



2025 Urban Water Management Plan

June 2026

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Term
Act; UWMP Act	California Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
Annual Assessment	annual water supply and demand assessment
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BA	Biological Assessment
Basin	Goleta Groundwater Basin
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCRB	Cachuma Conservation and Release Board
CCWA	Central Coast Water Authority
CCWB	Central Coast Water Quality Control Board
CDMWTP	Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
COMB	Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board
County	Santa Barbara County
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CY	Calendar Year
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
District	Goleta Water District
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
Eto	evapotranspiration
FY	fiscal year
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per minute
gpscd	gallons per service connection per day
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency

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Acronym	Term
GSD	Goleta Sanitary District
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GWC	Goleta West Conduit
GWD	Goleta Water District
GWSD	Goleta West Sanitary District
ID #1	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
kWh	kilowatt hours
LCMWC	La Cumbre Mutual Water Company
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
MG	million gallons
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RWEP	Regional Water Efficiency Program
SB	Senate Bill
SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
SBCWA	Santa Barbara County Water Agency
SBX7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009; Senate Bill X7-7
SFR	Single Family Residential
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SLRP	Smart Landscape Rebate Program
SRP	Stormwater Resources Plan
SWP	State Water Project
SWPP	Supplemental Water Purchase Program
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	total dissolved solids
THMs	trihalomethanes
TOC	total organic carbon
UCSB	University of California, Santa Barbara
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WMLRP	Water Management and Long-Range Planning

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Acronym	Term
WSCP	Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIP	Water Saving Incentive Program
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1. INTRODUCTION & LAY DESCRIPTION

This report presents the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the Goleta Water District (GWD or District) service area. This section describes the general purpose of the UWMP, discusses UWMP implementation, and provides general information about GWD and its service area.

GWD is a County Water District operating pursuant to the provisions of the California Water Code. GWD was formed in 1944 to take advantage of the water supply to be developed by the Federal Cachuma Project on the Santa Ynez River. GWD initially relied on local groundwater until the Cachuma Project began making deliveries in 1955. Except for water years 2014/15 through 2017/18 (drought years), the Cachuma Project has served as GWD's primary water supply source. As described more fully in this document, GWD water supplies also include water from the State Water Project (SWP), recycled water, and groundwater.

1.1 Purpose

The UWMP is a planning tool that generally discloses the actions of water management agencies. Every five years, water suppliers which sell over 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water per year or have over 3,000 service connections are required to update the UWMP (California Water Code Section 10610). UWMPs provide managers and the public with a broad perspective on several water supply and demand issues. UWMPs are not a substitute for project-specific planning documents, nor were they intended to be when mandated by the State Legislature. For example, the Legislature mandated that a UWMP include a section that "describes the opportunities for exchanges or water transfers on a short-term or long-term basis" (California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Article 2, Section 10630(d)). The identification of such opportunities, and the inclusion of those opportunities in a general water service reliability analysis, neither commits a water management agency to pursue a particular water exchange or transfer opportunity, nor precludes a water management agency from exploring exchange or transfer opportunities not identified in the UWMP. When specific projects are chosen to be implemented, detailed project plans are developed, environmental analysis, if required, is prepared, and financial and operational plans are detailed, separate from the UWMP.

In short, this UWMP is a management tool, providing a framework for potential action, but not functioning as a detailed project development or action plan. **It is important that this UWMP be viewed as a long-term, general planning document, rather than as an exact blueprint for supply and demand management.** Specific supply and demand management strategies are recommended and implemented pursuant to the GWD Water Supply Management Plan. Water management in California is not a matter of certainty, and planning projections may change in response to several factors. From this perspective, it is appropriate to look at the UWMP as a general planning framework, not a specific action plan. **Consultation with the GWD on water availability is required for all projects.** The UWMP is an effort to generally answer a series of planning questions including:

- What are the potential sources of supply and what is the reasonable probable yield from them?
- What is the probable demand, given a reasonable set of assumptions about growth and implementation of standard water management practices?
- Do supply and demand forecasts show reasonable balance, assuming that the various probable supplies will be pursued by the implementing agency?

Using these "framework" questions and resulting answers, GWD will pursue feasible and cost-effective options and opportunities to meet demand. Specific planning efforts will be undertaken regarding each

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option, involving detailed evaluations of how each option would fit into the overall supply/demand framework, how each option would affect the environment, and how each option would affect customers. The objective of these more detailed evaluations would be to find the optimum mix of conservation and supply programs to ensure the needs of GWD's customers are met.

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires preparation of a plan that:

- Demonstrates water supply planning over a 20-year period in five-year increments (with the option to project out 25 years).
- Identifies and quantifies adequate water supplies, including recycled water, for existing and future demand, in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.
- Implements conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies.
- Describes demand management measures and water shortage contingency plans.

A checklist to ensure this UWMP complies with the Act requirements and copies of all the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) required tables are provided in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**, respectively.

In short, the UWMP answers the question: Do forecasts demonstrate adequate water supplies for GWD's service area in future years, and what mix of programs could be explored for making any additional water available?

GWD's mission is to provide a reliable supply of quality water at the most reasonable cost to the present and future customers within the GWD service area. Based on conservative water supply and use assumptions over the next 25 years in combination with conservation of non-essential water use during certain dry years, the UWMP demonstrates that GWD will continue achieving its mission over the next five years, given prevailing conditions. Under the Safe Water Supplies Ordinance (SAFE), whereby GWD is required to consider the availability of potable water supplies available for new customers every year, the 2024 Water Supply Management Plan, and the 2022 Groundwater Management Plan, GWD is well-positioned to monitor the pace of increasing water demands against supplies, climate considerations, or other factors that could impact its ability to achieve its core mission (links to the above documents can be found in **Appendix F**).

Table 1-1, Table 1-2, and Table 1-3 identify GWD and provide basic information on the type of UWMP contained in this document. **All volumes of water throughout this UWMP are reported in AF unless noted otherwise.**

TABLE 1-1: PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS (DWR TABLE 2-1)

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025
4210004	Goleta Water District	17,109	8,976

Note: The table, per State guidelines, provides information on municipal connections only (i.e., residential, commercial, institutional) and excludes agricultural customers and usage. Connections and volume include recycled and potable water.

TABLE 1-2: PLAN IDENTIFICATION (DWR TABLE 2-2)

Select Only One	Type of Plan
☒	Individual UWMP

TABLE 1-3: AGENCY IDENTIFICATION (DWR TABLE 2-3)

Type of Agency	
☒	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☒	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	Acre-feet (AF)

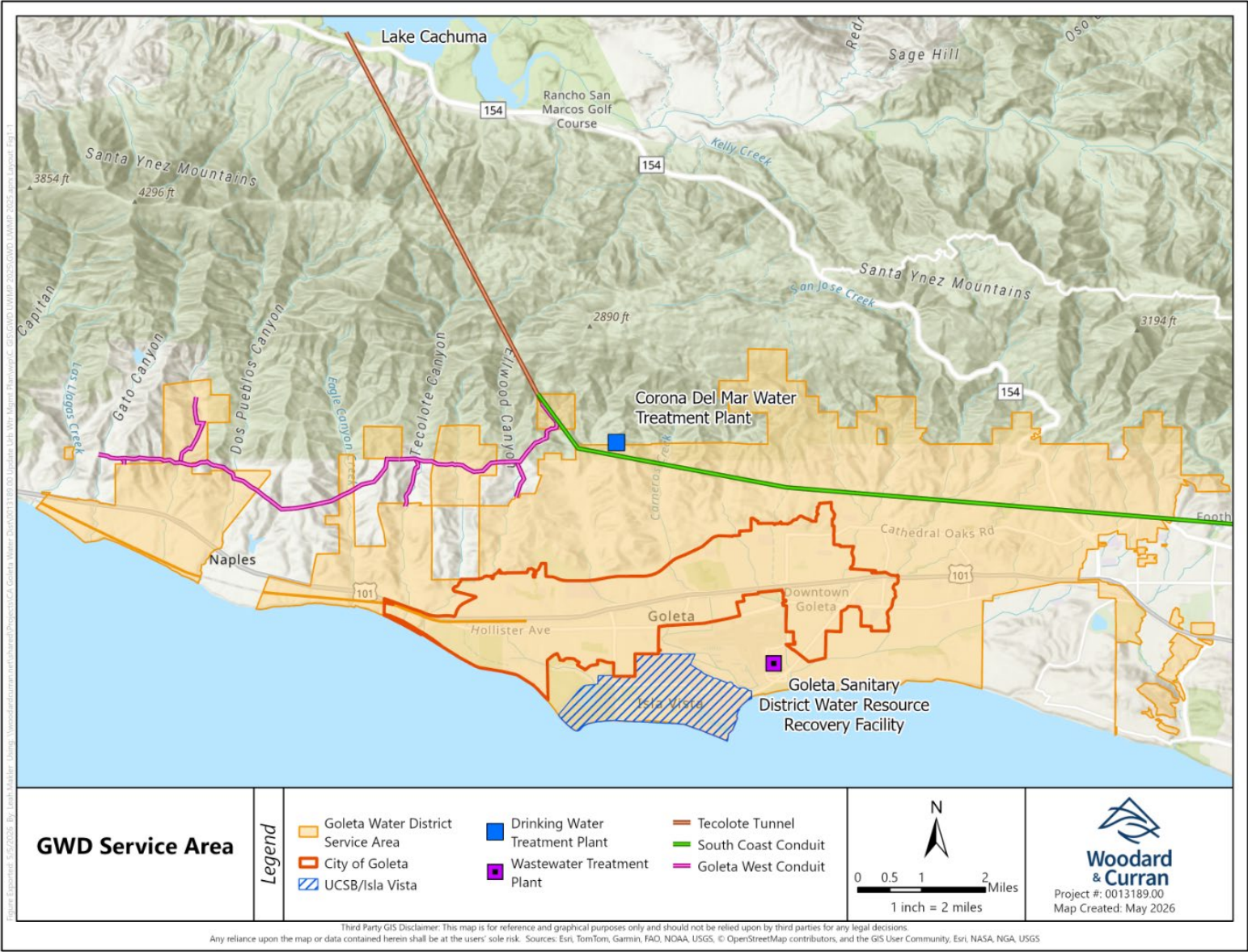
1.2 Lay Description

GWD serves the Goleta Valley in the South Coast portion of greater Santa Barbara County, with its western border adjacent to El Capitan State Park, its northern border along the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Los Padres National Forest, the City of Santa Barbara to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the south (**Figure 1-1**). The Goleta Valley includes a mix of suburban neighborhoods, commercial space, agricultural parcels, and open space. Landmarks in the area include the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) and the Santa Barbara Airport. Land use in the region was historically dominated by agriculture, particularly lemon production, but has shifted to include more residential neighborhoods and commercial development. The City of Goleta, which is entirely within the GWD service area, was established in 2002.

GWD was established as a legal entity in 1944 to manage and secure water supplies for the Goleta Valley region. GWD was also formed to contract with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) to participate in the Cachuma Project. SBCWA was formed in 1945 and soon thereafter contracted with USBR to develop the Cachuma Project. The purpose of the Cachuma Project, as described further in **Section 5.1**, was to allow water suppliers in southern Santa Barbara County to access water from the Santa Ynez River by constructing the Bradbury Dam and conveyance systems, including the six-mile long Tecolote Tunnel. The first deliveries of water from the Cachuma Project began in 1956.

In response to the severe drought of the late 1980s and early 1990s, GWD contracted with other South Coast entities to form the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) to be able to access water from the SWP (**Section 5.2**). Around the same time, voters within the District approved the Safe Water Supplies (SAFE) Ordinance to conserve local water supplies during times when Cachuma deliveries were low (**Section 5.4.2**). These decisions have allowed GWD to maintain a diverse water supply portfolio which has met the evolving water needs of the Goleta Valley region.

FIGURE 1-1: GOLETA WATER DISTRICT SERVICE AREA



1.3 Implementation of the UWMP

This subsection provides the cooperative framework within which the UWMP will be implemented, including agency coordination, public outreach, and resource maximization.

1.3.1 Agency Coordination and Public Outreach

As described earlier, GWD provides water to the City of Goleta, UCSB, the Santa Barbara airport (City of Santa Barbara property), and unincorporated portions of Santa Barbara County. On March 4, 2026, more than 60 days prior to proposed adoption, GWD notified agencies within its service area, including the City of Goleta, City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, and Goleta Sanitary District, of the GWD 2025 update and of opportunities to provide input regarding the Plan. The District also provided this notice to its wholesale suppliers, Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) and Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board, and informed these wholesale suppliers of projected water use in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) 10631 as shown in **Table 1-4**.

Notification to cities and counties is shown in **Table 1-5**. Copies of notifications and submittals are included in **Appendix C**. **Table 1-6** presents the timeline of public participation during the development of the UWMP. Copies of the public outreach materials, including website postings and newspaper notices, are also included in **Appendix C**. The materials encourage 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.

TABLE 1-4: WATER SUPPLIER INFORMATION EXCHANGE (DWR TABLE 2-4)

The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC Section 10631.	
Wholesale Water Supplier Name	
Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)	
Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) ⁽¹⁾	

1. Surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project are purchased from USBR and distributed by COMB to the Cachuma Member Units, including the District.

TABLE 1-5: NOTIFICATION TO CITIES AND COUNTIES (DWR TABLE 10-1)

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Goleta	☒	☒
City of Santa Barbara	☒	☒
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Santa Barbara County	☒	☒

TABLE 1-6: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TIMELINE

Date(s)	UWMP Aspect	Action
May 21 – June 9, 2026	Public Draft UWMP	Public Draft available for public review
May 27, 2026	Draft UWMP	Review and input to Draft UWMP and WSCP by GWD Water Management and Long-Range Planning Committee
June 9, 2026	Public Hearing	Public Hearing, review and input to Draft UWMP and WSCP by GWD Board of Directors
June 9, 2026	Board Adoption	Board of Directors adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP per Resolutions (Appendix D)
Early July 2026	Final UWMP	Final UWMP released and UWMP and WSCP submitted to DWR (July 1)

The components of public participation included:

- Local Media
 - Paid notice in the Santa Barbara Independent
- Agency Outreach
 - City of Goleta
 - County of Santa Barbara
 - City of Santa Barbara
 - Goleta Sanitary District
 - Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)
 - Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB)
- Public Availability of Documents
 - GWD website

The UWMP and Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) are available to the public on the GWD website. The UWMP and WSCP were submitted electronically to the DWR by July 1, 2026. In the event of subsequent revisions, a copy of the revised plan(s) will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption.

1.3.2 Resources Maximization

As documented in **Chapters 3** through **10** of this UWMP, GWD has demonstrated a long-term commitment to resource maximization and conservation. For many years, GWD has undertaken studies as well as actions to maximize the use of available resources. Studies and documents include the 2010 Water Conservation Plan, 2024 Water Supply Management Plan, Sustainability Plan, Infrastructure Improvement Plan 2025-2030, 2022 Groundwater Management Plan, 2017 Potable Reuse Facilities Plan, 2017 Stormwater Resource Plan,

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and the 2021 WSCP (links to the aforementioned plans can be found in **Appendix F**). Further, GWD has been working to maximize the use of available resources while minimizing the use of imported water. In 1994, GWD became a participant in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Water Conservation in California (MOU), and a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC). Signatories pledged to implement all cost-effective Best Management Practices (BMPs) set forth in the MOU. GWD is now a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP), an organization launched in 2018 to replace the CUWCC to address increasing pressures from a changing climate and new regulations from the State. CalWEP members are committed to providing cutting-edge expertise on critical water issues, challenges, and opportunities within a broad collaborative framework.

This UWMP, along with the above listed planning documents, will be used by GWD staff to guide water use and management efforts through 2050, subject to changing conditions as identified in required five-year updates of the UWMP.

2. DISTRICT SETTING

This chapter provides a brief description of the District's water system and local climate conditions.

2.1 System Description

GWD is located in the South Coast portion of Santa Barbara County. The service area encompasses approximately 29,000 acres and provides water service to approximately 85,500 residents. There are over 17,100 active municipal and industrial customer accounts and approximately 165 agricultural accounts within GWD's service area. GWD serves water to the City of Goleta, UCSB, and Santa Barbara Airport; the remainder of GWD is in the unincorporated portion of Santa Barbara County and includes the communities of Isla Vista and the eastern portion of the Goleta Valley (Eastern Goleta Valley). LCMWC is located within the GWD service area, but manages its own supplies, facilities, and customers, and is not served by GWD. Its population and water use are therefore excluded from this UWMP.

GWD has multiple sources of water supply, including the Cachuma Reservoir (which captures Cachuma Project water), groundwater, SWP water, and recycled water. During the 1987 to 1992 drought, it became evident that Lake Cachuma would not be able to supply enough water in the event of a prolonged drought. In 1991, GWD customers voted to import SWP water, and authorized GWD to participate in the SWP through the SAFE Ordinance. Thereafter, the CCWA was formed through a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement among nine public agencies in Santa Barbara County, including GWD. CCWA was specifically formed for the purpose of designing, building and operating the facilities needed to deliver water from the SWP to entities in Santa Barbara County.

GWD's distribution system includes over 270 miles of pipelines ranging in size from three to 42 inches in diameter. Water from Cachuma Reservoir and the SWP is treated at the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant (CDMWTP), as shown in **Figure 1-1**. GWD maintains eight (8) reservoirs ranging in capacity from 0.3 million gallons (MG) to 6.3 MG with a total combined capacity of approximately 20.1 MG. Wastewater from GWD's service area is treated at the Goleta Sanitary District Water Resource Recovery Facility.

2.2 Climate

The climate in GWD's service area is generally characterized as Mediterranean coastal: summers are mild and dry, and winters are cool. The average temperature is 60 degrees Fahrenheit with daily highs of about 70 degrees and lows of about 50 degrees. In the past ten years, there has been an average of less than 20 inches of rainfall per year. The average evapotranspiration (ETo) in the region is 43.76 inches per year (**Table 2-1**). The area is subject to wide variations in annual precipitation. For example, the area received only 5.6 inches of rain in 2015 but received 31 inches of rain in 2023 and over 45 inches of rain in 1998. Droughts are a regular feature of California's climate. During California's period of recorded hydrology, the most significant statewide droughts occurred during 1928-34, 1976-77, 1987-92, 2007-09, 2012-16 and 2020-2022. In recent history, climate change has made droughts more intense. Water Years 2020-2022 were the three driest years of record (DWR, 2023). In addition to frequent droughts, California experiences patterns of dramatic extremes in which a drought period is frequently followed by a wet and snowy water year. For example, Water Years 2017 (following the 2012-2016 drought) and 2023 (following the 2020-2022 drought) were two of the wettest years on record in terms of statewide precipitation (DWR, 2023).

As a result of drought conditions, GWD received significantly lowered allocations from the SWP (5 to 15 percent) and Cachuma Project (70 percent) in 2022. The severe 2012-2016 drought triggered even lower

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allocations, with GWD receiving its lowest allocation ever from the SWP (5 percent) in 2014 and its lowest allocation from the Cachuma Project in 2016 (zero allocation). During both of these drought periods, GWD responded by implementing its WSCP to temporarily reduce demand and access supplemental water supplies, such as stored SWP water, Cachuma Project water, and groundwater. Further discussion of drought response and the District’s water supply reliability, including climate change impacts, is included in **Chapter 8**.

TABLE 2-1: CLIMATE DATA FOR GOLETA WATER DISTRICT

Month	Standard Monthly Average ETo (inches) ⁽¹⁾	Average Rainfall (inches) ⁽²⁾	Average Temperature (Fahrenheit) ⁽²⁾
January	1.83	4.38	54
February	2.35	4.79	55
March	3.65	3.40	57
April	4.51	0.64	59
May	4.92	0.31	60
June	4.79	0.12	64
July	5.51	0.02	66
August	5.23	0.19	68
September	4.03	0.21	67
October	3.24	0.54	64
November	2.12	1.48	57
December	1.59	3.71	54
Annual	43.76	19.79	60

2. ETo data for the Santa Barbara region, California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station #107 for years 2000 to 2025 (DWR, 2026a).
3. Average for Goleta Fire Station (Station ID#440) for years 2015 to 2025 (County of Santa Barbara, 2026) available online at <https://www.countyofsb.org/2328/Daily-Rainfall-Data-XLS>.

2.3 Land Use

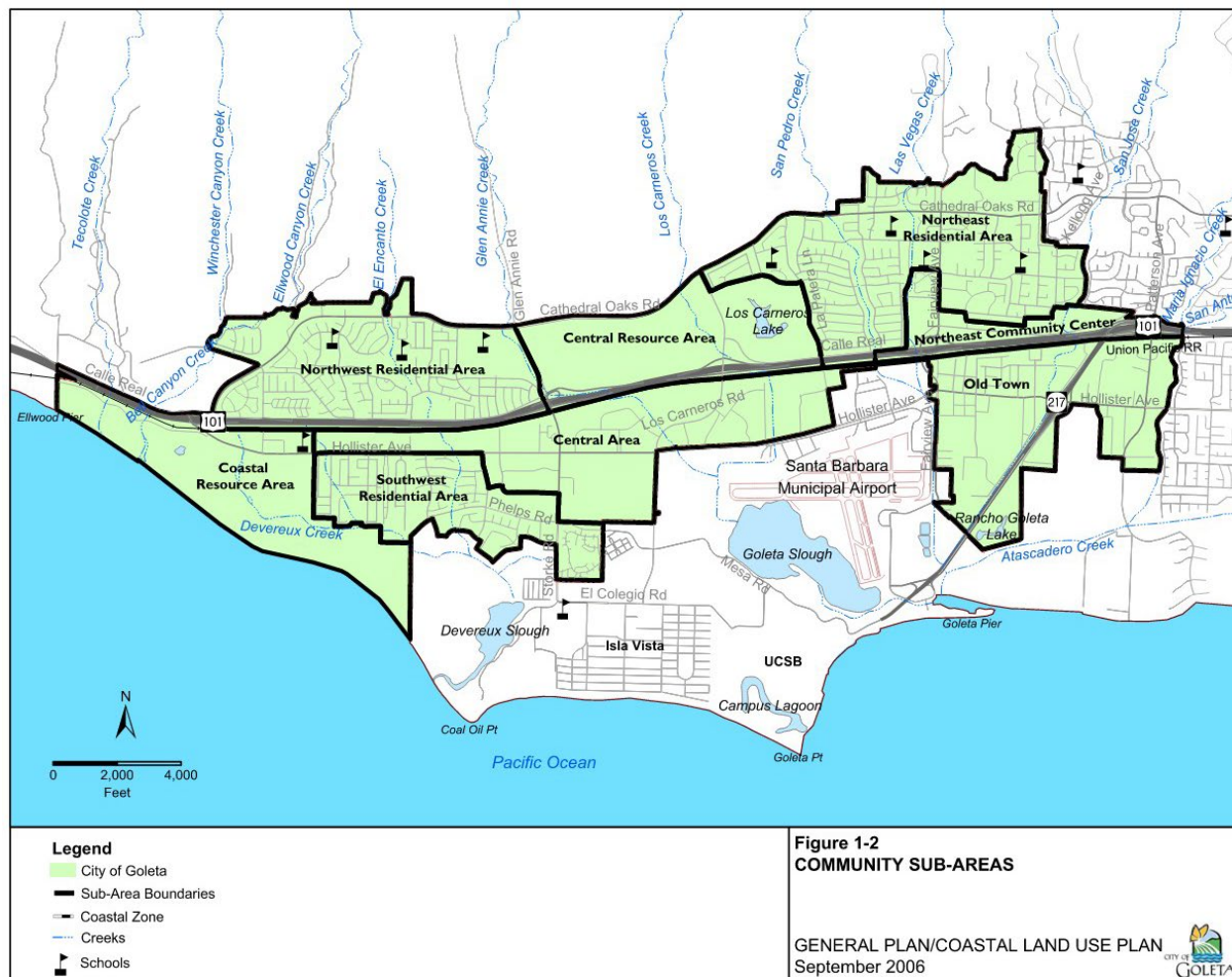
Land use in the Goleta Valley is typical for coastal communities in California. In the late 19th century, the Goleta Valley was a prominent agricultural region. Over time, however, intensive land uses such as residential and institutional uses developed in the region. This urban expansion resulted in the conversion of some prime agricultural and rural land into diverse urban communities. Land use in the service area is now primarily residential, though it includes a variety of institutional and commercial uses. Land use in GWD’s service area is expected to sustain the continued growth of residential, commercial, and institutional developments.

Future development in the service area will be guided by the goals set forth in the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan, first adopted in 1980, the Eastern Goleta Valley Community Plan, first adopted in 1993, and the City of Goleta General Plan, first adopted in 2006. A portion of GWD’s service area is also within the

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County of Santa Barbara Coastal Land Use Plan boundaries which outline the patterns of development in coastal areas while protecting coastal resources. **Figure 2-1** shows the designated community sub-areas within Goleta, which are used below to describe major land use patterns in the service area.

FIGURE 2-1: GOLETA CITY COMMUNITY SUB-AREAS



(City of Goleta, 2006)

A breakdown of the major land use classifications within the service area include:

- **Single Family and Multi-Family Residential:** Low to medium density residential land uses are primarily located within the Northwest and Northeast Residential Areas located immediately north of U.S. Highway 101, and the Southwest Residential Area south of Highway 101 Eastern Goleta Valley, and along the coast in Isla Vista. The majority of water users in these areas are single family homes, with some multi-family residences spread throughout. The community of Isla Vista is mainly medium and high-density residential land uses.
- **Commercial:** Commercial land uses are located primarily within the City of Goleta in the Old Town, Central Area (including Camino Real Marketplace and business parks), and Northeast Community Center neighborhoods (including the Calle Real and Fairview Shopping Centers), as well as in portions of the community of Isla Vista. A limited portion of Eastern Goleta Valley

directly adjacent to Old Town is also commercial use. Future development in the Northeast Community Center neighborhood in Goleta will further support commercial land uses.

- **Institutional:** UCSB is the largest institution within the service area. It is located along the coast, east of Isla Vista and south of the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport.
- **Open Space/Agricultural:** Major open space and passive and active recreational areas are located throughout the coast, both west and east of the community of Isla Vista. Goleta's coastal resource area includes the entire Pacific shoreline and a coastal resort, as well as open lands and resources such as the Sperling Preserve (Ellwood Mesa). Agricultural land uses are primarily located north of Goleta. Within Goleta, lands that are suitable for agriculture are protected and preserved. The largest of these areas is located in the Central Resource Area neighborhood immediately north of U.S. Highway 101.

According to the California Coastal Act policy, new development in coastal areas must be located within or in close proximity to existing developed areas such as Goleta. Therefore, significant development is not expected in the service area outside of Goleta. Concentrating new development in Goleta, however, is difficult given its proximity to rural lands.

Goleta has been assigned a Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) by the State of California of 1,837 units, which the city intends to address by rezoning several vacant and underutilized sites for residential projects. The RHNA allocation is a planning objective and not a development quota, so while these future units are anticipated, development is not guaranteed. Within Goleta, it is expected that much of the future development will occur in the Central Area neighborhood due to its extensive tracts of vacant land (City of Goleta, 2023).

For the unincorporated portions of Santa Barbara County within GWD service territory, the County of Santa Barbara 2023-2031 Housing Element Update initially identified 4,448 potential housing units within GWD service territory at various agricultural, recreational, and government-owned sites across GWD territory. The County Board of Supervisors identified and selected rezone sites and County-owned sites on May 3, 2024, to help accommodate the County's 2023-2031 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). The majority of rezone sites identified fall within the "South Patterson Agricultural Block" area, but there are additional sites within GWD that also include projects under the "builder's remedy" under SB 330. The California "builder's remedy" is a legal mechanism that allows developers to bypass local zoning laws when municipalities have at one point been out of compliance with state Housing Element requirements.

While GWD does not approve or deny new development projects, it does issue "can and will serve" letters for new water connections in accordance with the District Code and consistent with requirements contained in the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance.

2.4 Socioeconomic Information

Socioeconomic demographics are generally consistent throughout the service area apart from student communities. Approximately 38% of the service area population lives in the City of Goleta. Within the City, the median household income is \$122,370. About 9% of the population lives below the poverty threshold. The population is evenly distributed from newborn to over 85 years old with a median age of about 36. About 33% of the population speaks a language other than English at home.

GWD also serves a portion of Eastern Goleta Valley, which has similar demographics to the City of Goleta. The median household income is \$146,284. Approximately 8% of the population lives below the poverty

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threshold. The median age is 45. About 20% of the population speaks a language other than English at home.

More distinctly, approximately 30% of the service area population lives in either Isla Vista or on the UCSB campus. The majority of residents in these two areas are undergraduate or graduate students between the ages of 15 and 30. Within Isla Vista, the median household income is \$25,972 and 70% of the population lives below the poverty threshold. Within the UCSB Census Designated Place (CDP), median household income is \$69,327 and about 18% of the population lives below the poverty threshold. However, these values may not accurately capture the area's economic status, as it is possible that a portion of the students living in on-campus housing in the UCSB CDP are considered residents of their parents' homes according to the American Community Survey and may not be included in the UCSB CDP data. About 45% of the residents in these two areas speak a language other than English at home (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020; 2024). GWD does not have any significant demographic factors that would affect water resource management planning.

3. SYSTEM WATER USE

This chapter describes the historical, current and projected water usage within the GWD system. The methodology used to project future water use within GWD's service area is also detailed.

3.1 Estimated Population Growth

Population is an important factor used by both the District and the state for various purposes, including calculation of gallons per capita per day (GPCD), discussed below. GWD's current service area population was estimated by first calculating the 2020 service population using 2020 U.S. Census data, which were not yet available at the time of 2020 UWMP publication, then projecting future service population using growth rates from the regional growth forecast and anticipated local developments, as further explained below.

Because GWD's service area does not align precisely with U.S. Census geographies, GWD's 2020 population was calculated with spatial data from the 2020 U.S. Census using the Census block level, which is the finest scale that U.S. Census data are available. Using GIS spatial analysis, the Census blocks were classified as being entirely within GWD's service area or partially within GWD's service area. For blocks entirely within GWD's service area, 100% of the population was assigned to GWD's service area. There are several Census blocks with boundaries that lie partially within GWD's service area and partially extend into the undeveloped rural foothills to the north of the service area. Because the out-of-district portions of these blocks are very sparsely populated, 100% of their populations were assigned to GWD. The population of blocks that are partially within GWD's service area and partially within the City of Santa Barbara's water service area or La Cumbre Mutual Water Company service area were divided proportional to the area falling within the GWD service area. GWD's 2020 population was calculated as 84,682, which aligns closely with the estimate of 84,462 made in the 2020 UWMP.

Population projections were developed based on projections provided in the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) "Regional Growth Forecast" (SBCAG, 2019). SBCAG projects population growth separately for different areas of the County. Two of those areas are represented in GWD's service area: the City of Goleta (Goleta) and the "South County" portion of unincorporated Santa Barbara County. Census blocks within GWD's service area were, therefore, identified as being in or outside of the City of Goleta's boundaries; blocks with boundaries that partially overlap GWD and either the City of Goleta or an unincorporated area were divided proportional to the area falling within the GWD service area. SBCAG's projected growth rates for the incorporated and unincorporated areas were then applied to the calculated 2020 U.S. Census populations within these areas, with the total population in the GWD service area estimated as the sum of these two areas. The timeline for growth was then escalated to reflect anticipated development timelines that were identified after the most recent SBCAG projections were developed in 2021. Of the 8,400 additional housing units projected by SBCAG through 2050 for the City of Goleta and unincorporated Santa Barbara County, GWD anticipates that 4,000 units of multi-family housing will be constructed within its service area by 2035. This acceleration in growth timelines is in part due to the CEQA streamlining for housing that took effect in 2025 (Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, 2025), along with the end of GWD's new service moratorium in 2024, as described further in **Section 5.4.2**

Table 3-1 shows the current and projected population for GWD's service area.

TABLE 3-1: POPULATION – CURRENT AND PROJECTED (DWR TABLE 3-1)

Total Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	85,535	87,587	89,675	89,995	90,314	90,634

3.2 Current and Historical Water Demand

This section presents water use, which includes water “deliveries” and water “demand.” “Deliveries” refers to water measured with metered sales to customers, while “demand” includes deliveries to customers, water losses or otherwise unaccounted for water, and other end-uses, including Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR), as described in **Section 3.2.3**.

3.2.1 Historical Water Deliveries

Table 3-2 presents information on historical potable water deliveries for the years 2019 through 2024. Water usage is characterized by deliveries made to each sector of use including single family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, institutional, landscape and agricultural irrigation. These historical deliveries are used as the baseline for the demand forecast, and capture a combination of dry, wet, and normal years. **Table 3-2** does not include recycled or raw water deliveries.

TABLE 3-2: HISTORICAL POTABLE WATER DELIVERIES (AF)

Water Use Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Single Family	3,009	3,445	3,447	3,296	2,912	2,942
Multi-Family	1,771	1,792	1,838	1,892	1,798	1,817
Commercial	1,388	1,231	1,345	1,343	1,207	1,251
Institutional	541	400	390	506	496	529
Landscape	358	417	441	415	348	363
Agricultural irrigation	950	1,319	1,501	1,545	1,093	1,167
Total	8,017	8,604	8,962	8,997	7,854	8,069

3.2.2 Historical Sales

GWD has, on occasion, engaged in the sale of water to other water purveyors when surplus water was available. GWD sold a combined 1,150 AF of water in 2010 to Montecito Water District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District-Improvement District No. 1 (ID #1), City of Buellton, and La Cumbre Mutual Water Company. GWD also sold 600 AF of water to Montecito Water District in 2013. GWD has not sold water to other water purveyors since 2013.

3.2.3 Historical Groundwater Recharge

GWD has historically participated in the conjunctive use of excess surface water from Lake Cachuma spill events by injecting and storing wet year seasonal supplies in the Goleta Groundwater Basin (Basin) for later use. Injection for conjunctive use is otherwise known as ASR and is documented in GWD’s Groundwater

Management Plan. The excess spill water being stored is considered as a water use, rather than a supply, for the purposes of the UWMP because it is excess water that GWD injects into the Basin. Lake Cachuma spill water is not always available; for example, no spill water was available during the multi-year drought in the mid-2010s. Although ASR increases total groundwater storage in the Basin, injecting spill water does not have an impact on GWD’s overall groundwater production rights, which are finite and defined under the Wright Judgment (Wright vs. Goleta Water District (1989), Case No. SM57969; **Appendix F**).

As a result of wet conditions beginning in February 2023, GWD has been able to inject over 2,100 AF of spill water into the Basin. Coinciding with the availability of Cachuma spill water, injection volumes are highest between March and June, at an average of approximately 106 AF per month. In response to these efforts, the Basin has recovered to 1972 levels, which represent the “drought buffer” specified by the Wright Judgment. The Wright Judgment and its contingencies are discussed further in **Chapter 5. Table 3-3** summarizes the injection volumes over the past 3 years.

TABLE 3-3: GROUNDWATER INJECTION 2023-2025 (AF)

Year	Groundwater Injection (AFY)
2023	860
2024	646
2025	601
Average	702

3.2.4 Distribution System Water Losses

Distribution system water loss is the difference between the amount of water produced and the authorized consumption of water. As shown in **Table 3-4**, water losses are approximately 6.1% of potable water supplies on average, which is within the industry standard for distribution system losses. Sources of water loss include real losses, such as leaks from water lines, and apparent losses, such as customer meter inaccuracies and unauthorized consumption. Percent water loss is calculated as total losses divided by total water supplied, as reported in GWD’s AWWA Water Loss Audits.

Beginning in 2015 with the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 555, agencies are required to calculate losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Method and submit audits to DWR via the WUE Data portal. **Table 3-5** summarizes GWD’s reporting over the previous 5-year period.

TABLE 3-4: HISTORICAL WATER LOSSES

Year	Total Water Losses ⁽¹⁾	Total Water Delivered ⁽²⁾	Percent Water Loss
2019	564	9,636	5.9%
2020	790	10,588	7.5%
2021	313	10,519	3.0%
2022	432	10,598	4.1%
2023	824	9,424	8.7%
2024	861	9,631	8.9%
2025	433	9,101	4.8%
Average	602	9,928	6.1%

1. Includes both real and apparent losses from AWWA Water Loss Audits. 2025 Water Loss Audit has not yet been validated.
2. Includes both potable and raw water deliveries, excludes recycled water system losses.

TABLE 3-5: WATER LOSS AUDIT REPORTING (DWR TABLE 4-5)

Public Water System ID #	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program
CA4210004	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

GWD's Water Loss Audits can be found below:

- 2020:
https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/5419217765/AWWA%2DWas%2Dv5%2DGoletaWaterDistrict%5FCY2020%5FFINAL%2Exls
- 2021:
https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/6652805924/Goleta%20Water%20District%20%2D%20Validated%20Audit%20%2D%20CY21%2Exls
- 2022:
https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/1955503165/FWAS%20v6%2E0%5FRelease%20version%2020210211%20%2D%20Validator%20to%20GWD%20CY2022%20%2D%20Validated%20WA%20v2%20%2D%20Submission%2Exlsx
- 2023:
https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/7739392936/Goleta%20Water%20District%20CY2023%20%2D%20Validated%20Water%20Audit%2Exlsx
- 2024:
https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/4812497794/Goleta%20Water%20District%20CY2024%20%2D%20Validated%20Water%20Audit%2Exlsx

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The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has developed new water loss performance standards requiring retail suppliers to reduce real water losses by January 1, 2028, as described in Title 23, CCR §981–§984. The current proposed standards quantify water loss in gallons per service connection per day (gpscd) for both real and apparent losses. According to the SWRCB, GWD is not required to reduce its real water losses, and should maintain its baseline real water loss standard of 27.9 gpscd, as displayed in **Table 3-6**.

GWD’s apparent water loss performance standard is 6.3 gpscd. GWD’s progress toward this standard is calculated using values from its validated 2024 AWWA Water Loss Audit. As shown in **Table 3-6**, GWD fell short in its 2024 audit. Apparent losses were higher in CY 2024 because it was the first year that GWD included meter accuracy testing results in the audit, using a statistically valid sample of customer meters. In prior years, metering inaccuracies were reported at a constant 1% of water use. As meter testing expanded between 2022 and 2024, sufficient data became available to apply measured meter inaccuracies, resulting in higher reported apparent losses.

