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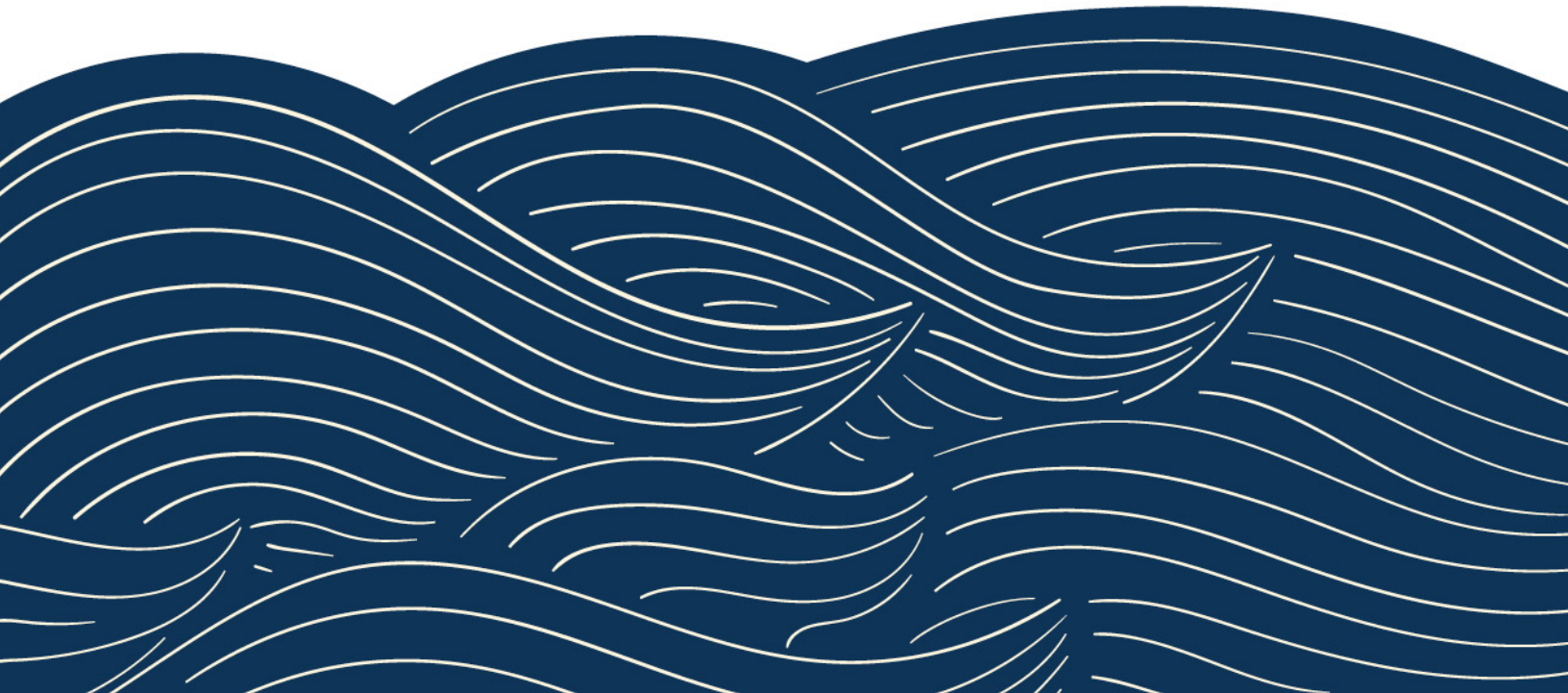
Appendix H Addendum to the City of Escondido's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Demonstration of Reduced Delta Reliance

FINAL

JUNE 2021



Quantifying Regional Self-Reliance and Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

1.1 Background

Under the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (Delta) Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta, prior to initiating the implementation of that action, must prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council. Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency, and either no appeal is filed, or the Delta Stewardship Council denies the subsequent appeal.

The Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020 states that an urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy, WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Req., tit. 23, § 5003).

The City of Escondido (City) is an urban water supplier that anticipates receiving a blend of Delta water through its imported water. Currently, the City purchases imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) via the San Diego Water County Authority (SDCWA). The imported water is a blend of Colorado River water and State Project Water. Therefore, the City is preparing this analysis to comply with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1.

