use was 311 GPCD which does not meet the 2020 target as shown in Submittal Table 5-1 below. This calculation accounts for all water that enters the distribution system for all customer classes, excluding agricultural, and all distribution system operations usage. This is higher than the Agency's calculated GPCD usage based on consumption/billing data which was calculated as 227 GPCD for single family residences in 2025.

The Agency has made significant reductions in its water use in the last few years through pipeline replacements, leak detection and repair, efficiency improvements in treated water production, customer leak notification, and public response to the statewide drought. SFWPA will continue efforts to educate its customers to remain diligent in their efforts to continue to use water wisely.

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20 (h)(1)(2)		
2025 Gross Water Fm SB X7-7 Table 4	**2025 Population** Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	**2025 GPCD**
1,654	14,556	**311**

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress						
Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	**Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.**					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	**Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020** **See DWR NOTES below.**	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	247	321	No	311	No

5.3.1 Adjustments for Factors Outside of Supplier's Control

No adjustments were made to the 2025 GPCD calculation based on the allowances for extraordinary events, weather normalization, or economic adjustment as shown in SB X7-7 Table 9 below.

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2025 Compliance							
Water Code Section 10608.24(d)							
Actual 2025 GPCD	Optional Adjustments to 2025 GPCD					2020 Target	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2025?**
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2025 GPCD (Adjusted if applicable)		
	Extraordinary Events (GPCD)	Weather Normalization (GPCD)	Economic Adjustment (GPCD)				
311	-	-	-	-	311	247	**NO**

5.3.2 If Supplier Does Not Meet 2020 Target

The Agency missed the 2020 Target in 2025 and in theory is not eligible to receive a water grant or loan from the State of California. It is the hope of the Agency that we may be considered for grant or loan eligibility under one of the following exceptions allowed in California Water Code:

CWC *Section 10608.56 (c) states that a water supplier shall be eligible for a water loan or grant if it "has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions."*

CWC *Section 10608.56 (e) states that a water supplier can also be eligible for a water loan or grant if it "has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community."*

The Agency is currently working on continual improvements to the Water Management Program. With internal resources and some additional external consulting, the Agency will be able to outline a clear plan for achieving GPCD compliance. Additionally, as discussed above, almost the entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

CHAPTER 6 – WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

A thorough characterization and analysis of water supplies can provide a realistic reliability assessment of Supplier's water assets under various hydrological and regulatory conditions. A thorough analysis examines surface water rights, water entitlements (i.e., contracts for water delivery), groundwater supplies, raw water supplies, and recycled water supplies. Moreover, it considers each water asset in the context of the infrastructure systems that convey water to the Supplier's service area — including infrastructure systems that are shared with other water suppliers.

This chapter includes the following sections:

6.1 - Water Supply Analysis Overview
6.2 - Supplier's UWMP Water Supply Characterization
6.3 – Current & Projected Water Supply
6.4 - Energy Use

6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

The Agency relies on permitted rights to surface water originating from the combined South Fork Feather River/Slate Creek watershed, an expansive watershed within the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, covering approximately 100,814 acres, or 158 square miles. Principal tributaries include Lost Creek, a natural tributary of the South Fork Feather River, and the upper portion of Slate Creek, a tributary of the North Fork Yuba River (which contributes to the South Fork Feather River watershed by way of a tunnel through the Gibsonville Ridge). The area of the Slate Creek sub-watershed is approximately 31,600 acres (49.4 square miles), or 31.4 percent of the total combined South Fork Feather River/Slate Creek watershed area. The area of Lost Creek sub-watershed is approximately 19,200 acres (30.0 square miles), or 19.0 percent of the total South Fork Feather River/Slate Creek watershed area.

The headwaters of the watershed originate at an elevation of 7,457 feet. The watershed is bounded by the volcanic Cascade Range to the north, the Great Basin to the east, the Sacramento Valley to the west, and higher portions of the Sierra Nevada to the south. The upper watershed is ruggedly mountainous, bisected by deep canyons in the eastern third of the watershed. The central third of the watershed is a transition zone.

This watershed falls within the jurisdictions of four adjacent counties: Plumas County, Butte County, Sierra County, and Yuba County. Approximately 49,580 acres of the watershed (49.2%) is located within the unincorporated boundaries of Plumas County. Approximately 28,440 acres of the watershed (28.2%) is located within the unincorporated boundaries of Butte County. Approximately 19,160 acres of the watershed (19.0 %) is located within the unincorporated boundaries of Sierra County. Approximately 3,560 acres of the watershed (3.5 %) is located within the unincorporated boundaries of Yuba County.

Land in the region is owned or managed by a variety of governmental and private entities. The single largest landowner within the watershed is the federal government, whose United States Forest Service manages the Plumas National Forest. Sierra Pacific Industries, Chy Corporation, and Sillar Brothers are private owners of managed forest lands within this watershed.

The Agency does not purchase or import any supply or utilize any groundwater.

6.2 Supplier's UWMP Water Supply Characterization

6.2.1 Surface Water

6.2.1.1 Water Rights and Contracts

The following table outlines permitted water rights for domestic, irrigation, and recreational use. Water available under these water rights is used to meet the potable and non-potable demands. While power/hydroelectric facilities and domestic/irrigation water utilize shared conveyance facilities, SFWPA has separate licenses for power/hydroelectric use and water rights for domestic/irrigation/recreational use. The Agency also has a contract with North Yuba Water District that permits North Yuba Water District to SFWPA power license water. Power license water is not considered part of the Agency's available supply for consumption and not included as part of the available supply in this Plan.

Table 6 – SFWPA Surface Water Rights

Permit #	Application #	Uses	Source Water	Storage Amount	Storage Period	Diversion Amount	Time of Use
1267	A001651	Domestic	SFFR	**109,012 af**	Oct 1 to Jul 1		
		Irrigation	SFFR			200 cfs **36,036 af** total	Apr 1 to Jul 1
		Recreation	SFFR				
1268	A002142	Domestic	Lost Creek	**5,000 af**	Oct 1 to Jul 1		
		Irrigation					
		Recreation					
2492	A002778	Domestic	Lost Creek	**25,000 af**	Oct 1 to Jun 1		
		Irrigation	Sucker Run			50 cfs **6,039 af** total	Apr 1 to
		Recreation	Lost Creek				1-Jun
1271	A002979	Domestic	Lost Creek			185 cfs	Jan 1 to 31-Dec
		Irrigation	Lost Creek			excess of allowed under Permit 1268	Apr 1 to 15-Oct

Pre-1914	Irrigation/ Stock	Sucker Run		75 cfs	Jan 1 - Dec 31
Pre-1914	Irrigation/ Stock	Lost/Pinkard Creek		275 cfs	Jan 1 - Dec 31

6.2.1.2 Water Storage, Conveyance, and Treatment

Figure 6-1 below represents SFWPA's water sources and raw-water delivery schematic. SFWPA typically stores 139,000 acre-feet (45,296 MG) of water in several Agency reservoirs: Little Grass Valley, Sly Creek, Lost Creek, Forbestown, Ponderosa, and Miners Ranch. There are nine dams that either divert or store water supply for multipurpose uses. The water is distributed to the power facilities, agricultural consumers, and to the water treatment plants for domestic use via these series of reservoirs, waterways, canals, and tunnels.

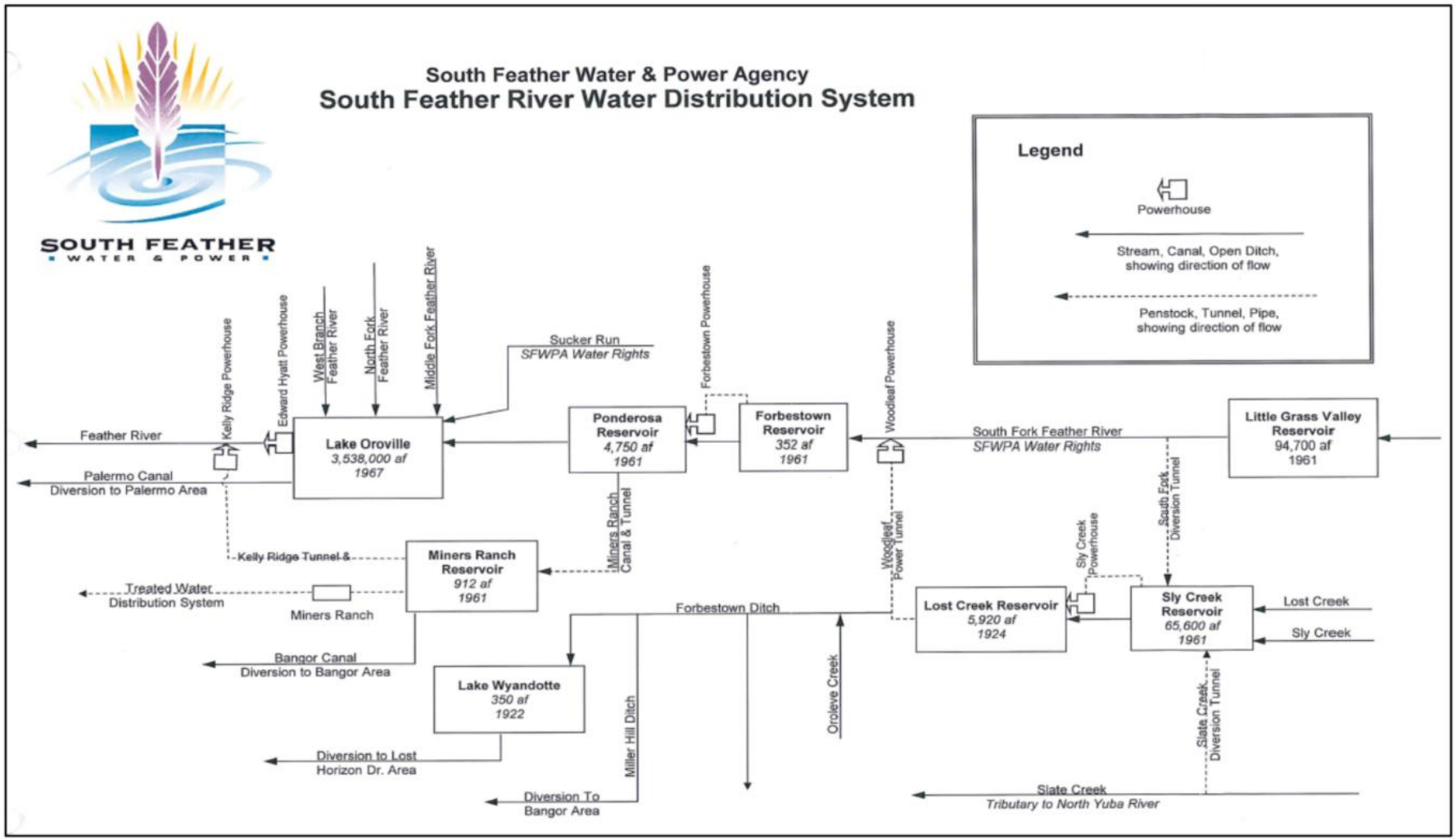
SFWPA's primary water treatment plant is located at the Miners Ranch Reservoir. Originally completed in 1981, with significant upgrades completed in 2018, the treatment plant has the capacity to treat 21 million gallons per day. Water from this treatment plant is supplied to the Miners Ranch public water system. SFWPA's Bangor water treatment plant is located within the Bangor service area and has the capacity to treat 122,000-130,000 gallons per day which is supplied to the Bangor public water system.