GWD anticipates being able to meet the new performance standards in subsequent years. Additionally, GWD is planning to implement Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system-wide starting in 2027, which will reduce the level of error in loss estimates. Further discussion on GWD’s programs to assess and manage water loss can be found in **Chapter 9**.

TABLE 3-6: PROGRESS TOWARDS 2028 WATER LOSS STANDARD (DWR TABLE 4-6)

Number of Connections	Real Water Loss			Apparent Water Loss		
	2028 Real Water Loss Standard ⁽¹⁾	Volume of Total Real Loss (AF)	Real Water Loss per Unit per Day (gpscd)	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (AF)	Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day (gpscd)
17,221	27.9	443	23	6.3	418	21.7

1. The State Water Board Standard for real water loss in the District is specified as “No Reduction/Maintain Baseline.
2. Volumes and connections are based on the District’s 2024 validated AWWA Water Loss Audit.

3.2.5 2025 Water Demand

State law requires that UWMPs project water deliveries across customer classes, including single family residential, multi-family residential, agricultural, commercial, institutional, and landscape customers. GWD’s 2025 potable water deliveries and uses consisted of 51 percent residential, 14 percent agricultural irrigation, 20 percent commercial and institutional, 4 percent dedicated landscape irrigation, and 6 percent groundwater injection.

A portion of GWD’s deliveries is directed to 28 agricultural irrigation customers through a separate water system known as the Goleta West Conduit (GWC). Deliveries to these customers make up 8 percent of GWD’s total potable and non-potable water use. The GWC system delivers raw (chlorinated) surface water for agricultural irrigation. Additionally, GWD has a pre-existing agreement to provide bottled potable water to GWC customers, in accordance with a Water Supply Permit issued by the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water. The volume of bottled water provided to GWC customers is not included in GWD’s overall demand numbers. Losses described in **Section 3.2.4** include both potable losses and GWC losses.

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Recycled water use includes landscape and golf course irrigation in addition to some commercial plumbing use, which make up approximately 6 percent of total water use. Recycled water losses are incorporated into the recycled water demand estimates in order to properly account for all end uses.

Actual water deliveries to serve 2025 demand are reported in **Table 3-7**. All GWD accounts are metered.

TABLE 3-7: DEMAND FOR POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE WATER – ACTUAL (2025) (DWR TABLE 4-1)

Use Type	2025 Actual	
	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)
Single Family	Potable Water	3,062
Multi-Family	Potable Water	1,836
Commercial	Potable Water	1,327
Institutional/Governmental	Potable Water	535
Landscape Irrigation	Potable Water	404
Agricultural Irrigation	Potable Water	1,337
Groundwater Injection	Potable Water	601
Agricultural Irrigation ⁽¹⁾	Non-Potable Water	793
Landscape Irrigation ⁽²⁾	Non-Potable Water	333
Golf Course Irrigation ⁽²⁾	Non-Potable Water	518
Commercial	Non-Potable Water	15
Losses ⁽³⁾	Potable Water	433
Subtotal Potable		9,535
Subtotal Non-Potable		1,659
Total		11,194

1. Agricultural deliveries of raw, chlorinated water to customers via the Goleta West Conduit.
2. Recycled water irrigation demand (golf courses and landscaping) shown includes water losses within the recycled water distribution system.
3. Estimated water loss from potable and raw, chlorinated distribution systems for CY 2025. AWWA Water Loss Audit for 2025 has not yet been validated.

3.3 Projected Water Demand

The following sub-sections describe the methods used to project total water demand across sectors, which includes deliveries to customers, passive water savings water losses, and additional end-uses.

3.3.1 Projected Water Deliveries

Population projections are often the main component used to project future water demand; however, there are other key factors like economic conditions, land use policies, changes in technology, and water costs that may also influence future demand. Agricultural acreage under production also has a substantial impact

on projected water demand. The interplay of these factors can make predicting future water use challenging over a 25-year period.

The methodology used to project future GWD water demand through 2050 begins with establishing normal baseline use relative to population. Average water use by customer classification from 2019-2024 was used to establish a baseline for current demand conditions. This period encompasses normal, dry, and wet hydrologic conditions, in addition to differing economic and population dynamics in the region before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Different projection methods were applied for each water use sector to determine future demand by sector as described here:

1. **Single Family and Multi-Family Residential Sectors:** Residential water demand projections were based on a per capita water use from the baseline period and the SBCAG (2019) population growth estimates between 2025 and 2050 for the City of Goleta and unincorporated "South Coast" Santa Barbara County, as discussed in **Section 3.1**. Population growth estimates were also modified to reflect escalated construction timelines for several high-density multi-family residential developments that were identified following the development of the most recent SBCAG projections in 2021.

The baseline residential water use per capita of 52.56 GPCD was calculated by taking the average of 2019-2024 annual residential water use volumes and associated population estimates. Residential water demand was projected by applying the per capita value to projected population growth. Any demand increases were applied directly to multi-family residential use because most planned developments are expected to be made up of entirely multi-family units. Current development estimates project that up to 4,000 additional multi-family units will be constructed by 2035. Future residential water use is anticipated to be reduced by passive savings (**Table 3-8**).

2. **Commercial Sector:** SBCAG forecasts indicate that employment in the City of Goleta and unincorporated Santa Barbara County will increase by roughly 14% between 2025 and 2050. However, historical commercial water use by GWD customers has remained relatively stable over time. As a result, commercial water demand is projected to increase from the baseline but remain at a constant value in each future year, calculated as the average of baseline commercial water use and the maximum volume anticipated under SBCAG's employment projections. As shown in **Table 3-8**, passive savings are expected to minimize increases associated with future commercial water use.
3. **Institutional Sector:** UCSB is the only customer classified as institutional in GWD's system. Potable water supplied to UCSB by GWD is constrained by permits and agreements to a maximum of 914 AFY of potable demand, though Institutional use has historically been lower than this maximum. Notably, the majority of UCSB's existing landscape is irrigated with recycled water and that practice is expected to continue as planned projects are developed. Based on long-term use patterns, UCSB potable water use is expected to remain constant at approximately 800 AFY, which is conservative compared to the actual 2025 use of 534 AF, but allows for anticipated water use increases associated with additional planned housing for the campus.
4. **Landscape Irrigation and Agricultural Sectors:** There are no projected increases in either landscape or agricultural irrigation. GWD anticipates adding at least one additional agricultural customer before 2030, which will have minimal impacts on annual agricultural water use. Therefore, water use projections for irrigation customers are assumed to remain roughly equivalent to the average baseline use.

5. **Recycled Water:** Although the 2020 UWMP anticipated an increase in recycled water demand, changes in land use and development patterns are expected to result in an overall decline in recycled water use. GWD expects a 250 AFY decrease in recycled water irrigation by 2035, primarily due to reduced demand for golf course irrigation associated with landscaping changes for water conservation and planned conversion to residential development. Recycled water volumes in the following projections reflect total system deliveries, which include customer demand and estimated losses. Additionally, recycled water projections may include volumes of supplemental potable supply added to the recycled water delivery system as needed.

Per capita potable water use for 2025 was 88 GPCD, which is below both GWD’s Urban Water Use Objectives from the past decade and its Senate Bill X7-7 (SBX7-7) target, as discussed further in **Chapter 4**. Consequently, active conservation savings are not incorporated into the demand projections. The demand projections for single family and multi-family residential, commercial, and landscape irrigation include passive savings estimates based on historical housing, employment, and demographic trends from the California Department of Finance along with appliance and irrigation efficiency assumptions from studies published by organizations including the Alliance for Water Efficiency, Water Research Foundation, and the United States Energy Information Administration. Passive water savings estimates that account for these factors can be found in **Table 3-8** below, and are incorporated into the demand projections in **Table 3-9**.

TABLE 3-8: PASSIVE WATER SAVINGS PROJECTIONS (DWR TABLE 4-4)

Passive Savings by Sector	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	81	132	165	188	204
Multi-Family	28	41	49	54	58
Commercial	7	11	15	18	21
Total Passive Savings	116	184	229	260	283

3.3.2 Projected Groundwater Recharge via Injection

As discussed in **Section 3.2.3** above, GWD maintains an active ASR Program through which water is injected into the basin for recharge and storage during wet years and extracted to serve customers in dry years. Recent hydrologic conditions have allowed GWD to inject over 2,100 AF of spill water from the Cachuma Project since 2023. GWD expects to continue to actively store excess surface supplies in wet hydrologic years when spills occur. Accordingly, **Table 3-9** forecasts artificial groundwater recharge volumes equivalent to the current three-year average (702 AFY, as shown in **Table 3-3**), carried through 2050, occurring once in each five-year interval. In reality, there have been spill events in 37% of the last 73 years and 44% of the last 25 years (USBR, 2026). Because the frequency and magnitude of spill events is unpredictable, the projected injection volume of 702 AFY is conservatively included to align with the assumption that Cachuma is likely to spill at least once during a given five-year period, but is not expected to be an annual occurrence.

3.3.3 Projected Sales

GWD does not anticipate any regular or large sales to other agencies in the foreseeable future. GWD may consider selling water on a short-term basis if projected or actual supplies exceed GWD demand and the ability to inject into the groundwater basin.

3.3.4 Projected Lost and Unaccounted-for Water

Total water loss is assumed to be 6.1% of total water supplied, based on GWD's validated AWWA Water Loss Audits from 2019-2024 and estimated losses from 2025. A preliminary estimate of water loss for GWD's 2025 Water Loss Audit has been completed, but is subject to change once the official 2025 Water Loss Audit is completed and validated in late 2026. Water losses projected in **Table 3-9** include real and apparent losses.

3.3.5 Projected Water Demand

Table 3-9 provides projections of potable and non-potable water demand by sector at five-year intervals between 2030 and 2050.

TABLE 3-9: DEMAND FOR POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE WATER – PROJECTED (AFY) (DWR TABLE 4-2)

Use Type	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Projected Water Use (AFY)				
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	Potable Water	3,065	3,014	2,981	2,958	2,942
Multi-Family	Potable Water	1,982	2,092	2,103	2,117	2,132
Commercial	Potable Water	1,427	1,423	1,419	1,416	1,413
Institutional/ Governmental	Potable Water	800	800	800	800	800
Landscape Irrigation	Potable Water	398	398	398	398	398
Agricultural Irrigation	Potable Water	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263
Groundwater Injection ⁽¹⁾	Potable Water	702	702	702	702	702
Agricultural Irrigation ⁽²⁾	Non-Potable Water	964	964	964	964	964
Landscape Irrigation ⁽³⁾	Non-Potable Water	344	344	344	344	344
Golf Course Irrigation ^{(3) (4)}	Non-Potable Water	435	194	194	194	194
Commercial	Non-Potable Water	17	17	17	17	17
Losses ⁽⁵⁾	Potable Water	690	694	692	692	691
Subtotal Potable		10,327	10,386	10,358	10,346	10,341
Subtotal Non-Potable ⁽⁶⁾		1,761	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519
Total		12,088	11,905	11,877	11,865	11,860

1. Average of annual injection volumes from 2023-2025 is used as a conservative planning-level assumption, as described in **Section 3.3.2**.
2. Agricultural deliveries of raw, chlorinated water to customers via the Goleta West Conduit.

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3. *Projected recycled water irrigation demand (golf courses and landscaping) shown includes water losses within the recycled water distribution system.*
4. *Golf course irrigation is anticipated to be reduced by 250 AFY by 2035 (-50 AF in 2030, -200 AF in 2035), relative to baseline use. Demand reductions were applied prior to accounting for recycled water system losses.*
5. *Potable losses are based on average of system losses from 2019-2025, equivalent to 6.1% of potable and GWC water use, as shown in **Table 3-4**. GWD's 2025 Water Loss Audit has not yet been validated. Losses are comprised of potable water loss in GWD's main distribution system and raw, chlorinated water loss from GWC.*
6. *Includes volumes of water delivered via GWC and the recycled water distribution system.*

3.3.6 Water Use Projections for Low Income Households

Senate Bill 1087 requires that UWMP water use projections include the projected water use for lower income single-family and multi-family residential housing within the water purveyor's service area. The Santa Barbara County General Plan's Housing Element estimates that "extremely low," "very low," and "low" income households make up approximately 43 percent of all households in the County (County of Santa Barbara, 2023). To meet regional housing needs in the South Coast portion of the unincorporated County, the County estimates that 43 percent of new housing units would need to be suitable for very low- or low-income residents (Santa Barbara County, 2023). The City of Goleta's General Plan Housing Element determined that 55 percent of new housing units in the city would need to be suitable for very low- or low-income residents (City of Goleta, 2023). **Table 3-10** verifies inclusion of low-income residential demand in GWD demand projections.

TABLE 3-10: INCLUSION IN WATER USE PROJECTIONS (DWR TABLE 4-3)

Is Lower Income Residential Demand Included In Projections?	Yes
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If future water savings are included in projections, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc. utilized in demand projections are found.	Table 3-8; page 3-9

Further, GWD treats all customers equitably and will not deny, conditionally approve, or reduce water services applied for by a proposed development that includes housing units affordable to lower income households unless one of the following occurs:

- GWD specifically finds that it does not have sufficient water supply,
- GWD is subject to a compliance order issued by the California Department of Public Health that prohibits new water connections, or
- The applicant has failed to agree to reasonable terms and conditions relating to the provision of services.

4. BASELINES AND TARGETS

4.1 Water Conservation Act and UWMP Requirements

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, referred to as Senate Bill X7-7 (SBX7-7), is one of four policy bills enacted as part of the November 2009 Comprehensive Water Package (Special Session Policy Bills and Bond Summary). SBX7-7 provides the regulatory framework to support the statewide reduction in urban per capita water use described in the *20x2020 Water Conservation Plan* (DWR, 2010). Consistent with SBX7-7, water suppliers were required to determine an existing baseline water consumption, establish a water use target for the year 2020, and report progress towards achieving this reduction.

DWR provided methodologies for these calculations in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook (DWR, 2021a). Existing and target uses are expressed in units of gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and are calculated using the water supplier's total potable water production, excluding agricultural use, and the population within the water supplier's service area.

The District initially calculated its Baseline GPCD, Compliance Water Target, and Interim Water Use Target in 2010, and recalibrated these values in 2015. Target values remained the same between 2015 and 2020. Baseline GPCD was calculated to be 127 GPCD using a 10-year base period between 1995 and 2004. A Maximum Allowable GPCD of 111 GPCD was calculated using a base period of 2004 to 2008. The Compliance Water Use Target was calculated using DWR's Method 3, in which the Target is calculated as 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target. GWD is within the Central Coast Hydrologic Region, which has a GPCD target of 123; therefore, 95 percent of the region target results in a water use target of 117 GPCD. However, because the Maximum Allowable GPCD for GWD was 111 GPCD, which is lower than the 117 GPCD target calculated under Method 3, the Compliance Water Use Target was set at the lower value of 111 GPCD as required.

The methods used to determine GWD's per capita baseline and demand targets are described in further detail in the District's 2020 UWMP (Chapter 4). Chapter 4 of the District's 2020 UWMP also establishes GWD's compliance with its 2020 per capita demand target.

4.2 Compliance with Retail Supplier 2020 Per Capita Demand Target

In 2020, GWD met its 2020 Target of 111 GPCD, as shown in **Table 4-1**. The SBX7-7 Verification Form and Compliance Form were attached to the District's 2020 UWMP.

TABLE 4-1: SBX7-7 2020 TARGET PROGRESS (DWR TABLE 5-1)

Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target (GPCD)	Actual 2020 Usage (GPCD)	Did Supplier achieve targeted reduction for 2020?
No	Individual	111	100	Yes

5. SYSTEM SUPPLIES

This chapter describes the water supplies and sources that have been and will be used to meet GWD's projected water deliveries, as described in Chapter 3. The projected reliability of each of the supplies is discussed in Chapter 8.

5.1 Cachuma Project Water

The Cachuma Project captures seasonal flows from the Upper Santa Ynez River system, which originates in the San Rafael Mountains in the Los Padres National Forest and is fed by local precipitation. The watershed is bounded by the San Rafael Mountains to the northeast, the Purisima Hills to the north, and the Santa Ynez Mountains to the south. Under normal conditions, most of GWD's water supply is from the Cachuma Project, which was constructed by the USBR on the Santa Ynez River in the early 1950s. The Cachuma Project consists of Bradbury Dam, Tecolote Tunnel, South Coast Conduit, Lake Cachuma, and various water conveyance facilities. The locations of these facilities are provided in **Figure 5-1**. Lake Cachuma has an estimated capacity of approximately 190,000 AF and is operated by COMB under contract with USBR.

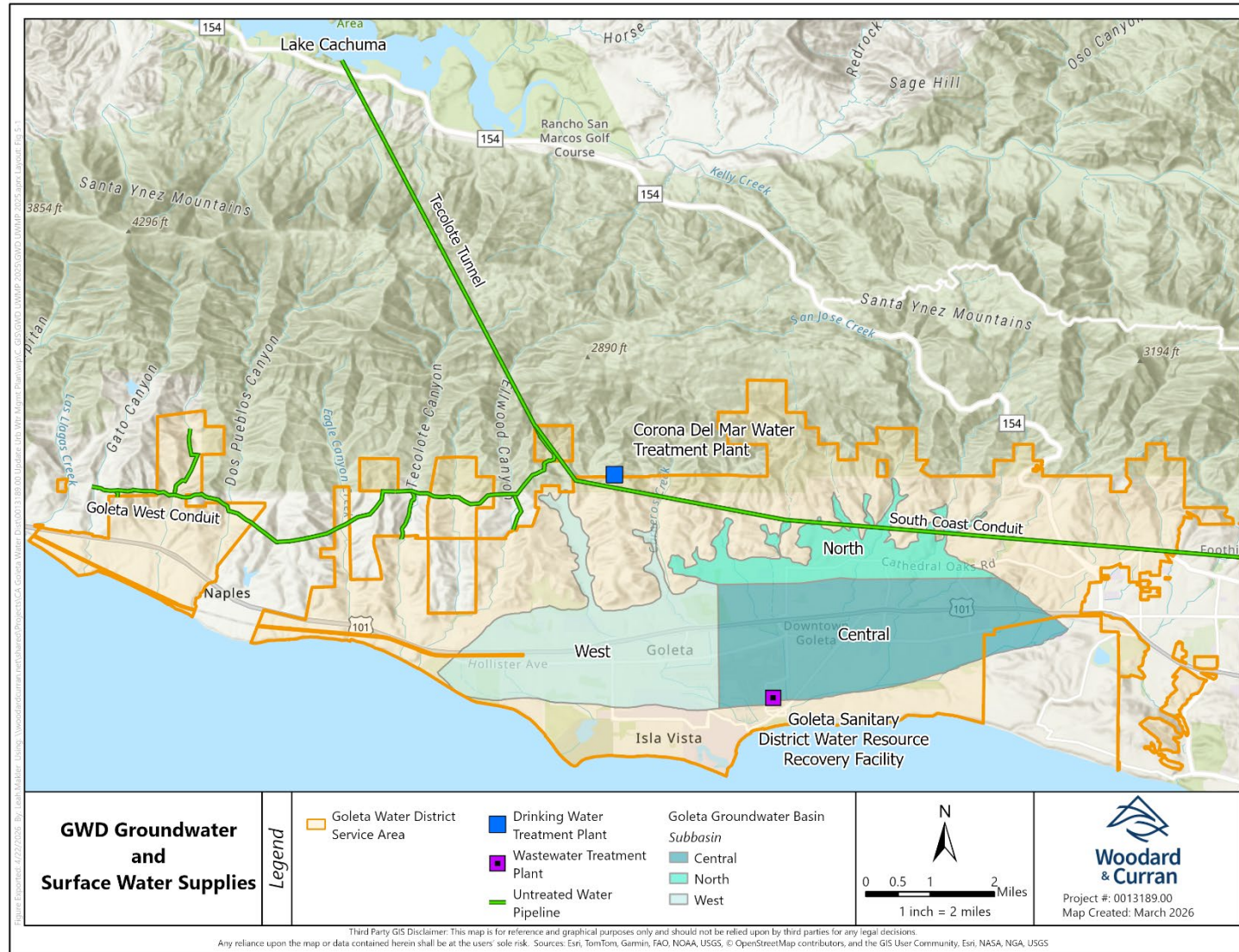
Water is provided to Cachuma Project Member Units for irrigation, domestic, and municipal water uses. Under the Cachuma Master Contract, USBR makes available up to 25,714 AFY of Cachuma Project Water to Cachuma Member Units. The Member Units include GWD, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and ID#1. Each Member Unit has an entitlement to a specific amount of water, but the amount of Cachuma Project water delivered to Member Units varies from year to year depending on winter runoff, lake storage, water demand, downstream releases for fish, and other water supply sources.

Water is diverted from Lake Cachuma to the south coast of Santa Barbara County through the Tecolote Tunnel, which extends approximately 6.4 miles through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the headworks of the South Coast Conduit. The first turnout off the South Coast Conduit upstream of the CDMWTP supplies chlorinated raw water to the GWC system, which consists of 18 of GWD's agricultural customers, with an additional customer expected to be added to the GWC's deliveries before 2030. The South Coast Conduit then delivers water to GWD at the CDMWTP for treatment and delivery to potable water customers. The South Coast Conduit extends for approximately 24 miles from the tunnel outlet to Carpinteria, delivering water to the other Cachuma Project Member Units.

Water sourced from the Cachuma Project is categorized as follows: regular entitlement water, carryover water, and spill water. GWD's regular entitlement water yield is 9,322 AFY. Entitlement that is not used in any year is carried over to the following years (carryover water). However, when the reservoir spills, all carryover water is considered lost. During spill periods, GWD is authorized to take as much water as it can use to meet customer deliveries and groundwater injection without debiting its entitlement for that year. The volume of spill water that GWD can take is largely limited by GWD's surface water treatment and groundwater injection capacity.

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FIGURE 5-1: GOLETA WATER DISTRICT GROUNDWATER BASIN AND SURFACE WATER FACILITIES



5.2 State Water Project Water

The SWP is the largest state-built, multi-purpose water project in the country. It was authorized by the California State Legislature in 1959 with the construction of most facilities completed by 1973. Today, the SWP includes 34 storage facilities, reservoirs and lakes, 20 pumping plants, four pumping-generating plants, five hydro-electric plants and approximately 700 miles of aqueducts and pipelines. It serves roughly 27 million Californians and 750,000 acres of irrigated croplands (DWR, 2026b).

The primary water source for the SWP is the Feather River, a tributary of the Sacramento River. Storage released from Oroville Dam on the Feather River flows down natural river channels to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta). While some SWP supplies are pumped from the northern Delta into the North Bay Aqueduct, the vast majority of SWP supplies are pumped from the southern Delta into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct. Near Kettleman City, the Coastal Branch Aqueduct splits from the California Aqueduct for water delivery to agricultural areas to the west and municipal, agricultural, and industrial users in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties.

Prior to 1991, the Cachuma Member Units did not receive any SWP water. In 1991, customers within the GWD service area voted to purchase an annual water supply capacity of 4,500 AFY from the SWP. The SWP conveyance facilities to Lake Cachuma were completed in 1997 by the CCWA. The CCWA is a California Joint Powers Agency which serves as the SWP contractor for its nine public agency members, including GWD. CCWA was formed to construct the necessary facilities to deliver SWP to its members and now operates and maintains those facilities. SWP water deliveries through the CCWA system began in 1997. SWP supplies are comingled with Cachuma Project water in Lake Cachuma and are thus also conveyed through the Tecolote Tunnel to the South Coast Conduit.

GWD has an SWP Table A allocation of 7,000 AFY, with a drought buffer of 450 AFY for a total of 7,450 AFY. Table A rights to the SWP represent an annual allocation and are more secure than other, temporary, interruptible contracts for SWP supplies, but not as secure as some senior SWP rights. Although GWD has a maximum Table A allocation of 7,450 AFY, it can only use 4,500 AF of capacity in the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct and is limited to this amount in any given year. In addition, GWD currently uses two means of storing SWP water, the Cachuma Reservoir and CCWA storage in San Luis Reservoir. For both options, stored water can be lost if the reservoirs spill. In dry years, GWD can purchase additional capacity in the Coastal Branch Aqueduct through CCWA to access its full allocation or supplemental SWP water.

The amount of SWP water delivered to contractors in each year depends on several factors, including the demand for the supply, rainfall, snowpack, runoff, water in storage, pumping capacity from the Delta, and legal or regulatory constraints on SWP operation. Water delivery reliability is discussed further in **Chapter 8**. Over the past 30 years, Table A contractors have received an average of 61% of their contracted allocations on an individual year basis (DWR, 2026c). Because Table A deliveries can be variable, water suppliers must maintain additional water supplies to ensure supply reliability.

5.3 Groundwater

The Goleta Groundwater Basin underlies the Goleta Coastal Plain (**Figure 5-1**). The Basin is bounded on the north by bedrock of the Santa Ynez Mountains and to the south by uplifted bedrock along the More Ranch Fault. Tertiary-age bedrock forms the western boundary. The eastern boundary consists of bedrock uplifted along the Modoc Fault. The Basin is approximately eight miles long and three miles wide. Basin groundwater

rights were adjudicated in the Wright Judgment (**Appendix F**). There are three subbasins (shown in **Figure 5-1**): North, Central, and West; though the North and Central subbasins are often handled as a single subbasin (North-Central). The West subbasin is only partially adjudicated and is considered separate from the adjudicated Central and North portions of the Goleta Basin in the Wright Judgment. GWD does not pump from the West subbasin.

The Basin is naturally recharged from several creeks: Cieneguitas, Atascadero, San Antonio, Maria Ygnacio, San Jose, Las Vegas, San Pedro, Carneros, and Tecolotito. These creeks are ephemeral in their lower reaches, which overlie the permeable sediments of the North Subbasin, and thus, during wet periods, are able to recharge the Basin. The remaining creek runoff minimally recharges the Central and West subbasins and ultimately ends up in the Pacific Ocean.

Most usable groundwater in storage in the Basin is present within the Central subbasin. Water-bearing deposits of the subbasin consist of young alluvium of Quaternary and Holocene age, terrace deposits, older alluvium, and the Santa Barbara Formation of Pleistocene age. The Santa Barbara Formation is the primary water-bearing unit and is composed of sand, silt, and clay.

GWD currently has seven fully operational groundwater production wells located in the North and Central subbasins. Total well extraction and treatment capacity is presently about 440 AF per month (GWD, 2026). With the construction of two additional wells and the rehabilitation of the University Well, groundwater production capacity is expected to reach approximately 720 AF per month (about 8,620 AFY) by 2029. Many of the wells used for extracting groundwater are capable of being used for injection. GWD's total injection capacity is approximately 250 AF per month or 3,000 AFY (GWD, 2026).

Annual groundwater volume pumped is provided in **Table 5-1**. During the severe drought of the 2010s, GWD increased groundwater production to offset the loss of surface and imported water, which resulted in groundwater surface elevation declines below the 1972 benchmark. Following a 100 percent allocation of Cachuma water in 2018, groundwater production water was reduced to maintenance levels, allowing the basin to recharge following 6 years of substantial pumping. Recent wet hydrologic conditions have enabled GWD to further decrease the rate of groundwater production and inject excess surface water supplies into the Basin, allowing groundwater surface elevations to recover beyond the 1972 benchmark.

TABLE 5-1: GROUNDWATER VOLUME PUMPED (AF) (DWR TABLE 6-1)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Goleta Groundwater Basin	456	1,632	109	58	59

5.4 GWD Supply Management Requirements

GWD manages its supply resources in accordance with the local court judgments, voter-adopted ordinances, agreements and planning recommendations described in this section.

5.4.1 Wright Judgment

The Basin was adjudicated in 1989 under the "Wright Judgment" (Wright v. Goleta Water District (1989), Case No. SM57969). Under the Wright Judgment, GWD holds appropriative groundwater rights to extract and use up to 2,350 AFY of groundwater from the Basin. The Wright Judgment provides GWD with the right

to defer producing its annual groundwater entitlement, allowing GWD to consider the carryover volume as stored water, which can be used during dry years, droughts, and emergencies.

The Wright Judgment also provides GWD with the right to inject surface water supplies and claim the recharged water as stored water, in addition to its annual entitlement. As described in **Section 5.1**, when the Cachuma Project spills, GWD may collect "spill water" in addition to its annual entitlement at no extra cost. When available, GWD injects the spill water into the groundwater basin. The amount of water stored in the basin is reported annually by GWD. At the end of Water Year 2023, GWD storage in the basin was approximately 49,826 AF (GWD, 2024). As discussed in the previous section, the recoverable amount in any given year is dependent on GWD's well production capacity, which is approximately 5,200 AFY as of 2025 (GWD, 2026). The details of how the Wright Judgment affects GWD's groundwater use are described in GWD's Groundwater Management Plan 2022 Update (**Appendix F**).

5.4.2 SAFE Ordinance

The SAFE Ordinance, approved by GWD voters in 1991 and amended in 1994, allows GWD to provide new service connections at a rate not to exceed one percent of total potable water supply when certain conditions are met. The SAFE Ordinance directs how GWD manages groundwater and specifies under what conditions groundwater is either pumped or stored. In addition, the SAFE Ordinance establishes an Annual Storage Commitment – a groundwater recharge requirement when the Central subbasin of the Goleta Groundwater Basin drops below 1972 levels. The key factors of the Annual Storage Commitment are groundwater elevations in the basin and the availability of Lake Cachuma water in any year. In any year when groundwater levels are below 1972 levels, the "Annual Storage Commitment" is triggered. The Annual Storage Commitment requires that at least 2,477 AF be replenished in the groundwater basin annually after GWD serves existing customers. SAFE requires that the Annual Storage Commitment increase by two thirds of any new potable water allocated in any given year. When groundwater levels are below those of 1972, SAFE requires that any SWP supplies above 3,800 AFY be stored in the Basin after serving existing customers, until the Basin is replenished to its 1972 levels. However, even when groundwater elevations are below 1972 levels, SAFE allows groundwater pumping when there are reduced deliveries of Lake Cachuma water. All water below the 1972 levels is considered the "drought buffer" and is intended under the SAFE Ordinance for use during drought in the event that GWD exceeds its appropriative right of 2,350 AFY. For conservative planning purposes, SAFE also requires that SWP supplies be projected as no more than 3,800 AFY. The details of how SAFE affects GWD's groundwater use are described in GWD's Groundwater Management Plan 2022 Update (**Appendix F**).

In 2012, the groundwater levels in the Basin reached record highs due to ample surface water availability and the resulting lack of pumping in the mid-2000s to early 2010s. However, during statewide drought and record dry conditions on the Central Coast between 2012 and 2016, a lack of surface water supplies required GWD to increase groundwater production to meet customer water needs. As a result, groundwater levels in the Basin dipped below the 1972 level in 2015 and triggered a moratorium on new service connections under the SAFE Ordinance. The conditions of the SAFE Ordinance were met in Water Year 2023, allowing GWD to lift the moratorium in 2024 for the first time in nearly a decade. Since 2023, GWD has been able to increase recharge via injection in accordance with the terms of GWD's permit for its ASR program from the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCWB), returning groundwater elevations to above 1972 levels as of December 2025 (and confirmed by April 2026 official measurements).

5.4.3 Water Supply Management Plan

In 2024, GWD updated its Water Supply Management Plan, originally published in 2011 and previously updated in 2017, to obtain a current analysis of the most effective use of GWD's various sources of water supply in terms of reliability and cost, as well as to determine the best use of the water sources to satisfy potential increases in demand in the future and maintain sustainable groundwater levels.

The Water Supply Management Plan used the RiverWare hydrologic model developed for the Santa Ynez River for deliveries from the Cachuma Project, described in **Section 5.1**, in conjunction with DWR's 2021 SWP Delivery Capability Report and actual deliveries over the past several years as the basis for determining the availability of these water supplies (GWD, 2024; **Appendix F**). The 2024 Water Supply Management Plan Update recommends the following management actions, which are largely unchanged from the previous recommendations of the 2017 Water Supply Management Plan.

- Purchase SWP water when available to keep GWD's portion of the CCWA bank in San Luis Reservoir maximized; inject SWP water into the Goleta Groundwater Basin when groundwater levels are below 1972 levels, CCWA pipeline capacity is not exceeded, and demand has been met; and optimize use of groundwater and SWP water supplies in a manner that balances drought storage, supply costs, and groundwater well capacity, particularly during periods when Cachuma Project allocations are reduced.
- Consistently monitor GWD's 1972 Index Wells to carefully track spring groundwater elevations and take management action if needed to maintain healthy groundwater levels.

Since the completion of the 2017 Water Supply Management Plan and the subsequent 2024 update, GWD has worked to implement these actions, leveraging coordinated management of multiple supplies, maximizing local supplies, and ultimately reducing reliance on the Delta. For example, GWD successfully leveraged use of groundwater and SWP supplies when Cachuma Project allocations were reduced during the most recent drought period. Another essential component of GWD's water supply strategy is its ASR Program where primarily extra Cachuma supplies as well as SWP supplies, when available, are injected into the Basin during wet years to be extracted to serve customers in dry years.

5.4.4 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In 2015, Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was enacted to provide for the sustainable management of groundwater basins in California. SGMA planning requirements are mandatory for the high- and medium-priority groundwater basins identified by DWR. In these basins, qualifying local agencies are required to create a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and adopt a SGMA-compliant Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Under SGMA, groundwater basin boundaries are as identified in DWR Bulletin 118.

The SGMA 2019 Basin Prioritization process was conducted to reassess the priority of the groundwater basins following the 2016 basin boundary modifications, as required by the Water Code. For the SGMA 2019 Basin Prioritization, DWR followed the process and methodology developed for the CASGEM 2014 Basin Prioritization, adjusted as required by SGMA and related legislation. DWR used the following list of components to re-evaluate prioritization:

1. The population overlying the basin or subbasin.
2. The rate of current and projected growth of the population overlying the basin or subbasin.

3. The number of public supply wells that draw from the basin or subbasin.
4. The total number of wells that draw from the basin or subbasin.
5. The irrigated acreage overlying the basin or subbasin.
6. The degree to which persons overlying the basin or subbasin rely on groundwater as their primary source of water.
7. Any documented impacts on the groundwater within the basin or subbasin, including overdraft, subsidence, saline intrusion, and other water quality degradation.
8. Any other information determined to be relevant by the department, including adverse impacts on local habitat and local stream flows.

DWR determined that as a “Basin with Adjudication & Non-Adjudicated GW Use <9,500 AF,” under Component 8C&D of DWR’s review, the Goleta Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-16) is a “very low-priority basin.” The Basin is therefore not required to form a GSA or adopt a GSP. GWD, Santa Barbara County, and the City of Goleta decided not to form a GSA for the areas of the Basin not subject to the adjudication, and the District continues to administer its duties under the Wright Judgment adjudication.

5.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

GWD has been delivering recycled water produced by Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) at the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to customers since 1995. The Goleta WWTP is also known as the Goleta Sanitary District Water Resource and Recovery Facility. In 2025, the Goleta WWTP produced 5,510 AF of secondary treated effluent. The WWTP’s recycled water production capacity is approximately 3,700 AFY based upon its tertiary treatment plant capacity of 3.3 million gallons per day (MGD). However, demand for recycled water is much lower than the plant’s full capacity and is anticipated to continue to decrease as a result of water conservation and land use changes, as discussed in **Chapter 3** and **Chapter 6**. At times, the GSD WWTP is offline to perform scheduled maintenance, complete repairs, or when recycled demand is not anticipated. As such, small volumes of potable water are used to supplement the recycled water system when needed and are reported as part of recycled water demand. Furthermore, recycled water consumption is limited by outdoor irrigation patterns. These use patterns are typically condensed into a 12-hour period rather than a 24-hour period, and are driven by the irrigation season, the highest of which typically occurs during April through October months. While storage is available to address daily needs, storage is not available to address seasonal variability in recycled water irrigation between the wet winter months and dry summer months. **Chapter 6** provides a more comprehensive description of recycled water infrastructure and supply.

5.6 Stormwater

In recognition of the potential of stormwater to provide new additional water supplies, GWD developed a Stormwater Resources Plan (SRP), published in 2017 (GWD, 2017a; **Appendix F**). The SRP explores how much potential stormwater capture projects could provide, identifies possible types of stormwater capture projects, and analyzes each hydrologic region to determine the most ideal locations for stormwater capture. Based on the hydrologic analysis, twelve conceptual projects were identified that could capture approximately 1,700 AFY of stormwater for either direct use or infiltration to the groundwater basin. These projects could provide additional benefits such as flood management, water quality, and environmental and community benefits. Because these projects are conceptual, stormwater reuse is not included in GWD’s supply projections.

5.7 Transfers and Exchanges

GWD has, on occasion, sold water to or purchased water from other water purveyors. In most cases, the transactions addressed short-term needs or opportunities. Additional short-term water purchases from a willing seller may be considered in the future in the event of a projected or actual water shortage. Similarly, GWD may consider selling surplus water on a short-term basis when supplies exceed customer water needs.

GWD is eligible to participate in potential water exchanges or transfers that fall into one of two categories:

1. **Exchanges or Transfers among Cachuma Project Member Units.** GWD can purchase water from other Cachuma Project Member Units in the event of a need, or sell unneeded water to other Cachuma Member Units. This type of transaction could occur when there are a willing seller and buyer. Cachuma Member Units can readily transfer water to one another because all the Member Units have water stored in Lake Cachuma; these transactions do not require the approval of USBR.
2. **Exchanges or Transfers among SWP Contractors.** GWD can purchase or sell SWP water from other SWP contractors in the state under the DWR Turnback Pool Program. Under this program, SWP contractors can sell water at any time to other SWP contractors, provided the buyer can convey the water. This type of transaction is coordinated by CCWA on behalf of the local SWP contractors. Each year, DWR notifies CCWA of the anticipated SWP deliveries to its members, including any SWP water for sale by other SWP contractors. GWD can sell up to the amount of SWP water that is available to GWD in that year, and that sale is subject to approval by CCWA. The CCWA contractors can also sell and exchange water among themselves, or among other SWP contractors through the Supplemental Water Purchase Program (SWPP). A member agency wishing to participate in the SWPP indicates the amount of water desired for sale or exchange, and CCWA will attempt to find water to meet those needs. In December 2015, GWD's most recent purchase of supplemental SWP water, GWD acquired 2,500 AF of supplemental water from another contractor through the CCWA SWPP to augment existing supplies in response to a fourth consecutive year of drought. GWD has also sold water to other CCWA contractors in prior years. Amendment 21 to the State Water Contract, adopted in 2024, allows GWD and other CCWA contractors to sell and purchase water without exchange obligations (DWR, 2021b).