The Delta Plan Policy WR P1 specifies the measures that must be taken by water suppliers under certain conditions to reduce their reliance on the Delta and improve regional self-reliance. In addition, the Delta Plan recommends that all water suppliers within the Delta watershed voluntarily implement the measures contained in WR P1 to reduce their reliance on the Delta and improve regional self-reliance. Delta Plan WR P1 identifies UWMPs as the tool to be used to demonstrate consistency with the state policy that requires suppliers who carry out or take part in covered actions to reduce their reliance on the Delta.

WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states:

> *(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all the following apply:*
>
> > *(1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
> >
> > *(2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
> >
> > *(3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above:

> *(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:*
>
> *(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*
>
> *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and*
>
> *(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).*

The analysis and documentation provided below include all the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

1.2 Demonstration of Regional Self-Reliance

The methodology used to determine the City's improved regional self-reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix C (Guidebook Appendix C), including the use of narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources.

Some of the key assumptions underlying the City's demonstration of reduced reliance include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2020 UWMP or previously adopted UWMPs and represent average or normal water-year conditions.
- All analyses were conducted at the service-area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of the City and its customers.
- Future projects that are covered actions requiring a certification of consistency with the Delta Plan were excluded from this analysis.

1.2.1 Baseline and Expected Outcomes

To demonstrate the expected outcomes for a reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance, a comparison to a baseline is needed. This analysis uses a normal water-year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C. Population, demand, and supply data for the 2010 baseline were taken from the City's 2005 UWMP, because UWMPs generally do not provide normal water-year data for the year they are adopted (i.e., 2005 UWMP forecasts begin in 2010, 2010 UWMP forecasts begin in 2015, and so on).

Consistent with the 2010 baseline data approach, the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance for 2015 and 2020 were taken from the City's 2010 and 2015

UWMPs, respectively. Expected outcomes for 2025-2045 are from the current 2020 UWMP. Documentation of the specific data sources and assumptions are included in the discussions below.

1.2.2 Service-Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In alignment with the Guidebook Appendix C, this analysis uses normal water-year demands, rather than normal water-year supplies, to calculate the expected outcomes in terms of the percentage of water used. Normal water-year demands serve as a proxy for the amount of supplies that would be used in a normal water-year, which helps alleviate issues associated with how supply capability is presented to fulfill the requirements of the UWMP Act versus how supplies might be accounted for to demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

Because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings a source of water supply, water suppliers can calculate their embedded water use efficiency savings based on changes in forecasted per capita water use compared with the baseline. As explained in the Guidebook Appendix C, water use efficiency savings must be added back to the normal year demands to represent demands without water use efficiency savings accounted for; otherwise, the effect of water use efficiency savings on regional self-reliance would be overestimated. **Table 1** shows the results of this adjustment for the City. Supporting narratives and documentation for all the data shown in **Table 1** are provided below.

1.2.3 Service-Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The service-area water demands shown in **Table 1** represent the total municipal and industrial (M&I) water demands and non-potable demands for the City's retail service area.

The M&I demand data shown in Table 1 were collected from the following sources:

- **Baseline (2010):** The City's 2005 UWMP, **Table 12** and **Table 24**
- **2015:** The City's 2010 UWMP, **Table 3-9** and **Table 5-4**
- **2020:** The City's 2015 UWMP, **Table 3-6** (DWR Table 4-3R)
- **2025–2045:** The City's 2020 UWMP, **Table 4-8** (DWR 4-3R)

1.2.4 Non-Potable Water Demands

The City owns and operates its own wastewater treatment and disposal facility, the Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF). The HARRF produces secondary and tertiary treated effluent. The tertiary treatment system has a design flow capacity of 9 MGD and is designed to comply with State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) criteria for "disinfected tertiary recycled water."

The "disinfected tertiary recycled water" is used to meet recycled water demands. Currently, the City provides recycled water to 36 recycled water customers and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District (Rincon). The City's recycled water program is permitted under the San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2010- 0032. Excess tertiary-treated wastewater is dechlorinated and discharged to an onsite pond. The onsite pond is tested for total chlorine residual prior to batch discharge to the Pacific Ocean along with secondary-treated wastewater. The City began serving recycled water to customers in 2004. Details on the HARRF and recycled water supply are discussed in **Chapter 6** of the City's 2020 UWMP.