6.2.1.3 Watershed Yield

SFWPA operates its system of reservoirs and hydropower plants according to water rights and power licenses and manages the runoff throughout the annual hydrologic cycle to best achieve its purposes and needs including municipal water supply, irrigation supply, power supply, and recreation.

SFWPA available water supply was characterized as watershed yield or the amount of water in the SFWPA conveyance system on an annual basis that could be used to meet customer demands. The watershed yield was determined using water gage data from the endpoints of the SFWPA conveyance system (consumption, Feather River, and Lake Oroville). This excludes power license water and associated power license water allocations.

Figure 6-1 – Raw Water Delivery Schematic



6.2.2 Groundwater

As described in Section 1.2, groundwater in high and medium priority groundwater basins in California is managed by a local GSA as mandated by SGMA. The western portion of the SFWPA service area falls in the Sacramento Valley Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Basin. The Wyandotte Creek GSA adopted the Wyandotte Creek GSP in 2021 to manage groundwater in accordance with SGMA. The eastern portion of the SFWPA service area does not fall in a high or medium priority groundwater basin or a GSA boundary.

Although SFWPA does not utilize groundwater supplies for any component of the supply and delivery chain, the GSP includes project management actions that impact surface water use and SFWPA including:

- Residential water conservation by providing education on water use efficiency;
- Palermo Clean Water Consolidation Project – as discussed earlier in this UWMP, a project is in construction to connect the Palermo community to the SFWPA system. This is expected to reduce groundwater use and improve water quality in participating homes;
- Expansion of water purveyors service area – this is currently being completed under the Palermo Clean Water Consolidation Project;
- Intra-basin water exchange feasibility – SFWPA has participated in ongoing coordination to explore opportunities for agricultural users to access surface water as an alternative to groundwater pumping. This is in the planning phase.

SFWPA actively participated in the development of the Wyandotte Creek GSP and continues to participate in ongoing implementation efforts by providing data and supporting the projects listed above as needed. SFWPA has a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the GSA and reports raw water delivery and monthly treated consumption to the GSP to support ongoing data collection efforts. Aside from the new water service to the Palermo community, which is included in SFWPA's water demand projections, the impacts of these projects on SFWPA's water supply are currently unknown.

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped	
Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)	
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.

6.2.3 Stormwater

Stormwater facilities in the SFWPA service area, where available, are managed by the City of

Oroville and Butte County. Stormwater is not managed by SFWPA and is not projected for beneficial reuse within the service area of the Agency.

6.2.4 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Wastewater services are provided for approximately half of the Agency's service area by the Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District (LOAPUD) and City of Oroville. Wastewater is treated from both purveyors at the Sewerage Commission - Oroville Region (SC-OR) regional wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The remainder of the SFWPA service area utilizes individual onsite septic systems.

The City of Oroville operates and maintains a sewer system consisting of gravity sewers and pumping stations to collect wastewater from residential, commercial, and industrial customers. LOAPUD owns and operates a sanitary sewer collection system serving over 8,000 acres (roughly 4,000 customers) of unincorporated area east and south of the City of Oroville. The collected wastewater is discharged to trunk sewers owned and operated by SC-OR and conveyed to the SC-OR WWTP. The collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater is the responsibility of LOAPUD, the City of Oroville, and SC-OR. The sewage collection system terminates at the SC-OR WWTP that is west of and not within the Agency's service area. SC-OR's treated effluent is discharged to the Feather River below Lake Oroville, which is downstream of SFWPA's water supply rights and conveyance systems.

SC-OR is not located in the Agency's service area and does not currently operate a recycled water program. There are no other WWTPs in the Agency's service area or along the Agency's surface water sources to provide recycled water opportunities, and there is no recycled or reused water being treated to Title 22 standards for municipal purposes or being used for irrigation or other alternate purposes. Therefore, recycled water is not available to the Agency.

No recycled water supply is projected to be available for the SFWPA service area in the future. This is primarily because there are no WWTPs or available sources of recycled water supply in the service area, and a recycled water program would need to involve regional participation by other agencies. There are no WWTPs planned for the service area given the cost of implementation and rural nature/locations of existing homes. Furthermore, the majority of SFWPA's customer base that would benefit from recycled water is the agricultural sector which is already provided raw surface water, so the costs of transmission and distribution could not be justified to replace or supplement raw surface water with recycled water. The Agency has not implemented any incentive programs to encourage recycled water use because a recycled water source is not available for use.

A summary of the Wastewater Collection and disposal volumes of the systems operating within the Agency's service area is provided in Table 6-2. Required DWR submittal tables 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, and 6-8 for wastewater and recycled water are provided below.

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area				
Water Code Section 10633(a)				
☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
50%	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (MG)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District	Estimated	246	Sewerage Commission Oroville Region WWTP, Place ID 246251	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		246		

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area	
Water Code Section 10633(b)	
☑	**Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.** Proceed to the next table.

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)	
☑	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Potential Recycled Water Use	
Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
0	Section 6.2.4

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual	
Water Code Section 10633(e)	
☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use	
Water Code Section 10633(f)	
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
NOTES: Recycled water is not available to SFWPA.	

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	
Water Code Section 10631(f)	
☑	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.

6.2.5 Desalinated Water

There are no opportunities for the development of desalinated water due to the geographic location of the Agency. SFWPA is located in the inland Sacramento Valley, many miles from potential sources of saline water.

6.2.6 Water Exchanges and Transfers

There are currently no active exchanges of water on either a short- or long-term basis. The Agency's raw-water storage reservoirs are above Lake Oroville on the South Fork of the Feather River, and there are no water storage or diversion facilities above those owned and operated by the Agency within its watershed.

6.2.7 Supply From Storage

Storage in the Agency's reservoirs is not provided on a long-term basis. Water stored in the reservoirs is used in the same calendar year.

6.2.8 Other

No other water sectors are applicable.

6.2.9 Future Water Projects

No future water projects are being considered at this time.

6.3 Current & Projected Water Supply

Actual 2025 water supply availability, calculated as watershed yield, for 2025 is provided in Table 6-8. Projected water supply availability on 5-year increments through 2050 is provided in Table 6-9 based on average watershed yield.

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual				
Water Code Section 10631(b)				
Water Supply		**2025**		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Add additional rows as needed				
Surface water (not desalinated)		Potable	94,778	
		Subtotal Potable	94,778	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	94,778	0

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected							
Water Code Section 10631 (b)							
Water Supply			**Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)**				
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050 (opt)**
			Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)
Add additional rows as needed							
Surface water (not desalinated)			80,755	80,755	80,755	80,755	80,755
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	80,755	80,755	80,755	80,755	80,755
Note: Total Entitlement (Optional) columns were removed from DWR submittal table.							

6.4 Energy Use

The energy used to treat and distribute the water supplies was estimated using the Agency's utility bills from 2025. Raw water is diverted through the canals, ditches, and tunnels to the water treatment plants by gravity flow, so the majority of energy use is at the water treatment plants and storage and distribution facilities as presented in Table O-1A below.

The Miners Ranch Treatment Plant 566-kW Solar Energy System was installed in 2005 in order to defray utility costs to operate the treatment facility. Power performance capabilities are monitored in real-time, and monthly analysis is conducted. For the calendar year of 2025, approximately 29 percent of power demand for operation of the treatment plant was provided by on-site solar. At the end of 2025, a solar inverter was down and assumed to be under-reporting for the last few months of the year, so the total self-generated renewable energy was lower than usual.

Submittal Table O-1A: Recommended Energy Reporting

- SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - WATER SUPPLY PROCESS APPROACH (Optional)

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**				
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Water Management Process**			**Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025					
Is upstream embedded energy included in the values reported?	No					
		Units for Water Volume	Treatment	Distribution	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process		MG	1,748	1,748	1,748		1748
Energy Consumed (kWh)		N/A	1,033,635	133,304	1166939		1166939
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		N/A	591.3	76.3	667.6	0.0	667.59

DWR NOTES: Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

288,933 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

kWh reported are from PG&E bills for the treatment plants and distribution facilities.
Miner's Ranch Water Treatment Plant has a solar field. The kWh billed by PG&E = total consumed - the self-generated renewable energy as reported. The total consumption is reported in the table above.
Volume of water is the total metered production from the treatment plants/water that entered the distribution system during the reporting period.

Narrative:

Extraction, placement into storage, and conveyance of raw water to the treatment plants is via gravity flow.
Treatment energy consumption is the metered consumption for both treatment plants to complete the surface water treatment process and pump treated water to the distribution system.
Distribution energy consumption is the metered consumption for the distribution system storage tanks, pumps, and chlorination facilities.

CHAPTER 7 – WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

This chapter addresses the reliability of the Agency's water supplies. Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as the number of water sources, regulatory and legal constraints, hydrological and environmental conditions, climate change, and growth, among others. Based on available historical information and projections of future water uses, regulatory and legal constraints, and hydrological and environmental conditions, including climate change, SFWPA has made its best determination of the future reliability of the Agency's water supplies.

This chapter includes the following sections:

7.1 - Introduction
7.2 - Water Service Reliability Assessment
7.3 - Drought Risk Assessment

7.1 Introduction

Water supply reliability is evaluated in two assessments: 1) the Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA) and 2) the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). The WSRA compares projected supply to projected demand for three sets of hydrological conditions: a normal year, a single dry year, and a drought period lasting five consecutive years. The DRA assesses near-term water supply reliability by assuming the Supplier is experiencing a drought over the next five years. The hydrologic conditions assumed to yield the least supply are compared to the projected water demand over the next five consecutive years in order to simulate a five-year drought period from 2026 to 2030. Factors affecting reliability, such as climate change, regulatory requirements, and localized watershed conditions are also considered.