GWD is also party to an ongoing Exchange Agreement with ID #1 where Lake Cachuma water is exchanged for SWP water. This is a "one for one" exchange and does not result in additional water supply for GWD. Other than the agreement with ID#1, GWD has not participated in exchanges or transfers since the previous UWMP.

5.8 Current and Projected Water Supply

The total water supplies produced or purchased by GWD in 2025 are shown in **Table 5-2** and projected water supplies are shown in **Table 5-3**. As indicated in **Table 5-3**, supplies available for use by GWD are projected to remain unchanged between now and 2050 except for the anticipated reduction in recycled water use. The projected reliability of each supply is discussed in **Chapter 8**.

TABLE 5-2: WATER SUPPLIES – ACTUAL 2025 (DWR TABLE 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Actual Volume (AFY)	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield (AFY)
Surface Water	Cachuma Project Water	10,726 ⁽¹⁾	Drinking Water ⁽²⁾	9,322
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project	799 ⁽³⁾	Drinking Water ⁽²⁾	7,450 ⁽⁴⁾
Groundwater	Goleta Groundwater Basin	59	Drinking Water	2,350 ⁽⁵⁾
Recycled Water	Goleta Sanitary District Water Resource and Recovery Facility	825	Recycled (Non-Potable) Water	3,700 ⁽⁶⁾
Total		12,409		22,822

1. GWD's annual entitlement to water from the Cachuma Project is 9,322 AFY. In a given year, GWD's total Cachuma supplies may exceed 9,322 AFY, as unused entitlement is carried over. Additionally, when the reservoir spills, GWD is authorized to take as much spill water as it can without debiting its total entitlement.
2. As described in **Section 5.1**, the majority of supplies conveyed from the Cachuma Project are treated at the CDMWTP to drinking water standards; some is diverted to agricultural users prior to treatment via GWC, but is reported here as part of the drinking water supplies from Cachuma Water Project as GWC supplies are managed similarly to the District's potable supplies
3. Under an Exchange Agreement with ID#1, GWD SWP water is delivered directly to ID#1; in exchange, GWD receives an equal amount of ID#1's Lake Cachuma Entitlement water. All SWP water imported in 2025 (799 AF) was "exchanged" with ID#1.
4. While the SAFE Ordinance requires that for planning purposes, GWD projects 3,800 AF of available SWP supplies, GWD's maximum Table A entitlement and drought buffer is 7,450 AFY.
5. The Wright Judgment provides GWD with the right to defer production of its annual groundwater entitlement and considers that water as GWD stored water for later use during dry years, droughts, and emergencies.
6. This value reflects the Goleta WWTP's tertiary treatment capacity of 3.3 MGD, which limits potential recycled water production to approximately 3,700 AFY.

TABLE 5-3: WATER SUPPLIES – PROJECTED (AFY) (DWR TABLE 6-9)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Reasonably Available Volume				
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Surface Water	Cachuma Project Water	9,322	9,322	9,322	9,322	9,322
Purchased or Imported Water ⁽¹⁾	State Water Project	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Groundwater	Goleta Groundwater Basin	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
Recycled Water ⁽²⁾	Goleta Sanitary District Water Resource and Recovery Facility	796	555	555	555	555
Subtotal Potable ⁽³⁾		15,472	15,472	15,472	15,472	15,472
Subtotal Recycled		796	555	555	555	555
Total		16,268	16,027	16,027	16,027	16,027

1. As noted above, the SAFE Ordinance requires that the District project only 3,800 AFY of available SWP supplies to maintain conservative water supply estimates.
2. Projected recycled water supplies are equivalent to recycled water demand, including recycled water system losses (Table 3-9 and Table 6-3), though recycled water treatment capacity exceeds demand. In some years, total deliveries may include both recycled water and supplemental potable supplies.
3. Includes volumes of raw, chlorinated water supplied by the Cachuma Project to the GWC.

5.9 Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

Although current water supply projections shown in **Table 5-3** are consistent through 2050, there are potential planning efforts that could provide options for GWD to further increase the use of local supplies. At the direction of its Board, GWD may investigate and evaluate potentially feasible means of enhancing water supplies for the Goleta Valley. GWD has developed a Potable Reuse Facilities Plan and a Stormwater Resource Plan, informing future decision-making. In the case that GWD's water supply reliability declines, GWD is prepared to develop implementation plans for the development of the appropriate water supply projects. GWD will continue to place a strong focus on managing customer water use and achieving permanent conservation to meet future water needs. These issues are discussed further in **Chapter 9**.

As outlined in **Table 5-4**, construction of two additional injection and production wells is underway with the first well expected to be producing water by 2027 and the second well by 2029. Additionally, GWD plans to rehabilitate its University Well, which has not been used for groundwater production since 2018. Although the construction and rehabilitation of these wells will improve supply reliability by expanding pumping capacity, they will not increase GWD's production rights in the Basin.

TABLE 5-4: EXPECTED FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS (DWR TABLE 6-7)

Name of Future Projects	Additional Description	Water Type	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply (AF) ⁽¹⁾
University Well Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of existing well; maximum capacity of 550 gpm or 2.43 AF/day	Potable	2027	All Year Types	0
Hope Well	New well with a maximum capacity of 1,000 gpm or 4.42 AF/day	Potable	2027	All Year Types	0
Mariposa Well	New well with a maximum capacity of 800 gpm or 3.53 AF/day	Potable	2029	All Year Types	0

1. As discussed above, the projects will not increase the volume of the District's water supplies as GWD has finite groundwater production and storage capacities defined by the Wright Judgment (Wright vs. Goleta Water District (1989), Case No. SM57969; **Appendix F**).

5.10 Desalinated Water Opportunities

The California UWMP Act requires a discussion of potential opportunities for use of desalinated water (Water Code Section 10631[g]). GWD participated in the financing of the City of Santa Barbara's seawater desalination plant during the 1987 to 1991 drought but no longer has any financial or institutional arrangements with the City of Santa Barbara for desalinated water. Past studies by GWD have shown that seawater desalination, whether purchasing desalinated water from the City of Santa Barbara or participating in the development of a different desalination project, is currently cost-prohibitive for GWD, particularly when compared with other supply augmentation options.

5.11 Energy Intensity

Energy intensity reporting offers several benefits to GWD and its customers. Benefits include identifying energy savings opportunities, calculating greenhouse gas emission reductions associated with GWD's water conservation program, and identifying potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding. GWD estimated its water services' operational energy intensity using the best available information. Operational energy intensity is defined as the total amount of energy expended by the District on a per acre-foot basis to take water from where GWD acquires water to its point of delivery to customers. The energy required for conveyance, extraction, treatment and distribution of potable, raw, and recycled water is described below.

5.11.1 Conveyance

Energy associated with moving water from water supplies to water treatment plants or distribution systems is termed "conveyance." SWP water is conveyed from Northern California to the South Coast region through a series of pumping plants. DWR last estimated that the energy intensity required to transport SWP water

from the Delta to the Polonio Pass Pumping Plant (the last pumping plant along the Coastal Branch Aqueduct) was 2,826 kilowatt hours (kWh) per AF. COMB imported water and Cachuma Project water from Lake Cachuma to the member agencies, via the South Coast Conduit, is a primarily gravity-fed system. COMB estimated that in 2020, conveyance to its member agencies required approximately 3.8 kWh per AF. 2025 estimates of conveyance energy have not yet been published by DWR or COMB. DWR and COMB are not factored into the water process approach shown in **Table 5-5**, because GWD is not directly responsible for upstream energy use and only receives a fraction of the water transported via the Central Coast Aqueduct and South Coast Conduit.

5.11.2 Treatment

GWD's SWP and Cachuma Project water supplies are treated at the CDMWTP. In 2025, the CDMWTP used 746,806 kWh of electricity to treat 9,885 AF of water from the Cachuma Project and the SWP, which is approximately 76 kWh per AF. Recycled water supplies are treated at the GSD WWTP. In 2025, the WWTP used 288,480 kWh of electricity to treat 938 AF of recycled water supplies, which is equivalent to approximately 308 kWh per AF of recycled water. Thus, the energy intensity of potable and recycled water treatment was approximately 96 kWh per AF.

5.11.3 Extraction

The energy required to pump water from groundwater basins is termed "extraction". In 2025, the energy used to pump the 59 AF of groundwater from GWD's wells is estimated at 119,259 kWh, or approximately 2,021 kWh per AF.

5.11.4 Distribution

Once water is either treated or pumped, it is distributed to customers. In order to distribute to all customers and maintain system pressure, various pumps, reservoirs, and other facilities are necessary. The energy required to distribute potable and raw water to customers in 2025 totaled 2,085,740 kWh for the 10,772 AF of potable and raw water delivered, or approximately 194 kWh per AF. The energy required to distribute 825 AF of recycled water via GWD's recycled water system was 217,695 kWh in 2025, resulting in an energy intensity of approximately 264 kWh per AF. The energy intensity of GWD's distribution systems was approximately 198 kWh per AF in 2025.

5.11.5 Total Energy Intensity

Table 5-5 provides a summary of the energy intensity of GWD's water management processes and a summary of total energy intensity of water supplies. In total, GWD's potable, raw, and recycled water deliveries had a calculated energy intensity of 297 kWh per AF (911 kWh/MG) in 2025.

**TABLE 5-5: ENERGY REPORTING – MULTIPLE DELIVERY PRODUCTS –PROCESS APPROACH (DWR
TABLE O-1C)**

Reporting Period: 1/1/2025 to 12/31/2025	Water Management Process			Total Utility
	Extract and Divert	Treatment ⁽¹⁾	Distribution ⁽²⁾	
Total Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	59	10,823	11,656	11,656
Retail Potable Deliveries (%)	100%	92%	93%	
Retail Non-Potable Deliveries (%)	0%	8%	7%	
Total Energy Consumed (kWh)	119,259	1,035,286	2,303,435	3,457,980
Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	2,021	96	198	
Water Delivery Type		Delivery Volume by Product	Total/Net Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	
Retail Potable Deliveries ⁽⁴⁾		10,831	297	
Retail Non-Potable Deliveries ⁽⁵⁾		825	296	
All Water Delivery Types		11,656	297	

1. Includes treatment of potable water at the CDMWTP and recycled water at GSD WWTP.
2. Includes distribution of potable water from CDMWTP, groundwater, raw water delivered via the Goleta West Conduit, and recycled water from GSD WWTP.
3. Includes deliveries of potable water from CDMWTP, groundwater, and raw water via GWC.
4. Recycled water deliveries from GSD WWTP.

6. RECYCLED WATER

This chapter describes GWD’s recycled water system and projections of recycled water deliveries, along with information on wastewater volumes and treatment.

6.1 Wastewater and Recycled Water System Description

Both the GSD and the Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD) provide wastewater services to customers within the GWD service area. GWSD collects wastewater from the portion of GWD’s service area west of Carlo Drive, including UCSB, Isla Vista, and the neighborhoods surrounding Dos Pueblos High School and the Ellwood Mesa Open Space, while GSD’s service area spans eastward from the Santa Barbara Airport to Highway 154. Wastewater from both GWSD and GSD is conveyed to and treated at the GSD Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which is also referred to as the GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility (Figure 5-1). While GWSD’s collection volume is not zero, as shown in **Table 6-1**, the wastewater inflow from the two sanitary districts is not metered separately at the GSD WWTP. As a result, the table assigns the total wastewater collected by both entities entirely to GSD.

Recycled water service in the Goleta Valley began in 1994 in response to drought conditions of the early 1990s, and the Wright Judgement and resulting limitations on pumping in the Basin. The GSD WWTP is constructed to handle a peak dry weather flow of 9 MGD and produces secondary effluent, a portion of which is sent to the recycled water system. The recycled water system consists of flash mixing tanks, flocculation tanks, anthracite filters, a chlorine contact tank and storage tanks. The on-site storage tanks allow the GSD WWTP to operate at a steady, efficient rate regardless of daily fluctuations in recycled water use. The existing recycled water system can produce up to 3.3 MGD (approximately 3,700 AFY) of tertiary effluent for recycling. However, the ability to fully use recycled water is limited by irrigation patterns, which are typically condensed into a 12-hour period rather than a 24-hour period, and is limited by recycled water delivery and storage capacity (see **Chapter 5** for additional details). **Table 6-1** and **Table 6-2** provide information on 2025 wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal within GWD’s service area.

TABLE 6-1: WASTEWATER COLLECTED WITHIN SERVICE AREA IN 2025 (DWR TABLE 6-2)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater		
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area in 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Goleta Sanitary District	Metered	5,510	GSD	GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility	Yes
Goleta West Sanitary District	Metered	0	GSD	GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility	Yes
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2025:		5,510			

**TABLE 6-2: WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE WITHIN SERVICE AREA IN 2025 (DWR
TABLE 6-3)**

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and ID	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area/Total Volume Treated (AF)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater ⁽¹⁾			
		Water Recycled within Service Area		Effluent discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	
		Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)
GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility	5,510 ⁽⁴⁾	Tertiary	938	Secondary, Disinfected – 2.2	4,920

1. The following wastewater outcomes do not occur: water recycling outside of service area, required discharges for instream flow, or delivery to another entity for additional treatment.
2. When recycled water storage is full but additional demand is expected, excess recycled water may be recirculated through the facility and retreated. Since the excess volume re-enters the treatment system, it may result in a higher discharge volume but not as additional (wastewater) influent. Another contributing factor is rainfall which is an additional volume of water that is added to the system and enters the treatment process but is not included in the (wastewater) influent volume. As a result, the total volume of discharged effluent and recycled water may exceed the metered (wastewater) influent volume shown in **Table 6-2** and **Table 6-3**.
3. Treated effluent is discharged via an ocean outfall located 5,800 feet offshore and 92 feet below Mean Lower Low Water Level.
4. While GWSD's collection volume is not zero, as shown in **Table 6-1**, the wastewater inflow from the two sanitary entities is not metered separately at the GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility. As a result, **Table 6-2** assigns the total wastewater collected by both entities entirely to GSD.

6.2 Recycled Water Demand

Currently, GWD delivers recycled water for landscape irrigation uses as well as a minor amount for toilet flushing and cooling towers in the institutional sector. Over the last 20 years, the amount of recycled water produced and delivered has remained relatively constant, with some variation in irrigation use due to rainfall. In years when the Goleta Valley receives higher than normal rainfall, demand for recycled water is low. In recent years, recycled water use has decreased due to wetter-than-average hydrologic conditions.

As shown in **Table 6-3**, over 50% of recycled water use was attributed to golf course irrigation in 2025. GWD's largest golf course customers are anticipated to reduce recycled water use by approximately 250 AFY in the next 10 years as a result of changes in their landscaping and planned development, such as planned conversion of golf courses to residential land uses. As a result, overall recycled water use is expected to decrease. **Table 6-3** presents projections of potential recycled water use by sector through 2050.

Table 6-4 compares 2025 recycled water use with projections from the 2020 UWMP.

TABLE 6-3: RECYCLED WATER DIRECT BENEFICIAL USES WITHIN SERVICE AREA (DWR TABLE 6-4)

Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water			Goleta Sanitary District ⁽¹⁾					
Name of Agency Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System			Goleta Water District					
Supplemental Water Added in 2025			40 AF					
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water			Goleta Water District					
Beneficial Use Type	Water Type	Additional Information	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	Non-Potable	Maintaining landscapes	333	344	344	344	344	344
Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable	Watering greens	518	435	194	194	194	194
Commercial use	Non-Potable	Toilet flushing; Cooling towers	15	17	17	17	17	17
Total			866	796	555	555	555	555

1. The GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility has a production capacity of 3,700 AFY, which far exceeds current customer needs.

TABLE 6-4: 2020 UWMP RECYCLED WATER USE PROJECTION COMPARED TO 2025 ACTUAL (DWR TABLE 6-5)

Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	277	333
Golf course irrigation	437	518
Commercial use	15	15
Total	729	866

6.2.1 Potable Reuse Study

To support local supply diversity and reliability, GWD developed a Potable Reuse Facilities Plan in 2017 to identify potential expanded recycled water opportunities beyond existing non-potable use (GWD, 2017b; **Appendix F**). The extended drought in the 2010s highlighted the variability of Cachuma Project and SWP surface water supplies. GWD's previous water supply planning efforts positioned the community for successful weathering of the drought, but future drought conditions, potential increased environmental releases from Lake Cachuma, and increased water supply variability, have highlighted the need to evaluate local supply reliability and the potential for expanding reuse. As a result, GWD's potable reuse study

identified potential opportunities for maximizing the local water supply benefit of the area's wastewater effluent that is not currently reused, but discharged to the ocean.

The goal of the study was to identify the preferred pathway to maximize reuse of recycled water as a potable water supply supplement. The study considered near-term and long-term opportunities for potable reuse and developed the most feasible project to recharge the groundwater basin with 1,500 AFY of advanced treated recycled water. At present, potable reuse in the service area is cost-prohibitive for the incremental benefit of increased supply. The District has focused its water supply resiliency projects on drilling two new injection and production wells as a more cost-effective and local supply alternative. However, should GWD decide to move forward with a potable reuse project, an implementation plan could be developed to determine steps to successfully implement the project, if needed.

6.2.2 Optimizing Recycled Water Use

There are significant financial benefits for recycled water users within the GWD service area. Currently, recycled water rates are 47 percent lower than the rate for potable landscape irrigation. Recycled water is also available during times of drought and other water shortages and is, therefore, not subject to the same water use restrictions and conservation requirements as potable water. GWD actively explores opportunities and local partnerships to identify projects that fully use and increase the long-term viability of recycled water as a permanent supply source for the Goleta Valley in the most efficient way. However, as no significant increases in non-potable water use are anticipated in the near future, GWD is not currently planning to expand recycled water use, as indicated in **Table 6-5**.

TABLE 6-5: METHODS TO EXPAND FUTURE RECYCLED WATER USE (DWR TABLE 6-6)

X	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.
6-4	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP.

7. WATER QUALITY

As discussed in **Chapter 5** (System Supplies), GWD's potable supplies are derived from local surface water, local groundwater, and the SWP. The quality of any of these sources is dynamic and subject to temporary or long-term changes. The quality of GWD's non-potable supplies is discussed in **Chapter 6** (Recycled Water).

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, GWD monitors regulated and unregulated compounds in its water supply. GWD provides its customers with annual Water Quality Reports, also known as Consumer Confidence Reports. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and SWRCB Division of Drinking Water mandate that water suppliers inform their ratepayers on the quality of their drinking water. The water delivered to GWD customers consistently meets the primary and secondary standards required by State and Federal agencies.

7.1 Surface Water: Cachuma Project and SWP Supplies

Under normal hydrologic conditions, the majority of GWD's water supplies are derived from surface water, including local and imported supplies from the Cachuma Project and SWP. Surface water quality can be affected during periods of intense rainfall or snowmelt, where increased runoff can mobilize new constituents into water bodies and dilute or eliminate other constituents. Water quality in Lake Cachuma can also be influenced by seasonal mixing and stratification. Although algal blooms and other biological processes have affected the reservoir's water quality in the past following drought and during extreme weather conditions, their effects have not been observed in recent years. Concentrations of organic matter, total dissolved solids (TDS), and total organic carbon (TOC) in the lake have declined significantly in recent years, partially due to increased surface water mixing during recent storm and spill events.

In addition to environmental and biological interactions, wildfire activity in the watershed can impact Cachuma's water quality. Historically, wildfire activity in the watershed has led to increased organic matter, TDS, and TOC in Lake Cachuma, which can result in higher concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) in treated surface water. The most recent wildfire in the vicinity was the Lake Fire in summer 2024, which did not significantly affect water quality due to the location of its burn area relative to the reservoir. Since the implementation of COMB's 2020 Water Quality and Sediment Management Study (COMB, 2020), water quality testing in Lake Cachuma and nearby tributaries of the Santa Ynez River has become more robust. Monthly sampling is conducted to analyze nutrients (such as nitrogen and phosphorus), algae, and other contaminant levels in the lake. In addition, a water quality buoy was installed near the reservoir intake, which allows for real-time water quality tracking.

GWD's CDMWTP treats raw water from Lake Cachuma to potable standards. To meet Federal and State drinking water regulations, raw water from the reservoir must be treated to remove microbial and particulate matter. The treatment required to remove these substances involves coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection via chlorination. Chlorination provides a required disinfectant residual and helps maintain drinking water safety throughout GWD's water distribution system. The results of CDMWTP's multi-barrier treatment process have consistently met Federal and State primary and secondary drinking water standards. Operational and treatment changes at the CDMWTP and in the distribution system have further reduced THM levels, allowing water quality to remain compliant with all standards and regulations. Due to both environmental conditions and GWD's management actions, the water quality of Lake Cachuma's supplies is not considered an impediment to GWD's water supply reliability.

7.2 Groundwater

GWD currently pumps groundwater from seven production wells in the northern and eastern portions of the Goleta Groundwater Basin's (Basin) Central subbasin. By 2029, GWD is anticipated to operate ten active production wells following the construction of two additional wells and the rehabilitation of the University Well, as discussed in **Chapter 5**. Groundwater quality within the Basin is frequently monitored for constituents of concern, particularly iron, manganese, sulfate, and total dissolved solids. GWD treats groundwater for iron and manganese, as these metals can affect the taste, color, and odor of drinking water.

Groundwater quality in the Basin is also influenced by both current and historical release of chemicals to the environment, including allowed applications of chemicals (e.g. agricultural fertilizers and pest control) and disallowed releases of other substances, including accidental and legacy pollution. These constituents can percolate into the soil and contaminate groundwater. As discussed in **Section 7.2.2**, the Central subbasin has several active clean-up sites as reported by SWRCB (SWRCB, 2026a).

In recent years, wet hydrologic conditions have allowed GWD to use spill water from Lake Cachuma to recharge the Basin by injecting treated surface water via ASR wells. GWD's ASR permit from CCWB limits injection based upon groundwater elevations and water quality status, as further described in **Section 7.2.2**. ASR efforts, in addition to groundwater recharge from runoff, efficient water use by GWD customers, and overall management of supplies, have supported the replenishment of the Basin to nearly full levels.

7.2.1 Historical and Present Groundwater Conditions

Historical water quality monitoring reveals elevated concentrations of chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids (TDS) in certain areas of the Basin (GWD, 2022). Increases in contaminant concentrations are typically associated with periods of heavy groundwater pumping. For example, chloride concentrations in the Central subbasin reached a maximum in the late 1980s and early 1990s, coinciding with a period of heavy groundwater pumping due to severe drought. Currently, chloride concentrations are much lower due to reduced pumping and the injection of Cachuma spill water into the Basin, diluting the contamination. At present, a small number of wells in the northern portion of the Basin have moderately high sulfate and TDS concentrations, which can affect the taste and "hardness" of drinking water, requiring further treatment (GWD, 2022).

Historically, groundwater throughout the Basin has contained naturally occurring iron and manganese that exceeded Federal and State drinking water regulations (GWD, 2022). Recent water quality trends indicate that iron and manganese concentrations will continue to require additional treatment prior to delivery to customers. GWD treats groundwater for iron and manganese with oxidation via chlorination filtration at all production wells. Chlorination also produces a disinfectant residual required by Federal and State regulations, which maintains safe drinking water supplies throughout the GWD distribution system.

7.2.2 Clean-Up Sites

There are 146 formerly or currently contaminated sites overlying the Basin, often referred to as "clean-up sites." SWRCB is responsible for enforcing the remediation of the sites in partnership with the CCWB. The CCWB tracks each of these sites, approves remediation plans, and eventually determines when the site has been adequately remediated and the case can be closed.

Of the sites that overlie the Goleta Groundwater Basin, 85 percent have been remediated. According to SWRCB, there are only 12 remaining sites being actively monitored or remediated, comprised mostly of retired gas stations and leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) (SWRCB, 2026b). These sites are concentrated in the lower portion of the West and Central subbasins, downgradient from GWD's production area. Therefore, the risk of contaminants migrating into drinking water production zones is minimal. The risk of contamination is further reduced due to geologic conditions in the area, where confining layers would prevent the transport of pollutants from surface soils into aquifers (GWD, 2022).

Even so, the interaction between regional groundwater gradients and clean-up sites needs to be carefully monitored and managed. Recent analyses have shown that higher groundwater elevations in the West subbasin may interfere with ongoing remediation by shifting hydraulic gradients and mobilizing contaminants in unexpected directions. These risks have led to GWD decommissioning the Airport Well (Well ID 04N28W08P05), located in the western portion of the Central subbasin in close proximity to multiple clean-up sites. It was determined that further operation of the Airport Well may affect regional hydraulic gradients and impact contamination (GWD, 2022).

Additionally, it is important to consider that injecting surface water into the Basin via ASR wells can also impact hydraulic gradients, in turn mobilizing existing contaminants or impacting constituent concentrations in localized areas (GWD, 2022). The ASR program limits injection based upon groundwater elevations and water quality issues, including proximity to remediation sites. Injection is prohibited if groundwater elevations at certain monitoring wells exceed the established thresholds, to avoid interference with the Basin's clean-up sites. Additionally, the quality of both injected water and ambient groundwater is carefully monitored to ensure they meet drinking water standards and the Basin's water quality objectives (GWD, 2024).

7.3 Water Quality Impacts on Reliability

Based on current and historical conditions, GWD does not anticipate any significant or immediate reductions to its available water supplies due to poor water quality. However, water quality issues and regulatory actions are constantly evolving. Environmental testing laboratories' ability to measure increasingly lower levels of constituents in the water as well as emerging contaminants will lead to additional regulations. GWD is prepared to respond to changing water quality conditions.

8. WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability by comparing total projected water used with the expected water supply over the next twenty years in five-year increments. The UWMP Act also requires an assessment of water supplies for a single dry year and multiple dry years. The single dry year represents the lowest water supply available to GWD and the multiple dry year period represents the lowest water supply available to GWD for three consecutive years or more. This chapter presents the reliability assessment for GWD's service area.

Reliability is a measure of a water supplier's expected success in managing water shortages. The combination of demand management and supply augmentation options helps to reduce the frequency and severity of shortages. The reliability of GWD's water supply is dependent on the reliability of Cachuma Project, SWP, and local groundwater supplies. Recycled water provides a small supplement to GWD's existing supplies. **Table 8-1** shows the factors resulting in inconsistency of supply for GWD's water supply sources.

Legal factors that affect water supply include regulations, judgments and policies that restrict the timing, amount, or way water can be diverted. One example of a legal factor includes groundwater adjudication which prescribes the amount and way groundwater can be extracted. Environmental factors that can affect water supply include requirements to maintain minimum instream flow for fish or habitat, which limit the amount of water that can be diverted for human use. Climatic conditions, particularly long-term drought, may reduce surface water flow and groundwater recharge. While changes in water quality and regulations can affect the volume of water considered suitable for specific uses, water quality has not been a significant factor in GWD's supply reliability.

TABLE 8-1: FACTORS RESULTING IN INCONSISTENCY OF GWD SUPPLIES

Water Supply Sources	Legal	Environmental	Climatic
Cachuma Project	X	X	X
State Water Project	X	X	X
Groundwater	X	X	X
Recycled Water	X		

Note: Although water quality conditions can influence supply reliability, the conditions of all GWD's supplies are well within safe thresholds, and are not anticipated to affect reliability.

8.1 Reliability of Supplies

This section provides an overview of GWD's water supply sources and the key factors to consider when analyzing their reliability, as outlined in **Table 8-1**.

8.1.1 Cachuma Project

The District's annual entitlement to Cachuma Project deliveries is 9,322 AFY; however, the amount of Cachuma Project water delivered to Member Units varies from year to year depending on several factors, including winter runoff, stored lake supplies, system demand, downstream releases for fish and other water supply sources. In 2016, GWD received a zero percent (0%) allocation of Cachuma water due to prolonged

drought, the first time this had ever happened since implementation of the Cachuma Project. Between 2010 and 2026, GWD's annual average Cachuma deliveries have been 7,545 AFY, approximately 81% of the annual entitlement.

Over the past 25 years, circumstances surrounding the Cachuma Project have changed, including reduced reservoir capacity due to sedimentation, increased downstream releases required by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the 2000 Biological Opinion (NMFS, 2000), and implementation of the Settlement Agreement with downstream water rights interests. In response to these changes, the NMFS and USBR formally initiated re-consultation of the 2000 Biological Opinion for steelhead trout and the operation of the Cachuma Project in 2014. In 2018, USBR submitted a new revised proposed action and accompanying Biological Assessment (BA) for operation and maintenance of the Cachuma Project, which superseded the 2014 consultation request and thus terminated the prior consultation.

On December 18, 2020, USBR submitted a revised BA to NMFS. On February 8, 2021, NMFS issued an insufficiency letter identifying lacking required information needed to initiate formal consultation on the revised BA and the proposed action. USBR then submitted an updated version of the BA to NMFS on April 30, 2021, addressing the insufficiency issues. Since submitting the updated BA in April 2021, USBR has continued to engage NMFS informally at a staff level regarding the BA and the proposed action prior to entering formal consultation under the ESA. In September 2025, USBR, the Cachuma Conservation and Release Board (CCRB) and downstream water rights interests convened to identify what tasks, technical products, and timelines would be needed to finalize and submit the BA to initiate formal consultation with NMFS. Work amongst the parties and USBR on the BA is currently ongoing, ultimately resulting in the re-initiation of formal consultation.

Additionally, in 2019, the SWRCB adopted Water Rights Order 2019-0148, modifying U.S. Bureau of Reclamation water rights permits for the Cachuma Project to protect public trust resources and downstream water rights holders (SWRCB, 2019). The Order requires increased streamflow below Bradbury Dam to provide additional habitat for steelhead. To minimize impacts on local water users, higher flows are required only during wetter years.

Together, these regulatory changes may reduce the Cachuma Project's operational flexibility and impact the availability of current-year and carryover supplies during dry periods. Thus, the reliability analysis of Cachuma Project supplies is based on deliveries during the most recent local drought between 2012 and 2016. The reliability of these supplies is further reduced by a factor of 3% to conservatively reflect the operational constraints introduced by the BA and Proposed Action.

The Cachuma Master Contract allows GWD to carryover unused water from any given year into the next provided there is storage available. This carryover water bolsters GWD's supply reliability, particularly during dry or drought years when other sources of supply may be constrained. The reliability analysis of Cachuma Project supplies is based on deliveries during the most recent local, multi-year drought between 2012 and 2016. During that five-year period, GWD received entitlement and carryover supplies from Cachuma Project, which are shown in **Table 8-5** simply as "Cachuma Project" supplies.

8.1.2 State Water Project

The 2024 Water Supply Management Plan Update incorporates DWR's 2021 Delivery Capability Report to project the available volume of SWP supplies (GWD, 2024). In the 2024 Update, GWD projects SWP water use would decrease from an average of 1,951 AFY during the 2010-2023 period to an estimated 1,765 AFY

in 2040 under normal hydrologic conditions. The need for SWP supplies would increase to approximately 2,149 AFY in 2040 under dry year conditions. These projections consider GWD's average use of its annual SWP allocations, storage, contractual capacity in the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct, and the SAFE Ordinance (which limits SWP supplies expected in a normal year to 3,800 AF).

The reliability analysis included in this chapter is based on the most recent period of 5 consecutive years of drought from 2012 to 2016, which was a period of both Statewide and local drought. This period aligns with the drought period used to estimate Cachuma Project water and therefore provides an accurate depiction of the supply mix of surface supplies during drought.

8.1.3 Groundwater

Based on the 2024 Water Supply Management Plan Update, GWD anticipates an average year groundwater yield of 2,350 AFY (the GWD-allowed base extraction under the Wright Judgment) (GWD, 2024). Under drought conditions, GWD anticipates increasing groundwater production to offset reduced surface water availability. When surface water is available, GWD intends to reduce groundwater production. By not taking all of its groundwater entitlement in an average year and injecting excess surface water in wet years, GWD anticipates maintaining a healthy drought buffer in the Goleta Groundwater Basin for future years. Given potential variations in water use and availability of other supply sources, additional amounts can be pumped from the basin to serve customers, subject to SAFE limitations and pumping capacity constraints; however, GWD does not currently anticipate the need to do so beyond the near-term. During single and multi-year drought conditions with limited surface supplies, GWD anticipates being able to meet customer needs by increasing groundwater production. GWD's current and future groundwater pumping capacity is discussed in detail in **Chapter 5**.

8.1.4 Recycled Water

Recycled water supplies are considered an extremely reliable source of supply. GWD recycled water use is currently much lower than the capacity of GSD's recycled water production. Projected recycled water use is expected to decrease by a total of 250 AFY between 2025 and 2035. GWD does not anticipate any issues with the reliability of recycled water to its customers.

8.2 Supply and Demand Comparisons

The 2024 Water Supply Management Plan Update analyzed available supplies and water demand for GWD's service area to assess its ability to satisfy system needs under three scenarios: a normal water year, single dry year, and multiple dry years (GWD, 2024). The tables in this section present supply and demand for the various drought scenarios for the projected planning period of 2030 to 2050 in five-year increments. For the purposes of this analysis, water demand includes both recycled and potable customer deliveries and distribution system losses.

Table 8-2 lists the years that GWD identifies as its historical average, single driest year, and driest multi-year period. These years are known as the "Base Years." The historic hydrologic years that represent each year type are reflected in the "Base Year" column of the table. The normal year supply projections are based on annually available supplies while the single dry year and multiple dry year supply values are based on actual supplies available in representative single and multiple dry year periods. As carryover supplies were available historically in some dry periods, carryover volumes from the Cachuma Project and the State Water

Project are included when applicable. The volume available in **Table 8-2** does not include recycled water supplies.

TABLE 8-2: BASIS OF WATER YEAR DATA (DWR TABLE 7-1)

Year Type	Base Year	Available Potable Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		Volume Available (AFY)	% of Average Supply
Average Year ⁽¹⁾	N/A	15,472	100%
Single Dry Year	2012	14,750	95%
Multiple Dry Years: 1st Year	2012	14,750	95%
2nd Year	2013	14,250	92%
3rd Year	2014	10,912	71%
4th Year	2015	10,912	71%
5th Year ⁽²⁾	2016	10,912	71%

1. The average year value is the reasonable available volume of potable supplies available in average years (per **Table 5-3**).
2. Supply total includes supplemental imported water purchased in 2016.

A summary of the different supplies that GWD will use to meet water needs under average, single dry year and multiple dry years through 2050 are shown in **Table 8-3**, **Table 8-4**, and **Table 8-5**, respectively. As shown in the tables, use of groundwater and SWP water is lower in average years and increases in dry years to make up for reductions in Cachuma Project water. Water use in dry years excludes groundwater injection because ASR would not occur during dry-year conditions. SWP water supplies in dry years consist of SWP allocation, CCWA banked water, and supplemental SWP purchases.

Additionally, surplus water supplies in the first and second years of the multiple dry year analysis (**Table 8-5**) are not included as carryover supplies from SWP or the Cachuma Project in subsequent years. The multiple dry year analysis compares actual available potable supplies during the 2012-2016 period with planning-level dry year projections for water use. Therefore, the resulting surplus reflects the difference between historical conditions and estimated future water needs. The surplus does not represent volumes of actual excess water supplies and is not carried over as a supply into the third, fourth, or fifth years of the multiple dry year period.

TABLE 8-3: NORMAL YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON (AFY) (DWR TABLE 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals ⁽¹⁾	16,268	16,027	16,027	16,027	16,027
<i>Cachuma Project</i>	9,322	9,322	9,322	9,322	9,322
<i>State Water Project</i>	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
<i>Groundwater</i>	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
<i>Recycled Water</i>	796	555	555	555	555
Demand Totals ⁽²⁾	12,087	11,905	11,877	11,865	11,860
<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	11,291	11,350	11,322	11,310	11,305
<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	796	555	555	555	555
Difference in Normal Year	4,181	4,122	4,150	4,162	4,167

1. Supplies equivalent to system supply projections from **Chapter 5 and 6 (Table 5-3)**.

2. Demand equivalent to system water use projections from **Chapter 3 (Table 3-9)**.

3. Potable demand includes deliveries to GWC.

TABLE 8-4: SINGLE DRY YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON (AFY) (DWR TABLE 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals	15,607	15,348	15,348	15,348	15,348
<i>Cachuma Project ⁽¹⁾</i>	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
<i>State Water Project</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Groundwater</i>	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
<i>Recycled Water</i>	857	598	598	598	598
Demand Totals ⁽²⁾	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	12,259	12,062	12,032	12,019	12,014
<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	857	598	598	598	598
Difference in Single Dry Year	2,491	2,688	2,718	2,731	2,737

1. Cachuma Project volume shown reflects entitlement available in 2012 and exceeds the District's annual entitlement of 9,322 AFY due to available carryover supplies from previous years.

2. Potable and recycled demand assumed to increase by approximately 8% from normal to single and multiple dry year conditions to align with the 2024 WSMP update. Dry-year water use excludes groundwater injection volumes.

3. Potable demand includes deliveries to GWC.

TABLE 8-5: MULTIPLE DRY YEARS SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON (AFY) (DWR TABLE 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply Totals	15,607	15,348	15,348	15,348	15,348
	<i>Cachuma Project ⁽¹⁾</i>	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
	<i>State Water Project</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<i>Groundwater</i>	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Demand Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	12,259	12,062	12,032	12,019	12,014
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Difference	2,491	2,688	2,718	2,731	2,736
Second Year	Supply Totals	15,107	14,848	14,848	14,848	14,848
	<i>Cachuma Project ⁽¹⁾</i>	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
	<i>State Water Project</i>	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
	<i>Groundwater</i>	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Demand Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	12,259	12,062	12,032	12,019	12,014
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Difference	1,991	2,188	2,218	2,231	2,236
Third Year	Supply Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Cachuma Project ⁽¹⁾</i>	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
	<i>State Water Project</i>	400	400	400	400	400
	<i>Groundwater ⁽²⁾</i>	6,659	6,462	6,432	6,419	6,414
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Demand Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	12,259	12,062	12,032	12,019	12,014
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 3-1: POPULATION – CURRENT AND PROJECTED (DWR TABLE 3-1)

Total Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	85,535	87,587	89,675	89,995	90,314	90,634

3.2 Current and Historical Water Demand

This section presents water use, which includes water “deliveries” and water “demand.” “Deliveries” refers to water measured with metered sales to customers, while “demand” includes deliveries to customers, water losses or otherwise unaccounted for water, and other end-uses, including Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR), as described in **Section 3.2.3**.