The non-potable water demand data shown in Table 1 represents recycled water demand estimates from for use in the City's service area collected from the following sources:

- **Baseline (2010):** The City's 2005 UWMP, **Table 24**
- **2015:** The City's 2010 UWMP, **Table 5-4**

- **2020:** The City's 2015 UWMP, **Table 3-6** (DWR Table 4-3R)
- **2025–2045:** The City's 2020 UWMP, **Table 4-8** (DWR 4-3R)

1.2.5 Potable Service-Area Demands with Water-Use Efficiency

The "Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency" was calculated by subtracting the "Non-Potable Water Demands" from "Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency."

1.2.6 Service-Area Population

The population data shown in Table 1 were collected from the following sources:

- **Baseline (2010):** The City's 2010 UWMP, **Table 3-1**
- **2015:** The City's 2015 UWMP, **Table 2-2** (DWR Table 3-1R)
- **2020–2045:** The City's 2020 UWMP, **Table 3-2** (DWR Table 3-1R)

1.2.7 Estimated Water-Use Efficiency Since Baseline

The "Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline" was calculated using "Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency" divided by "Service Area Population" and then comparing with 2010 "Per Capita Water Use."

1.2.8 Service-Area Water Demands without Water-Use Efficiency

In **Table 2**, the "Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency" was added to the "Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline" to obtain the "Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For."

1.2.9 Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. **Table 3** shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance in terms of volume. **Table 3** also represents efforts to improve regional self-reliance for the City's entire service area and includes the total contributions of the City and its customers. Supporting narratives and documentation for all the data provided in **Table 3** are described below.

The City relies on local supplies and imported water to meet potable demands. Raw imported water is supplied by the SDCWA and the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA). In 2017, the City started receiving water from the SLRIWA through the SDCWA. The City's local surface water is collected from the San Luis Rey River watershed. The City plans to use these supplies to meet current and future demands under normal, single-dry, and five consecutive dry years. Currently, the City produces "disinfected tertiary recycled water" to sell to its customers and other agencies. The City has future projects in the works to expand upon recycled water treatment and use to offset imported water usage in the future.

1.2.10 Water-Use Efficiency

The water-use efficiency information shown in **Table 3** is taken directly from **Table 1**.

1.2.11 Water Recycling

The water recycling values shown in **Table 3** are taken directly from the non-potable water demands in **Table 1**. The City is capable of producing more recycled water than the demand.

1.2.12 Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects

As discussed above, the City relies on raw imported water and local surface water to meet its potable demands and is actively investing in local water projects.

The City's local water supplies are shown in Table 3, and data were from the following sources:

- **Baseline (2010):** The City's 2005 UWMP, **Table 4**
- **2015:** The City's 2010 UWMP, **Table 4-4** (same as Table 16 in 2010 Guidebook)
- **2020:** The City's 2015 UWMP, **Table 5-9** (DWR Table 6-9R)
- **2025–2045:** The City's 2015 UWMP, **Table 6-8** (DWR Table 6-9R)

1.3 Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Metropolitan's service area, as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. Metropolitan's member agencies coordinate reliance on the Delta through their membership in Metropolitan, a regional cooperative providing wholesale water service to its 26 member agencies, which includes the SDCWA, who the City receives supplies from. Accordingly, regional reliance on the Delta can only be measured regionally — not by individual Metropolitan member agencies and not by the customers of those member agencies.

While Metropolitan's member agencies, and those agencies' customers, indirectly reduce reliance on the Delta through their collective efforts as a cooperative, they do not control the amount of Delta water they receive from Metropolitan. Metropolitan manages a statewide integrated conveyance system consisting of its participation in the State Water Project (SWP); its Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), including Colorado River water resources, programs, and water exchanges; and its regional storage portfolio. Along with the SWP, CRA, storage programs, and Metropolitan's conveyance and distribution facilities, demand management programs increase the future reliability of water resources for the region. In addition, demand management programs provide system-wide benefits by decreasing the demand for imported water, which helps to decrease the burden on the district's infrastructure, reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all member agencies.

Metropolitan's costs are funded almost entirely from its service area, except for grants and other assistance from government programs. Most of Metropolitan's revenues are collected directly from its member agencies. Properties within Metropolitan's service area pay a property tax that currently provides approximately 8% of the fiscal year 2021 annual budgeted revenues. The rest of Metropolitan's costs are funded through rates and charges paid by Metropolitan's member agencies for the wholesale services it provides to them. Thus, Metropolitan's member agencies fund nearly all operations Metropolitan undertakes to reduce reliance on the Delta, including Colorado River programs, storage facilities, local resources programs, and conservation programs within Metropolitan's service area.