7.1.1 Hydrologic Data and Watershed Yield

The Agency has the benefit of hydrologic records specific to the South Fork Feather River and North Fork Yuba River watersheds dating back to 1912. The cyclical nature of hydrology is evident in a data set of this length. The annual watershed yield is presented in Figure 3-1 below. The data sources used to determine the watershed yield over the historical time period are described below:

The data for ***1912 through 1918*** is United States Geological Survey (USGS) annual mean daily flows at Enterprise plus estimated diversions (average of measured diversions, 1928-1941) into the Forbestown Ditch for irrigation purposes by the South Feather Land and Water Company (predecessor to Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation Agency, which was named South Feather Water and Power Agency in 2003).

Values for ***1919 through 1927*** are USGS annual mean daily flows at Enterprise plus estimated

diversions (average of measured diversions, 1928-1941) into the Forbestown Ditch for irrigation purposes by Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation Agency ("OWID", which was formed in 1919 and assumed responsibility for the Forbestown Ditch and the irrigators to whom it supplied water).

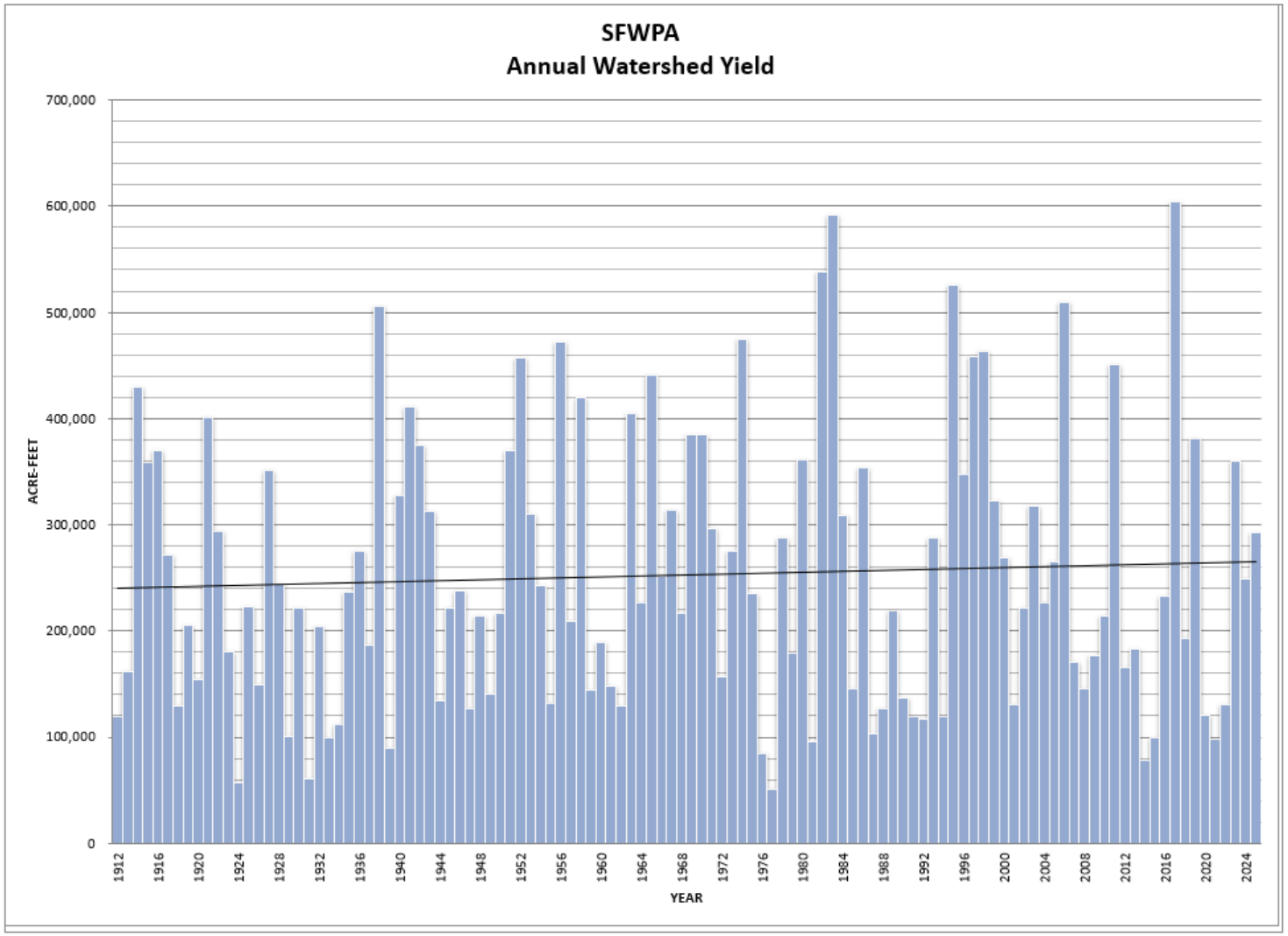
Values for ***1928 through 1941*** are USGS annual mean daily flows at Enterprise plus diversions into the Forbestown Ditch for irrigation purposes recorded by OWID.

Values for ***1942 through 1962*** are USGS annual mean daily flows at Enterprise plus estimated diversions (average of measured diversions, 1928-1941) into the Forbestown Ditch for irrigation purposes by OWID.

Values for ***1963 through 1972*** are USGS annual mean daily flows at Enterprise plus diversions into the Forbestown Ditch for irrigation purposes recorded by OWID.

Values for ***1973 through 2025*** are actual SFWPA measurements.

Figure 7-1 - Annual South Fork Feather River and Slate Creek Watershed Yield



7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

7.2.1 Consistency of Supply

The surface water supply available to SFWPA is projected to be capable of serving all demands under all hydrologic conditions. The Agency retains a hydrographer trained and experienced in water measurement. Data gathered from the gaging stations throughout the watershed are audited by the USGS annually. The data is published in real time for regulatory agencies and public review. There are no legal, environmental, or water quality factors that have historically diminished consistency of supply for SFWPA water in the South Fork Feather River watershed for the period studied in this plan.

Based on the Agency's average annual watershed yield of 80,755 MG, its typical storage of 139,000 acre-feet (45,296 MG), and its associated consumptive water rights, SFWPA believes that its sources of developed water supply will continue to more than adequately meet the current and the foreseeable demand through 2050 without the need for additional supply.

7.2.2 Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

The Agency enjoys a pristine watershed that provides for a high-quality raw water supply. Source water for SFWPA all comes from exceptional quality sources via the South Fork Feather River, Lost Creek (a tributary of the South Fork Feather River), and Slate Creek (a tributary of the North Fork Yuba River). All water delivered for potable use is treated to meet California drinking water standards at the Miners Ranch and Bangor surface water treatment plants.

The Agency's most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey and Vulnerability Analysis did not find any significant changes in the watershed that would affect water quality. SFWPA is continually in compliance with all applicable water quality standards, and the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report was mailed out to all customers and is available for review on the Agency's website at www.southfeather.com.

7.2.3 Climate Impacts on Reliability

The potential impacts of climate change on the Agency's water supply are described in Section 3.3.1. Historically, the Agency has maintained an adequate source of water supply during changing climate conditions including hot, dry years, multi-year droughts, and wildfires. Water supply for every year on record (1912-present) was included in the WSRA to review the adequacy of the water supply during historical climate events. During all historical climate events, the available supply has exceeded the water demands. To account for future potential climate change impacts, the driest year on record was used in the WSRA. The driest year on record had a watershed yield that was 20% of the average yield. The Agency will continue to actively monitor hydrologic conditions in order to deliver adequate water supply to both domestic and irrigation customers.

7.2.4 Water Supply Reliability

DWR classifies the Sacramento River region water year type based on unimpaired flow at Sacramento River above Bend Bridge, the Feather River at Oroville, the Yuba River near Smartsville, and the American River below Folsom Lake. This reference is applicable to the Agency's watershed because the sum includes both Feather River and Yuba River data. The following table correlates each year referenced in the supply characterization with the assigned water year type:

Year	SFWPA Supply Characterization	DWR Water Year Classification
1966	SFWPA - Average	DWR – Below Normal
1977	SFWPA - Driest	DWR – Critically Dry
1929	SFWPA – Cumulative Average Driest	DWR – Critically Dry
1930	SFWPA – Cumulative Average Driest	DWR – Dry
1931	SFWPA – Cumulative Average Driest	DWR – Critically Dry
1932	SFWPA – Cumulative Average Driest	DWR - Dry
1933	SFWPA – Cumulative Average Driest	DWR – Critically Dry

Table 7-1 below lists the base years selected for the WSRA and DRA. These are described further in the sections below.

Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP.
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (MG)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1966	80,755	100%
Single-Dry Year	1977	15,310	19%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1929	31,605	39%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1930	70,882	88%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1931	18,688	23%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1932	65,164	81%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1933	31,031	38%

7.2.4.1 Projected NORMAL Year Supply

Table 7-2 below provides the reliability assessment for customers in normal water years. Normal water year supply was calculated as the average watershed yield over the historical period. Use totals are the projected water demands as described in Chapter 4. This shows a surplus in water supply in a normal year.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison					
Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (MG)	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 (MG)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	80,755	80,755	80,755	80,755	80,755
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
Surplus/(shortfall)	77,776	77,680	77,581	77,480	77,374

7.2.4.2 Projected SINGLE DRY Year Supply

Table 7-3 below provides the reliability assessment for a single dry-year water supply. The single dry year represents the driest year in SFWPA records, from 1912 to present. The driest year on record was used to confirm the adequacy of the water supply in the driest conditions experienced by the Agency. This shows a surplus in water supply in a single dry year scenario.

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison					
Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (MG)	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 (MG)**
Supply totals	15,310	15,310	15,310	15,310	15,310
Use totals	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
Surplus/(shortfall)	12,331	12,235	12,136	12,035	11,929

7.2.4.3 Projected MULTIPLE DRY Years Supply

Table 7-4 below contains supply and demand estimates for a multiple dry year scenario. This was determined by reviewing all historical drought periods and taking an average of the watershed yield during those periods to determine the multiple year drought with the lowest average watershed yield. In accordance with Water Code Section 10612, the DRA is based on the five driest consecutive years on record. This shows a surplus in water supply in a multiple dry year scenario.