3.2.1 Historical Water Deliveries

Table 3-2 presents information on historical potable water deliveries for the years 2019 through 2024. Water usage is characterized by deliveries made to each sector of use including single family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, institutional, landscape and agricultural irrigation. These historical deliveries are used as the baseline for the demand forecast, and capture a combination of dry, wet, and normal years. **Table 3-2** does not include recycled or raw water deliveries.

TABLE 3-2: HISTORICAL POTABLE WATER DELIVERIES (AF)

Water Use Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Single Family	3,009	3,445	3,447	3,296	2,912	2,942
Multi-Family	1,771	1,792	1,838	1,892	1,798	1,817
Commercial	1,388	1,231	1,345	1,343	1,207	1,251
Institutional	541	400	390	506	496	529
Landscape	358	417	441	415	348	363
Agricultural irrigation	950	1,319	1,501	1,545	1,093	1,167
Total	8,017	8,604	8,962	8,997	7,854	8,069

3.2.2 Historical Sales

GWD has, on occasion, engaged in the sale of water to other water purveyors when surplus water was available. GWD sold a combined 1,150 AF of water in 2010 to Montecito Water District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District-Improvement District No. 1 (ID #1), City of Buellton, and La Cumbre Mutual Water Company. GWD also sold 600 AF of water to Montecito Water District in 2013. GWD has not sold water to other water purveyors since 2013.

3.2.3 Historical Groundwater Recharge

GWD has historically participated in the conjunctive use of excess surface water from Lake Cachuma spill events by injecting and storing wet year seasonal supplies in the Goleta Groundwater Basin (Basin) for later use. Injection for conjunctive use is otherwise known as ASR and is documented in GWD’s Groundwater

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Cachuma Project ⁽¹⁾</i>	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
	<i>State Water Project</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	<i>Groundwater ⁽²⁾</i>	6,459	6,262	6,232	6,219	6,214
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Demand Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	12,259	12,062	12,032	12,019	12,014
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Cachuma Project ⁽¹⁾</i>	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>State Water Project ⁽⁴⁾</i>	3,635	3,438	3,408	3,395	3,390
	<i>Groundwater ⁽²⁾</i>	8,624	8,624	8,624	8,624	8,624
	<i>Recycled Water</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Demand Totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,612
	<i>Potable Water Demand ⁽³⁾</i>	12,259	12,062	12,032	12,019	12,014
	<i>Recycled Water Demand</i>	857	598	598	598	598
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

1. The multiple dry year scenario accounts for both annual Cachuma Project entitlements and the depletion of stored carryover supplies present during the baseline drought years (2012-2016).
2. Groundwater pumping adjusted to meet demand. Groundwater pumping adjusted to meet demand. GWD groundwater pumping capacity is anticipated to reach 8,624 AFY by 2029.
3. Potable demand includes deliveries to GWC.
4. In the fifth dry year SWP supplies include entitlement supplies and a portion of the available carryover supplies.

8.3 Drought Risk Assessment

A Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) was performed in the preparation of this Plan to evaluate the reliability of each supply source under a long-term drought. The results of the DRA are considered in the development of demand management measures and water supply projects, as described further in **Chapter 9**. The DRA provides an opportunity to evaluate the functionality of GWD's WSCP. This evaluation can help identify undesired risks and allow for proactive steps to be taken prior to the next actual long-term drought. The DRA can be modified or updated on an interim cycle, as needed, to allow for the incorporation of new information as it becomes available or in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

Per UWMP requirements, the DRA is based on the five driest consecutive years on record, which are 2012 to 2016 for the purposes of this UWMP. This represents the five-year period with the lowest local water supply production, the supply most susceptible to variation due to weather. Data used to calculate GWD's supply capabilities under the scenario of five consecutive dry years is provided in **Table 8-6**.

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Projected SWP and Cachuma Project supplies reflect actual production from 2012-2016. All other local supplies assume no reduction in availability over the five-year period due to the drought resilience of these supplies. Because GWD's recycled water and groundwater supplies are considered resilient to drought, GWD's recycled water is held equal to demand and groundwater pumping is increased to use stored groundwater to help meet demand. Projected demand was calculated by interpolating demand between 2025 and 2030.

The drought risk analysis assumes that the District's WSCP would not be triggered prior to 2028 because supplies would be sufficient to meet demand in 2026 and 2027. However, in 2028, the substantial decrease in Cachuma Project availability in that year would cause supplies to fall below the WSCP Stage III threshold, triggering the implementation of appropriate demand reduction actions as outlined in the WSCP. Stage II demand reduction actions are designed to decrease water consumption by 25%. The actions are assumed to result in surplus supply availability at the end of the five-year drought period.

The drought risk analysis also assumes that groundwater pumping would increase through the drought to make up for the lack of available SWP and Cachuma Project supplies. GWD's groundwater production capacity is anticipated to reach 8,624 AFY by 2029. Combined with the triggering of the WSCP action to reduce water use, this increased groundwater production capacity would result in a surplus in 2030. Any future supply deficit is assumed to be mitigated by the continued implementation of Stage II WSCP demand reduction actions.

TABLE 8-6: FIVE-YEAR DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT (DWR TABLE 7-5)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Gross Water Use	12,604	12,706	12,808	12,911	13,014
Total Supplies	15,660	15,147	12,808	12,911	13,014
<i>Cachuma Project</i>	<i>11,400</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>5,200</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>State Water Project⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>3,533</i>
<i>Groundwater⁽²⁾</i>	<i>2,350</i>	<i>2,350</i>	<i>6,324</i>	<i>6,240</i>	<i>8,624</i>
<i>Recycled Water</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>857</i>
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,056	2,441	0	0	0
<i>Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)</i>					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	-	-	-	-	-
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	-	-	3,202	3,228	3,254
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,056	2,441	3,202	3,228	3,254
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%	0%	25%	25%	25%

1. In 2030 SWP supplies include entitlement supplies and a portion of the available carry over supplies.
2. Groundwater pumping adjusted to meet demand. GWD groundwater pumping capacity is anticipated to reach 8,624 AFY by 2029 (**Table 5-4**).

8.4 Climate Change

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies. Climate change models have predicted that potential effects of climatic changes could include increased temperature, reduction in Sierra Nevada snowpack depth, early snow melt and a rise in sea level. All of these impacts may affect local and state water supplies. The Santa Barbara Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan was updated in 2019 to include analyses of climate change vulnerabilities, regional climate change adaptation and mitigation goals and strategies that should be implemented throughout the County of Santa Barbara to meet those goals (Santa Barbara IRWM, 2019). GWD participated in this analysis, and its input was incorporated into the resulting climate change-related vulnerabilities, goals and strategies identified in the Santa Barbara IRWM Plan. The 2019 IRWM Plan presents the most recent and refined analysis to best characterize specific climate change issues for GWD and its supplies and is paraphrased in this section.

The potential effects which may affect the Santa Barbara region are shown in **Table 8-7**.

TABLE 8-7: IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE SANTA BARBARA REGION

Impact	Ranges ⁽¹⁾
Temperature change	Winter: Projected increases of 4 to 5°F Summer: Projected increases of 5 to 6°F
Precipitation	5-to-7-inch decrease in average annual rainfall
Sea Level Rise	4 - 30 cm by 2030 12 - 61 cm by 2050 42 - 167 cm by 2100
Supply	SWP delivery decrease of 7%-10% by 2050, and 21%-25% by 2100 Changes to local supply not quantified
Wildfire Risk	Low to moderate increase in projected fire risk
Flood	Greater flood magnitudes ⁽²⁾

1. Changes to occur by 2100 unless otherwise noted.

2. Greater flood magnitudes are anticipated to result from more frequent atmospheric river storm events (State of California, 2018a; 2018b).

The Santa Barbara IRWM also conducted a collective exercise to identify and prioritize the resulting climate change vulnerabilities of the South Coast Region of Santa Barbara. These prioritized vulnerabilities are provided in **Table 8-8**.

TABLE 8-8: CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ISSUES FOR THE SOUTH COAST REGION

Prioritization	Vulnerability Issue	
Very High	Water Supply:	Decreases in groundwater and surface water supply Sensitivity due to higher drought potential
	Water Demand:	Lack of groundwater storage to buffer drought
	Water Quality:	Poor water quality in surface waters Increased constituents of concern Increase in treatment needs and costs Increased erosion and sedimentation Increase in saltwater intrusion into coastal basins as a result of sea level rise
High	Water Supply:	Decrease in imported supply
	Water Demand:	Habitat demand would be impacted Limited ability to conserve Meeting demand in peak seasons would be difficult
	Water Quality:	Inundation and sea level rise to septic systems and leech fields will cause contamination
	Sea-Level Rise:	Decrease in land Damage to coastal infrastructure, recreation, and tourism Damage to ecosystems and habitat
	Ecosystem & Habitat:	Increased impacts to coastal species
Medium	Water Supply:	Decrease in seasonal reliability
	Water Demand:	Increase in crop demand

8.4.1 GWD Supply Vulnerability to Climate Change

GWD also examined specific vulnerabilities to each of GWD's water supplies as part of the 2017 and 2024 Water Supply Management Plan and Update.

- State Water Project:** SWP water makes up a significant portion of GWD's normal year supplies. With climate change, it is anticipated that more winter precipitation in the Sierra Nevada will fall as rain instead of snow. Because Sierra Nevada dams are partially operated as flood control facilities, some of the winter rain runoff must be released from the dams to preserve storage space for later storm events, effectively reducing winter storm capture and water available for the SWP. Higher sea levels could threaten the existing levee system in the Delta. Salinity intrusion into the Delta could also require increased releases of freshwater from upstream reservoirs to maintain compliance with water quality standards. DWR has also observed increased subsidence for SWP infrastructure located in the Central Valley. More than 200 miles of SWP pipelines are impacted, with potential reductions in design flow capacity of up to 60%. Addressing this issue will likely result in higher

operational and energy costs as a result of having to pump more water, also resulting in additional greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Cachuma Project:** Ongoing studies indicate that rainfall in southern California will not change significantly. Climate models indicate that climate change effects will likely result in less than a 10 percent swing in precipitation in either direction. However, periodic drought periods may be longer in duration, ultimately impacting the volume of runoff into Cachuma Reservoir (GWD, 2026).
- **Groundwater:** Drought periods may be longer in duration, reducing natural recharge and availability of excess supplies that could be used for ASR injection to the groundwater basin. Additionally, projected sea level rise could potentially cause encroachment further up the Goleta Slough, extending the estuary over portions of the West and Central subbasins. The encroachment is unlikely to cause saline intrusion in drinking water of the Goleta Groundwater Basin at depth, given that the affected areas overlie confined aquifers (GWD, 2022).
- **Infrastructure:** If seawater were to encroach on the Goleta Slough, distribution pipes in the area, such as the recycled water line at the slough, would potentially have to be relocated to prevent damage to infrastructure (GWD, 2022).
- **Demand.** Higher temperatures could increase evapotranspiration causing an increase in outdoor water use and crop irrigation (GWD, 2017c). Furthermore, increased wildfire frequency and severity may increase overall firefighting water use.

8.4.2 Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

Responses to these changing conditions over the coming decades could include infrastructure changes to improve water supply reliability and storage capability, as well as increased conservation efforts and use of recycled water. Notably, GWD's Water Supply Management Plan, Infrastructure Improvement Plan, and Sustainability Plan provide established mechanisms through which GWD responds to observed changes in climate patterns that could be implemented within the context of Board established priorities on an annual and ongoing basis (GWD, 2024; 2025a). Specific response actions could address:

- **Groundwater Pumping Capacity.** GWD can increase its groundwater pumping during dry periods when surface water supplies are limited. Two new wells coupled with ongoing and future infrastructure improvement projects are expected to increase pumping capacity to over 700 AF per month. These improvements will help maximize GWD's ability to meet customer needs during drought or other water shortage emergencies that limit the availability of surface water supplies.
Groundwater Supply Availability As discussed in **Chapters 3 and 5**, GWD has an active ASR program which allows the injection of treated SWP or Cachuma water into the groundwater basin during wet years. This program has helped GWD to increase storage in the Basin and will aid in water supply reliability in dry years.
- **Treatment Capacity.** The capacity of GWD's treatment facility can be a limiting factor in how much Cachuma Project Water can be injected during a spill event (high turbidity in the storm water can reduce treatment capacity). Raw Cachuma water must be treated prior to injection to meet health requirements and to prevent damage to injection wells from sediment and organic material. However, this additional treatment capacity is anticipated to be needed during less than 9 percent

of months with spill events and may not be cost-effective for improving reliability in the long-term (GWD, 2017b).

Non-infrastructure responses that could increase water supply reliability considering climate change include increasing water use efficiency, increasing use of recycled water, and implementing policies to exert caution in making future water allocations.

9. DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

9.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

A water waste ordinance explicitly states that the waste of water is prohibited. The ordinance may prohibit specific actions that waste water, such as excessive runoff from landscape irrigation, or use of a hose outdoors without a shut off nozzle. A water waste prevention ordinance is in place at all times and is not dependent upon a water shortage for implementation.

Goleta Water District Code Section 6.20.070, Waste of Water, prohibits customers from willfully or negligently permitting leaks or wasteful use of water. If a customer is found in violation of this section, GWD may suspend or terminate service to the customer or refuse to resume service until the customer meets certain provisions. In 2013, GWD amended the Code to add Chapter 6.21, Water Shortage Restrictions, establishing increasingly restrictive water use prohibitions during a declared water shortage, and creating additional penalties for wasteful use of water. A link to the GWD Code is provided in **Appendix F**.

GWD has also supported the City of Goleta and the County of Santa Barbara in implementation of the California Green Building Code and the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, which require water-efficient design in new buildings and landscaping.

Moving forward, GWD will continue to use Code Section 6.20.070 as both a prevention and enforcement tool to limit water waste within GWD's service area. Staff are also researching the feasibility of implementing other waste prevention methods, as well as the possibility of supporting local ordinances that establish permit requirements for water efficient design in construction and landscaping.

9.2 Metering

All GWD service connections have been metered and billed volumetrically since 1973. In 2014, GWD began implementing an accelerated meter replacement program that will replace existing meters with like-size digital ultrasonic meters that record water use electronically. In contrast to mechanical meters, electronic meters measure volumetric flow extremely accurately at any flow rate, allowing GWD to fully account for water use, reducing unintended water loss, while simultaneously promoting conservation.

In 2024, as part of water loss control regulations, the District tested meters and found that a substantial portion were underreporting water usage and needed to be replaced. In addition, nearly 50% of the District's meters have exceeded the 20-year expected service life, and most of the non-replaceable batteries in the large AMI meters are at the end of their expected 10-year operational life (GWD, 2024). In response to this information, the District will be undergoing a full-scale AMI conversion project to provide reliable long-term metering system-wide.

As of 2025, approximately 46 percent of customer meters have been replaced with electronic meters, accounting for approximately 50 to over 70 percent of total GWD water consumption depending on the time of year. Phase two of the meter replacement program commenced in 2026 and will facilitate replacement of the remaining meters with electronic meters. Annual water conservation from phase two of the program is expected to be approximately 350 AFY.

9.3 Conservation Pricing

GWD has a tiered rate structure for its Single Family Residential (SFR) customer class and a uniform rate structure for all other customer classes. Rates are composed of both variable and fixed charges. Specifically, variable (commodity) charges are based on the volume of water used each month, while fixed service (meter) charges are based on the size of a customer's meter and are also billed each month. Current rates were developed in 2025 following a cost-of-service analysis and were adopted by the GWD Board of Directors in April 2025 (GWD, 2025a).

Increasing tiered commodity rates for SFR customers were designed to encourage conservation, and rates are based on monthly consumption. SFR customers pay a lower rate for their first six hundred cubic feet (HCF), an intermediate rate for their next 6 HCF, and the top tier rate for all consumption more than 12 HCF in a month. All other customer classes—multi-family residential, commercial, institutional, and landscape irrigation—receive a uniform urban rate because of the similar characteristics and cost of serving each group. Water rates are discussed in more detail in **Chapter 10**.

As reported in GWD's audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the percentage of revenues associated with volumetric billing for the past five fiscal years (FY) is summarized in **Table 9-1**.

TABLE 9-1: GWD OPERATING REVENUES

	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Volumetric Charges	\$28,117,046	\$30,671,738	\$29,780,962	\$31,805,569	\$38,194,781
Total Operating Revenue	\$41,523,586	\$45,211,400	\$45,331,400	\$48,721,096	\$56,774,398
% Volumetric	68%	68%	66%	65%	67%

This demand management measure is intended to reinforce the need for water agencies to establish a strong nexus between volume-related system costs and volumetric commodity rates. This provides an economic incentive for customers to use water efficiently.

9.4 Public Education and Outreach

9.4.1 Public Information Programs

GWD's public outreach and community engagement programs are designed to ensure customers have the information, tools, and resources needed to conserve water. Outreach activities include school education programs, booths at local fairs and public events, semi-annual newsletters, regular rebate and conservation-related information updates to its website, informational videos, conservation letters to targeted customers, and development and distribution of public information materials. GWD also partners with the Green Business Program and works collaboratively with other Santa Barbara County water providers through the countywide Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEF), which is coordinated by SBCWA. RWEF activities include maintaining the regional conservation website, www.waterwisesb.org, developing radio and TV commercials, implementing the Green Gardener and other education programs, and developing printed media placement and other cohesive outreach materials.

Moving forward, GWD will continue its current public information programs, which consist of maintaining up-to-date information and educational materials on the GWD website, providing conservation and water use information on customer bills, offering tours of the Demonstration Garden, and distributing informative newsletters, flyers and other brochures.

9.4.2 School Education Programs

GWD has partnered with RWEF and SBCWA to organize school education programs since 1992. Curriculum workshops and guides are available online at WaterWiseSB.org that allow students to engage in a hands-on learning experience. Classroom materials for students are also available. In addition to classroom materials and activities, two different school assemblies are performed. The first, “H2O, Where Did You Go?” is a musical comedy that teaches students about the water cycle, states of matter, journey of water to their homes, and water conservation. The second, titled “Waterology,” is a musical performance where students learn about the water cycle, water pollution, groundwater and aquifers, stormwater, and the importance of water conservation.

Over the last five years and in partnership with SBCWA, several presentations have been given to schools within the service area. The number of presentations made and total student attendees for each of the last five years are presented below in **Table 9-2**. In addition to in-person presentations, an online series of 10 water education videos covering various water related topics is available for educators through the WaterWiseSB.org website.

TABLE 9-2: SUMMARY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Presentations	0	10	28	16	9
Attendees	0	2,712	9,755	4,679	1,724

Each year since 1998, GWD has partnered with the RWEF to offer high-school students the chance to win awards by creating an entertaining public service announcement for the WaterWise High School Video Contest that conveys the importance of water conservation in Santa Barbara County. The number of videos received by teams of high school students is presented in **Table 9-3**. First and second place videos were used in spring and summer media campaigns and are played as ads in local movie theaters for other high school students to see.

TABLE 9-3: SUMMARY OF WATERWISE HIGH SCHOOL VIDEO CONTEST VIDEOS RECEIVED

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Videos Received	14	17	9	14	10

Moving forward, GWD intends to continue its school education programs through its partnerships with other local agencies and organizations and is exploring opportunities to increase participation in school assemblies.

9.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

GWD implements a successful water loss program that has earned national recognition through the AWWA.

Founded in 1881, the AWWA is the largest organization of water supply professionals in the world. GWD was selected to present its exemplary Water Loss Control Program at the Annual National Conference of the AWWA in 2018, which is attended by water purveyors from all over the country and is intended to connect the water sector with innovative solutions and new insights to help solve global water challenges.

Activities undertaken as part of the District's nationally recognized Water Loss Control Program include rehabilitating and replacing water mains, installing additional valves to manage system pressure, and proactively upgrading large-size customer meters, which account for 53% of total potable demand. These activities limit operational water losses, detect sources of water leakage, and prevent unauthorized uses of water. In 2025, GWD had a 71% reduction in pipeline breaks and leaks compared to 2020. Furthermore, the District had no main line leaks or breaks in the entire 2024 calendar year. The program was vital to conserving water for the community and reducing water loss-related costs during the most recent drought.

The District continues to evaluate its system for maintenance needs and proactively implements maintenance such as meter updates and valve replacements to minimize system water losses. In addition, GWD continues its conditions assessment for the District's entire distribution system to identify problems early and prevent corrosion of over 143 miles of asbestos cement pipelines and 64 miles of steel pipelines, including over 9 miles of recycled water pipelines. This program is essential to maintaining the District's aging distribution system and providing uninterrupted service to customers, while minimizing the potential for catastrophic water loss and costly repairs from corrosion damage.

As required by the State, GWD has completed the AWWA Water Loss Audit each year since 2012. Links to the District's Water Loss Audits for 2020-2024 are provided in **Section 3.2.4**. GWD will continue to implement its water loss prevention program and comply with all water loss reporting requirements.

9.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

GWD has a conservation coordinator overseeing the conservation program and implementation activities. The primary responsibilities of the conservation coordinator include designing, developing, and implementing conservation programs for all GWD customers. The coordinator also provides support to customers, including completing water use surveys and reports, answering any questions about conservation programs, and providing printed materials related to GWD's conservation programs.

Over the last five years, the conservation coordinator has developed conservation materials, organized public outreach events, and managed GWD-sponsored customer rebates. In addition, the conservation coordinator has been GWD's representative to the RWEF and has been involved in regional water conservation efforts. In 2015, the District hired a full-time water conservation Compliance Specialist to implement Water Shortage Restrictions and assist with other conservation activities, such as site visits and issuing rebates, during the drought emergency. Moving forward, GWD will continue its current conservation program by maintaining a full-time conservation coordinator on staff.

9.7 Other

In addition to the demand management measures listed above, GWD also offers several programmatic BMPs which include rebate programs and other assistance programs for the three major GWD customer types: residential; commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII); and large landscape. These are categorized and discussed in the following sections.

9.7.1 Residential Programs

Residential users in the GWD service area accounted for approximately 90 percent of customer accounts and 50 percent of total water use in 2025. GWD began re-implementing conservation programs for residential customers in 2000, at which time residential water use accounted for 59 percent of total water use. GWD anticipates continuing to offer these programs to its customers to continue reducing water use throughout its service area.

9.7.1.1 Residential Assistance Program

GWD staff offers free virtual and in-person water “check-ups” that address both indoor and landscape water uses, and include:

- Assessing the water usage history and potential causes of increased usage
- Checking for leaks in bathrooms, kitchen and the laundry area
- Checking showerhead flow rates
- Checking toilet flow rates
- Checking irrigation systems
- Providing suggestions on irrigation scheduling

The number of surveys and devices distributed to customers is summarized in **Table 9-4**.

Conservation staff will continue to implement GWD Code Section 6.20.070 and will continue to work with both Administration and Operations staff to ensure that customers are quickly notified when there is a possible leak.

TABLE 9-4: WATER SURVEYS AND DEVICE DISTRIBUTION

	2021 ⁽¹⁾	2022	2023	2024	2025 ⁽¹⁾
Single Family Residential Surveys	63	57	52	23	39
Multi-Family Residential Surveys	33	7	9	7	6
Commercial Surveys	20	7	6	14	4
Landscape Surveys	7	6	4	3	4
Low-Flow Showerheads	0	600	200	408	0
Shower Shut-Off Control Valves	0	0	300	300	0
Faucet Aerators	0	0	800	500	0
Toilet Flappers	0	200	200	0	0
Toilet Leak Tablets	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Garden Hose Nozzles	0	200	200	0	0

1. Surplus devices were available from previous years, and no new devices were purchased.

9.7.1.2 WaterSense and the California Green Building Code for New Residential Development

An EPA partnership program called WaterSense helps customers identify high-performing, water-efficient products and homes. WaterSense also provides professional certification programs that embrace and encourage the use of water-efficient design. EPA develops specifications that outline the requirements that products must meet to earn the WaterSense label. In Fiscal Year 2011-12, as part of an update to a Board committee on the 2010 Water Conservation Plan, GWD staff presented a proposal to implement a recognition program for residential construction that meets specifications of the WaterSense program for single-family and multi-family housing. In 2013 GWD became a WaterSense Partner and now has access to promotional outreach and educational materials that are used in social media posts.

GWD supported adoption of the 2010 California Green Building Standards Code, which went into effect January 2011. The Code sets mandatory green building measures, including a 20 percent reduction in indoor water use, as well as dedicated meter requirements and regulations addressing landscape irrigation and design. Local jurisdictions, at a minimum, must adopt the mandatory measures; the Code also identifies voluntary measures that set a higher standard of efficiency, which can also be adopted. In 2011 and 2012, GWD participated in the City of Goleta's Green Ribbon Committee, which established the City of Goleta's Green Building Program that took effect January 1, 2013. The program is voluntary for most types of projects. The goal of the program is to increase awareness of, and access to, green building resources and encourage the incorporation of green building measures into the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings.

9.7.1.3 Additional Residential Programs – Landscape

In 2011, GWD offered a Smart Landscape Rebate Program (SLRP) to residential, commercial, and landscape irrigation customers to replace water-thirsty landscapes and inefficient irrigation with water-wise plants and irrigation. Rebates granted through this program cover up to 50 percent of the cost of pre-authorized irrigation equipment, water-wise plants and mulch, and/or smart irrigation controllers up to \$750 for single-family residential customers and up to \$2,000 per meter serving irrigated areas (up to two meters) for multi-family residential and commercial customers. The program was funded by a grant from the USBR, in partnership with the SBCWA and RWEF partners. The program was reinstated in late 2014 with USBR funding through SBCWA and direct funding from GWD and has continued since that time. Since 2014, the District has issued 1,011 rebates to single-family, multi-family, commercial and landscape irrigation customers that have implemented water-wise landscape upgrades at a total cost of \$725,037. The SLRP program has produced a cumulative water savings of 2,509 AF, which with the cost of the program equates to \$288 per acre-foot of water saved. The District continues to process pre- and post-installation submissions via email for customers.

GWD also supports Green Gardener and Ocean-Friendly Gardens Workshops that provide education on water-efficient residential and commercial gardening.

9.7.2 Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII)

GWD offered a Water Saving Incentive Program (WSIP) until 2020 to assist CII customers in achieving water savings. The program provided rebates for installation of water saving materials specific to each customer site. The program enabled commercial customers to achieve water efficiency through individualized

projects. By conserving water, these projects encourage efficient use of water resources and improve water supply reliability. The program was previously open to all commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural and large landscape customers with qualifying projects within the GWD service area. GWD assisted large customers in their implementation of fixtures/equipment on the CII demonstrated savings list, including:

- High efficiency toilets
- High efficiency urinals
- Ultra-low volume urinals
- Zero consumption urinals
- Commercial high efficiency single load clothes washers
- Cooling tower conductivity controllers
- Cooling tower pH controllers
- Connectionless food steamers
- Medical equipment steam sterilizers
- Water efficient ice machines
- Pressurized water brooms
- Dry vacuum pumps

As of June 30, 2020, the cumulative water savings for the eleven full rebates completed under the WSIP is 110 AF, at a cost of \$260 per AF of water saved under the program. Due to lack of customer demand, the program was discontinued in 2020.

GWD sponsors and assists with the Santa Barbara Green Business Program, where GWD provides free water check-ups and services required as part of program certification. Through these efforts, GWD identifies best management practices for CII customers. GWD's commercial customers receive:

- Checks for leaks in indoor fixtures
- Checks for fixture flow rates
- Checks for toilet flow rates
- Checks of irrigations systems
- Suggestions on irrigation scheduling

9.7.3 Large Landscape

GWD offers water surveys for large landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters and has offered rebates to all customers for installation of efficient irrigation equipment and plantings. Since implementation of the programs began in 2014 through the end of calendar year 2025, the District has issued 24 large rebates under the SLRP.

9.8 Implementation to Achieve SBX7-7 Water-Use Targets

As noted in **Table 4-1**, GWD met their SBX7-7 target in 2020. Therefore, no additional demand management measures need to be implemented for SBX7-7 purposes.

10. WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly from events such as a drought that limits supplies, an earthquake that damages water delivery or storage facilities, a regional power outage, or a toxic spill that affects water quality. This section of the UWMP describes how GWD plans to respond to such emergencies so that customer needs are met promptly and equitably.

GWD completed a comprehensive update of its WSCP in 2014 and again in 2021 to align with updated statewide requirements. Because the state's requirements for WSCPs have not changed since the 2021 update, and because GWD's WSCP has been able to address GWD's needs during times of shortage, the 2025 WSCP reflects only minor changes rather than a comprehensive update (**Appendix D**). Included in the WSCP is a draft Water Shortage Ordinance that provides a framework and guides GWD actions in the event of a water shortage emergency. This template can be easily completed in the event of a shortage and presented to the Board for approval.

The WSCP lays out a variety of potential methods for mitigating the effects of water shortages of increasing intensity in five stages. Per the 2025 UWMP guidelines, suppliers are required to include six standard shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges in their WSCPs. However, suppliers may also continue using their own water shortage levels as long as a clear relationship to the six standard water shortage levels is included. GWD decided to retain the original five stage approach included in the 2014 WSCP which has proven effective in achieving necessary water use reductions.

The objectives of the WSCP are to describe, in a single resource, the conditions that constitute a water shortage emergency, to define and discuss the various stages of action, and to provide guidance and procedures to undertake during a declared water shortage. The WSCP includes a plan for action at each of the five stages of water shortages. Before the 2014 WSCP was finalized, on March 11, 2014, the GWD Board of Directors declared a Stage I Water Shortage consistent with the criteria in the 2010 UWMP due to the state-wide water shortage emergency. Following the adoption of the 2014 WSCP, the GWD Board declared a Stage II (September 2014) and Stage III (May 2015) Water Shortage Emergency, and adopted water use restrictions for each water shortage stage, which were incorporated into the District Code. In April 2019, the GWD Board ended the Stage II and III Water Shortages and declared a Stage I Water Shortage, which was terminated four months later in August 2019. In June 2022, the State enacted emergency regulations to address severe drought across California that required voluntary customer use reductions of 20%; however, GWD had sufficient supplies and its customers had low per capita water use, and no mandatory restrictions or shortage stages were enacted. GWD's recent water shortage-related resolutions and ordinances are listed in **Table 10-1**. Further details about GWD's historic drought activities are included in **Appendix D**.

TABLE 10-1: DROUGHT STAGE DECLARATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TIMELINE

Action	Date	Resolution /Ordinance
Stage I Water Shortage declared	March 11, 2014	Resolution No. 2014-08
Stage II Water Shortage declared	September 9, 2014	Resolution No. 2014-31
Stage II water use restrictions codified	September 9, 2014	Ordinance No. 2014-01
Stage III, IV, and V water use restrictions codified	January 13, 2015	Ordinance No. 2015-02
Stage III Water Shortage declared	May 12, 2015	Resolution No. 2015-20
Stage III, IV, and V water use restrictions modified	May 12, 2015	Ordinance No. 2015-03
Stage II and III Water Shortage terminated, and Stage I Water Shortage declared	April 9, 2019	Resolution No. 2019-07
Stage I Water Shortage terminated	August 13, 2019	Resolution No. 2019-16

10.1 Planning

To meet short-term water demand deficiencies, and short- or long-term droughts in the communities it serves, GWD has implemented several precautionary methods to maximize water supply reliability and ensure uninterrupted water service. GWD maintains several water reservoirs for daily operations, firefighting, and other emergencies. Much of the system has been designed to operate by gravity, minimizing the need for electricity. Water from Lake Cachuma, GWD's primary supply source, flows by gravity through the Santa Ynez Mountains via the Tecolote Tunnel to reach GWD's distribution system without the need for electrical power. GWD uses backup generators at its three main booster pump stations, the CDMWTP, and its headquarters to ensure continued service in the event of power blackouts or other emergencies. GWD has two mobile emergency generators that can be used to provide electrical power to groundwater wells. Fuel storage tanks allow GWD to operate its system for extended periods on emergency power.

As described in **Chapter 5**, GWD maintains a diverse water supply portfolio. If one source of supply is affected by an emergency, GWD can use one of its other sources to serve customers. GWD takes advantage of years with excess water to recharge the Goleta Groundwater Basin, which provides important supply reliability in dry years. Consistent with the SAFE Ordinance, GWD maintains a drought buffer in the Goleta Groundwater Basin for use during drought years. The drought buffer can only be used for delivery to existing customers when a drought on the South Coast causes a reduction in GWD's annual deliveries from Lake Cachuma and cannot be used as a supplemental supply for new or additional water demand. Further, when a new service is connected, the annual storage commitment for the drought buffer must permanently increase by two-thirds of the new demand, ensuring the drought buffer expands as demand increases. In times of drought, SAFE prohibits new potable water allocations, providing another measure to protect against water shortages.

In the event of an emergency, GWD will report continuously and, in certain situations, may collaborate with the City of Goleta and the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services. If local resources are overwhelmed by a disaster, regional protocol enables the County of Santa Barbara Office of Emergency Services to contact the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services for assistance.

10.1.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

GWD regularly assesses water supply reliability to identify key issues that may create a shortage condition. Cachuma and SWP supplies, for example, are vulnerable to droughts. During the last historic drought, DWR announced a zero allocation for all SWP contractors for the first time in history in 2014, and GWD received a zero allocation of Cachuma water for the 2015-2016 Water Year. In the more recent 2020-2022 drought, GWD again received reduced allocations from the SWP (5 percent) and Cachuma (70 percent). Catastrophic events and natural disasters like earthquakes, as well as subsidence, also pose a threat to the SWP conveyance system and the levee system that prevents seawater intrusion in the Delta, the source of SWP water supplies. The SWP is also vulnerable to environmental and regulatory issues in the Delta. In contrast, groundwater supplies from the Basin are generally reliable and resilient to drought conditions. The sudden presence of a contaminant in the Basin could lead to groundwater supply shortages in the service area; however, the probability of this event occurring is very low and the District does not anticipate significant or immediate changes in groundwater quality. Recycled water is also a reliable and climate-resilient supply and there are no significant issues that may create a shortage condition for this supply source. **Chapter 5** of this UWMP further details the potential threats to water supply that could lead to a shortage.

10.1.2 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

In 2023, GWD prepared an Amendment to the County of Santa Barbara's 2022 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (GWD, 2023). The Goleta Water District's Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Amendment documents potential hazards from natural disasters, including earthquakes, and specific projects that could mitigate future losses. According to the Amendment, GWD is located in a high seismic activity zone approximately 44 miles southwest of the San Andreas Fault. The Goleta Valley is also potentially susceptible to earthquakes from the offshore and onshore fault system. GWD's ability to serve water could be at risk if an earthquake were to collapse the Tecolote Tunnel that conveys water from Lake Cachuma and the State Water Project to the South Coast. GWD's transmission mains and facilities could potentially also be at risk for collapse and damage, which could lead to water quality problems. Furthermore, an earthquake could lead to power outages, which would impact GWD's ability to operate groundwater wells and pump stations that depend on electricity.

Although the timing of earthquakes cannot be predicted, GWD employs a number of proactive mitigation strategies. Examples of GWD's mitigation strategies include:

- Installing and maintaining isolation valves and interconnections with the neighboring water utility.
- Building in and designing "back up" and redundant infrastructure, such as back-up pumps and motors.
- Securing geotechnical analysis of soil stability and susceptibility to future landslides and failure.
- Performing visual inspections of critical main transmission lines and relocating lines as necessary.
- Surveying all pipeline creek crossings in GWD's service area.
- Purchasing and maintaining equipment and inventory needed for emergency replacements of infrastructure.
- Inspecting facilities after small earthquakes for noticeable damage.

Links to the Hazard Mitigation Plan and Amendment documenting seismic risk and mitigation strategies are included in **Appendix F**.

10.2 Stages of Action to Respond to Water Shortages

The WSCP lays out five stages to implement during a declared water shortage emergency. The WSCP includes voluntary and mandatory water use restrictions designed to reduce discretionary water use depending on the cause, severity, and anticipated duration of the supply shortage. **Table 10-2** presents the stages of GWD's WSCP.

Per the 2025 UWMP guidelines, suppliers are required to include six standard shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) in their WSCPs. However, suppliers are also authorized to continue using their own water shortage levels that were included in past WSCPs as long as a graphic showing the relationship to the six standard water shortage levels is included. The WSCP maintains the original five stage approach which has proven effective in achieving necessary demand reductions. **Figure 10-1** and

Table 10-3 provide a "crosswalk" that translates GWD's existing shortage levels to those mandated by statute.

Stage V of the WSCP indicates actions that may be taken in the event of a 50 percent or greater reduction in water supplies. A 50 percent or greater loss of supplies could be caused by a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster. Catastrophic supply interruptions occur suddenly and can immediately jeopardize the water supply. If such an interruption occurs, GWD could respond with immediate implementation of Stage V of the WSCP, and in accordance with the GWD Emergency Response Plan (ERP) (GWD, 2025b). The District's ERP underwent a comprehensive update in FY 2025 and is designed to work in conjunction with the ERPs of both Santa Barbara County and the State of California. The ERP outlines different triggers and response actions to all types of emergency incidents related to GWD and public emergencies, allowing for added proactive risk mitigation and enhanced emergency preparedness.