Because of the integrated nature of Metropolitan's systems and operations, and the collective nature of Metropolitan's regional efforts, it is infeasible to quantify each of Metropolitan member agencies' individual reliance on the Delta. It is infeasible to attempt to segregate an entity and a system that were designed to work as an integrated regional cooperative.

In addition to the member agencies funding Metropolitan's regional efforts, they also invest in their own local programs to reduce their reliance on any imported water. Moreover, the customers of those member agencies may also invest in their own local programs to reduce water demand. However, to the extent those efforts result in reduction of demands on Metropolitan, that reduction does not equate to a like reduction of reliance on the Delta. Demands on Metropolitan are not commensurate with demands on the Delta because most of Metropolitan member agencies receive blended resources from Metropolitan as determined by Metropolitan — not the individual member agency — and for most member agencies, the blend varies from month-to-month and year-to-year due to hydrology, operational constraints, use of storage and other factors.

1.3.1 Programs Implemented by Metropolitan to Reduce Delta Reliance

As mentioned above, Metropolitan, SDCWA, the City, and other local agencies invest in local sources to reduce reliance on the Delta. However, the City purchases imported water from SDCWA while SDCWA wholesales water from Metropolitan. Because of the intricacies in these large systems and the blend of supplies, Appendix 11 of Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP summarizes the various programs Metropolitan has invested in to decrease reliance on the Delta.

Because of this infeasibility to separate out the individual member agency's reduced reliance on the Delta, Metropolitan has completed the analysis to demonstrate a regional wide reduction which is shown in **Table 4.**

1.4 Summary of Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on the Delta

As stated in WR P1(c)(1)(C), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta.

The expected outcomes for the City's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance were developed using the approach and guidance described in Guidebook Appendix C issued in March 2021.

1.4.1 Regional Self-Reliance

The data used to demonstrate increased regional self-reliance in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of the City and its customers and were developed in conjunction with the SDCWA and Metropolitan as part of the UWMP coordination process.

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2025) and long-term (2045) expected outcomes for the City's regional self-reliance:

- **Near-term (2025)**: normal water-year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by about 15,903 AFY from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 29.9% of 2025 normal water year retail demands (**Table 3**)
- **Long-term (2045)**: normal water-year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by almost 26,275 AFY from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of about 39.8% of 2045 normal water year retail demands (**Table 3**).

The results show that the City and its customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

1.4.2 Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed

For reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta Watershed, the data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of Metropolitan, the SDCWA, its member agencies and their customers (many of them retail agencies), and were developed in conjunction with the City and other Metropolitan member agencies as part of the UWMP coordination process (as described in Section 5 of Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP). In accordance with UMWP requirements, Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers (many of them retail agencies) also report demands and supplies for their service areas in their respective UWMPs. The data reported by those agencies are not additive to the regional totals shown in Metropolitan's UWMP, rather their reporting represents subtotals of the regional total and should be considered as such for the purposes of determining reduced reliance on the Delta.

While the demands that Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers report in their UWMP's are a good reflection of the demands in their respective service areas, they do not directly represent each water suppliers' individual contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. To calculate and report their reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, water suppliers that receive water from the Delta through other regional or wholesale water suppliers would need to determine the amount of Delta water that they receive from the regional or wholesale supplier. Two specific pieces of information are needed to accomplish this. First, is the quantity of demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that accurately reflect a supplier's contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta and second, is the quantity of a supplier's demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that are met by supplies from the Delta watershed.

For water suppliers that make investments in regional projects or programs, it may be infeasible to quantify their demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier in a way that accurately reflects their individual contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. Due to the extensive, long-standing, and successful implementation of regional demand management and local resource incentive programs in Metropolitan's service area, this infeasibility holds true for Metropolitan's members, as well as their customers. For Metropolitan's service area, reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed can only be accurately accounted for at the regional level.

The results show that as a region, Metropolitan and its members (including the City) as well as their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance.