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison						
Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (MG)	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 (MG)**
First year	Supply totals	31,605	31,605	31,605	31,605	31,605
	Use totals	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
	Surplus/(shortfall)	28,626	28,530	28,432	28,330	28,224
Second year	Supply totals	70,882	70,882	70,882	70,882	70,882
	Use totals	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
	Surplus/(shortfall)	67,903	67,807	67,709	67,607	67,501
Third year	Supply totals	18,688	18,688	18,688	18,688	18,688
	Use totals	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
	Surplus/(shortfall)	15,709	15,613	15,515	15,413	15,308
Fourth year	Supply totals	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164
	Use totals	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
	Surplus/(shortfall)	62,184	62,089	61,990	61,889	61,783
Fifth year	Supply totals	31,031	31,031	31,031	31,031	31,031
	Use totals	2,979	3,075	3,174	3,275	3,381
	Surplus/(shortfall)	28,051	27,956	27,857	27,755	27,650

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

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

The data used in the DRA is: 1) projected water demands as calculated in Chapter 4 and 2) water supply from the multiple dry year scenario as provided in Table 7-4 above. These scenarios do not project water shortage conditions.

7.3.2 DRA Water Source Reliability

Surface water supplies in the South Fork Feather River Watershed have been resilient over the

historical data set. As described earlier in this chapter, SFWPA's ability to meet water demands with available supply has not historically been impacted by climate, regulations, or other factors.

7.3.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

The five-year drought risk assessment is provided in Table 7-5 below. The DRA is a comparison of projected available supplies and demands for the next five years, assuming the next five years are drought years. Watershed yield for the driest multiple year drought on record (1929-1933) was used for the available supplies. Water demands were projected for each year by interpolating between the actual 2025 water demands and projected 2030 water demands for each year. Each year shows a surplus in supply availability.

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment	
Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	2,931
Total Supplies (MG)	31,605
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	28,674
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	2,943
Total Supplies (MG)	70,882
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	67,939
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	2,955
Total Supplies (MG)	18,688
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	15,733
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	2,967
Total Supplies (MG)	65,164
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	62,197
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	2,979
Total Supplies (MG)	31,031
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	28,052

CHAPTER 8 – WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a detailed proposal for how a Supplier intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. This plan is part of good drought policy even if a Supplier's water supply appears to have a low probability of shortage conditions, as it improves preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies. The WSCP anticipates a water supply shortage and provides pre-planned guidance for managing and mitigating a potential shortage. In severe drought conditions, a Supplier's WSCP serves as its roadmap of action for how to proceed through various levels of shortage.

This chapter describes the WSCP developed by SFWPA as required by California Water Code Section 10632.3. The WSCP outlines water supply reliability, provides annual water supply and demand assessment procedures, and defines water shortage levels and associated stages of response to a water shortage, such as a drought, that occur over a period of time, as well as catastrophic supply interruptions which occur suddenly. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that the Agency has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect human health and safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions. This locally developed plan will be the first point of reference and implementation during 1) an Agency declared water shortage, 2) a City or County proclamation of a local water supply emergency, or 3) a declared statewide drought emergency. The SFWPA WSCP is a standalone document and can be amended as needed separate from the UWMP. This chapter of the UWMP includes the WSCP.

As part of its UWMP, Water Code Section 10632 requires Suppliers to prepare and adopt a WSCP that consists of each of the following elements:

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

SFWPA relies exclusively on surface water to meet customer needs. Historically, SFWPA has met customer demands during drought conditions. Source water for SFWPA all comes from exceptional quality sources via the South Fork Feather River and Lost Creek (a tributary of the South Fork Feather River), and Slate Creek (a tributary of the Nork Fork Yuba River). Based on the water supply reliability and drought risk assessments conducted by the Agency (See UWMP Chapter 7), SFWPA believes that its sources of developed water supply will continue to more than adequately meet the current and the foreseeable demand through 2050.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

SFWPA is required to prepare and submit an annual water supply and demand assessment (AWSDA) to DWR by July 1 of each year to assess water supply reliability and identify potential water shortages in the upcoming year. The CWC requires the Supplier to include written procedures for conducting the AWSDA in their WSCP.

Water Demands

Unconstrained demand will be projected for the upcoming year. Unconstrained demand occurs when there are no water supply and demand restrictions and considers weather, growth, policies, and any other influencing factors that may impact water demands. The demands will be separated into potable and non-potable demand for each month. Potable demands will be listed by customer class. SFWPA will project water demand using the following steps:

- Review prior year billed consumption by month and customer class for potable and non-potable uses.
    - Confirm no water supply or demand restrictions were applied.
    - Identify any unique occurrences in the prior year that had a significant impact on the water demand and are not anticipated for the upcoming year (i.e. significant construction water use, wildfire, pipeline breaks, etc.).
        - If occurrences are metered or otherwise quantified, the projected water demand will be adjusted accordingly.
        - If occurrences are not metered or otherwise quantified, historical water use data or an estimate will be used for the timeframes during which the event occurred.
- Identify and quantify any unique potential changes in water demand for the upcoming year based on: 1) significant population changes, 2) changes in water use policies, 3) anticipated high water use events, 4) Infrastructure limitations.
    - Apply the additional water demand estimates to the month(s) they are anticipated to occur.
- Apply a 0.8% increase to the current year water demands for each month for each customer class based on the projected annual population growth.
    - Review and update this percentage as needed.

Available Water Supply

SFWPA will project water supply for the upcoming year using the following steps:

- Review prior year watershed yield and water year type (dry, normal, wet, etc.) to determine if average, single dry year, or consecutive dry year water supply is applicable.
- Identify and quantify any unique potential chances in water supply for the upcoming year based on 1) changes in policies, 2) potential curtailments, 3) infrastructure limitations, 4) any other relevant events that may impact water supply.
    - Apply the changes in water supply availability to the month(s) they are projected to occur.

8.3 Decision Making Process

If the available water supply continues to remain greater than customer demand, then no further action will be required. However, if in any given year, the typical customer demand appears to be greater than available supply; the SFWPA Board of Directors may enact any stage of the WSCP by adopting a resolution. The SFWPA Board of Directors may also enact any stage of the WSCP in response to local or regional water supply conditions. Several data sources will be consulted, including but not limited to internal and external hydrologic data, as well as all customer consumption records. The WSCP may be enacted based on a number of conditions, including:

- An actual or potential local water supply restriction or emergency affecting the SFWPA system;
- A declaration of drought emergency or other formal water supply shortage notification by the Governor.

The Agency takes seriously the charge to protect the resource for all available beneficial uses. The Conservation Stages will normally be implemented in a progressive manner; however, it may be necessary for the Agency to skip stages in response to catastrophic supply reductions. In general, conservation/use reduction levels will be set according to the anticipated reduction in available water supplies.

The SFWPA Board of Directors will draft and approve a Resolution to declare the WSCP responses to be implemented as deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, or in conjunction with a declared State of Emergency.

8.4 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

SFWPA utilizes the six standard water shortage levels to represent shortages from normal water supply availability (up 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50%). The standard water shortage stages are provided in Table 8-1 below. Actions corresponding to each stage are described in the sections below and summarized in Table 8-3 . Each of the listed water shortage responses is intended to involve Agency customers in the process of reducing consumer demand

during water shortages. The level determination and declaration of a water supply shortage will be made by the SFWPA Board of Directors.

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels			
Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		

8.5 Shortage Response Actions

The sections below describe the shortage response actions the Agency may take in a water shortage. The response actions correspond with the standard water shortage stages.

8.5.1 Supply Augmentation

The Agency has completed multiple demand and supply assessment scenarios, and at this time, none of those scenarios would require supply augmentation (Submittal Table 8-2 is not used).

8.5.2 Demand Reduction

The Demand Reduction Actions corresponding to the six water shortage levels are presented in Table 8-3 below.

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions				
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	1-3	No
1	Improve Customer Billing	Percentage	1-3	No
2	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	5	No
3	Reduce System Water Loss	Percentage	5	No
4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	5	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	5	Yes
5	Decrease Line Flushing	Percentage	1	No
5	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	5	Yes
6	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	5	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	5	Yes

8.5.3 Operational Enhancements

The Agency continues to implement water conservation and water loss improvements. Improved monitoring, analysis and tracking of system operations and customer usage will continually improve the quality of annual water supply reliability assessments. During water shortage conditions, the Agency will reduce system flushing, increase hydrant and filling station security, and intensify the meter calibration program.

8.5.4 Mandatory Restrictions

Once the SFWPA's Board of Directors has adopted a resolution to implement demand reduction actions in response to a water shortage, there may be mandatory restrictions set in place as needed. This will not occur until the emergency shortage reaches the 40-50 percent level.

During a large scale drought, additional State or regional restrictions may be implemented. These restrictions are not under the authority of SFWPA.

8.5.5 Emergency Response Plan

The Agency has operated the Miners Ranch Treatment Plant since 1981, and the Bangor Treatment Plant since 1989. Over the years, there have been numerous versions of Vulnerability Assessments, Emergency Response Plans, and Action Plans. The Agency has compiled an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the Miners Ranch Treatment Plant in conformance with the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 Section 2013(b), obtained approval and adoption by the Board of Directors, and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency as required. The current ERP is an internal document containing critical infrastructure information. The Board of Directors have approved the ERP contents by way of staff recommendation, and the Agency has self-certified the contents with the Environmental Protection Agency.

8.5.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

An Agency specific seismic survey was completed during the expansion project at the Miners Ranch Treatment Plant. Although that report found no corrective actions needed, impacts to the Agency would vary significantly based on the location of the epicenter and magnitude of a seismic event, and for this reason, the Agency participated in the Butte County Office of Emergency Management led effort to produce a 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan covering Butte County. The LHMP was updated in 2024 and exists to evaluate potential hazards, demonstrate the community's commitment to reducing risks from hazards, and serves as a tool to help decision makers direct mitigation activities and resources. Annex Q to the plan details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to SFWPA.

The only known active fault in Butte County is the Cleveland Hills fault, the site of the August 1975 Oroville earthquake. The Foothills Fault System, which includes the Cleveland Fault, and Little Grass Valley Fault also fall within Agency infrastructure boundaries. Due to the proximity of the Agency to the Cleveland Hills Fault, the Agency is at risk to an earthquake occurring on this

fault. These earthquakes can also cause liquefaction within the Agency's service area. Since earthquakes are regional events, the whole Agency is at risk to earthquake.