TABLE 10-2: STAGES OF WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Stage	Percent Shortage Range	GWD Water Shortage Condition
I	10-15%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 85 to 90% of normal (10-15% supply deficiency) for the next 12 months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 80% of normal deliveries for the next 24 months. • Contamination of 10% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).
II	16-25%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 75 to 85% of normal (16-25% supply deficiency) for the next 12 months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 75% of normal deliveries for the next 24 months. • Contamination of 20% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).
III	26-35%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 65 to 75% of normal (26-35% supply deficiency) for the next 12 months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 65% of normal deliveries for the next 24 months. • Contamination of 30% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).
IV	36-45%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 55 to 65% of normal (36-45% supply deficiency) for the next 12 months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 55% of normal deliveries for the next 24 months. • Contamination of 40 % of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).
V	46% and higher	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is less than 55 % of normal (46% or higher supply deficiency) for the next 12 months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 50 % of normal deliveries for the next 24 months. • Contamination of 50% or more of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards). • Unanticipated loss of water distribution or supply facilities due to disaster or man-made emergencies.

FIGURE 10-1: CROSSWALK OF GWD'S EXISTING SHORTAGE LEVELS AND WSCP MANDATED SHORTAGE LEVELS

Stage	Percent Shortage Range	Water Shortage Condition
I	10-15%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 85 to 90% of normal (10-15% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 80% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. • Contamination of 10% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)
II	16-25%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 75 to 85% of normal (16-25% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 75% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. • Contamination of 20% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)
III	26-35%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 65 to 75% of normal (26-35% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 65% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. • Contamination of 30% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)
IV	36-45%	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is 55 to 65% of normal (36-45% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 55% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. • Contamination of 40% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)
V	46% and higher	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is less than 55% of normal (46% or higher supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 50% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. • Contamination of 50% or more of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards) • Unanticipated loss of water distribution or supply facilities due to disaster or man-made emergencies

2025 WSCP Level	Shortage Level
I	<10%
II	10 – 20 %
III	20 – 30%
IV	30 – 40%
V	40 – 50%
VI	> 50%

TABLE 10-3: CROSS-REFERENCE FOR STANDARD VS SUPPLIER SHORTAGE LEVELS (DWR TABLE 8-1)

Standard Shortage Levels	Percentage Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%	1	10 – 15%
2	Up to 20%	1, 2	10 - 15%, 16 – 25%
3	Up to 30%	2, 3	16 – 25%, 26 – 35%
4	Up to 40%	3, 4	26 – 35%, 36 - 45%
5	Up to 50%	4, 5	36 – 45%, > 45%
6	> 50%	5	> 45%

10.2.1 Shortage Response Actions and Demand Reduction Program

GWD demand reduction programs are described in **Chapter 9** of this UWMP. GWD maintains an active conservation program and is an ongoing partner in Santa Barbara County's Regional Water Efficiency Program. A strong focus on customer incentives, such as waterwise landscape rebates, courtesy customer water surveys, and a focus on public outreach activities, helps to achieve water conservation goals during periods of normal supply, and provides a foundation for reducing customer demand during water shortages.

As previously stated, DWR has prescribed standard six water shortage levels. Though GWD maintained the existing five stage approach in its WSCP, **Table 10-4** presents a crosswalk that aligns GWD's five stage shortage response actions to DWR's six standard water shortage levels. **Table 10-5** summarizes WSCP stages and examples of potential consumption reduction methods, the expected decreases in supply and demand gaps, and whether water use restrictions are enforced.

TABLE 10-4: WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN LEVELS

DWR Shortage	Percent Shortage	GWD Shortage	Example Shortage Response Actions ⁽¹⁾
1	5%	N/A	None
	10%	1	Goleta WSCP Stage 1 ($\leq 15\%$) . Public information campaign, accelerated audit and incentive programs for agriculture, large customers, and irrigation accounts, complementary water audits, customer leak notifications, reduced flushing, and shutting off District fountains.
2	15%		
	20%	2	Goleta WSCP Stage 2 ($\leq 25\%$) . Expand public information campaign, restrict irrigation days/times, no potable water for decorative fountains, large landscape water budgets, promote leak detection, prohibit refilling pools, conservation signage.
3	25%		
	30%	3	Goleta WSCP Stage 3 ($\leq 35\%$) . Expand public information, further restrict irrigation times, reduce landscape water budgets, intensify leak detection and repair, increase water waste enforcement.
4	35%		
	40%	4	Goleta WSCP Stage 4 ($\leq 45\%$) . Prohibit median strip irrigation with potable water, limit potable water use on golf courses, prohibit filling new pools/spas, limit landscape watering to 1 day/week hand watering, prohibit turf irrigation with potable water, increase staff, increase of penalty fees if needed.
5	45%		
	50%	5	Goleta WSCP Stage 5 ($> 50\%$) . No water for irrigation or recreational purposes. Close public pools. Increase of penalties and enforcement if needed. Implement emergency response plan as needed.
6	>50%		

1. The shortage response actions listed here are not comprehensive. See **Table 10-5** and **Table 10-6** for more information.

TABLE 10-5: DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS (DWR TABLE 8-3)

Stage ⁽¹⁾	Demand Reduction Actions ⁽²⁾	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty or Charge?
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	5%	Includes development of a Water Shortage Declaration media kit and conservation related billing statement messages. Provide customer service staff with additional resources to address customer inquiries regarding the water shortage.	No
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt-out of linen service	0%	Outreach to hotels to establish opportunities to request daily washing of linens	No
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0%	Outreach to hotels to establish opportunities to request water for the table	No
1	Offer Water Use Surveys	4%	Identifies largest water users in each sector and contacts for complementary water audits	Yes
1	Other	1%	Provides water conservation hotline to allow reporting of water waste	Yes
1	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	2%	Accelerates audit and incentive programs for irrigation	No
1	Other	1%	Accelerates audit and incentive programs for agriculture and large customers	No
1	Other	2%	Identifies and notifies customers of possible leaks	No
1	Other	1%	Encourages use of drip irrigation and drought tolerant plants	No
1	Decrease Line Flushing	0.3%	Reduces water usage for main flushing, street flushing, and hydrant flushing	No
1	Other	1%	Enforce prohibition of water theft	Yes
1	Other	1%	Implement supplier efficiency actions	No
1	Other	0%	Review district facilities, water fixtures, and landscaping for efficiency and identify any areas for improvement. Shut off decorative fountains at District facilities	No
1	Reduce System Water Loss	0.3%	Intensifies maintenance efforts to identify and correct water leaks in the distribution system	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	0%	Includes targeted outreach to customers with large landscapes and customer education on how to perform regular household meter reading and leak detection	No

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Stage ⁽¹⁾	Demand Reduction Actions ⁽²⁾	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty or Charge?
2	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	1%	Encourages the use of pool covers when not in active use	No
2	Other	2%	Promotes meter reading and leak detection by all customers	No
2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt-out of linen service	1%	Encourages posting of notice of shortage conditions and daily linen washing only if requested at hotels, motels, and other lodgings	No
2	Other	1%	Encourages shorter showers in gyms, athletic clubs, and public pools	No
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	1%	No washing down of sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, or other hardscapes except to protect public health and safety	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	1%	Require restaurants to only serve water upon request and to maintain table signage indicating water will only be served upon request	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	1%	Potable water not to be used to clean, fill, or maintain levels in decorative fountains, with certain exceptions	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	1%	Manual irrigation of outdoor landscape may only take place before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. no more than two days a week. Outdoor landscape irrigation through the use of a fixed irrigation system at residential properties may only take place on Wednesdays and Saturdays before 7:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m. Outdoor landscape irrigation through the use of a fixed irrigation system at commercial and institutional properties may only take place on Tuesdays and Fridays before 7:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m. Necessary irrigation of public recreation and athletic fields may occur on no more than 4 days a week between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. 5. Irrigation of golf courses may occur between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.	Yes

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Stage ⁽¹⁾	Demand Reduction Actions ⁽²⁾	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty or Charge?
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	2.0%	Restrict landscape watering to no more than two days per week (as noted in the row above)	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1.3%	Encourage large landscapes to adhere to water budgets	No
2	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	1%	Prohibit manual irrigation except with a hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle or similar attachment. Prohibit washing of vehicles and boats except with a shutoff nozzle or at commercial car washing facilities	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0.3%	Prohibit potable water to escape from breaks within the customer's plumbing system for more than 48 hours after the customer is notified or discovers the break (or provide proof of scheduling repair).	Yes
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	0.3%	Prohibit runoff into streets, gutters, adjacent property and similar non-irrigated areas	Yes
2	Other	0.3%	Prohibit use of District water to wash down buildings, dwellings, and other structures, with exceptions	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.3%	Prohibit draining and refilling of swimming pools	Yes
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	0%	Includes publishing monthly demand charts in local newspaper or on the District website, and considering hiring a third party to assist with the launch of a major publicity campaign	No
3	Other	0.7%	Encourages all commercial customers to prominently post water shortage signage with specified language at specified locations	No
3	Increase Water Waste Patrols	1.6%	Increased field staff	No
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	1.7%	Further restrict designated times for irrigation.	Yes

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Stage ⁽¹⁾	Demand Reduction Actions ⁽²⁾	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty or Charge?
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1%	Restrict landscape watering to two days per week. Prohibit irrigation within 48 hours of a measurable precipitation event	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0%	Irrigation of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings must be consistent with regulations and other requirements	Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt-out of linen service	1%	Require posting of notice of shortage conditions and daily linen washing only if requested at hotels, motels, and other lodgings	Yes
3	Other	1%	Reduce water budgets for large-landscape customers	Yes
3	Implement or Modify Penalty Fees	2%	Implement penalty fees, if needed	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	1.2%	Prohibit irrigation of roadway median strips with potable water except where necessary to preserve trees. Limit use of potable water on golf courses.	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1.7%	Restrict landscape watering to no more than one day per week	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	3.0%	Prohibit irrigation of turf/lawn with potable water. Prohibit use of sprinklers (hand watering only).	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.2%	Prohibit filling of new swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs.	Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.1%	Prohibit on-site vehicle washing such as company fleets, dealer lots, etc.	Yes

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Stage ⁽¹⁾	Demand Reduction Actions ⁽²⁾	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty or Charge?
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	0.0%	Includes implementing major publicity campaign initiated during Stage III and provides regular media briefings and updates on supply situation	No
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0.1%	Prohibit irrigation of commercial agricultural crops with potable water except when delivered by drip, microspray, or low precipitation rate irrigation systems	Yes
4	Other	0%	Prohibit any outdoor washing except where necessary to alleviate immediate safety or sanitary hazards	Yes
4	Increase Water Waste Patrols	1.4%	Implements 24/7 enforcement of demand reduction programs, install flow restrictor, and/or facilitate shut offs	Yes
4	Other	1%	Further reduce water budgets for large landscape customers	Yes
4	Implement or Modify Penalty Fees	0.5%	Increase penalty fees, if needed	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	1.0%	Prohibit establishment of new landscaping, except when approved in advance in writing by the District	Yes
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	0.0%	Includes press release, press events, and outreach to critical customers notifying them of the water supply situation (hospital, medical clinics, County jail, UCSB, and other large and critical users).	No
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	8.6%	Prohibit all outdoor irrigation except recycled water or gray water	Yes
5	Other	0.4%	No water for recreational purposes. Examples include camping, water parks, and other water used for recreation	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.1%	Public pools must be closed	Yes
5	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0.9%	Coordinate with law enforcement for demand reduction enforcement challenges.	Yes
5	Implement or Modify Penalty Fees	0.5%	Increase penalty fees, if needed	Yes

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Stage ⁽¹⁾	Demand Reduction Actions ⁽²⁾	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty or Charge?
5	Other	0%	Coordinate with the California Department of Public Health, local governments, and emergency response agencies regarding water quality and public health issues. Enact the District Emergency Response Plan as appropriate	Yes

1. This table does not use DWR's six standard shortage levels.
2. Shortage stage response actions include the actions and measures of the previous (or lower) water shortage stages.

Drought years may also trigger additional supply augmentation methods to decrease any gap between supply and customer water use. These water supply augmentation methods are generally short-term management objectives that differ from the long-term new water supply development or supply reliability enhancement projects identified in **Chapter 5. Table 10-6** summarizes WSCP stages, associated supply augmentation methods, and expected reductions in supply and demand gaps.

TABLE 10-6: SUPPLY AUGMENTATION AND OTHER ACTIONS (DWR TABLE 8-2)

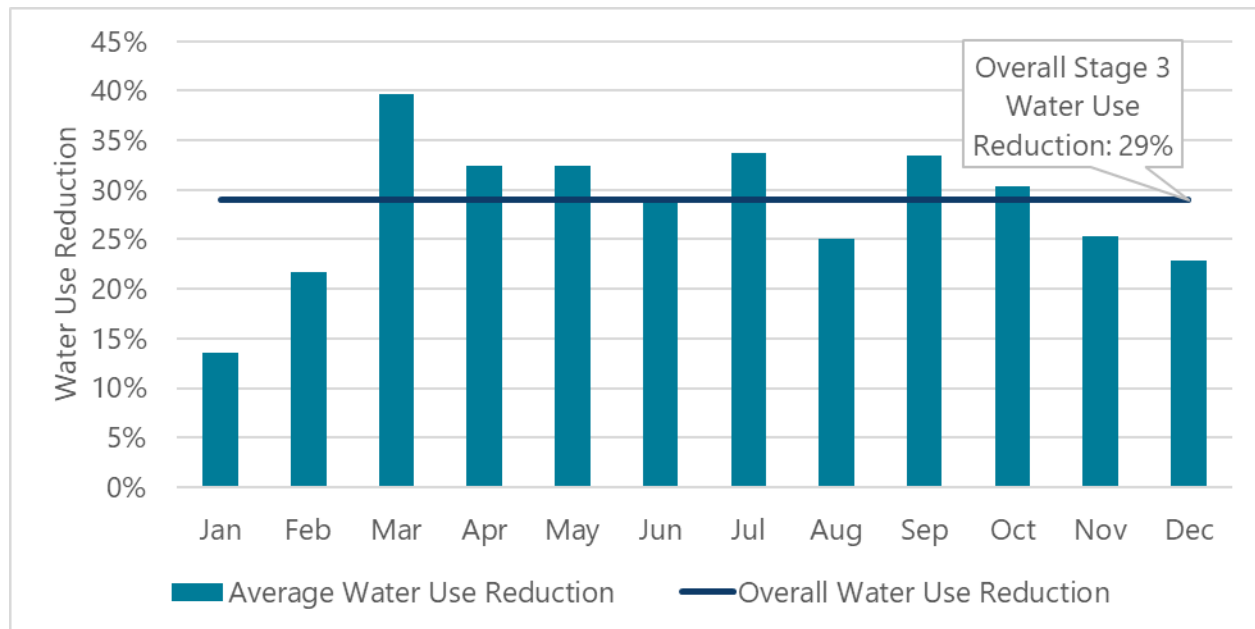
Stage ⁽¹⁾	Supply Augmentation Methods	Shortage Gap Reduction	Additional Explanation or Reference
3	Other	2%	Implement increase to penalty fees, if needed. ⁽²⁾
4	Other	0.5%	Increase penalty fees, if needed. ⁽²⁾
5	Other	0.5%	Increase penalty fees, if needed. ⁽²⁾
5	Other	0%	Work with other local agencies to explore the feasibility of additional supply augmentation options, including potential potable reuse project(s).

1. This table does not use DWR's six standard shortage levels.
2. Implementation of increases to penalty fees are also included in **Table 10-5** as a potential demand reduction action.

10.2.2 Estimated Supply and Demand Gap Reduction

During the major drought of the mid-2010s, GWD declared a Stage III water shortage from May 2015 through March 2019 and implemented the associated public outreach, demand reduction, and operational actions. Average savings achieved in each month during the timeframe for which the Stage III shortage declaration was in effect are shown in **Figure 10-2**. Overall, during the nearly 4-year period for which the shortage declaration was in effect (the most recent instance of a Stage III declaration), GWD achieved a savings of 29% as compared to the 2013 base period, well within the range of 26% to 35% savings needed during a Stage III shortage. On a monthly basis, water use reductions were greatest during the spring and summer months as compared to the same months in the base period, which was anticipated due to the effect of outdoor water use restrictions on demand during these months. The effectiveness of water use restrictions in achieving demand reductions may change over time as a result of factors such as demand hardening from ongoing water conservation activities and changes in water use among customer categories.

**FIGURE 10-2: MONTHLY USE REDUCTIONS ACHIEVED DURING STAGE III WATER SHORTAGE
(5/2015 – 3/2019)**



10.2.3 Priority by Use

Priority for use of available potable water during shortages is based on the legal requirements set forth in the California Water Code, Sections 350-358. Accordingly, water use reduction targets and allocations discussed below have been established according to the following ranking system in this Plan (listed from highest to lowest priority):

1. **Health and Safety.** Minimum health and safety allocations for interior residential needs (including single-family residential, multi-family residential, hospitals and convalescent facilities, retirement and mobile home communities, students housing, firefighting, and public safety). Based on DWR guidance, GWD assumes an allocation of 37.5 up to 68 gallons per person per day for health and safety.
2. **Business.** Commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental operations (where water is used for manufacturing and for minimum health and safety allocations for employees and visitors), to maintain jobs and economic base of the community (not for landscape use).
3. **Irrigation – Permanent.** Permanent agriculture (orchards, vineyards, and other commercial agriculture which would require at least five years to return to production).
4. **Irrigation – Annual.** Annual agriculture (floriculture, strawberries, other truck crops).
5. **New connections.** The SAFE Ordinance prohibits the District from making new potable water allocations during times of drought.

10.3 Penalties for Excessive Use

GWD enforcement always begins with education regarding the restrictions and information about tools and resources available to assist customers in conserving water and complying with rules; however, GWD may use penalty fees as an additional enforcement tool. GWD Code Chapter 6.21.050 describes the enforcement process for the WSCP and authorizes the fines and penalties described therein for violations of the WSCP during a declared water shortage emergency. Administrative penalties (fees) may apply in situations involving a violation of water use restrictions and increase in severity based on the number of previous warnings and/or violations. In addition to fees, GWD may install flow restrictors that will provide the minimum water flow needed for health and safety purposes. In these extreme cases of repeated violations, the customer will be charged a fee to cover the cost of installation of the flow restrictor. The flow restrictor will remain in place for a period of time to be determined by the general manager, and the customer is responsible for paying the cost of removal of the device. GWD will not use flow restrictors where fire suppression sprinklers are on the same line as the water provided for domestic purposes. Penalties for excessive water use are summarized in **Table 10-7**.

TABLE 10-7: PENALTIES FOR EXCESSIVE USE

Stage	First Violation	Second Violation	Third Violation	Fourth Violation	Subsequent Violations
I	Written warning	Written warning	Written warning	Written warning	Written warning
II	Written warning	Notice of Violation	Fine of \$100	Fine of \$250	Fine of \$500, potential flow restrictor installation
III	Written warning	Notice of Violation	Fine of \$100	Fine of \$250	Fine of \$500, potential flow restrictor installation
IV	Written warning	Notice of Violation	Fine of \$100	Fine of \$300	Fine of \$500, potential flow restrictor installation
V	Written warning	Notice of Violation	Fine of \$500	Fine of \$750	Fine of \$1,000, potential flow restrictor installation

10.4 Financial Impacts of Actions During Shortages

Prior to July 1, 2015, GWD's rate structure did not provide for surcharges or other mechanisms to address drought-related costs and lower water commodity sales during a drought. To mitigate the financial effects of drought, GWD prepared a Cost of Service Study and implemented a new rate structure that went into effect July 1, 2015. The new rate structure included a drought surcharge that was billed on an HCF basis to provide adequate revenue at various drought stages and meet standard operating costs plus additional drought-related expenses.

In 2020, GWD prepared another Cost of Service Study which resulted in the discontinued use of Drought Surcharges during periods of declared drought because forecasted customer demand for the following five years was not expected to be significantly different than the demand levels experienced during the height of the recent historic drought. GWD's most recent Cost of Service Study, prepared in 2025, maintained this approach (GWD, 2025a).

A standard methodology was used to develop GWD's rates:

- Developed a financial plan to determine GWD revenue requirements for the next five years.
- Performed a cost of service analysis utilizing the Base-Extra Capacity methodology.
- Developed commodity rates and fixed monthly service charges (known as meter charges) based on normal customer water use demand.

GWD's current rate structure provides for financial stability in normal conditions and at each stage of water shortage emergency. The lead-time required to implement new rates is typically about one year to ensure compliance with state legal requirements regarding public water utility rates. Should any unusual circumstances negatively affect GWD finances, GWD will rely on reserves until updated rates can be implemented.

The Cost of Service Study estimates that in a normal year, 67 percent of revenue will come from commodity rates. This source of revenue is subject to fluctuation based on actual customer water use. The monthly service fee, known as the meter charge, provides the remaining 30 percent of GWD revenues. This is within the industry best practice recommendation that no more than 30 percent of costs be recovered through a fixed charge to ensure pricing structures provide a conservation incentive. The meter charge recovers a portion of the fixed costs of the water system such as customer service, meter maintenance, and peaking (or capacity) costs.

10.5 Implementation

This Section provides methods for implementing the WSCP, including compliance with annual water supply and demand assessments, communication protocols, monitoring and reporting procedures, and future WSCP updates.

10.5.1 Annual Supply and Demand Assessment

Since 2022, GWD has been required to prepare and submit an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) to DWR by July 1 of every year. The focus of the Annual Assessment is to evaluate actual forecasted near-term water supply conditions (for the next 12 months), followed by a dry year, and determine if a water shortage is imminent. This evaluation helps ensure appropriate shortage response actions are implemented in a timely manner as needed to produce expected demand response or supply enhancement outcomes. The Annual Assessment is developed consistent with DWR's Annual Assessment guidance document that is reviewed and released annually by DWR.

For the purposes of the Annual Assessment analysis, a dry year is considered an annual period of low rainfall either locally or statewide, which may result in reduced water supplies. Notably, in addition to precipitation, streamflow, groundwater levels, and reservoir levels are used to project potential water shortages and are therefore used to define the characteristics of a dry year. Particularly if a year is preceded by dry year(s) or drought recovery is underway following a recent drought, a water shortage corresponding to the water shortage levels described in **Section 10.2** is more likely to be triggered.

The Annual Assessment relies on GWD's water supply and demand model, described in the WSCP, to determine the potential for a supply shortage assuming the following fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) is dry, along with the severity of the water supply shortage based on current trends in demand and supply

availability. To assess reliability, the Annual Assessment evaluates water supply, any relevant infrastructure capabilities and constraints, unconstrained customer demand, and planned water use for the current year considering a dry subsequent year. Specific procedures for the development of the Annual Assessment are outlined in the WSCP.

10.5.2 Communication Protocols

A well-informed public is generally more willing to respond to requests to voluntarily conserve or alter water use patterns and will be more likely to comply if mandatory water use restrictions become necessary. Public information campaigns support voluntary and mandatory reduction measures by educating the public on any current or anticipated shortages and providing guidance on water conservation. The WSCP details the protocols and procedures that GWD will implement at each stage of a declared water shortage to help water users comply with the shortage response actions. Public outreach efforts are expanded for each level of water shortage to achieve greater water demand reductions. Proposed outreach includes, but is not limited to, social media posts, bill inserts or newsletters, flyers and postcards, presentations at community events, targeted outreach via mail and phone, and press releases.

10.5.3 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Actively monitoring the effectiveness of the WSCP is also essential to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes, or whether improvements or new actions need to be considered. Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions. This section describes metrics currently monitored by GWD, as well as procedures for reporting the metrics to the State.

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. GWD provides monthly water production totals in the monthly report submitted to the State Department of Health Services. A monthly water production report is also provided to the GWD Water Management and Long-Range Planning (WMLRP) Committee, which is composed of two GWD Board members, and a comprehensive water supply and demand update is provided quarterly. During a drought or water shortage emergency, the following additional measures are taken to monitor WSCP effectiveness:

- Production figures are more closely monitored to ensure that reduction targets are being met and potential leaks are addressed in a timely manner.
- Internal weekly meetings with the drought task force (a subset of the water shortage response team) allow staff and management to monitor water supply availability, systemwide production, and customer class demand during declared water shortages, and determine whether additional actions are necessary or more severe stages are anticipated.
- A detailed drought update report (in addition to the water production report) is presented to the WMLRP Committee monthly, and the full Board of Directors quarterly, to ensure GWD decision-makers remain informed and prepared to take appropriate actions where necessary.
- A detailed log of approved customer exceptions to restrictions, water use observations, customer conservation hotline reports, and violations is maintained and reported to the Water Supply and

Conservation Manager and drought task force weekly. A map tracking the exceptions and violations is updated regularly.

GWD uses total production (excluding recycled water) to determine system-wide reductions in water use and whether conservation targets associated with the relevant water shortage stage are achieved. Customer consumption data recorded by water meters is compiled and analyzed on a monthly basis to track the change in use among various customer classes. This level of analysis allows GWD to identify where additional savings can be achieved and develop targeted programs and outreach strategies to further reduce demand. If demand reductions consistently fall short of the target and water shortage thresholds are triggered, the GWD Board of Directors may declare increasingly severe water shortage stages and associated demand management programs to accomplish the necessary reductions.

DWR maintains guidelines for monthly reporting of water production and other water uses to the State via an online portal, along with associated enforcement metrics. Reporting to DWR will continue to be consistent with existing and future regulations for monthly reporting.

10.5.4 Plan Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is an adaptive management plan that is designed to be responsive to the effectiveness of water shortage actions during a declared water shortage. As such, the WSCP is subject to adjustments and refinements as needed to ensure that actions are appropriate and effective. WSCP updates are generally presented in reports to the WMLRP Committee on a monthly basis, and to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, to ensure GWD decision-makers remain informed and prepared to take appropriate actions where necessary. Additionally, under a declared or anticipated water shortage, GWD will convene its regular drought task force meetings to monitor water supplies, demand, and the effectiveness of any actions being implemented. When updates are needed, GWD will refine the WSCP and provide updated information to the Board of Directors for approval.

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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	Chapters 2, 3, 5, and 9
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	Chapter 1
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	n/a
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	Chapter 1, Table 1-1
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	Chapter 1, Table 1-2
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	Chapter 1, Table 1-3
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2, Table 1-4
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	Chapter 2
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Chapter 2, Section 2.2
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	Chapter 3, Section 3.1, Table 3-1
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	Chapter 2, Section 2.4
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	Chapter 2, Section 2.3
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	Chapter 3, Section 2; Tables 3-2, 3-7, and 3-9
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	Chapter 3, Tables 3-4 and 3-5
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	Chapter 3, Table 3-6
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	Chapter 3, Section 3.3.6 and Table 3-10
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	Chapter 3, Section Section 3.3 and Table 3-10
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	Chapter 3, Section 3.3; Tables 3-8 and 3-10
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	Chapter 3, Table 3-10
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	Chapter 8, Sections 8.3-8.4
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 4, Section 4.2, Table 4-1

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	6.1	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	Chapter 5; Chapter 8, Section 8.1
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	Chapter 8
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.3 and Table 5-1
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	Chapter 5, Sections 5.3-5.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Chapter 5, Sections 5.3-5.4
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	Chapter 5, Sections 5.3-5.4
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.4.4
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	Chapter 5, Sections 5.3-5.4
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.3 and Table 5-1
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.8 and Table 5-3
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.8, Tables 5-2 and 5-3
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.7
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	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 and Table 6-1
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	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 and Table 6-2
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	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 and Table 6-3
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	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 and Table 6-3
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	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 and Tables 6-3 and 6-4
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	Chapter 6, Table 6-5
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	Chapter 6, Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Chapter 5, Section 5.10
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.9 and Table 5-4
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	Chapter 5, Section 5.11 and Table 5-5
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	Chapter 7
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	Chapter 8, Section 8.2
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	Chapter 9

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	7.3	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	Chapter 8, Section 8.3
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	Chapter 8, Section 8.3
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	Chapter 8, Section 8.1
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	Chapter 8, Table 8-6
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	Chapter 8, Sections 8.1, 8.4 and Table 8-1
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 2.3
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 2.6
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 2.6
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	Chapter 10, Section 10.2; Appendix F, Section 3
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	Chapter 10, Table 10-2; Appendix F, Figure 3-1
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Chapter 10, Table 10-6; Appendix F, Section 5
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	Chapter 10, Table 10-5; Appendix F, Section 5
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Chapter 10, Section 10.2.1; Appendix F, Section 5
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	Chapter 10, Table 10-5; Appendix F, Section 5
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	Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2 and Tables 10-5 and 10-6; Appendix F, Section 5
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	Chapter 10, Section 10.1.2; Appendix F, Section 2.5.3; Appendix I
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 3.3 and Section 5
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 5
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	Appendix F, Section 5
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 3.3
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, <i>Water Shortage Emergencies</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 3.3
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 3.3 and Section 4.3
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 6; Chapter 10, Section 10.4
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Sections 4 and 6

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	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, <i>Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 10, Section 10.3; Appendix F, Section 6.1.4
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	Appendix F, Section 7.1; Chapter 10, Section 10.5.4
x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix F, Section 7.2; Chapter 10, Section 10.5.3
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	Chapter 10, Table 10-5; Appendix F, Section 4.2.4
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Chapter 9
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2; Appendix C
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2, Table 1-5; Appendix C
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
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 C
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 C
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
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	Appendix C
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	Appendix C
x	x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	n/a

APPENDIX B. DWR SUBMITTAL TABLES

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems

Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025
			(AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
4210004	Goleta Water District	17,109	8,976
Total		17,109	8,976
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Table 2-3.			
NOTES: The table, per State guidelines, provides information on municipal connections only (i.e., residential, commercial, institutional) and excludes agricultural customers and usage. Connections and volume include recycled and potable water.			

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification

Select One or Both	Type of Plan		Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP (Drop Down List)
☒	Individual UWMP		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	
☐	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)		

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	AF
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	85,535	87,587	89,675	89,995	90,314	90,634

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water
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		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume
			(AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	3,062
Multi-Family		Potable	1,836
Commercial		Potable	1,327
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	535
Landscape		Potable	404
Agricultural		Potable	1,337
Groundwater recharge		Potable	601
Agricultural	Raw, chlorinated water for agricultural irrigation	Non-Potable	793
Landscape	Landscape Irrigation (golf courses excluded)	Non-Potable	333
Landscape	Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable	518
Commercial		Non-Potable	15
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	433
Subtotal Potable			9,535
Subtotal Non-Potable			1,659
Total			11,194

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

1. Non-potable agricultural represents deliveries of raw, chlorinated water to agriculture customers via the Goleta West Conduit.
2. Recycled water irrigation demands (golf courses and landscaping) account for water losses within the recycled water distribution system.
3. Estimated water loss from potable and raw, chlorinated distribution systems for CY 2025. AWWA Water Audit for 2025 has

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water - Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	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		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	3,065	3,014	2,981	2,958	2,942
Multi-Family		Potable	1,982	2,092	2,103	2,117	2,132
Commercial		Potable	1,427	1,423	1,419	1,416	1,413
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	800	800	800	800	800
Landscape		Potable	398	398	398	398	398
Agricultural		Potable	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263
Groundwater recharge		Potable	702	702	702	702	702
Agricultural	Raw, chlorinated water for agricultural irrigation	Non-Potable	964	964	964	964	964
Landscape	Landscape Irrigation (golf courses excluded)	Non-Potable	344	344	344	344	344
Landscape	Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable	435	194	194	194	194
Commercial		Non-Potable	17	17	17	17	17
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	690	694	692	692	691
Subtotal Potable			10,327	10,386	10,358	10,346	10,341
Subtotal Non-Potable			1,760	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519
Total			12,087	11,905	11,877	11,865	11,860

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

1. Volume of groundwater recharge is the average of annual injection volumes from 2023-2025, used as a conservative planning-level assumption.
2. Non-potable agricultural represents deliveries of raw, chlorinated water to agriculture customers via the Goleta West Conduit (GWC).
3. Projected recycled water irrigation demands (golf courses and landscaping) account for water losses within the recycled water distribution system.
4. Golf course irrigation is anticipated to be reduced by 250 AFY by 2035 (-50 AF in 2030, -200 AF in 2035), relative to baseline use. Demand reductions were applied prior to accounting for recycled water system losses.
5. Potable losses are based on average of system losses from 2019-2025, equivalent to 6.1% of potable and GWC water use. GWD's 2025 Water Loss Audit has not yet been validated. Losses are comprised of potable water loss in GWD's main distribution system and raw, chlorinated water loss from GWC.
6. Non-potable includes volumes of water delivered via GWC and the recycled water distribution system.

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?

(Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook)

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.

Table 3-8;
page 3-8

Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?

(Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook)

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. (An example is included in Appendix K.)

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: Passive Water Savings Projections
Water Code Section 10631(d)(4)(A)

Description (Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Plans)	Passive savings				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed					
Single Family	81	132	165	188	204
Multiple Family	28	41	49	54	58
Commercial	7	11	15	18	21
TOTAL	116	184	229	260	283

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

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)
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**Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available.
Add rows as needed**

CA4210004	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.

NOTES: Links to GWD water audits can be found below:

2020:

https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/5419217765/AWWA%2DWas%2Dv5%2DGoletaWaterDistrict%5FCY2020%5FFINAL%2Exls

2021:

https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/6652805924/Goleta%20Water%20District%20%2D%20Validated%20Audit%20%2D%20CY21%2Exls

2022:

https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/1955503165/FWAS%20v6%2E0%5FRelease%20version%2020210211%20%2D%20Validator%20to%20GWD%20CY2022%20%2D%20Validated%20WA%20v2%20%2D%20Submission%2Exlsx

2023:

https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/7739392936/Goleta%20Water%20District%20CY2023%20%2D%20Validated%20Water%20Audit%2Exlsx

2024:

https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/4812497794/Goleta%20Water%20District%20CY2024%20%2D%20Validated%20Water%20Audit%2Exlsx

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					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
		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) (AF)		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) (AF)	

Add additional rows as needed.

CA4210004	Yes	27.9	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	17,221	443	23.0	6.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	17221	418	21.7
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Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss **MUST** remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES:

1. The State Water Board Standard for real water loss in the District is specified as "No Reduction/Maintain Baseline"
2. Volumes and connections are based on the District's 2024 validated AWWA Water Loss Audit.

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	111	100	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.
 NA=Not Applicable

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.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type Drop Down List May use each category multiple times	Water Type (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Goleta Groundwater Basin	456	1,632	109	58	59
Total			456	1,632	109	58	59
DWR NOTES:							
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025
Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
	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	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number Drop down list	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? Drop Down List
		(AF)		
Add additional rows as needed				
Goleta Sanitary District	Metered	5,510	Goleta SD WWTP, Place ID 227568	Yes
Goleta West Sanitary District	Metered	0	Goleta SD WWTP, Place ID 227568	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		5,510		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.				
NOTES: 				
1. The Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) WWTP is also known as the GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility. 2. While Goleta West Sanitary District's collection volume is not zero, as shown in Table 6-2, the wastewater inflow from the two sanitary districts is not metered separately at the GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility. As a result, the table assigns the total wastewater collected by both entities entirely to GSD.				

Water Code Section 10633(a)

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

1. The following wastewater outcomes do not occur: water recycling outside of service area, required discharges for instream flow, or delivery to another entity for additional treatment.
2. When recycled water storage is full but additional demand is expected, excess recycled water may be recirculated through the facility and retreated. Since the excess volume re-enters the treatment system, it may result in a higher discharge volume but not as additional (wastewater) influent. Another contributing factor is rainfall which is an additional volume of water that is added to the system and enters the treatment process but is not included in the (wastewater) influent volume. As a result, the total volume of discharged effluent and recycled water may exceed the metered (wastewater) influent volume shown in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3.
3. Treated effluent is discharged via an ocean outfall located 5,800 feet offshore and 92 feet below Mean Lower Low Water Level.
4. While GWSD's collection volume is not zero, as shown in Table 6-2, the wastewater inflow from the two sanitary entities is not metered separately at the GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility. As a result, Table 6-3 assigns the total wastewater collected by both entities entirely to GSD.

Water Code Section 10633 (c)(e)

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

Potential recycled water use - a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.

Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES: The GSD Water Resource and Recovery Facility has a production capacity of 3,700 AFY, which far exceeds current customer demands.

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.

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	277	333
Golf course irrigation	437	518
Commercial use	15	15
Total	729	866

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3

Additional Guidance. See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this 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.
Page 6-5; Table 6-5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

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.
 Proceeds to the next table.

☐ Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.

Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type Drop Down List	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					(AF)

Add additional rows as needed

University Well Rehabilitation	No		Rehabilitation of existing well; maximum capacity of 550 gpm or 2.43 AF/day	Potable	2027	All Year Types	0
Hope Well	No		New well with a maximum capacity of 1,000 gpm or 4.42 AF/day.	Potable	2027	All Year Types	0
Mariposa Well	No		New well with a maximum capacity of 800 gpm or 3.53 AF/day.	Potable	2029	All Year Types	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: These projects will not increase the volume of water supplies as GWD has finite groundwater production and storage capacities defined by the Wright Judgment.

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below
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			(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rules as needed				
Groundwater	Goleta Groundwater Basin	Potable	59	2,350
Recycled Water	Goleta Sanitary District Water Resource and Recovery Facility	Non-Potable	825	3,700
Surface Water	Cachuma Project Water	Potable	10,726	9,322
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project	Potable	799	7,450
Subtotal Potable			11,584	19,122
Subtotal Non-Potable			825	3,700
Total			12,409	22,822

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

1. GWD's annual entitlement to water from the Cachuma Project is 9,322 AFY. In a given year, GWD's total Cachuma supplies may exceed 9,322 AFY, as unused entitlement is carried over. Additionally, when the reservoir spills, GWD is authorized to take as much spill water as it can without debiting its total entitlement.
2. As described in Section 5.1, the majority of supplies conveyed from the Cachuma Project are treated at the CDMWTP to drinking water standards; some is diverted to agricultural users prior to treatment via GWC, but is reported here as part of the drinking water supplies from Cachuma Water Project as GWC supplies are managed similarly to the District's potable supplies.
3. Under an Exchange Agreement with ID#1, GWD SWP water is delivered directly to ID#1; in exchange, GWD receives an equal amount of ID#1's Lake Cachuma Entitlement water. All SWP water imported in 2025 (799 AF) was "exchanged" with ID#1.
4. While the SAFE Ordinance requires that for planning purposes, GWD projects 3,800 AF of available SWP supplies, GWD's maximum Table A entitlement and drought buffer is 7,450 AFY.
5. The Wright Judgment provides GWD with the right to defer production of its annual groundwater entitlement and considers that water as GWD stored water for later use during dry years, droughts, and emergencies.
6. Goleta WWTP's tertiary treatment capacity is 3.3 MGD, which limits potential recycled water production to approximately 3,700 AFY.