1.5 UWMP Implementation

In addition to the analysis and documentation described above, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(B) requires that all programs and projects included in the UWMP that are locally cost-effective, technically feasible, and reduce reliance on the Delta are identified, evaluated, and implemented consistent with the implementation schedule. WR P1 (c)(1)(B) states that

> *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta[.]*

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(f), water suppliers must already include in their UWMP a detailed description of expected projects and programs that they may implement to increase the amount of water supply available to them in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive years. The UWMP description must also identify specific projects, including a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project, and include an estimate regarding the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Chapter 6 of the City's 2020 UWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

1.6 2015 UWMP Appendix H

The information contained in this appendix is also intended to be a new Appendix H to the City's 2015 UWMP consistent with WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003). The City provided notice of the availability of the draft 2020 UWMP, 2021 WSCP, and the new Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP and held a public hearing to consider adoption of the documents in accordance with CWC Sections 10621(b) and 10642, Government Code Section 6066, and Chapter 17.5 (starting with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. The public review drafts of the 2020 UWMP, Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCP were posted on the City's website, www.escondido.org/, in advance of the public hearing. The notice of availability of the documents was publicly noticed, as well as directly noticed to other agencies and counties within the City's service area. Copies of the notification letters are included in the 2020 UWMP **Appendix E and J**. Thus, this **Appendix B** to the City's 2020 UWMP, which was adopted with the City's 2020 UWMP, will also be recognized and treated as **Appendix H** to the City's 2015 UWMP.

The City held the public hearing for the draft 2020 UWMP, draft Appendix H to the 2015 UWMP, and draft 2021 WSCP on June 16, 2021, at 5:00 pm, held at 201 N. Broadway, Escondido, California, 92025. The City Council determined that the 2020 UWMP and the 2021 WSCP accurately represent the water resources plan for the City's service area. In addition, the City Council determined that this **Appendix B** (**Appendix H** to the 2015 UWMP) to the 2020 UWMP includes all the elements described in Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5003), which need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action. As stated in Resolutions 2021-42, 2021-43 and 2021-44, the City Council adopted the 2020 UWMP, **Appendix H** to the 2015 UWMP, and the 2021 WSCP and authorized their submittal to the State of California. Copies of the resolutions are included in the 2020 UWMP **Appendix K**.

Table 1. Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	54,405	37,550	24,903	29,774	30,191	33,922	34,267	35,263
Non-Potable Water Demands	10,076	4,800	3,000	3,935	4,105	7,585	7,665	7,745
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	44,329	32,750	21,903	25,839	26,086	26,337	26,602	27,518

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Population	132,255	137,941	142,183	148,825	150,245	151,692	153,215	158,496

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	299	212	138	155	155	155	155	155
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(87)	(162)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(144)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		13,485	25,754	24,044	24,273	24,507	24,753	25,606

Table 2. Calculation of Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	54,405	37,550	24,903	29,774	30,191	33,922	34,267	35,263
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		13,485	25,754	24,044	24,273	24,507	24,753	25,606
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	54,405	51,035	50,657	53,818	54,464	58,429	59,019	60,869

Table 3. Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	13,485	25,754	24,044	24,273	24,507	24,753	25,606
Water Recycling	10,076	4,800	3,000	3,935	4,105	7,585	7,665	7,745
Stormwater Capture and Use								
Advanced Water Technologies								
Conjunctive Use Projects								
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	7,000	4,964	7,260	5,000	5,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance								
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	17,076	23,249	36,014	32,979	33,378	41,092	42,418	43,351

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	54,405	51,035	50,657	53,818	54,464	58,429	59,019	60,869

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	17,076	23,249	36,014	32,979	33,378	41,092	42,418	43,351
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		6,173	18,938	15,903	16,302	24,016	25,342	26,275

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	31.4%	45.6%	71.1%	61.3%	61.3%	70.3%	71.9%	71.2%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		14.2%	39.7%	29.9%	29.9%	38.9%	40.5%	39.8%

Table 4. Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,133,000	1,130,000	1,128,000	1,126,000	1,126,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions								
Transfers and Exchanges	20,000	44,000	91,000	58,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed								
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,182,000	1,180,000	1,178,000	1,178,000

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,938,000	5,019,000	5,143,000	5,248,000	5,361,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,182,000	1,180,000	1,178,000	1,178,000
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(419,000)	(417,000)	(301,000)	(310,000)	(312,000)	(314,000)	(314,000)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.1%	23.6%	22.9%	22.4%	22.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-7.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-3.6%	-4.2%	-4.7%	-5.2%