The ERP that addresses a variety of potential emergency situations specifically addresses earthquakes. The associated Action Plan 3C outlines the following response procedures:

Assess the Problem:

- Inspect all structures for obvious cracks and damage.
- Assess condition of all electrical power feeds and switchgear.
- If SCADA is working, immediately review the system for all types of malfunctions, including telemetry, pressure in the distribution system, and operation of pumps and other equipment.
- If buildings have any sign of damage, such as cracked walls, broken windows, downed power lines, do not enter but wait for trained personnel.
- If buildings appear safe, cautiously inspect condition of interiors for damaged equipment, leaks, chemical spills, etc.
- Communicate all findings to Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Emergency Response Manager (ERM), as appropriate.
- Activate personnel accountability network to check for injury of staff.

Recovery and Return to Safety:

- Contact outside emergency assistance as necessary to respond to staff injuries.
- Activate Emergency Operations Center.
- Notify customers, media, and state and local authorities if service is disrupted or if significant demand management is necessary.
- Inspect facilities for structural damage, including: buildings, storage tanks, and process equipment.
- Prioritize and repair water main leaks.
- Contact neighboring utilities for mutual aid arrangements and open connections as needed.
- Respond to side effects (e.g., loss of power, fire, chemical spills, etc.).

8.5.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

SFWPA has estimated a shortage gap reduction value (percentage reduction) for each demand reduction action listed in Table 8-3. Since the Agency has not needed to implement water shortage actions in the past, data is not available to review the effectiveness of such actions. If demand reduction actions are implemented in the future, SFWPA will update the reduction values based on observed changes in water use in response to the action.

8.6 Communication Protocols

This section lists the strategies that the Agency will employ to communicate with customers, the City of Oroville, County of Butte, and community partners. SFWPA will:

- Supply clear, consistent, and understandable messaging to encourage increased voluntary conservation via billing inserts and on the website.
- Collaborate with City and County partners to develop effective communications regarding current conditions and specifically the Agency's WSCP.
- Regularly communicate with local, state, and other elected officials in the region about the importance of achieving voluntary water conservation and encourage them to publicly promote such efforts.

8.7 Compliance and Enforcement

Pursuant to CWC Sections 376 and 10632, a water supplier is required to penalize or charge end users for excessive water use. SFWPA does not currently have a surcharge or other fee enhancement specific to drought that has been approved under Proposition 218.

Water waste is acknowledged throughout the Agency's rules and regulations for both irrigation and potable water customers; specifically in section 14 and section 27. During previous drought years, the Agency responded to all complaints of water waste reported by the community. Those records were kept within the ERP system, and, if correspondence was required to communicate with water waste customers, those were also filed accordingly.

The Agency's Master Fee Schedule was also updated to financially penalize the water waste customers by billing them for the actual cost to deliver the potable water, instead of the subsidized rate, along with a flat rate penalty of $100 per month until mitigated.

8.8 Legal Authorities

The SFWPA Board has the authority to implement the water response actions presented in the WSCP. SFWPA shall declare a water shortage emergency as required depending on the water shortage level in accordance with CWC Chapter 3, Sections 350 through 359.

SFWPA will coordinate with Butte County and the City of Oroville for the potential proclamation of a local water supply emergency.

8.9 Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation

8.9.1 Financial Impacts and Mitigation Action

Further analysis is needed to determine what financial impacts may occur to hydropower operations and water distributions during a water shortage or emergency event. If such an event occurs, SFWPA will monitor financial impacts to the Agency to include in future planning efforts. Anticipated financial burdens associated with implementation of the WSCP include:

- Increased staff time and materials to issue public notices
- Reduced revenue from reduced water use
- Reduced revenue from hydropower

SFWPA will implement the following as needed to mitigate financial consequences of WSCP activation:

- Utilize reserve funds to offset financial impacts and expenditures during the emergency
- Reduce operations and maintenance expenses where feasible
- Defer capital improvement projects where feasible

8.9.2 Reporting Cost of Compliance with Excessive Water Use Prohibition During Drought Emergency

The CWC requires Suppliers to report on the cost of compliance with implementing Water Code Section 366. Section 366 requires that Retail Suppliers prohibit excessive water use from individually-metered or sub-metered residential customers through 1) rate structures or 2) an excessive water use ordinance(s) for the drought emergencies identified in CWC Section 367. These include: 1) Governor declared statewide drought emergency, 2) Local water shortage condition requiring mandatory reductions per the WSCP, or 3) Governor declared local drought emergency. As described in Section 8.7 above, water waste customers are subject to a water waste specific water rate.

8.10 Monitoring and Reporting

SFWPA will continue to track monthly production and consumption data, along with monitoring hydrologic conditions throughout the watershed and Sacramento Valley. Staff will present any projected water shortage conditions for the upcoming year to the Board of Directors at their publicly held meeting each June. Implementation of water shortage actions will be reviewed and approved by the SFWPA Board. In the event that water shortage actions are deemed necessary, SFWPA will update data accordingly to include notes for the demand reduction action(s) being implemented and the implementation date. SFWPA will review the monthly consumption data to determine the effectiveness of the action(s) and consider implementation of additional actions as needed. This will be tracked and analyzed to monitor compliance and meet State reporting requirements. Relevant records will note that the WSCP was implemented, the subsequent

action(s) implemented, and the timeframe. This information will be used to inform future WSCP updates and other relevant planning efforts.

Furthermore, in 2004, the Butte County Board of Supervisors adopted the Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Plan through Resolution 04-200. A major element of the Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Plan was the creation of the Drought Task Force. Through the Drought Task Force, the Board of Supervisors receives recommendations on current conditions and actions that the county should take. At any time, the Drought Task Force is activated; SFWPA will participate as a member of the public in order to obtain and share any relevant data sets.

8.11 WSCP Refinement Procedures

If the WSCP is implemented based on a water shortage, SFWPA will make refinements to the WSCP based on data collected. Water shortage actions and estimated shortage gaps will be reviewed for effectiveness and updated as needed. As the current and historical conditions can only be used as a predictive tool, it will be necessary to make adjustments as more data is accumulated in a water shortage condition. Any updates to the WSCP will be presented to the Board of Directors and approved and adopted per Section 10 below.

8.12 Special Water Feature Distinction

SFWPA will analyze water features separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features such as “decorative water features” and “recreational water features” may use or be able to use non-potable water, whereas pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety considerations. If necessary, limitations to pools and spas may require different considerations compared to non-pool or non-spa water features. SFWPA’s WSCP does not directly include limitations to pools and spas under any shortage level. However, restrictions on water use for decorative water features may be implemented in a Stage 6 water shortage.

8.13 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

SFWPA will follow these steps prior to the adoption of the WSCP:

- The Agency will notify the City of Oroville and Butte County of WSCP plan preparation at least 60-days before the public hearing to review and adopt the WSCP.
- The Agency will make the Draft WCSP available to the public on the Agency's website, the District Office, and the local library.
- The Agency will provide notification to customers, City and County officials, and the public at large by publishing the notice of a public hearing in a local newspaper for two consecutive weeks prior to the hearing.
- The Agency will hold a public hearing to gather public feedback.
- Following the hearing, or at a subsequent Board meeting, the Board of Directors shall adopt the WSCP.

- The Agency will make the WSCP publicly available on the Agency website no later than 30 days after it is adopted.
- Each time the Agency makes amendments to the WSCP, the above process shall be followed.

CHAPTER 9 – DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This chapter provides the opportunity to communicate SFWPA efforts to promote conservation and reduce demands on water supplies and provides a summary of past and future planned demand management measures to improve the water service reliability and help meet state and regional water conservation goals.

This chapter contains the following sections:

9.1 - Implementation over the Past Five Years
9.2 - Implementation to Achieve Water-Use Targets
9.3 - Required Demand Management Objectives for Retail Water Suppliers

9.1 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Water demand management measures (DMM) that have been implemented over the past 5 years and DMMs that are planned for implementation are described in Section 9.3 below.

9.2 Implementation to Achieve Water-Use Targets

As described in Chapter 5, SFWPA did not achieve the daily per capita water use target in 2025. However, SFWPA made progress in reducing the 2020 GPCD actual use in 2025, showing a decline in demand during the timeframe. The Agency implemented metering and water loss tracking into its operations and maintenance programs a number of years ago and has worked to continually improve data collection and management methodologies in an effort to enhance and refine future water efficiency planning. All of these improvements will allow SFWPA to continue to coordinate public information programs targeting customer conservation and determine where infrastructure improvements should be prioritized.

To continue working toward water demand reduction, SFWPA will implement or continue to implement the DMMs described in Section 9.3 below. In addition, SFWPA has implemented the following to improve data management, record keeping, and assist with reduction of the daily per capita water use:

- Review and refinement of the class code system to ensure customers are listed under their appropriate class code. Through this effort, SFWPA can better track water demands by class.
- Monthly review of highest water use accounts to track water use and identify potential changes and issues.
- Installation of a new ERP system to improve record keeping and best track water demand trends amongst the various use types.
- Establishment of a new water rate structure that relies on increasing rates for increased water use which differs from the previous SFWPA rate structure.

9.3 Required Demand Management Measures for Retail Water Supplies

Suppliers are required to provide the nature and extent of each DMM in the sections below implemented over the past five years.

9.3.1 Water-Waste Prevention Ordinance

Water waste is acknowledged throughout the Agency's rules and regulations for both irrigation and potable water customers; specifically in section 14 and section 27. During previous drought years, the Agency responded to all complaints of water waste reported by the community. Those records were kept within the ERP system, and, if correspondence was required to communicate with water waste customers, those were also filed accordingly. The Agency's Master Fee Schedule also bills water waste at the actual cost to deliver the potable water, instead of the subsidized rate, along with a flat rate penalty of $100 per month until mitigated.

Additionally, if the WSCP is activated by a resolution by the SFWPA Board of Directors, notices will be sent to customers to provide information on the water shortage and associated response actions. The Board resolution and notice will explicitly state that the waste of water is prohibited.

Over the past 5 years, SFWPA has provided information to the public about water waste during fire events, specifically the Thompson Fire. Customers were educated and discouraged from leaving sprinklers running to help SFWPA support the firefighting efforts. SFWPA also completes monthly reviews of billing data to look for excessive water use that may be a result of a leak, meter malfunction, or meter reading error. SFWPA rereads and repairs and replaces meters as necessary.