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	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			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
			Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
			Add additional rows as needed									
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Goleta Groundwater Basin	Potable	2,350		2,350		2,350		2,350		2,350	
Recycled Water	Goleta Sanitary District Water Resource and Recovery Facility	Non-Potable	796		555		555		555		555	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Cachuma Project Water	Potable	9,322		9,322		9,322		9,322		9,322	
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project	Potable	3,800		3,800		3,800		3,800		3,800	
Subtotal Potable			15,472	0	15,472	0	15,472	0	15,472	0	15,472	0
Subtotal Non-Potable			796	0	555	0	555	0	555	0	555	0
Total			16,268	0	16,027	0	16,027	0	16,027	0	16,027	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

1. As noted above, the SAFE Ordinance requires that the District project only 3,800 AFY of available SWP supplies to maintain conservative water supply estimates.
2. Projected recycled water supplies are equivalent to recycled water demand, including recycled water system losses, though recycled water treatment capacity exceeds demands. In some years, total deliveries may include both recycled water and supplemental potable supplies.
3. Includes volumes of raw, chlorinated water supplied by the Cachuma Project to the GWC.

Optional Submittal Table O-1C: Recommended Energy Reporting - MULTIPLE WATER DELIVERY PRODUCTS - WATER PROCESS APPROACH

Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control							
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025								
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No	Water Management Processes						Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)	
Units of Measure for Water	(AF)							Hydropower	Net Utility
		Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Conveyance	Treatment	Distribution	Total Utility See DWR NOTES		
Total Volume of Water Entering Each Process for All Product Types		59	0	0	10,823	11656	11656		N/A
Retail Potable Deliveries (%)		100%	0%	0%	92%	93%	Enter in Column C of table below		
Retail Non-Potable Deliveries (%)					8%	7%			
Wholesale Potable Deliveries (%)									
Wholesale Non-Potable Deliveries (%)									
Agricultural Deliveries (%)									
Environmental Deliveries (%)									
Other (%)									
Total Percentage [must equal 100%]		100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	N/A	0%	N/A
Total Energy Consumed by Each Process for All Product Types (kWh)		119,259			1,035,286	2,303,435	3,457,980		3,457,980
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		6,203.3	0	0	293.6	606.5	N/A	0.0	N/A
DWR NOTES: 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 this table.									

Product Type	Delivery Volume by Product (volume units defined above)	Total Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)	Net Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)
Retail Potable	10831	910.6	910.6
Retail Non-Potable	825	907.9	907.9
Wholesale Potable		-	-
Wholesale Non-Potable		-	-
Agricultural		-	-
Environmental		-	-
Other		-	-
Total of All Products	11656	2794.1	2,794.10
DWR NOTES: 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 the volume reported in Table O1-C..			

OPTIONAL 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. Location: [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
		AF	
Average Year	2025	15,472	100%
Single-Dry Year	2012	14,750	95%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	14,750	95%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	14,250	92%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	10,912	71%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	10,912	71%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	10,912	71%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

1. The average year value is the reasonable available volume of potable supplies available in average years.
2. 2016 supply total includes supplemental imported water purchased.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	16,268	16,027	16,027	16,027	16,027
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	12,087	11,905	11,877	11,865	11,860
Surplus/(shortfall)	4,181	4,122	4,150	4,162	4,167
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: 1. Supplies equivalent to system supply projections. 2. Demand equivalent to system water use projection. 3. Potable demand includes deliveries to GWC.					

**Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)**

	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals	15,607	15,348	15,348	15,348	15,348
Use totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
Surplus/(shortfall)	2,491	2,688	2,718	2,731	2,737
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: 1. Cachuma Project volume shown reflects entitlement available in 2012 and exceeds the District's annual entitlement of 9,322 AFY due to available carryover supplies from previous years. 2. Potable and recycled demand assumed to increase by approximately 8% from normal to single and multiple dry year conditions to align with the 2024 WSMP update. Dry-year water use excludes groundwater injection volumes. 3. Potable demand includes deliveries to GWC.					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First year	Supply totals	15,607	15,348	15,348	15,348	15,348
	Use totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,491	2,688	2,718	2,731	2,737
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	15,107	14,848	14,848	14,848	14,848
	Use totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,991	2,188	2,218	2,231	2,237
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Use totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Use totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Use totals	13,116	12,660	12,630	12,617	12,611
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						
1. The multiple dry year scenario accounts for both annual Cachuma Project entitlements and the depletion of stored carryover supplies present during the baseline drought years (2012-2016).						
2. Groundwater pumping adjusted to meet demand. Groundwater pumping adjusted to meet demand. GWD groundwater pumping capacity is anticipated to reach 8,624 AFY by 2029.						
3. Potable demand includes deliveries to GWC.						
4. In the fifth dry year SWP supplies include entitlement supplies and a portion of the available carryover supplies.						

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)		
2026		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	12,604
Total Supplies	(AF)	15,660
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		3,056
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2027		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	12,706
Total Supplies	(AF)	15,147
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		2,441
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		
2028		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	12,808
Total Supplies	(AF)	12,808
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	3,202
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		3,202
2029		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	12,911
Total Supplies	(AF)	12,911
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	3,228
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		3,228
2030		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	13,014
Total Supplies	(AF)	13,014
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	3,254
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		3,254
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.		
NOTES:		
1. In 2030 SWP supplies include entitlement supplies and a portion of the available carryover supplies.		
2. Groundwater pumping adjusted to meet demands. GWD groundwater pumping capacity is anticipated to reach 8,624 AFY by 2029.		

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%	1	10 – 15%
2	Up to 20%	1, 2	10 - 15%, 16 – 25%
3	Up to 30%	2, 3	16 – 25%, 26 – 35%
4	Up to 40%	3, 4	26 – 35%, 36 - 45%
5	Up to 50%	4, 5	36 – 45%, > 45%
6	>50%	5	> 45%

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

No	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier Drop down list These are the only	How much is this going to reduce the		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range)	
Add additional rows as needed				
3	Other	Percentage	2%	Implement increase to penalty fees, if needed.
4	Other	Percentage	0.5%	Increase penalty fees, if needed.
5	Other	Percentage	0.5%	Increase penalty fees, if needed.
5	Other	Percentage	0	Work with other local agencies to explore the feasibility additional supply augmentation options, including potential potable reuse project(s)
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as				
NOTES: 1. This table does not use DWR's six standard shortage levels. 2. Implementation and increases of drought rates and penalty fees are also included in Table 8-3 as a demand reduction action.				

Submittal Table 3.3 Retail Demand Reduction Actions							
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop-down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WWDWR online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? Has been implemented?		
		Volume or Percentage Reduction	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (No less than 1%)				
Add additional rows as needed							
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5%	Includes development of a Water Shortage Declaration media kit and conservation related billing statement messages. Provide customer service staff with additional resources to address customer inquiries regarding the water shortage.	No		
1	CI - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0%	Outreach to hotels to establish opportunities to request daily washing of linens	No		
1	CI - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0%	Outreach to hotels to establish opportunities to request water for the table	No		
1	Offer Water Use Surveys	Percentage	4%	Identifies target water users in each sector and contacts for complementary water audits	Yes		
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Provides water conservation hotline to allow reporting of water waste	Yes		
1	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	Percentage	2%	Accelerates audit and incentive programs for irrigation	No		
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Accelerates audit and incentive programs for agriculture and large customers	No		
1	Other	Percentage	2%	Identifies and notifies customers of possible leaks	No		
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Encourages use of drip irrigation and drought tolerant plants	No		
1	Decrease Line Flushing	Percentage	0.3%	Reduces water usage for main flushing, street flushing, and hydroblast facilities	No		
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Enforce prohibition of water theft	Yes		
1	Other	Percentage	1%	Implement leakage efficiency actions	No		
1	Other	Percentage	0%	Review district facilities, water fixtures, and landscaping for efficiency and identify any areas for improvement. Shut off decorative fountains at District facilities	No		
1	Reduce System Water Loss	Percentage	0.3%	Increases maintenance efforts to identify and correct water leaks in the distribution system	No		
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0%	Includes targeted outreach to customers with large landscapes and customer education on how to perform regular household meter reading and leak detection	No		
2	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Percentage	1%	Encourages the use of pool covers when not in active use	No		
2	Other	Percentage	2%	Promotes meter reading and leak detection by all customers	No		
2	CI - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	1%	Encourages posting of notice of shortage conditions and daily linen washing only if requested at hotels, motels, and other lodgings	No		
2	Other	Percentage	1%	Encourages shorter showers in gyms, athletic clubs, and public pools	No		
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	1%	No washing down of sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, or other hardscapes except to protect public health and safety	Yes		
2	CI - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	1%	Require restaurants to only serve water upon request and to maintain table signage indicating water will only be served upon request	Yes		
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	1%	Potable water not to be used for clean, fill, or maintain levels in decorative fountains, with certain exceptions	Yes		
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	1%	Manual irrigation of outdoor landscape may only take place before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. no more than two days a week. Outdoor landscape irrigation through the use of a fixed irrigation system at residential properties may only take place on Wednesdays and Saturdays before 7:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m. Outdoor landscape irrigation through the use of a fixed irrigation system at commercial and institutional properties may only take place on Tuesdays and Fridays before 7:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m. 4. Necessary irrigation of public recreation and athletic fields may occur on no more than 4 days a week between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. 5. Irrigation of golf courses may occur between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.	Yes		
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	2.0%	Restrict landscape watering to no more than two days per week (as noted in the row above)	Yes		
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1.3%	Encourage large landscapes to adhere to water budgets	No		
2	Other - Require automatic shut off hoses	Percentage	1%	Prohibit manual irrigation except with a hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle or similar attachment. Prohibit washing of vehicles and boats except with a shutoff nozzle at all commercial or service facilities.	Yes		
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0.3%	Prohibit potable water to escape from breaks within the customer's plumbing system for more than 48 hours after the customer is notified or discovers the break (or provide proof of scheduled repair)	Yes		
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	0.3%	Prohibit runoff into streets, gutters, adjacent property and similar non-irrigated areas	Yes		
2	Other	Percentage	0.3%	Prohibit use of District water to wash down buildings, dwellings, and other structures, with exceptions	Yes		
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0.3%	Prohibit draining and refilling of swimming pools	Yes		
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0%	Includes publishing monthly demand charts in local newspaper or on the District website, and considering hiring a third party to assist with the launch of a major public campaign	No		
3	Other	Percentage	0.7%	Encourages all commercial customers to prominently post water shortage signage with specified language at specified locations	No		
3	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	1.6%	Increased field staff	No		
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	1.7%	Further restrict designated times for irrigation.	Yes		
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	1%	Restrict landscape watering to two days per week. Prohibit irrigation within 48 hours of a measurable precipitation event	Yes		
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	0%	Irrigation of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings must be consistent with regulations and other requirements	Yes		
3	CI - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	1%	Require posting of notice of shortage conditions and daily linen washing only if requested at hotels, motels, and other lodgings	Yes		
3	Other	Percentage	1%	Reduce water budgets for large landscape customers	Yes		
3	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	2%	Implement penalty fees, if needed.	Yes		
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	1.2%	Prohibit irrigation of roadway median strips with potable water except where necessary to preserve trees. Limit use of potable water on golf courses.	Yes		
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	1.7%	Restrict landscape watering to no more than one day per week	Yes		
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	3.0%	Prohibit irrigation of turf/lawn with potable water. Prohibit use of sprinklers (and watering only).	Yes		
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0.2%	Prohibit filling of new swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs.	Yes		
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or non-potable water	Percentage	0.1%	Prohibit on-site vehicle washing such as company fleets, dealer lots, etc.	Yes		
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0.0%	Includes implementing major publicity campaign initiated during Stage III and provides regular media briefings and updates on drought situation	No		
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	0.1%	Prohibit irrigation of commercial agricultural crops with potable water except when delivered by drip, microspray, or low precipitation rate irrigation systems	Yes		
4	Other	Percentage	0%	Prohibit any outdoor washing except where necessary to address immediate safety or sanitary hazards	Yes		
4	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	1.4%	Implements 24/7 enforcement of demand reduction programs, install flow restrictor, and/or facilitate shut off	Yes		
4	Other	Percentage	1%	Further reduce water budgets for large landscape customers	Yes		
4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	1%	Increase penalty fees, if needed.	Yes		
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	1.0%	Prohibit establishment of new landscaping, except when approved in advance in writing by the District	Yes		
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0.0%	Includes press release, press events, and outreach to critical customers notifying them of the water supply situation (hospitals, medical clinics, County jail, UCSB, and other large and critical clients).	No		
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	8.6%	Prohibit all outdoor irrigation except recycled water or grey water	Yes		
5	Other	Percentage	0.4%	No water for recreational purposes. Examples include camping, water parks, and other water used for recreation	Yes		
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0.1%	Public pools must be closed	Yes		
5	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	0.9%	Coordinate with law enforcement for demand reduction enforcement challenges.	Yes		
5	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	1%	Increase penalty fees, if needed.	Yes		
5	Other	Percentage	0%	Coordinate with the California Department of Public Health, local governments, and emergency response agencies regarding water quality and public health issues. Enact the District Emergency Response Plan as appropriate	Yes		
OWN NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWWP as reported in Submittal Table 2.3.							
NOTES:							
1. This table does not use DWR's six standard shortage levels.							
2. Shortage stage response actions include the actions and measures of the previous (or lower) water shortage stages.							

**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 Goleta	Yes	Yes
City of Santa Barbara	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		
Santa Barbara County	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX C. NOTICES



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761
FAX 805/964-7002

March 4, 2026

Peter Imhof
Planning & Environmental Review Director
City of Goleta
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, CA 93117

SENT VIA EMAIL
pimhof@cityofgoleta.org

Dear Peter Imhof,

Every five years the Goleta Water District (District) is required to develop a state-mandated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). State law provides a framework for how water suppliers such as the District are to carry out their long-term resource planning responsibilities through the UWMP.¹ Specifically, suppliers are to assess supplies and demand, consider and analyze actions to be taken during droughts, and commit to implementing demand management strategies to encourage efficient water use.

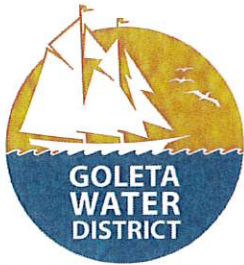
This letter is to provide notification that an updated Urban Water Management Plan is under development. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notification is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public District Board of Directors meeting at which the updated UWMP will be reviewed and considered for adoption. The District will issue a public notice when the date of the public workshop is known, likely in May or June. The Draft UWMP will be made available for review and public comment during the two weeks leading up to the public meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact me at rdrake@goletawater.com or 805-879-4627.

Sincerely,

Ryan Drake
Water Supply and Conservation Manager

¹ California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761
FAX 805/964-7002

March 4, 2026

Kelly McAdoo
City Administrator
City of Santa Barbara
735 Anacapa Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

SENT VIA EMAIL

KMcAdoo@SantaBarbaraCA.gov

Dear Kelly McAdoo,

Every five years the Goleta Water District (District) is required to develop a state-mandated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). State law provides a framework for how water suppliers such as the District are to carry out their long-term resource planning responsibilities through the UWMP.¹ Specifically, suppliers are to assess supplies and demand, consider and analyze actions to be taken during droughts, and commit to implementing demand management strategies to encourage efficient water use.

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If you have any questions, please contact me at rdrake@goletawater.com or 805-879-4627.

Sincerely,

Ryan Drake
Water Supply and Conservation Manager

¹ California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761
FAX 805/964-7002

March 4, 2026

Lisa Plowman
Planning & Development Director
County of Santa Barbara
123 E. Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

SENT VIA EMAIL
LPlowman@countyofsb.org

Dear Lisa Plowman,

Every five years the Goleta Water District (District) is required to develop a state-mandated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). State law provides a framework for how water suppliers such as the District are to carry out their long-term resource planning responsibilities through the UWMP.¹ Specifically, suppliers are to assess supplies and demand, consider and analyze actions to be taken during droughts, and commit to implementing demand management strategies to encourage efficient water use.

This letter is to provide notification that an updated Urban Water Management Plan is under development. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notification is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public District Board of Directors meeting at which the updated UWMP will be reviewed and considered for adoption. The District will issue a public notice when the date of the public workshop is known, likely in May or June. The Draft UWMP will be made available for review and public comment during the two weeks leading up to the public meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact me at rdrake@goletawater.com or 805-879-4627.

Sincerely,

Ryan Drake
Water Supply and Conservation Manager

¹ California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761
FAX 805/964-7002

March 4, 2026

Steve Wagner, P.E.
General Manager/District Engineer
Goleta Sanitary District
1 William Moffett Place
Goleta, CA 93117

SENT VIA EMAIL
swagner@goletasanitary.org

Dear Steve Wagner,

Every five years the Goleta Water District (District) is required to develop a state-mandated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). State law provides a framework for how water suppliers such as the District are to carry out their long-term resource planning responsibilities through the UWMP.¹ Specifically, suppliers are to assess supplies and demand, consider and analyze actions to be taken during droughts, and commit to implementing demand management strategies to encourage efficient water use.

This letter is to provide notification that an updated Urban Water Management Plan is under development. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notification is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public District Board of Directors meeting at which the updated UWMP will be reviewed and considered for adoption. The District will issue a public notice when the date of the public workshop is known, likely in May or June. The Draft UWMP will be made available for review and public comment during the two weeks leading up to the public meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact me at rdrake@goletawater.com or 805-879-4627.

Sincerely,

Ryan Drake
Water Supply and Conservation Manager

¹ California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761
FAX 805/964-7002

March 4, 2026

Janet Gingras
General Manager
Cachuma Operations & Maintenance Board
3301 Laurel Canyon Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

SENT VIA EMAIL

JGingras@cachuma-board.org

Dear Janet Gingras,

Every five years the Goleta Water District (District) is required to develop a state-mandated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). State law provides a framework for how water suppliers such as the District are to carry out their long-term resource planning responsibilities through the UWMP.¹ Specifically, suppliers are to assess supplies and demand, consider and analyze actions to be taken during droughts, and commit to implementing demand management strategies to encourage efficient water use.

This letter is to provide notification that an updated Urban Water Management Plan is under development. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notification is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public District Board of Directors meeting at which the updated UWMP will be reviewed and considered for adoption. The District will issue a public notice when the date of the public workshop is known, likely in May or June. The Draft UWMP will be made available for review and public comment during the two weeks leading up to the public meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact me at rdrake@goletawater.com or 805-879-4627.

Sincerely,

Ryan Drake
Water Supply and Conservation Manager

¹ California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761
FAX 805/964-7002

March 4, 2026

David Beard
Deputy Director of Operations and Engineering
Central Coast Water Authority
255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427

SENT VIA EMAIL
drb@ccwa.com

Dear David Beard,

Every five years the Goleta Water District (District) is required to develop a state-mandated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). State law provides a framework for how water suppliers such as the District are to carry out their long-term resource planning responsibilities through the UWMP.¹ Specifically, suppliers are to assess supplies and demand, consider and analyze actions to be taken during droughts, and commit to implementing demand management strategies to encourage efficient water use.

This letter is to provide notification that an updated Urban Water Management Plan is under development. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notification is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public District Board of Directors meeting at which the updated UWMP will be reviewed and considered for adoption. The District will issue a public notice when the date of the public workshop is known, likely in May or June. The Draft UWMP will be made available for review and public comment during the two weeks leading up to the public meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact me at rdrake@goletawater.com or 805-879-4627.

Sincerely,

Ryan Drake
Water Supply and Conservation Manager

¹ California Water Code Section 10610 et seq.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES
May 21 and May 28, 2026
Santa Barbara Independent

**GOLETA WATER DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND 2025 WATER SHORTAGE
CONTINGENCY PLAN**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Tuesday, June 9, 2026 at 5:30 pm in the Goleta Water District Board Room at 4699 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California 93110 the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District (GWD) will conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code sections 10642 and 10608.26 to consider community comments and input on the Goleta Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

The Draft UWMP and WSCP are currently available for public review online in the Agenda for the May 27, 2026 Water Management and Long Range Planning Committee meeting, available online at <http://www.goletawater.com/agendas-and-minutes>. After June 2, 2026, the Draft UWMP and WSCP will be available online in the Agenda for the June 9, 2026 Board of Directors meeting at the same link provided. The draft UWMP and WSCP have been developed in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code sections 10610 through 10656, as well as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, Water Code sections 10608 through 10608.64. Public input from diverse social, cultural and economic elements of the population is encouraged and is an important part of the 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP update processes.

Written comments may be submitted by 5 pm Tuesday, June 9, 2026 to the attention of Ryan Drake, Water Supply & Conservation Manager at 4699 Hollister Ave, Goleta, CA 93110 or to rdrake@goletawater.com. Verbal comments can also be made at the hearing noted above. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the Board of Directors may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 UWMP and/or the 2025 WSCP. The Plans will be considered for adoption at the June 9, 2026 public meeting, immediately following the public hearing.

APPENDIX D. ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 2026 - 13

Introduced by the Water Management and Long Range Planning Committee

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-13

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ADOPTING THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025 UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (the Act), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Plan must be updated every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Goleta Water District (District) is a California County Water District organized under Division 12 of the California Water Code, and is an urban water supplier for the purposes of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared those portions of the plan applicable to Goleta Water District in accordance with the Act and the California Water Code sections 10610 through 10656, as well as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its 2025 UWMP in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and

WHEREAS, the District retained the professional services of Woodard & Curran, Inc. to develop the 2025 UWMP in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and consistent with the California Department of Water Resources 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code Sections 10608.26 and 10642, and Government Code Section 6066, the 2025 UWMP was made available for public inspection on the District's website and a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding District adoption of the 2025 UWMP was published within the jurisdiction of the Goleta Water District on May 21, 2026 and May 28, 2026; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, a public hearing was held on Tuesday, June 9, 2026 in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with the proposed adoption of the 2025 UWMP; and

WHEREAS; pursuant to Water Code Section 10652 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 15282(v), the preparation and adoption of the 2025 UWMP is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Division 13, commencing with Section 21000, of the Public Resources Code).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FOUND, DETERMINED AND RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District as follows:

1. The Urban Water Management Plan 2025 Update is hereby adopted and replaces and supersedes the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan approved in June 2021.
2. The Goleta Water District shall, in accordance with Water Code section 10644(a), submit copies of the 2025 UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any city and/or county within which the Goleta Water District provides water supplies, no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.
3. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District this 9th day of June 2026 by the following roll call vote:

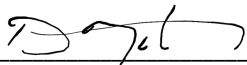
AYE: Evans, Hanson, Linville, Werner

NAY:

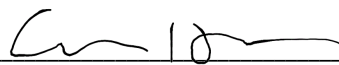
ABSENT: Klein- Rothschild

ABSTAIN:

ATTEST:



DAVID MATSON
DISTRICT SECRETARY



LAUREN HANSON, PRESIDENT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS



RESOLUTION NO. 2026 - 14

Introduced by the Water Management and Long Range Planning Committee

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-14

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN 2025 UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (the Act), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP); and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must be updated every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is included in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and functions as a standalone document that can be amended as needed without amending the Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Goleta Water District (District) is a California County Water District organized under Division 12 of the California Water Code, and is an urban water supplier for the purposes of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared those portions of the plan applicable to Goleta Water District in accordance with the Act and the California Water Code sections 10610 through 10656, as well as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its 2025 WSCP in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and

WHEREAS, the District retained the professional services of Woodard & Curran, Inc. to develop the 2025 WSCP in cooperation with other governmental agencies and consistent with the California Department of Water Resources 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code Sections 10608.26 and 10642, and Government Code Section 6066, the 2025 WSCP was made available for public inspection on the District's website and a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding District adoption of the 2025 WSCP was published within the jurisdiction of the Goleta Water District on May 21, 2026 and May 28, 2026; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, a public hearing was held on Tuesday, June 9, 2026 in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with the proposed adoption of the 2025 WSCP; and

WHEREAS; pursuant to Water Code Section 10652 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 15282(v), the preparation and adoption of the 2025 WSCP is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Division 13, commencing with Section 21000, of the Public Resources Code).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FOUND, DETERMINED AND RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District as follows:

1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan 2025 Update is hereby adopted and replaces and supersedes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan approved in June 2021.
2. The Goleta Water District shall, in accordance with Water Code section 10644(a), submit copies of the 2025 WSCP to the California Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any city and/or county within which the Goleta Water District provides water supplies, no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.
3. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District this 9th day of June 2026 by the following roll call vote:

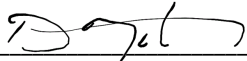
AYE: Evans, Hanson, Linville, Werner

NAY:

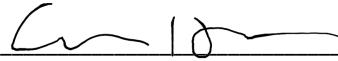
ABSENT: Klein-Rothschild

ABSTAIN:

ATTEST:



DAVID MATSON
DISTRICT SECRETARY



LAUREN HANSON, PRESIDENT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS



APPENDIX E. WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN



Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

June 2026

PREPARED BY:



Woodard
& Curran

Acknowledgements

Goleta Water District

Board of Directors

Lauren Hanson, President
Susan Klein-Rothschild, Vice President
Tom Evans
David Linville
Kathleen Werner

David Matson, General Manager

Staff Contributors

Ryan Drake, Water Supply and Conservation Manager
Betty Hall, Senior Water Resources Analyst

Prepared by:

Woodard & Curran

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	acre feet
AFY	acre feet per year
AGM	Assistant General Manager
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CCWA	Central Coast Water Authority
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
Coastal Aqueduct	Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct
COMB	Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board
CWC	California Water Code
District	Goleta Water District
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ET	evapotranspiration
GIS	Geographic Information System
GM	General Manager
GW	groundwater
GWD	Goleta Water District
HCF	hundred cubic feet
Mgs	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
msl	mean sea level
Plan	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
RWEP	Regional Water Efficiency Program
SAFE	Safe Water Supplies Ordinance
SB	Senate Bill
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WMLRP	Water Management and Long Range Planning
WSC	Water Supply and Conservation
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Section 1: Introduction

Droughts occur with unpredictable frequency, intensity, and duration. Developing and maintaining a safe and reliable water supply portfolio to serve its customers is a Goleta Water District (GWD or District) priority, including preparing for drought and water shortages. During a drought or other water shortage, the Goleta Water District Board of Directors will consider drought severity indicators and available supply in determining the need for water shortage declarations and implementation of demand reduction programs and other related activities.

Water supply projections and hydrologic conditions are significant components in deciding when and to what extent a drought response is needed. The degree of the water supply shortage determines the necessary level of response from the District and customers. This Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Plan, or WSCP) recommends and provides the foundation for a progressive response to worsening water shortage conditions.

1.1 Purpose and Intent

The objectives of this Plan are to describe, in a single resource, the conditions which constitute a water shortage emergency, define and discuss the various stages of action, and provide guidance and procedures to undertake during a declared water shortage. The Plan is consistent with the California Department of Water Resources 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) Guidebook, California Water Code §§350 – 359, Government Code §§8550-8551, and the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). Broadly, this Plan allows the District to identify and quickly respond to a water shortage in a manner that provides for public health and safety while minimizing the impacts to customers.

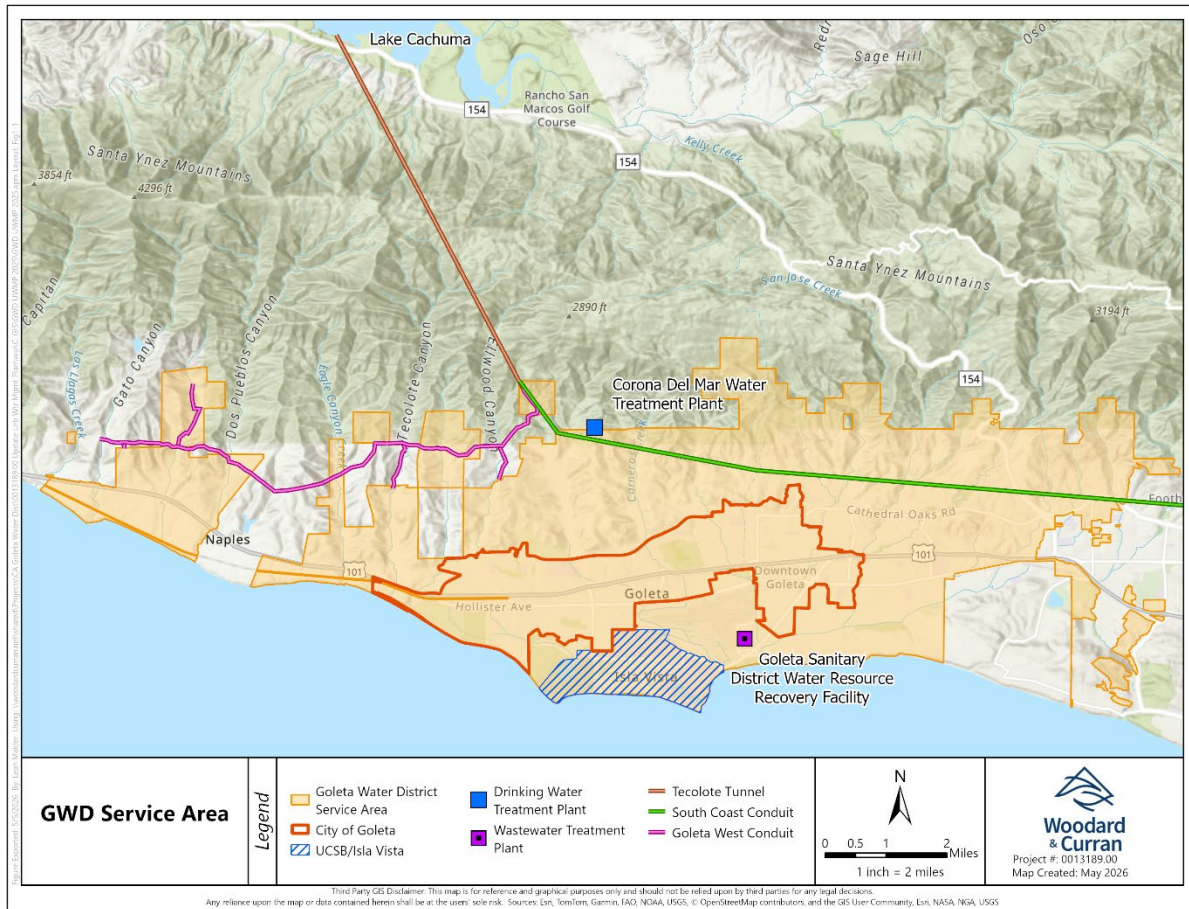
1.2 Goleta Water District

Goleta Water District is a County Water District operating pursuant to the provisions of the California Water Code. The District was formed in 1944 to provide water to the Goleta Valley. The District initially relied on local groundwater until the Federal Cachuma Project began making deliveries in 1955. Since that time, the Cachuma Project has been and continues to be the primary water supply source for the District. As described in Section 2 of this Plan, current District water supplies also include water from the State Water Project (SWP), groundwater, and recycled water.

The District service area is located in the South Coast portion of Santa Barbara County with its western border adjacent to El Capitan State Park, its northern border along the foothills of the Santa Ynez mountains and the Los Padres National Forest, the City of Santa Barbara to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the south (Figure 1-1). The service area encompasses approximately 29,000 acres, and a population of approximately 85,500 residents.¹ The District service area includes the City of Goleta, University of California, and Santa Barbara Airport; the remainder is located in unincorporated Santa Barbara County. La Cumbre Mutual Water Company is located within the District service area but has its own supply, water distribution facilities, and customers; GWD does not serve these customers.

¹ This excludes populations within the GWD service area that are served by the La Cumbre Mutual Water Company.

Figure 1-1 Goleta Water District Service Area



1.3 Historic Drought Activities

1.3.1 1987-92 Drought

The 1987-92 drought, considered to be one of the three most significant droughts in state history, was notable for its six-year duration and the statewide nature of its impacts. Statewide reservoir storage was approximately 40 percent of average by the third year of the drought and did not return to average levels until 1994. In 1991, Governor Pete Wilson issued an executive order creating a Drought Action Team to coordinate a response to deteriorating water supply conditions and directed the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to implement a drought water bank. Twenty-three counties, including Santa Barbara County, declared local drought emergencies by the end of 1991.

Following the 1987-92 drought, DWR examined agencies' responses to the dry conditions across the state and their impacts. The majority of the State's urban water retailers implemented demand reduction techniques—either voluntary or mandatory—at some point during the drought. Demand reductions and allocation programs were typically accomplished through extensive customer education and outreach programs where mandatory rationing levels reached as high as 50 percent in some communities. Small communities in isolated areas without back-up water sources and the ability to connect to other water systems typically had no recourse other than demand reduction or hauling water. Customers of agricultural water agencies reduced planted acreage to match demand to projected water supplies. Virtually all the State's larger water agencies implemented short-term demand management actions in response to the ongoing drought conditions. By 1991 most agencies were implementing significant demand reduction measures such as rationing, mandatory restrictions, surcharges, and fines.

In its review of the 1991 drought response, DWR expressed concern with the effects of demand hardening on water agencies' ability to implement shortage contingency measures in the future. Demand hardening is the concept that as water agencies implement plumbing fixture retrofit programs or have greater percentages of new housing stock with low water use fixtures, it becomes increasingly difficult for the agencies to implement rationing programs and achieve measurable savings without affecting customers' lifestyles. Therefore, while the goal is to minimize customer impacts, in the higher water shortage stages lifestyle and habit changes will be necessary.

1.3.2 2012-16 Drought

The 2012-16 drought represents the most recent significant statewide drought emergency. One of the major lessons learned from this drought was that urban water suppliers, small water suppliers, and rural communities must strengthen both local drought resilience and the communication of response actions among various agencies and affected communities. Many urban water suppliers had implemented effective measures to minimize impacts from the drought; however, this outcome was not consistent throughout the state.

On April 1, 2015, as a result of worsening statewide drought conditions, Governor Jerry Brown issued an executive order which directed the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable water usage through February 28, 2016, as compared to the amount used in 2013. On May 5, 2015, the SWRCB adopted a revised emergency water conservation regulation to implement this mandatory 25

percent statewide reduction in potable urban water use between June 2015 and February 2016. This revised regulation, which took effect on June 1, 2015, assigned each retail water supplier a water conservation standard that ranged between 8 percent and 36 percent based on the supplier's residential gallons per capita per day water use.

In May 2016, Governor Brown issued an executive order to establish a long-term framework for water conservation and drought planning. In 2018, as a direct outcome of this executive order, the California State Legislature enacted two policy bills, Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668, to establish a new foundation for long-term improvements in water conservation and drought planning to adapt to climate change and the resulting longer and more intense droughts in California. SB 606 and AB 1668 amended the UWMP Act to incorporate new requirements to address drought resilience and response. Under the new requirements, each urban wholesale and retail water supplier must prepare, adopt, and submit a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and conduct a Drought Risk Assessment every five years in addition to conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment. Each WSCP must include: analysis of water supply reliability; procedures used for conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment; six standard water shortage levels or equivalent²; shortage response actions; communication protocols and procedures; customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures; legal authorities for WSCP implementation; financial consequences of water shortages; monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures; and reevaluation and improvement of procedures.

During the recent drought, GWD enacted its WSCP at a Stage II shortage level in 2014 and implemented it through a Stage III shortage, which was lifted in early 2019. As discussed in Section 5, the WSCP was effective in achieving the desired reductions in water use.

1.3.3 2021- 23 Drought

On July 8, 2021, due to drought conditions, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a proclamation that a state of emergency exists in a total of 41 California counties, including Santa Barbara County, and called for voluntary customer use reductions of 20%. The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors lifted its proclamation of drought conditions in June 2023. As GWD had sufficient supplies and its customers had low per capita water use, no mandatory restrictions or shortage stages were enacted.

The WSCP was updated in 2026 to incorporate lessons learned from the recent droughts and reflect the current Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment process.

1.4 Relationship to Other Planning

This Plan will become part of a larger framework used by the District to responsibly manage water resources and ensure the highest level of reliable service for customers. On a regular basis the District reviews and updates its water supply management strategy based on an extensive evaluation of its various supplies, supply reliability, drought scenarios, and anticipated demand. The Water Supply Management Plan was updated in 2024, and the Groundwater Management Plan was updated in 2022. Every five years, as part of its Urban Water Management Plan, the

² As discussed in Section 3, GWD uses an equivalent system of five water shortage levels that meets this requirement. A crosswalk comparing GWD's five stages to the six standard shortage levels is provided in Section 3.1.

District prepares a “20-year look ahead” and compares estimates of supply against estimates of demand. The most recent Urban Water Management Plan was completed in 2026 in coordination with the update of this Water Shortage Contingency Plan. GWD is also a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership to provide cutting-edge expertise on critical water issues, challenges, and opportunities. These documents form the basis for understanding supply and demand trends and guiding long-range water management decisions.

This Plan and the District Emergency Response Plan, which was most recently updated in 2025, provide specific guidance related to water management outside of normal conditions. This Plan provides specific protocols for responding to water shortages, such as demand reduction and supply augmentation; whereas the Emergency Response Plan provides procedures for dealing with power outages, earthquakes, fires and other events that could cause a water system outage. The demand reduction measures described in this Plan could be “activated” as part of any emergency response.

1.5 Organization of the Plan

The Plan is organized into seven sections:

- Section 1 provides an introduction to the Plan, including background on the District, historic drought activities, and purpose of the Plan.
- Section 2 identifies and describes the factors affecting water supply, including the indicators of shortage conditions as well as the process and uncertainties inherent in the forecasting process.
- Section 3 establishes five water shortage stages and outlines the “triggers” for each stage, as well as the relationship to the six standard shortage stages required by the UWMP Act.
- Section 4 reviews the general strategies the District will employ to mitigate the impacts of drought and water shortage on the community.
- Section 5 discusses water shortage response actions that apply to each stage. Actions are grouped into the following categories:
 - Public outreach
 - Demand reduction programs
 - Enforcement
 - Other operational actions
- Section 6 provides an overview of the various financial impacts that may occur during each of the five water shortage stages and provides an overview of how to plan for and mitigate the financial impacts of drought.
- Section 7 provides a summary of resources referenced during the development of each section of the Plan, including WSCPs developed by other water providers.
- Section 8 provides an outline for Plan implementation, including monitoring and reporting and procedures for refining the Plan.

Section 2: Drought Severity Indicators

The District tracks the health of its water supplies and trends in demand on an ongoing basis. As discussed, water resource management and reporting tools include the District UWMP (updated every five years, most recently in July 2026), the GWD Water Supply Management Plan (April 2024), Groundwater Management Plan for the Goleta Groundwater Basin (April 2023), Annual Goleta Water District Budget and Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Annual Shortage Report submitted to DWR, monthly public water supply statistics provided to the California Department of Public Health, and monthly water conservation and production reports submitted to DWR. Tracking supply and demand takes on more significance in a drought. This section discusses the difference between the terms “drought” and “water shortage,” reviews the various indicators of drought and how these indicators can be used to estimate the severity of drought, and informs the necessary level of response. This section also describes key issues that may create a shortage condition, such as unanticipated emergencies or water quality changes.

2.1 Drought vs. Water Shortage

Droughts vary from region to region and are therefore inherently difficult to define. Generally, drought originates from an extended period of dry weather that causes a shortage in water supplies. It is a naturally occurring climatic phenomenon with impacts that vary from area to area. Droughts are different from other natural hazards in that they generally have a slow onset, evolve over a period of time, and are not distinct weather events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes. The DWR defines drought as:

“A deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector.”

By contrast, a water shortage often results from a drought, but could also occur due to other causes, such as earthquakes, infrastructure failure, or other emergencies. A water shortage occurs when water supplies are insufficient to support existing demand. GWD triggers for the declaration of a water shortage are defined and discussed in detail in Section 3 of this Plan.

2.2 Weather Indicators

Weather ultimately determines the extent and severity of drought. National, statewide, and local resources provide information that can help water resource managers plan for and gauge the impact of a drought, as discussed further below.

2.2.1 National Resources

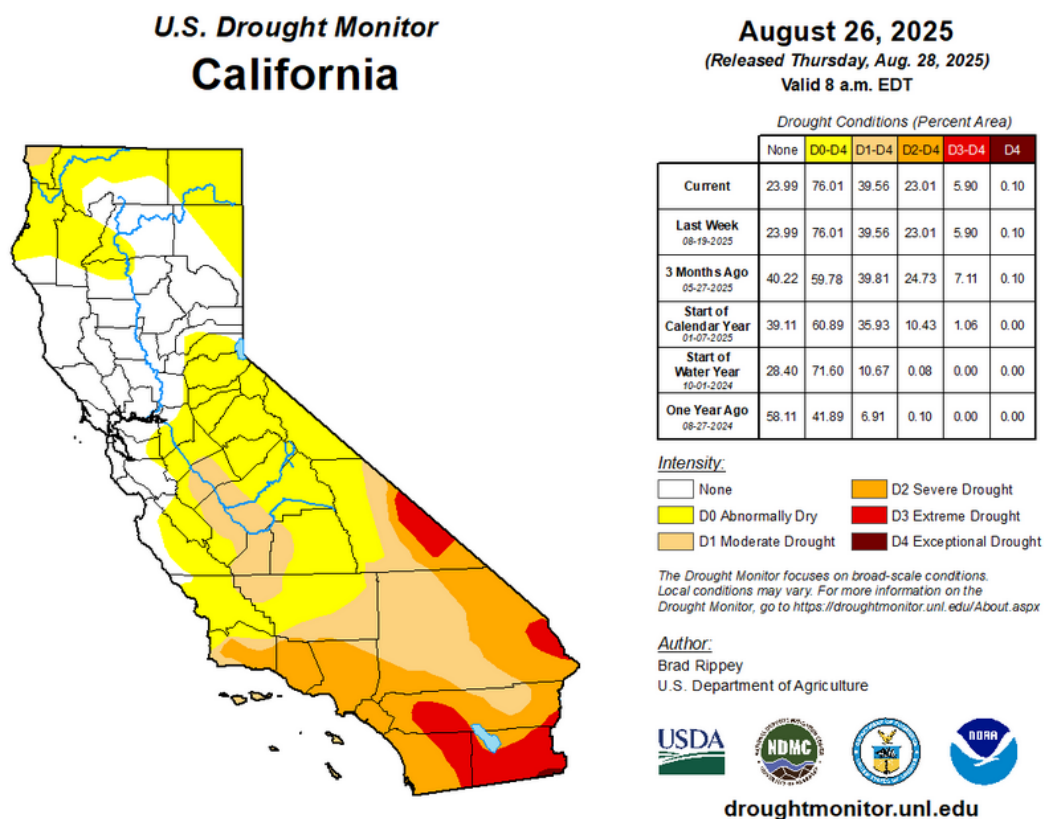
The National Drought Mitigation Center publishes the U.S. Drought Monitor, which maps the intensity of drought throughout the U.S. as well as in individual states (droughtmonitor.unl.edu). The severity of drought is measured based on a combination of soil moisture, stream flow, and precipitation. The following five categories are nationally recognized and used to characterize the severity of drought:³

³ <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About/AbouttheData/DroughtClassification.aspx>

- Abnormally dry – short-term dryness going into or coming out of a drought.
- Moderate Drought – some water shortages developing or are imminent.
- Severe Drought – water shortages common.
- Extreme Drought – widespread water shortages or restrictions
- Exceptional Drought – shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells; water emergencies.

Figure 2-1 provides a snapshot of the output from the U.S. Drought Monitor on August 26, 2025.

Figure 2-1
Example Output of the U.S. Drought Monitor



Note: This date was chosen to represent the U.S. Drought Monitor output during a time with variation in drought intensities.

2.2.2 Statewide Resources

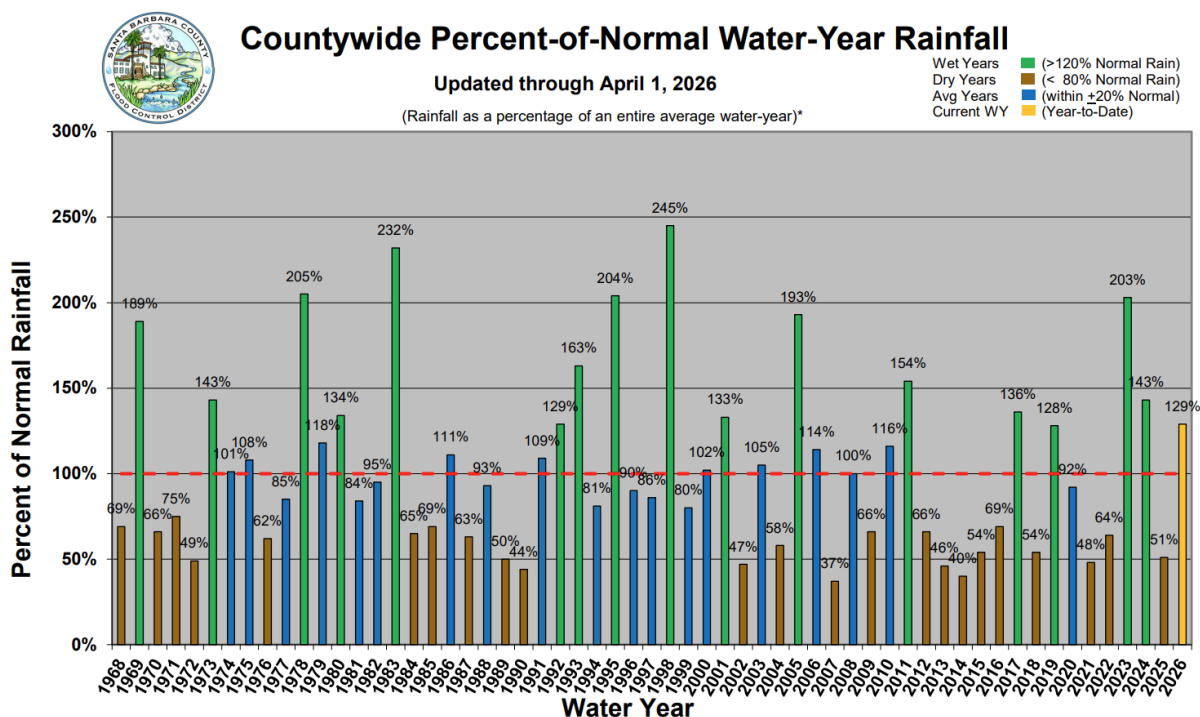
The Data Exchange Center of DWR collects extensive data on climatic conditions, stream flow, and snowpack, runoff, and reservoir conditions. DWR Bulletin 120 is a publication issued four times a year, in the second week of February, March, April, and May. It provides a summary of water conditions statewide as well as for the Central Coast hydrologic region. In addition to

reporting on statewide water conditions (precipitation since start of water year, snow water content, reservoir storage), Bulletin 120 provides a forecast of runoff (compared to normal runoff) for the water year.⁴

2.2.3 Local

Rainfall amounts are one basic indicator of a wet or dry year. Data on local rainfall totals and reservoir levels are maintained by the County of Santa Barbara and updated regularly. On average, the County receives 20 inches of rainfall per year (County of Santa Barbara 2026). The majority of rainfall typically occurs in a five-month period between November and March. The amount of precipitation the county receives varies annually, as reflected in Figure 2-2 below.⁵

Figure 2-2
Santa Barbara County Rainfall as Percent of Normal 1968-2026



Source: County of Santa Barbara, 2026.

Timing and distribution of rainfall are as important to local water supply availability as the quantity of rainfall received. Typically, years in which the majority of rainfall occurs over a short period of time or particularly early in the wet season generally result in lower stream flows and lake levels during the dry summer months. By contrast, years in which storms are spread out over the rainy season and occur later in the spring generally support higher stream flows and

⁴ Bulletin 210 can be found at: <https://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow/bulletin120/>

⁵ County of Santa Barbara, 2026. "Countywide Percent-of-Normal Water-Year Rainfall", updated April 2, 2026. Available: <https://www.countyofsb.org/uploadedFiles/pwd/Content/Water/Hydrology/Rainfall%20-%20Annual%20Percent%20of%20Normal%20-%20CountyWide.pdf>

lake levels. However, heavy rainfall early in the winter season, as experienced in recent years with multiple wet winters, can create significant inflow causing the lake to spill.

2.3 Water Supply Indicators and Reliability

The District water supply portfolio is made up of supplies from Lake Cachuma (Cachuma Project Water), the SWP, the Goleta Groundwater Basin, and recycled water. This section also describes the available water supplies and considers threats that could lead to water supply shortages.

2.3.1 Cachuma Project Water

In a normal year, the majority (approximately 57 percent) of the District water supply comes from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Cachuma Project. The Cachuma Project utilizes water from the Santa Ynez River, which is impounded in Lake Cachuma by Bradbury Dam. Water is provided to Cachuma Project Member Units for irrigation, domestic, and municipal industrial water uses. The Cachuma Member Units include GWD, the City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, the Carpinteria Valley Water District, and the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1. The Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) operates, repairs, and maintains Cachuma Project facilities.



Water is diverted from Lake Cachuma to the South Coast through the Tecolote Tunnel, which extends from the Santa Ynez Mountains to the South Coast Conduit. The South Coast Conduit delivers water to GWD at the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant for distribution to the District service area. Additionally, the District chlorinates raw lake water at the Glen Annie Turnout for delivery to agricultural customers along the Goleta West Conduit.

District entitlement to Cachuma yield is 9,322 acre feet per year (AFY); normal deliveries to GWD are 9,322 AFY. The amount of Cachuma Project water delivered to member units varies from year to year depending on a number of factors, including winter runoff, stored lake supplies, water demand, downstream releases for fish, and other water supply sources. This supply source is also vulnerable to extended drought periods. For the first time in history, GWD received a zero percent (0%) allocation of Cachuma water for the 2015-16 water year due to prolonged drought. In the more recent 2021-2023 drought, GWD again received reduced allocations from Cachuma, although restrictions were less severe (70 percent allocation).

On September 17, 2019, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Water Rights Order 2019-0148, modifying U.S. Bureau of Reclamation water rights permits 11308 and 11310 for the purpose of protecting public trust (fishery flows) and water right holders below Bradbury Dam. The State Water Board action follows nearly 20 years of legal efforts to protect water right holders and address long-term declines in native fish populations in the Santa Ynez River. The Order requires the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to increase flows on the Santa Ynez River below

Bradbury Dam to provide additional habitat for steelhead and prevent its extinction. To minimize impacts on local water users, higher flows are required only during wetter years.

Another element of uncertainty is the available storage in Lake Cachuma. Lake Cachuma had an initial storage capacity of 205,000 acre-feet (AF) with a surface area of 3,090 acres upon its first filling in 1956. In 2009, the storage capacity of the lake was estimated during a bathymetric survey to be 186,636 AF at 750 feet MSL, indicating approximately 18,238 AF loss since completion of the dam in 1953. In 2013, the normal full operating level was officially changed to 753 MSL, increasing the hydraulic height to 201 feet. That same year, an updated bathymetric survey was conducted that estimated a storage capacity of 184,121 AF at 750 MSL, indicating the loss of another 2,515 AF since 2008. However, this survey also estimated a storage capacity of 193,305 AF at the new full operating level of 753 MSL.

There are several models used to estimate Cachuma supplies. The District will utilize current models and discussion among Cachuma Member Unit agencies to prepare a two year look ahead of potential Cachuma supplies. Historically, Cachuma storage is lowest in November and highest in April (Stetson Engineers 2006). Reservoir storage starts to drop in May as releases are made for downstream water rights holders and Member Units. GWD customer water demand is typically lowest in January and February and highest in August and September.

2.3.2 State Water Project Water

In a normal year, GWD plans for the delivery of 3,800 AF of SWP water, which is approximately 24 percent of its supply portfolio. GWD has a SWP allocation of 7,000 AFY and an additional drought buffer allocation of 450 AFY for a total of 7,450 AFY. GWD has 4,500 AFY capacity in the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct (Coastal Aqueduct); accordingly, the 7,000 AFY allocation serves to improve SWP supply reliability and increase the amount of carryover SWP water stored and available for use in dry years.



The SWP is a large state-built, multi- purpose system operated by DWR. The SWP includes 36 storage facilities, reservoirs, lakes, 21 pumping plants, multiple hydroelectric plants, and approximately 700 miles of aqueducts and pipelines. The SWP pumps water into the 444 mile long California Aqueduct. The Coast Branch Aqueduct splits from the California Aqueduct near Kettleman City and traverses south where deliveries are made to entities in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. GWD receives its SWP through a Water Supply Agreement with the Central Coast Water Authority.

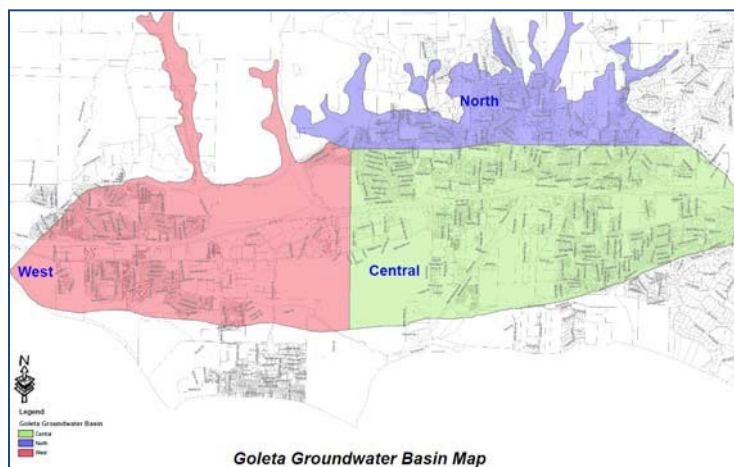
The amount of SWP water delivered in a given year depends on a number of factors, including demand, rainfall, snowpack, runoff, and legal/regulatory constraints on SWP operations. To assist water resource managers in determining the reliability of State water supplies, the DWR (operator of the SWP) prepares a SWP Delivery Reliability Report. The report provides estimates of the current and future SWP delivery reliability given assumptions about climate change and

regulatory requirements placed on the SWP that can be helpful in water supply planning. The State Water Project Delivery Capability Report 2023, which was published in July 2024, estimates that the long-term average delivery of SWP contracts amounts (referred to as Table A deliveries) will be 55percent. This same report estimates that over a six-year drought under current conditions deliveries would be approximately 14 to 21 percent of Table A amounts, and in a single dry year as little as 4 percent. Typically, DWR proposes an initial allocation of SWP water in December and then adjusts the allocations throughout the spring.

Conditions that decrease the reliability of imported supplies and may lead to imported water supply shortages include drought periods in Northern California and natural disasters. Prolonged and severe drought conditions may lead to imported water supply allocation reductions. For example, the January 2014 allocation marked the first time in the 54-year history of the SWP that DWR announced a zero allocation for all 29 SWP contractors. Natural disasters like earthquakes also pose a threat to the hundreds of miles of pipelines and aqueducts that convey imported water. A severe earthquake in the Bay Delta, the source of SWP water supplies, could also compromise the levee system that prevents seawater intrusion and cause a long-term outage of imported water supplies due to degraded water quality. The SWP is also vulnerable to the evolving environmental and regulatory issues in the Sacramento Delta.

2.3.3 Groundwater

The Goleta Groundwater Basin (Goleta GW Basin) is an important local source of supply for GWD. District use of water from the Goleta Groundwater Basin is governed by the Wright Judgment, the voter-approved SAFE Ordinance (Appendix A), and the 2022 Groundwater Management Plan for the Goleta GW Basin (published April 2023).



The Wright Judgment resulted from a lawsuit filed in 1972 by a group of landowners seeking adjudication of water rights in the Goleta North-Central Groundwater Basin, and was settled in 1989. The resulting adjudication gave GWD an appropriative right to extract 2,000 AFY from the basin. Subsequent transfers from other entities overlying the basin have increased the District annual allowable base extraction to 2,350 AFY, which

constitutes approximately 15 percent of the District supply portfolio in normal years. This excludes water the District has stored in the Basin, as well as the drought buffer (described further in Section 3) available to GWD when the Basin is above 1972 levels or when there are reduced deliveries of Cachuma water.

Groundwater level monitoring of the Goleta GW Basin is currently performed in April and December of each year. The U.S. Geological Survey, under contract with GWD, collects data from seven index wells representative of the Basin. The wells have complete historical records dating back to 1972. The “Normal Operations” range for the basin is between the 1972 and 2012 elevations (-26 feet to -1 feet mean sea level). Groundwater elevations below -26 feet mean sea

level (msl) (1972 level) indicate drought or other water shortage condition and the “Drought Plan for Groundwater Pumping” included in the Goleta Groundwater Basin Groundwater Management Plan should be followed.

As further described in Section 4, given the robust GWD drought buffer, it is assumed that in all year types (wet, normal, dry) GWD’s base extraction will be available. Groundwater elevations are reviewed following the December and April measurements to look for indications of drought and to determine appropriate groundwater management consistent with the Groundwater Management Plan.

As described above, groundwater supplies from the Goleta GW Basin are generally reliable but may be impacted by drought conditions. The sudden presence of a contaminant in the Goleta GW Basin could also lead to groundwater supply shortages in the service area. However, the probability of this event occurring is very low and the District does not anticipate significant or immediate changes in groundwater quality. There are no other threats identified in the Goleta GW Basin that could lead to unexpected supply shortages.

2.3.4 Recycled Water

Recycled water is generally considered a “drought-proof” supply. In a normal year recycled water makes up approximately 6 percent of the District water supply, or about 630 AF (GWD 2025). The recycled water production capacity of the Reclamation Plant is approximately 3,000 AFY, but the ability to fully utilize recycled water is limited by condensed use patterns. Recycled water use is heaviest during the irrigation season and is limited to a 12-hour rather than a 24-hour period. Furthermore, storage is available to address daily fluctuations but not seasonal variability. In wet and average years, it is assumed that GWD will have an estimated demand of about 660 AF of recycled water in the near term, decreasing to 460 AF by 2035. In dry years, this demand is expected to remain the same as normal years because drought-related increases in conservation measures do not apply to recycled water.

Because recycled water is a reliable and climate-resilient supply, there are no significant issues that may create a shortage condition for recycled water. However, for the purposes of this Plan, recycled water will not be considered as a source of the District’s supply portfolio because it would not be subject to demand reduction programs, water allocations, or other drought response programs. Recycled water is, however, considered as a potential drought mitigation measure, and the potential to increase recycled water use is described further in Section 4.

2.3.5 Seismic Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan

In 2023, GWD prepared an Amendment to the County of Santa Barbara’s 2022 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan that includes hazard vulnerability assessments and mitigation plans, including specific assessment for earthquakes. GWD is in a high seismic activity zone due to nearby on and offshore fault systems. GWD has identified specific seismic vulnerabilities within its system that could lead to a disruption of service, including the risk for potential collapse of the Tecolote Tunnel and/or transmission mains, damage to system facilities, water quality issues, and power outages. To mitigate these risks, GWD implements numerous proactive measures including designing redundant infrastructure, installing isolation valves and interconnections, conducting geotechnical analysis for soil stability, and inspecting critical

infrastructure regularly. The District's Emergency Response Plan details GWD's procedures for responding to the impacts of an earthquake, which include potential water shortage conditions.

2.3.6 Other Supply Availability Considerations

In determining the availability of supply for any given period (i.e., the next 12 months, the next 24 months, etc.) the District must look beyond the total quantity of supplies and consider other factors that affect water supply availability.

Infrastructure Capacity

Assessing infrastructure capacity to extract groundwater, deliver SWP water, and distribute water through the District distribution system is of paramount importance in determining the availability of supplies. For example, the District uses the Goleta GW Basin for storage of water supplies through its Aquifer Storage and Recovery program. Consistent with recommendations provided in the DWR UWMP Guidebook, the District temporarily suspends groundwater banking practices and withdraws previously banked groundwater to augment other supplies and meet customer demand during drought. At the start of the most recent drought, the ability to extract stored water from the Basin was severely limited by groundwater pumping infrastructure capabilities. Consistent with the supply mitigation options discussed in Section 4 of this Plan and recognizing the decreasing reliability of surface water supplies at that time, the District made focused investments in well infrastructure that increased groundwater production capacity such that minimum public health and safety needs of the community could be met with groundwater alone. Further supply mitigation options include making additional capital improvements to enhance the District's ability to extract groundwater, such as installing new wells or increasing the capacity of existing wells.

Similarly, the Coastal Aqueduct has limited pipeline capacity, which may impact the timing of delivery of SWP water, as discussed below.

Timing of Delivery

The timing of delivery, particularly as it relates to SWP water, must also be considered in evaluating District supply availability. For example, in April 2014 DWR announced a five percent allocation of SWP water (up from zero percent in December), with the caveat that delivery could not be taken until September 2014. Accordingly, the District could not incorporate SWP water into its supply model until September, limiting the availability of that supply. Furthermore, pipeline capacity constraints of the Coastal Aqueduct limits the amount of water that can be delivered to the District. Particularly in times of drought when other State Water Contractors on the Santa Barbara County South Coast are importing State Water, limited delivery amounts are available. Monthly deliveries can range anywhere from 150-400 AF but may be increased when excess capacity becomes available due to other agencies not importing water to Lake Cachuma.

Goleta Water District – City of Santa Barbara Interconnect

The District maintains three interconnects with the City of Santa Barbara that can be used during emergencies, shutdowns of the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant or South Coast Conduit, or other times of need for supplemental supplies. The current capacity of the interconnect is approximately 2.3 million gallons per day (mgd), or 2,576 AFY. The potential to increase the capacity of the interconnect is discussed as a supply mitigation option in Section 3 of this Plan.

Goleta Water District – El Capitan Mutual Water Company Interconnect

The District maintains an interconnect with the El Capitan Mutual Water Company (ECMWC) that is available to supply potable water to Goleta West Conduit customers. The current capacity of the interconnect is 75 gallons-per-minute (0.1 mgd). An existing agreement allows GWD to purchase limited water supply from ECMWC and deliver via this interconnect during emergency and maintenance shutdowns. This arrangement has proven successful as a limited and temporary backup supply during outages.

Water Quality

Decreasing water levels due to drought can sometimes lead to water quality changes that limit the use of a particular source of supply. Based on current conditions and past experiences GWD does not anticipate significant or immediate changes in water quality due to drought.

There is a direct relationship between salinity (measured as total dissolved solids [TDS]) and inflow to Lake Cachuma. Modeling conducted as part of the Cachuma Project Water Rights Hearing demonstrate that salinity concentrations of both the SWP and Santa Ynez River increase as flow decreases. Modeling anticipates that TDS in Lake Cachuma will be less than 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in a very wet year to more than 850 mg/L in a dry year. However, even with these increases in salinity, water will continue to meet the primary drinking water standard (1,000 mg/L TDS). The District Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant has the capacity to address any water quality issues with lake water, such as increased salinity or turbidity.

In the past, chloride concentrates were a concern in the Goleta GW Basin and peaked during periods of heavy groundwater pumping. This is less likely to occur now that low-chloride Cachuma spill water is used to recharge the groundwater basin. However, long periods of heavy groundwater pumping could degrade groundwater quality. GWD will continue to monitor and test the water quality of all its water supplies during a drought.

2.3.7 Potential Supply Enhancement Opportunities

Supply enhancement options to consider in times of drought or a water shortage emergency generally fall into three broad categories: enhance existing supplies, utilize a reserve supply, and acquire a new supply. Reducing demand is also a critical drought response action. The District will review the potential supply enhancement options as part of its “pre-water shortage” planning, as discussed in Section 5.1.

2.4 Demand Indicators

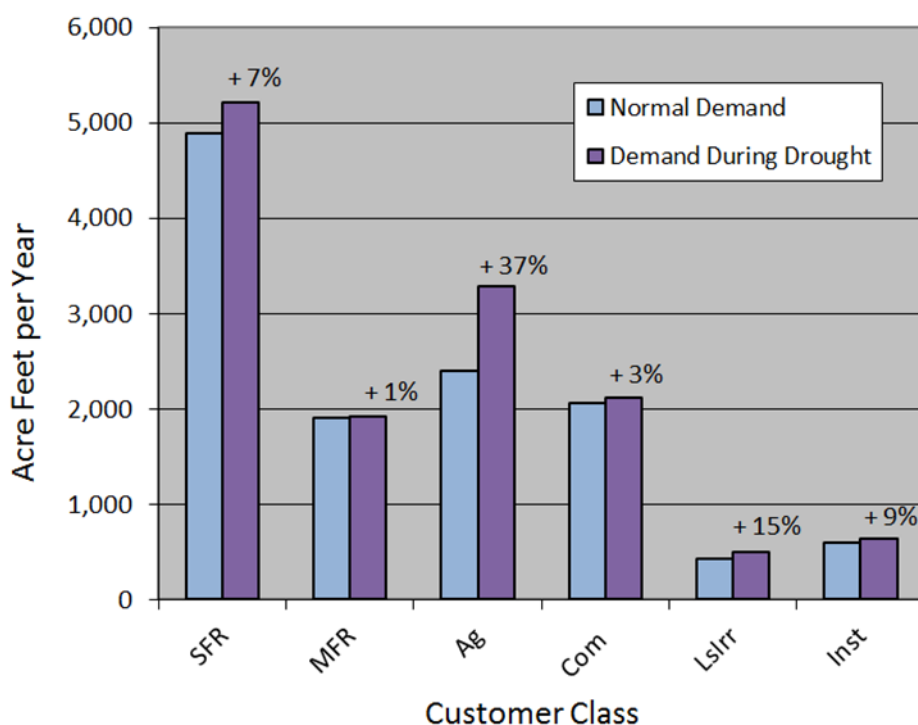
Water use by District customers is primarily influenced by climate (e.g., evapotranspiration, precipitation) and economic factors. The extent of these effects may vary based on local conditions. Hence, it is essential to consider the effect of the various factors influencing water demand and plan accordingly for potential changes in demand.

To determine the factors influencing water use in the GWD service area, GWD billing data for years 2003 to 2012 was examined. Regression analyses were performed to evaluate the correlation between water use for various categories (single family, multifamily,

commercial/industrial and landscape irrigation), weather (ET, precipitation) and economic (unemployment rate) factors⁶. The statistical analyses indicate that water use is affected by both weather and economy. The effect of weather (ET) varied with land use; agricultural and landscape irrigation demand are significantly affected by ET. Figure 2-3 shows the estimated increase in average annual water use by District customers during drought conditions (low precipitation, high ET) for different customer classes, assuming normal unemployment.

Demand analysis indicates that water use is higher for all types of users in a better economy. This Plan assumes a normal unemployment rate (50th Percentile). It is particularly important to estimate increases in demand as they relate to weather when evaluating demand indicators. As reflected above, demand increases among all customer classes when evapotranspiration (a measure of drought) is above average (90th percentile). Multi-family and commercial water uses have little change, but outdoor water uses (agriculture, landscape irrigation) increase much more dramatically. Since agriculture alone represents approximately twenty percent of District water use, seasonal variability in overall demand is particularly high for the District and can be expected during drought conditions. For example, during the most recent drought, agricultural water use increased to 23 percent of total District water use due to the warm, dry weather and the increased need to irrigate.

Figure 2-3
Increases in Demand During Drought



⁶ Weather data for these analyses were obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) database for CIMIS Station 107. Unemployment data for Goleta was obtained from the State of California Employment Development Department database.

2.5 Uncertainty Associated with Forecasts

Forecasting the potential severity and duration of drought is difficult. While the current state of climate science can provide information on general trends, uncertainty cannot be entirely eliminated. However, as described in the sections above, proactive planning helps mitigate the impact of these uncertainties. By performing a comprehensive review of water supplies throughout the year, as appropriate for each source of supply, the District gets a preliminary snapshot of conditions that allows for early planning, including lining up resources to mitigate a potential supply shortage and initiating the appropriate customer outreach to reduce demand.

2.6 Annual Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Since July 1, 2022, the District is required to prepare and submit an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) to DWR by July 1 of every year. The focus of the Annual Assessment is to evaluate actual forecasted near-term water supply conditions (for the next 12 months) and determine if a water shortage is imminent. This evaluation will ensure appropriate shortage response actions are implemented in a timely manner as needed to produce expected demand response or supply enhancement outcomes. The Annual Assessment will be consistent with DWR's Annual Assessment guidance document that is released annually, generally in the spring. This section includes specific procedures that describe annual steps and timing to complete the Annual Assessment, such that it can be consistently followed year-after-year.

2.6.1 Data and Methodologies

This section provides a description of key data inputs and Annual Assessment methodologies used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, assuming that the year to follow would be dry. For the purposes of this analysis, a dry year is considered an annual period of low rainfall either locally or statewide, which may result in reduced water supplies. Notably, in addition to precipitation, streamflow, groundwater levels, and reservoir levels are used to project potential water shortages and will therefore be used to define the characteristics of a dry year. Particularly if a year is preceded by dry year(s) or drought recovery is underway following a recent drought, a water shortage corresponding to the water shortage levels described in Section 3 is more likely to be triggered.

The Annual Assessment relies on the District's water supply and demand model, described in Section 3.2, to determine the potential for a supply shortage in the upcoming year, and the severity of the water supply shortage based on current trends in demand and supply availability. For this assessment, the current year is considered the twelve-month period ending on June 30 prior to the July 1 deadline. The upcoming year is considered the subsequent twelve-month period (July 1 to June 30). To evaluate reliability, the following inputs are considered.

1. **Current Year Unconstrained Demand.** GWD determines the current year's unconstrained demand, estimated from water sales, estimated water losses, and any applicable water savings reductions. Current year unconstrained demand considers weather, growth, and other influencing factors such as policies to manage current supplies.
2. **Current Year Available Supply.** GWD assesses and quantifies each source of water supply on a monthly basis for the current year. Evaluated supply sources include:

- Surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project, including current reservoir storage;
 - Imported water from the SWP, including statewide water supply conditions; and
 - Groundwater from the Goleta GW Basin, including current groundwater levels.
3. **Upcoming Year Unconstrained Demand.** GWD assumes that demand in the next year will be the projected water use adjusted by the demand increase expected in the applicable dry year condition, as defined in the 2025 UWMP. The dry year condition may be a single dry year (if the current year is normal) or a year within a multiple dry year scenario (if the current and/or previous year(s) have been dry).
 4. **Upcoming Year Available Supply.** GWD estimates the supply that will be available in the next year, which is assumed to be a dry year. Similar to the upcoming year unconstrained demand, the dry year condition may be projected as a single dry year or a year within a multiple dry year scenario, as appropriate.
 5. **Infrastructure Considerations.** As part of its supply availability analysis, GWD evaluates how infrastructure capabilities and constraints may affect the ability to access and deliver supplies to meet projected customer water demand in the coming year. The Annual Assessment also outlines anticipated capital projects identified in the updated Infrastructure Improvement Plan and Annual Budget that may improve capacity or constrain capabilities to meet demand.
 6. **Unconstrained Customer Demand.** GWD determines projected customer water demand for the upcoming year based on current and historical use trends. For the purposes of this analysis, unconstrained demand projections are the District's latest demand forecast (adjusted by previous year consumption) which considers unconstrained demand, weather, population growth, and other influencing factors for the current year and following years.

2.6.2 Decision-Making Process and Submittal

This section describes the decision-making process that the District will use each year to determine, and subsequently report to the state, its water supply reliability. The District's process for assessing projected supply and demand will be consistent with the "Water Shortage Stage Determination" process described in Section 3.2. The District's water supply and demand model will serve as the primary tool for producing projected water supply availability in comparison to projected demand. The District's assessment methodology described here may be adjusted depending on the information available at the time of the Annual Assessment Report.

Steps in the decision-making process include:

1. USBR announces Cachuma Project water allocation determination for Cachuma Member Units. The allocation, combined with any carryover remaining from the previous year (tracked and reported on in COMB's Water Production Use reports distributed to member units monthly), determines the amount of Cachuma water expected to be available.
2. State announces annual allocation for imported water available through the State Water Project. The allocation, combined with any imported carryover water remaining from previous years (tracked and reported on in CCWA's Water Delivery Status Report published quarterly), determines the total amount of imported water available.

3. District determines the amount of groundwater available to pump, taking into consideration the pumping limitations under the SAFE Ordinance, current infrastructure limitations, water quality, groundwater basin levels, and projected groundwater supplies needed in the coming year.
4. District reviews demand projections and makes any adjustments to reflect weather predictions, recent trends, and other demand influencers, to develop monthly customer sector demand projections.
5. District inputs supply and demand projections into the model, which calculates the estimated percent of supply available and corresponding water shortage stage, if applicable. The results determine the water supply reliability for the upcoming year.
6. District prepares and submits Annual Assessment Report to the state by the July 1 deadline.

2.6.3 Reasonable Alternative Actions

State regulations require an urban water supplier to follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in this WSCP, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the Annual Assessment Report (CWC subdivision (a) of §10632). Should the assessment indicate a water shortage is anticipated, the District will take the necessary steps to declare a water shortage, as described in Section 3 of this WSCP, and implement the shortage response actions that correspond to the water shortage level, as described in Section 5, to ensure sufficient supplies remain available to meet demand.

Section 3:Determining Water Shortage Stages

3.1 Five Stage Approach

The purpose of establishing water shortage stages is to clearly define the severity of the shortage and establish appropriate targets for customer demand reductions and actions to achieve those reductions. Defining drought stages allows the District to craft a progressive response to worsening drought conditions, with each stage “triggering” different specific actions. The 2014 WSCP originally defined five specific water shortage stages and provided a framework for District actions during each stage. The five-stage approach provided different levels of response for a water shortage event ranging from a 10 percent supply deficiency to a 50 percent or greater deficiency. Table 3-1 summarizes the water shortage stages defined by Goleta Water District in the 2014 WSCP, including the supply shortage condition (potential current year/12-month shortage and anticipated future/24-month supply deficiency), system-wide reduction targets, and demand reduction measures for each stage.

Per the 2025 UWMP guidelines, suppliers are required to include six standard shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50- percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) in their WSCPs. However, suppliers are also authorized to continue using their own water shortage levels that were included in past WSCPs as long as a graphic showing the Supplier’s water shortage levels in relationship to the six standard water shortage levels is included. The 2020 WSCP, which was the first one that was required to align with the standard levels, maintained the original five stage approach which has proven effective in achieving necessary demand reductions. This 2025 WSCP continues to use the five stage approach and includes a “crosswalk” that translates the District’s existing shortage levels to those mandated by statute (Figure 3-1).

Table 3-1
Water Shortage Stages

Stage	Supply Shortage Condition	System-wide Reduction Target	Demand Reduction Measures
I	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 85 to 90% of normal (10-15% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 80% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 10% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	15%	Voluntary water use reductions
II	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 75 to 85% of normal (16-25% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 75% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 20% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	25%	Mandatory: limits and prohibitions on certain uses
III	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 65 to 75% of normal (26-35% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 65% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 30% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	35%	- Same as Stage II, but more severe - Potential drought rates*
IV	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 55 to 65% of normal (36-45% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 55% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 40% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	45%	Same as Stage III, but more severe

V	If any of the following occur: • District water supply is less than 55% of normal (46% or higher supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. • District water supply is insufficient to provide 50% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. • Contamination of 50% or more of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards) • Unanticipated loss of water distribution or supply facilities due to disaster or man-made emergencies	50% or greater	• Same as Stages III & IV, but more severe
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* While drought rates are not included in the rate structure developed from the 2025 Cost of Service Study, this general planning document includes the option to implement drought rates following a required Proposition 218 process should the need arise.