9.3.2 Metering

The Agency began requiring meters for all domestic service connections in 1983 and has continued this requirement for all new service connections. Current water data managers are working to develop a meter calibration program, whereby meters will be selected for flow testing and calibration and then rebuilt or replaced as necessary. This program will enhance the data obtained for use in analyzing the system water losses and help prioritize meter upgrades in the system. The Agency also utilizes meters for routine system flushing and requires construction meters on all construction projects to track and bill all water use.

Currently and over the past 5 years, SFWPA has completed monthly reviews of billing data to look for potential meter reading issues and responds to customer complaints regarding meter reading. SFWPA replaces meters as necessary. SFWPA has also refined the customer class code system which now separates dedicated irrigation meters for CII landscaping which will assist SFWPA with monitoring landscaping water use and comply with the state regulations (Making Conservation A Way of Life Regulation (23 CCR Sections 965 through 978)).

SFWPA is looking for ways to improve meter reading efforts in the future through replacement of existing meters with AMI or radio reading units. Currently, meters for new connections and replacement meters are being upgraded with radio read technology that improves accuracy and efficiency in meter reading.

9.3.3 Conservation Pricing

The Agency has not implemented conservation pricing and is not considering implementing conservation pricing at this time.

9.3.4 Public Education and Outreach

The Agency began providing educational material on its website in 2005 explaining how to check for leaks within residential plumbing systems. Staff contact information is provided regarding who residential customers should contact if they have questions about their water consumption. Agency technicians are available to investigate potential water leaks when a customer experiences a higher water bill than normal. The Agency also reviews customer billing on a monthly basis to internally identify any potential leaks or meter issues.

Agency water bills were redesigned in 2005 to show customers their monthly consumption for the last 12 monthly billings. This provides the customer with the ability to visualize their annual water use pattern and to compare the current billing period to the same period for the previous year. The water bills were reformatted again in 2026 with the implementation of the new ERP system. The bills include the comparative data to encourage customers to think about conservation.

The Agency is continually looking for opportunities to provide customer education via the website. The Agency will post a copy of the WSCP and UWMP, along with information regarding ways customers can help maintain watershed health and preserve and conserve our resources.

9.3.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

In addition to its routine and planned system maintenance and water loss evaluation, the Agency has conducted water audits and leak detection repairs since the late 1980's. The Agency has made significant efforts each year to increase data validity and decrease water loss as reported by the annual water loss audit through increased and improved monitoring, testing, and reporting. Over the past five years the Agency has completed:

- Annual production meter calibration at the Miners Ranch and Bangor Water Treatment Plants to ensure accurate signaling and SCADA reporting.
- Volumetric accuracy testing at Bangor and replacement of the production meter.
- Metering water used for system flushing and tracking leakage events.

- Refinement of the customer class code system and installation of a new ERP system that streamlines customer billing reviews and will help SFWPA better track water consumption and identify issues.
- Improved record keeping for all water auditing inputs.
- Utilizing a Ground Penetrating Radar rental unit to locate mains and valves in targeted areas. This helps Operations better understand piping, locate valves that are covered, and to properly map old infrastructure to improve response time in the event of a leak/infrastructure malfunction.
- Updating pipe inventory with pipe material and condition when a new construction project occurs, leaks are repaired, or the mains are otherwise exposed.

The Agency will continue implementing these operational procedures and look for additional opportunities as feasible to work toward meeting the distribution system loss standard set by the State.

9.3.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The Agency is not a large organization, and staff work collaboratively with, and in support of the General Manager, to carry out the Agency Vision to "*Deliver the Best – Water, Energy, Service and Value to the customers we serve*." The collective effort to establish data collection protocols that will support the water conservation activities of the Agency is currently being done by outside resources, the Treatment Plant Superintendent, the Operations Support Manger, along with various other SFWPA personnel, alongside the General Manager, in order to not only improve the delivery system, but ensure compliance with every state regulatory agency that SFWPA interfaces with and reports to.

9.3.7 Other Demand Management Measures

Over the last 5 years, SFWPA has also prioritized reduction of water theft from the system which has occurred at system fire hydrants. SFWPA conducted an inventory of construction meters, has ensured tampering "jumpers" are not being installed, and has involved local authorities as needed. SFWPA has also increased efforts to ensure water is shut off for non-payment. SFWPA will continue to implement these efforts to reduce water theft from the system.

CHAPTER 10 – PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter provides the steps SFWPA followed to address the CWC requirements for a public hearing, the UWMP and WSCP adoption process, submitting an adopted UWMP and WSCP, making these plans available to the public, plan implementation, and the process for amending an adopted UWMP and WSCP.

This chapter includes the following sections:

10.1- Plan Completion Timeline
10.2- Notice of Plan Preparation
10.3- Notice of Public Hearing
10.4- Public Hearing and Adoption
10.5- Plan Submittal
10.6- Public Availability
10.7- Notification to Public Utilities Commission
10.8- Amending an Adopted UWMP and/or WSCP

10.1 Plan Completion Timeline

This UWMP revision contains all the water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2025.

10.2 Notice of Plan Preparation

There are two audiences to be notified of the plan preparation: cities and counties within which the supplier provides water supplies. For SFWPA, this includes Butte County and the City of Oroville. On April 9, 2026, the Agency provided a notice of plan preparation for the 2025 UWMP and WSCP to Butte County Water and Resource Conservation and the City of Oroville City Administrator (Table 10-1). Additionally, the preparation notice was sent to the local wastewater collection and treatment agencies, and all of the local schools served by the Agency. This was in advance of the required 60-day notification period prior to the public hearing. The notices were sent via email, with additional hardcopy notices provided to Butte County and the City of Oroville.

10.3 Notice of Public Hearing

Notices for the public hearing were provided to Butte County and the City of Oroville via email on June 9, 2026. Notices were issued to the public to provide notification of plan availability and the public hearing in the Chico Enterprise Record and Oroville Mercury Register on June 9, 2026, and June 16, 2026. This occurred 14 days prior to the public hearing and at least 5 days apart, as required by the CWC.

The UWMP, along with the WSCP, are both available for public access and inspection at the Agency's Water Division office at 2310 Oro Quincy Highway, Oroville, California. The document is also available to the public on the Agency's internet website at www.southfeather.com, and

the local library, Butte County Library – Oroville Branch. Legal public notices were published in the local newspapers and posted at local facilities. A copy of the Legal Notice and Affidavit of Publication for the Public Hearing is attached as Appendix A.

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
City of Oroville	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Butte County	Yes	Yes

10.4 Public Hearing and Adoption

The public hearing for both the UWMP and the WSCP will take place at the June 23, 2026 SFWPA Board of Directors meeting. The Agenda includes the public hearing and adoption of the UWMP and WSCP as separate agenda items.

*The 2025 UWMP and the WSCP were adopted by the Agency's Board of Directors June 23, 2026. Attached as Appendix B are copies of the signed Resolutions of Plan Adoption for both plans.**
**To be completed*

10.5 Plan Submittal

10.5.1 Submitting the UWMP to DWR

After UWMP and WSCP adoption at the Board of Directors meeting, SFWPA will electronically submit the plans and all associated tables and references to the WUE data portal. This electronic submission will be completed before the July 1, 2026 deadline.

If revised in the future, the UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption.

10.5.2 Submitting the UWMP to the CA State Library

On July 23, 2026, which is no later than 30 days after adoption at the June 23, 2026 public hearing, the Agency will submit a CD or hardcopy of the adopted 2025 UWMP, including the adopted WSCP, to the California State Library at:

California State Library Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
P.O. Box 942837 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

10.5.3 Submitting the UWMP to Cities and Counties

No later than 30 days after adoption, the Agency will submit a copy of the adopted 2025 UWMP, including the WSCP, to any city or county to which the Supplier provides water. This copy may be in an electronic format, which will satisfy Water Code Section 10635(b). SFWPA will submit copies to the City of Oroville and Butte County.

10.6 Public Availability

The adopted UWMP, including WSCP, will be available for the public on the Agency's website.

10.7 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

SFWPA is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

10.8 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Should SFWPA amend either the adopted UWMP or WSCP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will be followed for the amended plan.

REFERENCES

Butte County. (December 2021). *2021 Climate Action Plan.* Climate Action Plan Update | Butte County, CA

Butte County. (April 2022). *Butte County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan.* Emergency Operations Plan | Butte County, CA

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Butte County (September 2024). *Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Annex Q.* Local Hazard Mitigation Plan | Butte County, CA

Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG)(2024). *Long-Term Regional Growth Forecasts 2022-2045.* Growth Projections - Butte County Association of Governments

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

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). *DAC and EDA Mapping Tools*. DAC and EDA Mapping Tool - 2023

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City of Oroville (2015). *Oroville 2030 General Plan.* Planning Documents | Oroville, CA

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (2026). *NOAA Online Weather Data, Quncy, CA.* Climate

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (January 2025). *"Making Conservation a Way of Life" Regulation.* Final Text of Regulation Making Conservation a Way of Life

South Feather Water and Power Agency (2021). *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*.

WUEdata (2026). *Water Audit Report Data.* WUEdata - Water Audit Plans

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) (December 2021). *Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan.* GSP and Annual Reports - Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Appendix A – DWR Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Section 1.1
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.2, Beginning of each Chapter
x	x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	n/a	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1.2
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.2
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.3
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4, Chapter 10
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4, Chapter 10, Appendix B
x	n/a	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Section 2.4.1
n/a	x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	N/A
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Sections 3.1 & 3.2
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.4
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4.1
x	x	3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5
x	Optional	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.2
x	Optional	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 4.3.1
x	n/a	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 4.3.2

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3.2
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3.1
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3
x	x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.2.3.3
n/a	x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Chapter 5
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1
x	x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 7.2 & 7.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 1.3 & 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	N/A - no groundwater use
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	N/A - no groundwater use

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A - no groundwater use
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A - no groundwater use
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	N/A - no groundwater use
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	N/A - no groundwater use
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.6
x	n/a	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.2.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.2.5
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.2.9
x	x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.4
x		7.1	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.2

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 7.2.4
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.1
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3.1
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.4
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Sections 7.1 & 7.2
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.1
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Sections 8.2 & 8.3
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.2
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.4
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	N/A
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 8.5.1
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Section 8.5.2
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 8.5.3

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 8.5.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Section 8.5.7
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 8.5.6
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.6
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.6
x	n/a	8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9.1
x	n/a	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Sections 8.7 & 8.9.2
x	n/a	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.10
x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.11
x	n/a	8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.12
x	x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.13
x	n/a	9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Sections 9.1, 9.2, & 9.3

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
n/a	x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2 & Appendix B
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.1
x	x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix B
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Appendix B
x	x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix C & Appendix D
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix B
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix B
x	x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.1
x	x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.1
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.7

Appendix B – Public Notification & Outreach

- Notice of Plan Preparation (60-Day Agency Letters)
- Notice of Public Hearing for WSCP (newspaper notice)*
- Notice of Public Hearing for UWMP (newspaper notice)*

*To be included after adoption

SOUTH FEATHER WATER & POWER AGENCY

JAYMIE CLAYTON, OPERATIONS SUPPORT MANAGER

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April 20th, 2026

Butte County Planning
Attn: Mark Michelena; Principal Planner
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

RE: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

South Feather Water and Power Agency (SFWPA) is in the process of reviewing our Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and considering amendments or changes to the plans, as required under the Urban Water Management Plan Act. The WSCP will be part of the final UWMP, but will be reviewed and adopted as a separate item. The deadline for completing, adopting, and submitting the final Urban Water Management Plan to the Department of Water Resources is July 1, 2026. SFWPA is working with DCCM on the review and updates to the UWMP and WSCP.

California Water Code, Section 10621(b) requires SFWPA to provide notification to any City or County within which the supplier provides water 60 days prior to the public hearing on the Plan.

When a draft version of the UWMP and WSCP are available for public review, an electronic copy will be posted to our website (www.southfeather.com) and hard copies will be available for review at our Oroville office, as well as at the Oroville Branch of the Butte County Library.

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If you have any questions or feedback about the UWMP process, please contact Jaymie Clayton, Operations Support Manager, at (530) 533-4578.

SOUTH FEATHER WATER & POWER AGENCY

JAYMIE CLAYTON, OPERATIONS SUPPORT MANAGER

2310 ORO-QUINCY HIGHWAY
OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95966
530-533-4578 (EXT. 115)
JCLAYTON@SOUTHFEATHER.COM

April 20th, 2026

Butte County Water and Resource Conservation
Attn: Kamie Loeser; Director
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

RE: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

South Feather Water and Power Agency (SFWPA) is in the process of reviewing our Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and considering amendments or changes to the plans, as required under the Urban Water Management Plan Act. The WSCP will be part of the final UWMP, but will be reviewed and adopted as a separate item. The deadline for completing, adopting, and submitting the final Urban Water Management Plan to the Department of Water Resources is July 1, 2026. SFWPA is working with DCCM on the review and updates to the UWMP and WSCP.

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2310 ORO-QUINCY HIGHWAY
OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95966
530-533-4578 (EXT. 115)
JCLAYTON@SOUTHFEATHER.COM

April 20th, 2026

City of Oroville
Attn: Brian Ring; City Administrator
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

RE: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:21 PM
To: 'Loeser, Kamie'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:20 PM
To: 'mmichelena@buttecounty.ca.gov'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:18 PM
To: 'bring@cityoforoville.org'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:28 PM
To: 'ksolano@palermok8.org'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:22 PM
To: 'knapoli@palermok8.org'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:23 PM
To: 'hscott@palermok8.org'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:30 PM
To: Glen Sturdevant
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:25 PM
To: 'mbates@ocseagles.com'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:29 PM
To: 'slee@ouhsd.net'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:30 PM
To: 'manager@loapud.com'
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

Clayton, Jaymie

From: Clayton, Jaymie
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:49 PM
To: 'oakdale@ocesd.net'
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SOUTH FEATHER
WATER & POWER

From: Palermo Union School District - Staff Directory
To: Clayton, Jaymie
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan - Email Receipt
Date: Thursday, April 9, 2026 2:56:36 PM

School Website Email

This is an automated email from Palermo Union School District - Staff Directory.

***** DO NOT REPLY TO THIS EMAIL. *****

To: Gary Rogers
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power Agency's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Message:
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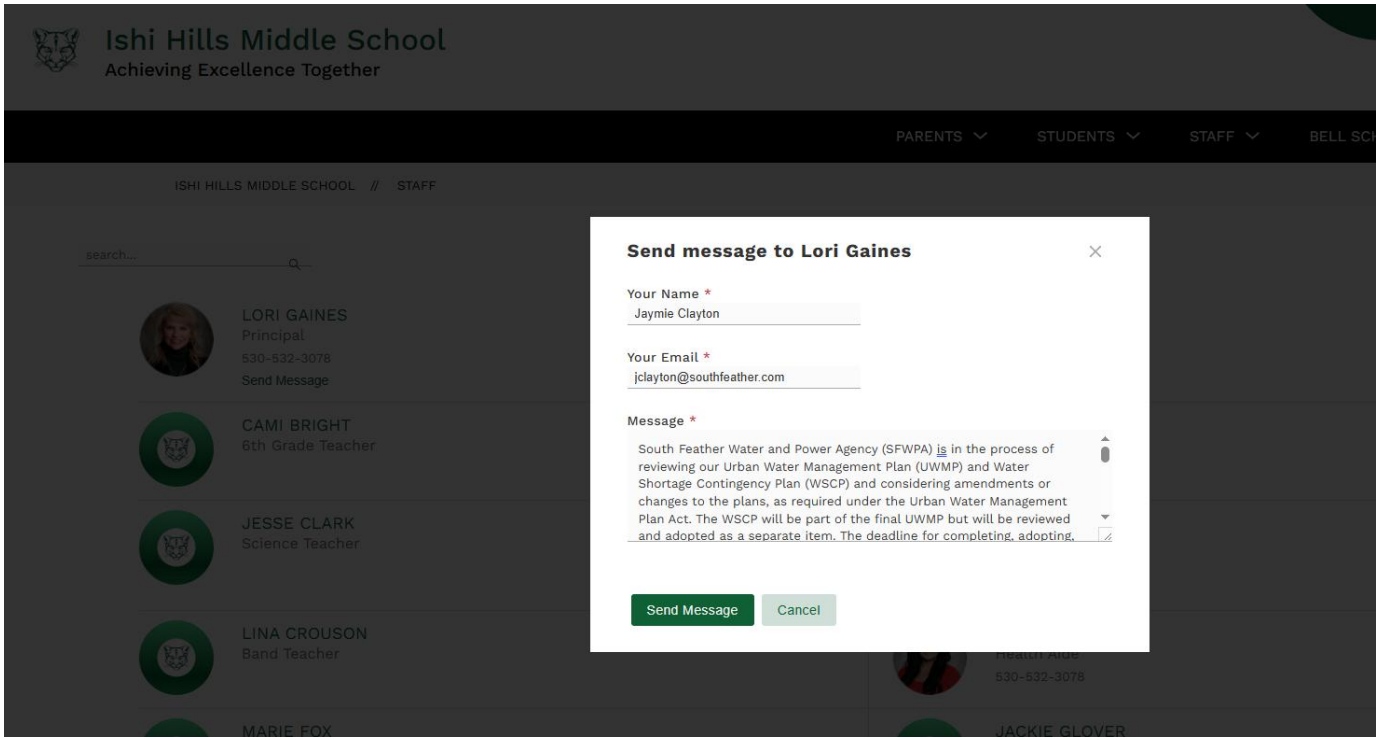
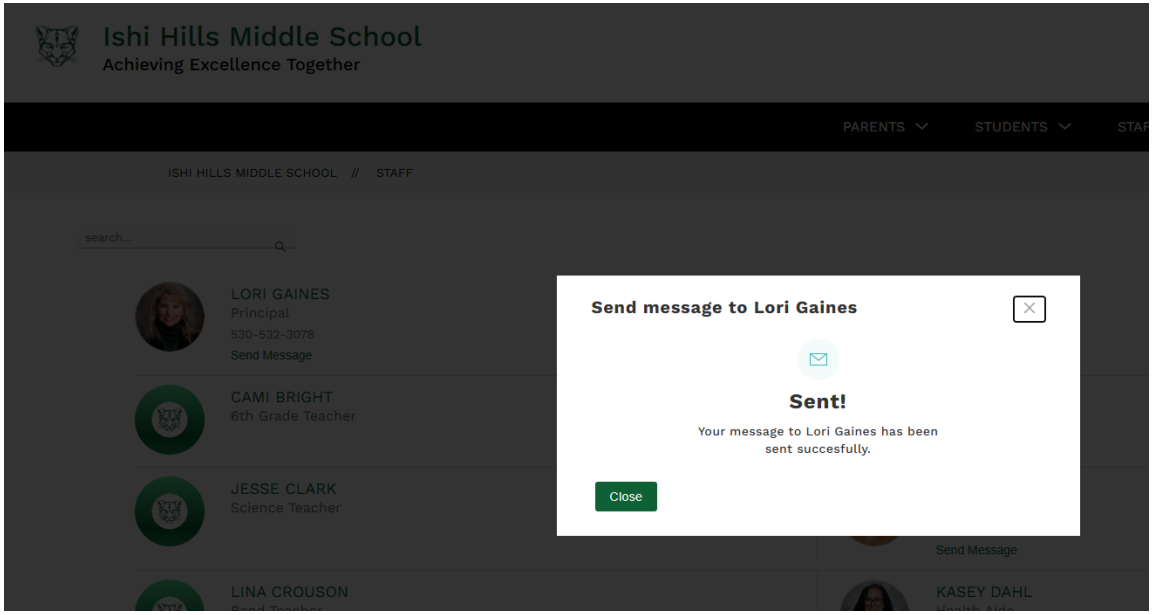
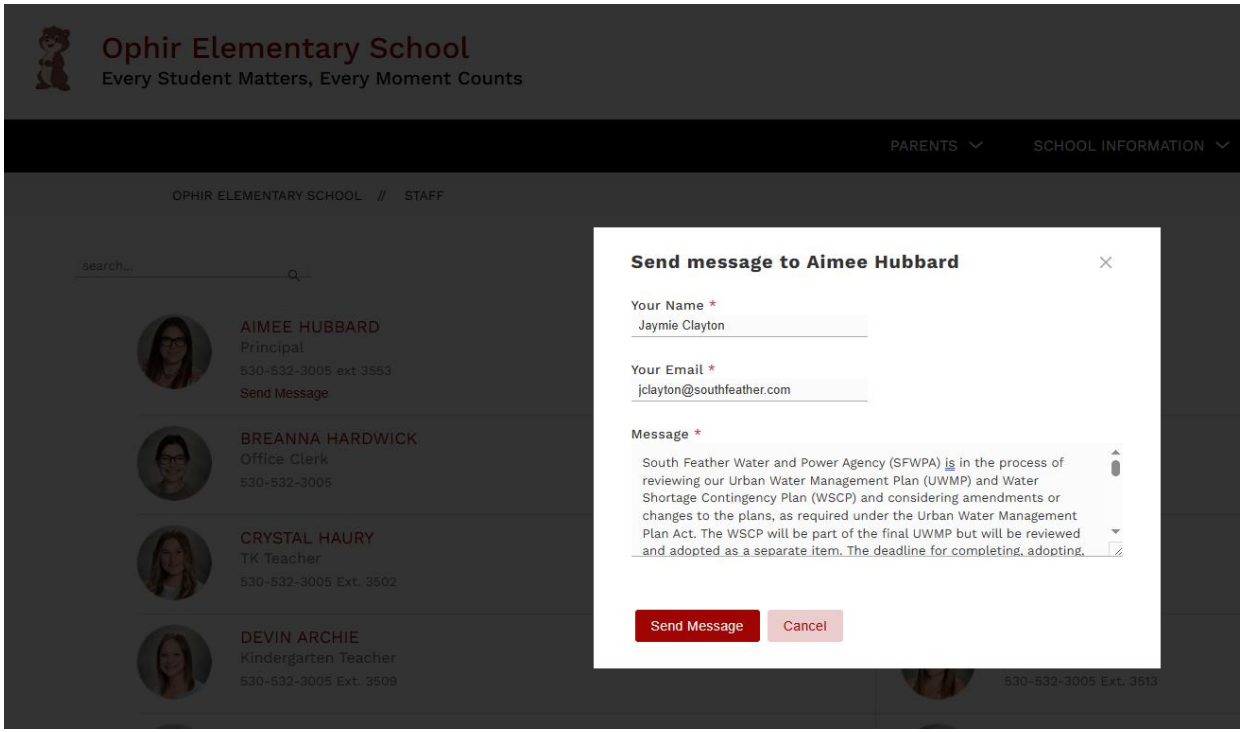
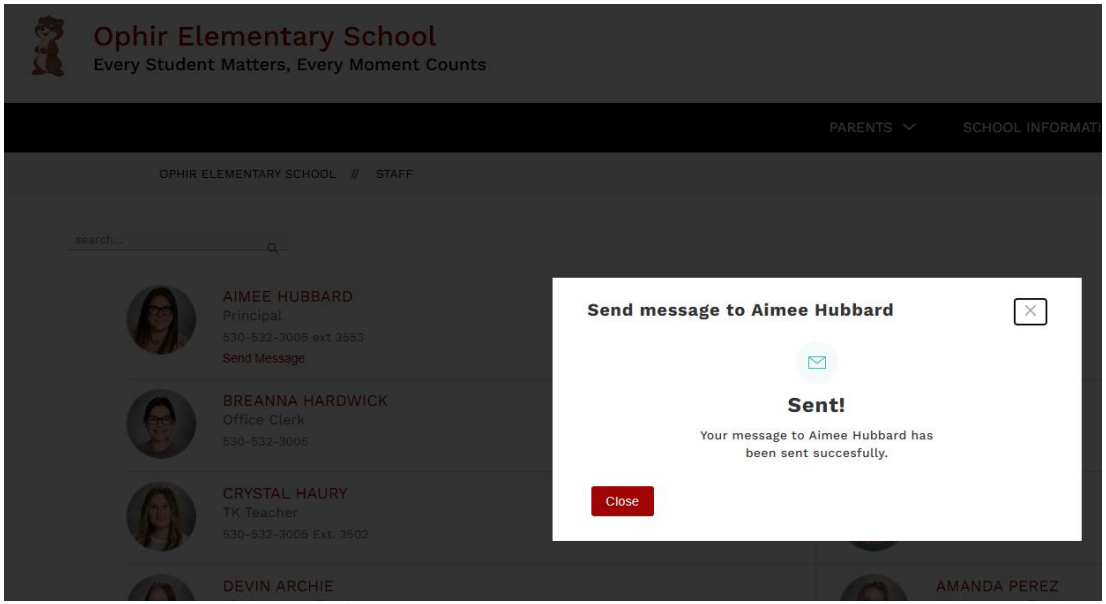
Notification to Ishi Hills Middle School:





Notification to Ophir Elementary School:





Notification to Palermo Union Elementary School District:

YOU ARE SENDING A MESSAGE TO:

GARY ROGERS

SUPERINTENDENT

(530) 533-4842 x7

Name: Jaymie Clayton

Email: jclayton@southfeather.com

Email Me a Copy

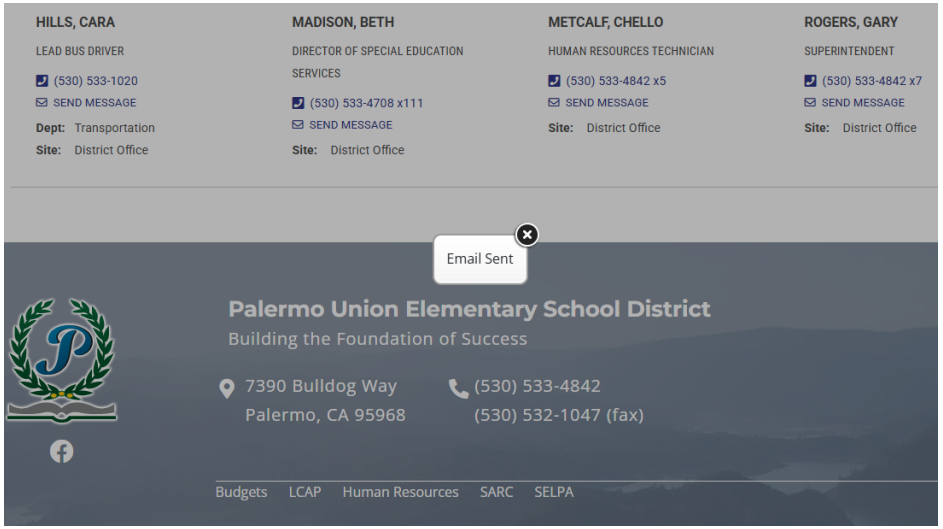
Subject: Notification for Preparation of the South Feather Water and Power A

Message:

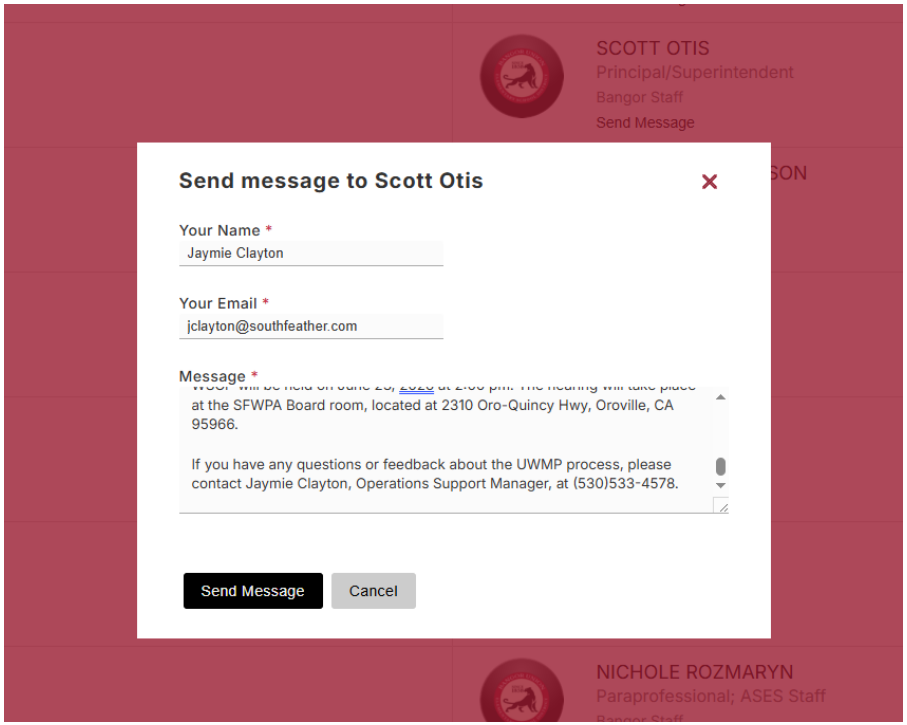
If you have any questions or feedback about the UWMP process, please contact Jaymie Clayton, Operations Support Manager, at (530)533-4578.

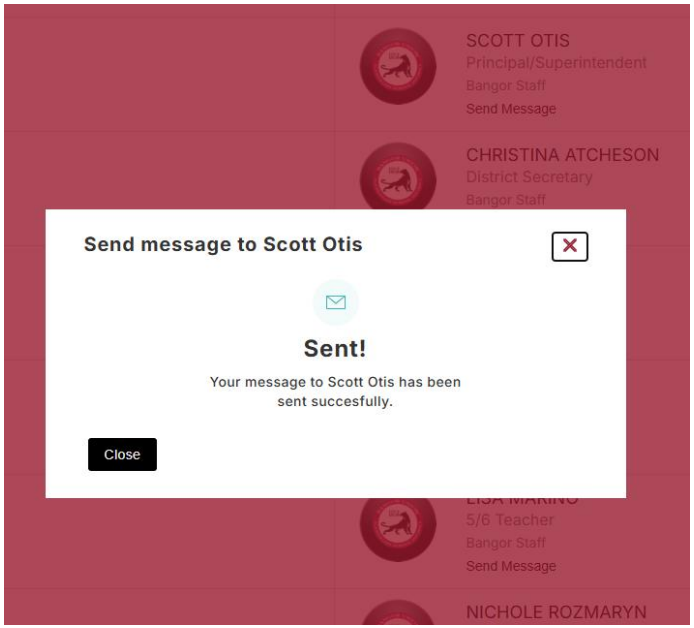
Verified

Send



Notification to Bangor Union Elementary School:





Appendix C – Resolution for 2025 UWMP Adoption*

*To be included after adoption

Appendix D – Resolution for 2025 WSCP Adoption*

*To be included after adoption