Figure 3-1
Relationships Between the District's Existing Shortage Levels and the 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels

Stage	Supply Shortage Condition	System-wide Reduction Target	Demand Reduction Measures
I	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 85 to 90% of normal (10-15% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 80% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 10% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	15%	Voluntary water use reductions
II	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 75 to 85% of normal (16-25% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 75% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 20% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	25%	Mandatory: limits and prohibitions on certain uses
III	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 65 to 75% of normal (26-35% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 65% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 30% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	35%	- Same as Stage II, but more severe - Potential drought rates
IV	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is 55 to 65% of normal (36-45% supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 55% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 40% of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards)	45%	Same as Stage III, but more severe
V	If any of the following occur: - District water supply is less than 55% of normal (46% or higher supply deficiency) for the next twelve months. - District water supply is insufficient to provide 50% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. - Contamination of 50% or more of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards) - Unanticipated loss of water distribution or supply facilities due to disaster or man-made emergencies	50% or greater	Same as Stages III & IV, but more severe

2020 WSCP Level	Shortage Level
I	<10%
II	10 – 20 %
III	20 – 30%
IV	30 – 40%
V	40 – 50%
VI	> 50%

3.2 Water Shortage Stage Determination

The District has an existing water supply and demand model it runs on a regular basis. Figure 3-2 provides a snapshot of this tool, which the District utilizes to determine the potential for a supply shortage early in the planning process. The necessary steps for determining a water shortage stage involve: (1) evaluating potential changes in demand across customer categories; (2) examining projected supply availability for each supply source including a potential shortage caused by infrastructure limitations; and (3) evaluating and identifying available supply mitigation options, as discussed in Section 4.1 of this Plan.

The District water supply and demand model utilizes supply and demand inputs to produce supply availability percentage outputs for the following 12 and 24 month periods. This allows the District to determine whether a water supply shortage is anticipated in any given year, and the severity of a shortage based on the availability of the different sources of supply and trends in demand. The model is updated regularly with actual customer demand data and any changes in the delivery timing or quantity of water supplies, including projected and actual groundwater production data. The model is also used to inform the Annual Assessment report.

In addition, if conditions authorizing the release of potable water under the SAFE Ordinance (described in Section 3.4) are not met, a water shortage emergency under the SAFE Ordinance is triggered.

**Figure 3-2
Water Supply and Demand Model**

Water Supply & Demand Model

	Year 1												Year 2											
	Oct Actual	Nov Projected	Dec Projected	Jan Projected	Feb Projected	Mar Projected	Apr Projected	May Projected	Jun Projected	Jul Projected	Aug Projected	Sep Projected	Oct Projected	Nov Projected	Dec Projected	Jan Projected	Feb Projected	Mar Projected	Apr Projected	May Projected	Jun Projected	Jul Projected	Aug Projected	Sep Projected
DEMAND																								
Agriculture Irrigation	190	170	166	112	39	29	47	100	132	178	153	197	114	122	123	76	27	30	35	76	103	136	107	152
Commercial	163	200	157	103	83	147	127	148	188	188	138	215	152	171	138	82	79	151	129	135	173	170	115	196
Conveyance	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fire Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galeta West Conduit	179	150	93	72	5	7	25	45	71	129	125	170	89	95	59	5	5	5	16	28	45	5	5	108
Institutional	43	40	50	36	27	44	45	51	53	59	48	50	34	36	46	30	24	46	42	48	52	56	42	48
Landscape Irrigation	39	42	37	24	11	20	17	22	32	43	40	54	13	14	16	11	11	21	18	18	22	19	12	20
Multi-Family Residence	176	125	144	103	96	169	146	150	174	170	125	159	119	118	140	91	91	174	149	155	185	171	115	167
Single Family Residence	326	333	316	207	150	215	204	232	320	357	288	396	288	303	297	177	132	205	193	223	316	345	256	387
TOTAL DEMAND	1,125	1,067	971	665	419	639	619	756	979	1,132	925	1,248	818	867	827	480	376	640	590	691	903	911	661	1,087
SUPPLY																								
Groundwater																								
Total Available	458	460	491	475	475	527	493	527	505	527	510	527	527	510	527	510	510	549	519	558	517	520	587	676
Total Used	446	460	491	475	414	527	493	527	505	527	510	527	527	510	527	475	371	549	519	558	517	520	587	676
Lake Cachuma																								
Beginning Balance	3,602	2,929	2,319	1,839	1,651	1,649	1,656	1,645	1,614	1,557	1,443	1,333	1,179	923	573	281	286	291	307	312	304	280	296	312
Cachuma Entitlement (Add)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Available Balance	3,602	2,929	2,319	1,839	1,651	1,649	1,656	1,645	1,614	1,557	1,443	1,333	1,179	923	573	281	286	291	307	312	304	280	296	312
- Cachuma Entitlement used	678	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Cachuma Carryover used	0	0	480	190	5	0	14	34	60	117	114	159	261	357	300	5	5	0	5	17	34	0	0	97
Adjustments (evap, exchange, etc.)	5	(3)	(0)	2	3	0	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	7	8	0	0	0	0	10	10	16	18	10
Total Used (including adjustments)	673	610	480	188	2	0	11	31	57	114	110	154	255	350	316	5	5	0	5	8	24	16	18	87
Total Remaining	2,929	2,319	1,839	1,651	1,649	1,656	1,645	1,614	1,557	1,443	1,333	1,179	923	573	281	286	291	307	312	304	280	296	312	225
State Water																								
Beginning Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	620	847	854	537	409	20	0	0	0	0	0	328	686	992	1,060	1,082	1,107
State water delivered (add)	0	0	0	0	0	425	425	425	425	175	175	175	10	0	0	0	0	425	425	425	425	425	110	0
Available Balance	0	0	0	0	0	425	734	1,045	1,272	1,029	712	584	30	0	0	0	0	425	753	1,111	1,417	1,485	1,192	1,107
- State Table A used						116	112	195	414	487	301	562	30	0	0	0	0	97	66	116	352	397	80	314
- State Carryover used																								
Water Evaporation Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	5	5	6
Total Used (including adjustments)	0	0	0	0	0	116	113	198	418	492	303	564	30	0	0	0	0	97	68	119	357	402	85	319
Remaining Delivered State Water	0	0	0	0	0	309	620	847	854	537	409	20	0	0	0	0	0	328	686	992	1,060	1,082	1,107	788
Total Supplies Available	4,060	3,389	2,810	2,314	2,126	2,601	2,883	3,217	3,391	3,113	2,666	2,444	1,736	1,433	1,100	791	796	1,265	1,580	1,981	2,238	2,285	2,076	2,096
Total Supplies Used	1,125	1,067	971	665	419	639	619	756	979	1,132	925	1,248	818	867	827	480	376	640	590	691	903	911	661	1,087
Total Remaining Supplies	2,935	2,322	1,839	1,649	1,707	1,962	2,264	2,461	2,412	1,981	1,741	1,196	918	566	273	311	421	626	990	1,290	1,335	1,374	1,415	1,009
12-Month Drought Threshold	76.3%	72.4%	68.8%	66.0%	65.0%	65.2%	67.4%	69.5%	70.9%	70.7%	69.5%	68.0%	64.3%	63.5%	62.3%	60.7%	61.4%	62.2%	64.9%	67.6%	69.9%	70.5%	71.5%	72.2%
24-month Drought Threshold	66.4%	65.0%	63.7%	62.4%	62.2%	62.8%	64.1%	65.3%	66.2%	66.3%	66.1%	65.5%	63.7%	63.3%	62.5%	61.7%	62.0%	62.4%	63.7%	65.1%	66.3%	66.6%	67.1%	67.4%
Drought Stage	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	III	III	III	III	III

3.3 Process for Declaring a Water Shortage

Water Code Sections 350 to 352 dictate specific processes to guide the District Board of Directors in declaring a water shortage, including a specially noticed public hearing:

Cal. Water Code Section 350. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, may **declare a water shortage emergency** condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demand and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

Cal. Water Code Section 351. Excepting in event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline or conduit causing an immediate emergency, the declaration shall be made only after a **public hearing** at which consumers of such water supply shall have an opportunity to be heard to protest against the declaration and to present their respective needs to said governing board.

Cal. Water Code Section 352. **Notice of the time and place of hearing** shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code at least seven days prior to the date of hearing in a newspaper printed, published, and circulated within the area in which the water supply is distributed, or if there is no such newspaper, in any newspaper printed, published, and circulated in the county in which the area is located.

Per the California Water Code, the District will provide the legally required notice of the time and place of the Water Shortage Hearing at least seven days in advance. The shortage declaration will be accompanied by adoption of a Water Shortage Ordinance establishing regulations and procedures for implementing various water shortage stages. An Ordinance is generally needed when the intent is to regulate persons or property or impose fines. A general draft Water Shortage Ordinance is provided in Appendix B.

3.4 SAFE Ordinance Moratorium

The voter-approved SAFE Ordinance prohibits allocating water to new or additional potable water service connections to properties not previously served by the District unless certain circumstances are met. Specifically, new water allocations may be made only when the following conditions are satisfied:

- The District receives 100 percent of its annual Cachuma Project allocation; and
- The District has met all of its *Wright Judgment* obligations; and
- There is no water rationing; and
- The District has met its obligation to make its annual storage contribution to the drought buffer.

Under the SAFE Ordinance, the District determines each year whether the listed conditions will have been met as of the beginning of the next calendar year. Pursuant to the language of SAFE and the District procedures implementing it, the District adopts a resolution in December setting forth the new water allocation for the subsequent calendar year (1 percent of the total potable District supply if the above conditions are met).

As discussed above, if the listed conditions under the SAFE Ordinance are not met the District will adopt restrictions on new development as set forth in the SAFE Ordinance. Such action will be taken independently of the other actions set forth in this Plan because of the timing requirements in the SAFE Ordinance.

Section 4: Water Shortage Impact Mitigation Strategy

Drought response actions typically rely on the ability of a water agency to either temporarily augment supply and/or reduce water demand. Successful drought response programs typically combine a variety of elements, from outreach and water pricing to use restrictions and enforcement; each increasing in intensity as the shortage persists and progresses. This section reviews the general strategies the District will employ to mitigate the impacts of drought and water shortage on the community. Section 5 adds specificity to these strategies and reviews the specific actions the District will take during each water shortage stage.

Table 4-1, below, provides a summary of the system-wide reduction target for each water shortage stage.

Table 4-1
System-Wide Reduction Targets

Stage	Supply Deficiency		System-wide Reduction Target
	Current Supply (Next 12 months)	Future Supply (Next 24 months)	
I	10-15%	20%	15%
II	16-25%	25%	25%
III	26-35%	35%	35%
IV	36-45%	45%	45%
V	46% or greater	50%	50% or greater

4.1 Supply Management and Enhancement

The District has several foundational planning documents and policies that guide the management of its water supplies. For example, the Water Supply Management Plan recommends a strategy for prioritizing different water sources. Under normal operations, Cachuma project water is used before groundwater is utilized; however, in a drought, the Water Supply Management Plan recommends pumping groundwater first so as to maximize the amount of water that can be extracted from the Basin with existing well facilities. The UWMP and the Groundwater Management Plan are also important planning tools, while the voter-approved SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance and the *Wright Judgment* place specific parameters around when and how the District can pump groundwater above its annual right to 2,350 AFY. While the District will continue to manage its water supplies pursuant to these guiding documents and policies, during times of drought, the District may consider various supply enhancement options, as discussed below.

Supply enhancement options to consider in times of drought or a water shortage emergency generally fall into three broad categories: enhance existing supplies, utilize reserve supplies, and

acquire new supplies. Prior to declaring a water shortage, the District will evaluate potential supply enhancement and mitigation options, which may include:

- Groundwater supply mitigation.
 - Rehabilitate or modify inactive wells to increase pumping capacity.
 - Install new/additional wells to be used in emergencies and during drought.

The “Drought Buffer Management” included in the Goleta Groundwater Basin Groundwater Management Plan should be followed if groundwater elevations drop below - 26 feet mean seal level (1972 level).

- Recycled water. Expand the use of recycled water through infrastructure improvements/modifications, adding new customers, or transporting/trucking recycled water for use in areas not adjacent to the existing distribution system.
- Goleta Water District – City of Santa Barbara Interconnect. Construct a new high-capacity connection (interconnect) between the water distribution systems of the District and the City of Santa Barbara. Design for the high-capacity connection was completed in 2007. This project would add an estimated 2 million gallons per day (MGD) of capacity that could be pumped into the District’s transmission main. Once constructed, the additional interconnect would increase the capacity of the existing interconnect (from 2.3 to 4.3 MGD).
- Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) acquisition program. Participate with the CCWA to identify and secure supplemental imported supplies for the South Coast. Given the fact that in normal water years the District has more State Water available than it needs to meet customer demand, there could be opportunities for exchanges (balanced and unbalanced), in which the District would secure water supplies during drought and repay those water supplies at a negotiated exchange rate during normal conditions. Purchase opportunities may also be available pursuant to Amendment 21 of the State Water Contract.

There are various considerations for each supply enhancement option, including timeframe for implementation, potential quantity of supply available, length of time supply would be available (seasonally, single year, multi-year), financial implications, and environmental considerations.

4.2 Demand Management and Drought Response Programs

4.2.1 Customer Class Reduction Targets

To determine where reductions could be achieved among District customer classes, water use for each customer class was analyzed by reviewing 10 years of District billing data. This analysis, coupled with an estimate of water needs for health and safety, provided the basis for setting customer demand reduction targets.

Single family residential customer reduction targets are generally slightly higher than the overall system-wide reduction target and more than multi-family customers due to the relatively higher proportion of outdoor to indoor use among single family households. The District will develop regulations to implement scaled reductions in each customer class. Generally, the targets would be achieved through the various demand reduction programs described in this Plan; public outreach, restrictions, incentive programs (landscape rebates, efficient fixtures, etc.), and

disincentive programs (fees, penalties, rates). The District's demand reduction programs are designed to achieve specific demand reduction targets for each customer class.

Priority of Use

Priority for use of available potable water during shortages is based on the legal requirements set forth in the California Water Code, Sections 350-358. Accordingly, water use reduction targets and allocations discussed below have been established according to the following ranking system in this Plan (listed from highest to lowest priority):

1. **Health and Safety.** Minimum health and safety allocations for interior residential needs (includes single and multi-family residential, hospitals and convalescent facilities, retirement and mobile home communities, student housing, firefighting, and public safety).
2. **Business.** Commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental operations (where water is used for manufacturing and for minimum health and safety allocations for employees and visitors), to maintain jobs and economic base of the community (not for landscape use).
3. **Irrigation - Permanent.** Permanent agriculture (orchards, vineyards, and other commercial agriculture which would require at least five years to return to production).
4. **Irrigation - Annual.** Annual agriculture (floriculture, strawberries, other truckcrops).
5. **New connections.** The SAFE Ordinance prohibits the District from making new service connections during times of drought.

Table 4-2 shows how different customer classes are categorized by use priority.

Table 4-2
Use Priority for Different Goleta Water District Customer Classes

Customer Class	Use Priority			
	1 <i>Health and Safety</i>	2 <i>Business</i>	3 <i>Irrigation- Permanent</i>	4 <i>Irrigation - Annual</i>
Single Family Residential	X			
Multi-Family Residential	X			
Commercial		X		
Institutional	X			
Agriculture*	X		X	
Landscape Irrigation				X

*Health and safety for agriculture only applies to Agriculture-Residential accounts that include some domestic or other essential use.

4.2.2 Supplier Efficiency Actions

A demonstrated commitment to efficiency by the supplier can help win public support and cooperation as well as provide valuable examples of where water savings can be achieved. While the District implements many supplier efficiency actions on an ongoing basis, additional or enhanced efforts will be made to conserve water during drought, including:

- Expanding distribution system water audits, leak detection and repair.
- Implementing water theft prevention programs (monitor for mismatches in water deliveries against water sales).
- Limiting landscape irrigation at supplier facilities and working with other local governments to reduce outdoor water uses (i.e., reducing irrigation of medians and parks, replacing lawns with water wise landscaping).
- Reducing water usage for main flushing, and capturing flushed water for irrigation or other uses where possible.
- Expediting identification, testing, and replacement of aged, broken, leaking, and inaccurate meters and other appurtenances.
- Conducting an audit of fixtures (toilets, sinks, etc.) at supplier facilities to determine if newer, higher-efficiency options are available for retrofit.
- Turning off and draining any decorative fountains at District facilities.

4.2.3 Public Outreach Plan

Without exception, experience has shown that a well-informed public is generally more willing to respond to requests to voluntarily conserve or alter water use patterns, and will be more likely to comply if mandatory water use restrictions become necessary. DWR (2008) estimates that public information campaigns alone have reduced demand in the range of 5 to 20 percent, depending on the time, money, and effort invested by an agency. Public information campaigns support voluntary and mandatory reduction measures by educating and convincing the public that a critical water shortage exists and providing information on how water is used and how the public can help.

Information provided to the public should include descriptions of the conditions that will trigger implementation of the drought contingency plan and what the plan entails (restrictions, enforcement provisions, etc.). Providing practical “consumer” information will help water users comply with the plan. For example, information about restrictions on lawn watering might be accompanied with information about proper lawn watering practices.

A study examining the effectiveness of drought management programs in reducing residential water use (Virginia Polytechnic Institute 2006) showed considerable variation in the effectiveness of drought management programs and highlighted the importance of public information and enforcement. Results, shown in Table 4-3, indicate that overall reductions in residential water use ranged from 0 to 7 percent for voluntary restrictions and from 0 to 22 percent for mandatory restrictions. The observed differences were statistically attributed to information efforts for voluntary restrictions and both information and enforcement efforts for mandatory restrictions.

Table 4-3
Drought Program Management Variables Effect on Residential Water Use

Classification	Estimated Change in Water Use	Statistically Different than No Effect?
Voluntary Restrictions		
Little or no information disseminated	-2%	No
Moderate level of information	-2%	No
Aggressive information dissemination	-7%	Yes
Mandatory Restrictions		
Low information and low enforcement	-5%	No
Moderate information and low enforcement	-6%	Yes
Aggressive information and low enforcement	-12%	Yes
Low information and moderate enforcement	-4%	No
Moderate information and enforcement	-9%	Yes
Aggressive information and moderate enforcement	-15%	Yes
Moderate information and aggressive enforcement	-20%	Yes
Aggressive information and enforcement	-22%	Yes

Source: Virginia Polytechnic Institute 2006

The District will implement a public information campaign in all stages of drought, which will become more aggressive as the severity of the drought increases. While general media coverage of a drought is likely to increase awareness, the District will develop and implement an agency-specific, comprehensive outreach program. The goals of the outreach program will be to:

- Educate customers and public about state and local drought conditions.
- Make water shortage stages and customer responsibilities clear.
- Target specific customer groups with specialized messaging.
- Provide information to customers and general public that will assist in reducing water demand.



The District regularly communicates with its customers and has a long history of promoting conservation. Ongoing outreach activities include semi-annual customer newsletters, billing statement messages, and the District website. The District also participates in the Regional Water Efficiency Program with other Santa Barbara County water suppliers, which sponsors programs that promote water conservation and awareness, including WaterWiseSB.org, the water conservation website for Santa Barbara County. WaterWiseSB.org provides additional opportunities for regional collaboration and coordinated outreach.

District public outreach will be expanded beyond these existing ongoing efforts during anticipated water shortages, consistent with the Drought Outreach Plan. In addition to traditional outreach (newsletters, billing statements, website), the District should consider utilizing new and innovative outreach platforms, such as social media. Proposed outreach should include, but is not limited to:

- Using existing outreach platforms to communicate drought information including the District Newsletter, billing inserts, billing statements, and social media platforms.
- Development of drought related post-cards, flyers, and other collateral materials for distribution to District customers.
- Development of new outreach platforms and targeted outreach programs, including:
 - a. Restaurants – “water upon request” table tents.
 - b. Hotels – information about reducing water use during stay, linen service upon request.
 - c. Gyms and athletic clubs – signs to promote shorter showers.
 - d. Recycled water customers – signs to identify landscaping irrigated with recycled water in the District.
- Customized state and regional partner outreach materials and links.
- Enhanced community presence including participation in community events (Earth Day, Lemon Festival, Farmers Markets, etc.), coordination with community organizations to disseminate information (University of California Santa Barbara, Chamber of Commerce, etc.), and distribution of District materials (handouts at schools, plumbing centers, hardware stores, City of Goleta, farmers markets, and community festivals).
- Targeted outreach (contact by letters and phone calls) to large water users and agricultural customers as appropriate, including automated phone calls alerting customers of the water shortage declaration and related restrictions.
- Employee outreach and education to ensure consistent organization messages concerning drought and conservation.
- Enhanced website outreach and information, including updates on current drought conditions, information on water use restrictions in effect, tips for conserving water, information and applications related to conservation incentive programs, and customer web portals providing information on typical water use, conservation levels, and resources for each customer class.

Proposed outreach targets and goals are summarized below:

Outreach Target	Goals of Coordination
All customers of GWD	Educate customers and public about drought conditions
Targeted customer segments (Single- family Residential, Landscape Irrigation, Agriculture, etc.)	Make water shortage stages and customer responsibilities clear
General Public	Target specific customer groups Provide information to customers and general public that will assist them in reducing water demand

4.2.4 Demand Reduction Programs

The types of management measures and restrictions employed for each response stage are related to the severity of the water supply or demand conditions and to specific demand reduction targets for each stage. The following list of principles helped guide GWD's approach to restrictions and the associated customer communication and outreach described in this Plan:

- Eliminate waste: before requiring customers to reduce consumption, the focus should be on controlling waste and unnecessary use. This not only reduces consumption but, also demonstrates public commitment, leadership and sets an example for customers. Restrict less essential uses before essential uses.
- Affect individuals or small groups before affecting large groups or the public as a whole, allowing as much public activity as possible to be unaffected.
- Minimize adverse financial effects.
- Minimize and avoid irretrievable loss of natural resources.
- Enforce restrictions.

There are a variety of demand reduction techniques the District will implement to promote customer conservation during a water shortage, which fall into the following general categories described below.

Voluntary Water Use Reductions

All customers will be asked to voluntarily reduce their water usage by 20 percent during a Stage I Water Shortage. The District will provide water conservation tips and suggestions through various public touch points and outreach, encourage and distribute conservation devices such as low flow shower heads and faucet aerators, discourage excessive outdoor watering, and encourage planting of water wise plants. The District will also work with its largest customers (the University, the County, etc.) to reduce water consumption and will enhance water audits for various classes of customers.

Limits on Certain Uses

The District will place mandatory restrictions on certain uses, such as restricting outdoor watering to prescribed times and number of days per week beginning in Stage II, with days and times for landscape watering further limited in later stages. Limits may also include methods of irrigation (i.e., sprinkler ban).

Prohibitions

Prohibitions will vary by drought stage, with the fundamental purpose of prohibiting non-essential uses not required for basic health and safety. Specific prohibitions will be described in the Water Shortage Ordinance adopted by the Board of Directors. Examples include prohibition on the use of potable water to wash down driveways, sidewalks, and other hardscaping or paved surfaces; washing cars and boats, and use of water for decorative features, cooling purposes, and construction. Decorative features are defined as water features artificially supplied with water, such as ponds, lakes, and fountains, and are separate from pools and spas. In Stage V, all non-essential outdoor water use, except recycled water or grey water, will be banned. Prohibitions and the associated drought stage are summarized in Section 5.

Mandatory Requirements

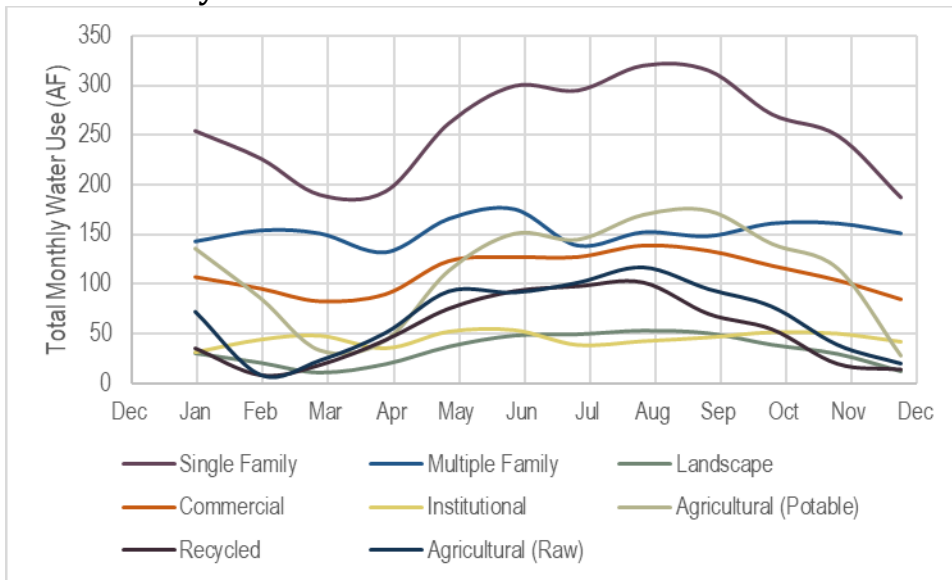
The District Code, which is approved by the Board of Directors, outlines the regulations associated with each water shortage stage. The regulations require customers to take certain measures to promote water conservation, such as limiting landscape irrigation, restricting certain water uses, or posting signage at various establishments, which are summarized for each water shortage stage in Section 5 of this Plan.

Outdoor-Focused Demand Reduction

Since an average of 50 percent of residential water use in Southern California is for outdoor landscape irrigation, restrictions on outdoor water use are generally highly effective in reducing water demand (<http://bewaterwise.com>). Outdoor uses are typically considered to be discretionary or nonessential, are highly visible and relatively easy to monitor, and often are a substantial component of water demand, particularly during the summer months when drought conditions are often most severe.

GWD's monthly variability in 2025 ranged from 7 to 62 percent, illustrating how demand fluctuates throughout the year. Landscape, agricultural, and recycled water uses demonstrate the most seasonal fluctuation. Monthly variability in water use for the different customer classes is provided in Figure 4-1. The range of water use by season underscores the importance of implementing outdoor landscape-focused reduction programs.

Figure 4-1
Total Monthly Water Use for Different District Customers in 2025



Given the significance and visibility of lawn watering as the predominant component of seasonal use, best management practices in drought contingency plans typically prescribe time-of-use and other restrictions on lawn watering. While soil conditions and the type of grass are critical to any lawn's ability to survive with reduced watering, lawn watering restrictions are based on prevailing conditions in the District's service area.

According to studies by the American Water Works Association (2011), a twice-a-week watering schedule is preferable to an alternate-day lawn watering schedule. For example, residences with street addresses ending in even numbers are allowed to water on Sundays and Thursdays and those with addresses ending in odd numbers are allowed to water on Saturdays and Wednesdays. This schedule, coupled with allowances for “anytime watering” with a hand-held hose, bucket, or drip irrigation system, should provide most users with adequate opportunity to maintain both a healthy and attractive landscape.

Kenney, Klein, and Clark (2004) conducted a study of water conservation measures implemented by several cities in Colorado during drought conditions in the summer of 2002 and found that restrictions were an effective tool in meeting demand reduction goals. The study found that during periods of mandatory restrictions savings of 18 to 56 percent were achieved, meeting suppliers' reduction goals. Voluntary restrictions yielded 4 to 12 percent reductions. Many of the water providers specified the time of day watering was to occur, special rules for irrigating trees, and allowances for hand watering. Restrictions, both voluntary and mandatory, were combined with public education campaigns and sometimes included other measures (e.g., price increases). Four of the water providers limited lawn watering to once every three (3) days and saw an average reduction of 22 percent. Three providers limited lawn watering to twice a week and saw an average reduction of 33 percent. One provider limited lawn watering to once a week and saw a reduction of 56 percent. For these studies, water use was calculated as “expected use per capita”, which is a comparison of actual per capita use (deliveries) in 2002 with the level of use anticipated in 2002, had watering restrictions not been in effect and given the adverse climatic conditions associated with drought. They also saw similar results looking at “net use”, which is a calculation that compares daily system-wide water deliveries in 2002 to the 2000 to 2001 average for the same dates.

4.2.5 Enforcement

Mandatory restriction programs require a system of enforcement, which typically combines both monitoring and penalties. Monitoring includes activities to identify instances of noncompliance, and programs are generally most successful when the enforcer has physical presence in the community, combined with a mechanism for residents to report violations. Ultimately, enforcement also requires a system of credible repercussions for those found to be violating the provisions of a drought management program.

GWD may utilize penalty fees and excess use fees as an enforcement tool, when necessary. District Code Chapter 6.20.110 authorizes fines and penalties for violations of District rules and regulations. Penalty fees apply in situations involving a violation of water restrictions and will include the issuance of written warnings. Fines (penalties) are charged for repeat offenders. Customers may appeal any fines or penalties imposed.



Water Use Observation

Date: _____ Time: _____

Address/Location Description: _____

Residential or Commercial or (other): _____

☐ Landscape was being watered on the wrong day.

☐ Landscape was being watered during peak daylight hours.

☐ Excess water running to waste from landscape irrigation.

☐ Water running to waste from a broken/malfunctioning sprinkler
Location: _____

☐ Washing of driveways, sidewalks, or other hard surfaces.

☐ Outdoor hose use without a shut-off nozzle.

☐ Other: _____

Comments: _____

Staff Name: _____

Signature: _____

Please submit completed forms to GWD Water Conservation Compliance Representative upon returning to the office.

In addition to fees, the District may provide for the installation of flow restrictors that will provide the minimum water flow needed for health and safety purposes. In these extreme cases of repeated violations, the customer will be charged a fee to cover the cost of installation of the flow restrictor. The flow restrictor will remain in place for a period of time to be determined by the General Manager. The customer would pay the cost of removal of the device. The District will not use flow restrictors where fire suppression sprinklers are on the same line as the water provided for domestic purposes. In the last major drought (2012-2016), the District did not have to utilize any flow restrictors.

Enforcement mechanisms associated with each water shortage stage are discussed in Section 5 of this Plan. Specific enforcement details, including the use and amount of penalty fees, will be established in the Water Shortage Ordinance requirement associated with the specific water shortage stage.

4.3 Interagency Coordination

Successful implementation of this Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan will require coordination and communication with agencies that supply water to GWD, neighboring retail water agencies, and land use agencies, for the purposes of water supply planning and public outreach coordination.

4.3.1 Supply Planning

The District will meet with CCWA, COMB, and Goleta Sanitary District as appropriate to confirm assessment of supplies, discuss supplemental supplies potentially available to the District, and identify and refine supply alternatives (such as implementing measures that will increase the amount of water that can be pulled from the lake) and supply enhancement options. In years where conditions are particularly dry or are preceded by a dry year, the District model will be updated with anticipated available supplies and projected demand based on current trends to determine any potential shortfall in supplies during the following 12- and 24-month periods.

4.3.2 Public Outreach Coordination

The District will meet with retail water agencies and land use agencies to ensure that residents in the Goleta area are receiving consistent messages about the drought and water shortage severity, and are aware of the actions they can take to reduce demand. Key agencies would include the Cities of Goleta and Santa Barbara, the County of Santa Barbara, and the Regional Water Efficiency Program partners. The District and these agencies already have many forums in which they interact but will intensify this interaction during drought. The intent of these meetings will be to develop a common message to the community about the drought and to find opportunities to share costs (e.g., share costs of radio announcements, newspaper advertisements, and public outreach materials). As the drought progresses, the meetings will serve to refine the drought messaging to address any common misconceptions or common customer questions.

4.4 Staff Resources

Enforcement, increased customer inquiries, and other water shortage-related actions may necessitate the need for additional staff resources if drought conditions persist. Following are examples of areas that may require additional staff resources and training:

- Goleta Water District service area and customer types
- Customer service standards
- Customer billing system
- Public outreach materials
- Assistance available to customers to reduce water use
- Water rates, charges, and penalties
- Water use restrictions
- Enforcement of water use restrictions
- District safety standards

4.4.1 Water Shortage Response Team

Forming a Water Shortage Response Team is a critical step in the successful implementation of this Plan. The Water Shortage Response Team should include the functions listed below to ensure a coordinated and consistent response across the entire organization. The Water Shortage Response Team will be formed as soon as a potential shortage is identified and will remain in operation until the drought declaration is lifted.

- **General Manager (GM).** Provides the overall direction on the response.
- **Assistant to the General Manager (AGM).** Functions to manage the overall response, assign staff, and outreach to customers. This person should have the authority to speak to the Board of Directors, the public, and the media.
- **Water Supply and Conservation (WSC) Manager.** Familiar with District water sources. Identifies opportunities for new supply or alternative supplies as well as expanded use of non-potable supplies. Develops costs for supply alternatives. Oversees implementation of outreach and conservation programs. Provides liaison with customers to implement demand reduction and provides cost estimates for different demand reduction programs.
- **Engineering and Infrastructure Manager.** Implements programs to reduce system water use. Oversees the team that will provide field enforcement in coordination with Water Supply and Conservation Manager. Monitors daily customer demand/system production and trends. Plans, designs, and oversees development of new and expanded supply infrastructure, such as well rehabilitations or intertie construction.
- **Chief Financial Officer (CFO)/Administrative Manager.** Oversees cost estimates for supply alternatives and demand reduction programs, estimates changes in revenue, and provides guidance on use of reserve funds, and recommended rate changes.
- **Principal Analyst.** Oversees development and implementation of the Drought Outreach Plan and related interdepartmental coordination, designs customer outreach programs and campaigns, assists as needed with external communications, including with other water suppliers or partner agencies, and other duties as assigned.

- **Chief Communications Administrator.** Develops and implements Drought Outreach Plan, implements customer outreach campaigns with local newspapers, billing inserts, direct mail, radio, television, and other drought/water shortage-related tasks.
- **Customer Service Supervisor.** Oversees staffing for customer service needed during drought, including the appeals process associated with water allocations, staffing for any water “water waste” hotlines, creation of door hangers and violation notices, and handles changes to the customer billing system.
- **Legal Counsel.** Reviews legality of programs, moratorium, rate changes, interagency agreements, contracts, and other legal matters.
- **Senior Water Resources Analyst.** Under the direction of the Water Supply and Conservation Manager and in coordination with all of the above roles, manages implementation of all aspects of the Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Updates and maintains the water supply and demand model, tracks and reports on production and customer consumption to ensure targets are being met, drafts monthly water supply updates to the Water Management and Long Range Planning (WMLRP) Committee and quarterly updates to the Board, develops customer demand projections, and completes various supply, demand, and drought-related analyses.

These roles will be needed during all stages of drought and likely can be staffed using GWD’s existing organizational structure. The Water Shortage Response Team will meet regularly during a water shortage, increasing in frequency depending on the severity of the shortage. For example, during a Stage II Water Shortage, the entire team meets quarterly or as needed, and a smaller subset of the team (drought task force) – GM, AGM, WSC Manager, Principal Analyst, Chief Communications Administrator, and Senior Water Resources Analyst – meets weekly to discuss current production, consumption, review the model and shortage projections, discuss current or planned outreach and conservation programs, and discuss any other concerns or issues related to the water shortage.

Section 5: Water Shortage Actions

This Section provides an action plan for implementing each water shortage stage. The actions to be taken during each stage are generally broken into five categories:

- Public Outreach Plan
- Demand Reduction Programs
- Enforcement
- Other Operational Actions

5.1 Pre-Water Shortage

Water supply planning at the District is a continuous, year-round task. This allows the District to plan for the resources needed to mitigate supply and begin customer outreach to manage demand if a water shortage is anticipated. In years where conditions are particularly dry or are preceded by a dry year, the District models a conservative supply availability and projected demand associated with drought conditions. This conservative planning allows the District to estimate any potential shortfall in supplies during the following twelve and twenty-four month periods and respond accordingly. Following is a summary of the activities that take place prior to declaration of a water shortage:

- Monitor supply sources available to the District for the coming 12 month and 24 month periods (supply and demand monitoring is an ongoing activity at the District).
- Monitor customer demand trends and make educated projections.
- Prepare initial assessment of supplies and develop an Annual Assessment.
- Coordinate with CCWA, COMB, and Goleta Sanitary District as appropriate to confirm assessment of supplies and identify additional supply mitigation options.
- Determine initial shortage estimate.
- If shortage anticipated, form Water Shortage Response Team and prepare informational update for the WMLRP Committee.
- Evaluate potential supply enhancement and mitigation options (discussed in Section 4.1).
- Review and update communications plan and public outreach plan.

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily, allowing the District to actively monitor demand. The District includes monthly water production totals as part of their monthly report to the State Department of Health Services and in a monthly report to the WMLRP Committee. Staff also provides regular water supply updates to the committee on a quarterly basis, reporting on current supply conditions and customer demand. These reports increase in frequency to monthly during a drought or declared water shortage, and quarterly updates are provided to the full Board of Directors. Additionally, production figures are closely monitored and reported to the Water Shortage Response Team on a weekly basis to ensure that demand reduction and water production targets are being met.

5.2 Stage I Water Shortage

- **Customer Conservation Goal: 20%.⁷**
- **Demand Reduction Measures: Voluntary**

The District Board of Directors will declare a Stage I Water Shortage when any of the following conditions is met:

- District water supply is 85 to 90 percent of normal (10 to 15 percent supply deficiency) for the next twelve months.
- District water supply is insufficient to provide 80 percent of normal deliveries for the next twenty-four months.
- Contamination of 10 percent of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).

In anticipation of any one of the above circumstances, staff should prepare a water supply and demand update for the WMLRP Committee recommending that the Board of Directors declare a Stage I Water Shortage. Following review by WMLRP, an item should be taken to the Board of Directors regarding a Stage I Water Shortage Declaration if conditions so warrant. The information presented to the Board of Directors and its appropriate Committees should include:

- A water supply analysis, providing an update on the current and projected status of District water supplies by source of supply.
- A demand analysis providing an overview of current demand and how the District is calculating projected demand.
- Water shortage stage planning, including a potential water shortage stage timeline.
- Stage I implementation details, including the tools and programs the District has in place to successfully implement Stage I demand reductions. This may include topics such as public outreach, customer demand reduction programs, supplier efficiency actions, and any additional planning currently underway.

The Board of Directors shall then adopt a Resolution Declaring a Stage I Water Shortage the month the water shortage conditions related to Stage I (i.e., triggers) are effective, and urge the public to engage in water conservation activities and reduce water use by 20 percent. District staff shall subsequently implement the following Stage I Water Shortage measures.

5.2.1 Public Outreach Plan – Stage I

To maximize the level of voluntary customer conservation the Stage I declaration will be coupled with an aggressive public outreach campaign presented to the District Public Information Committee. Public outreach efforts will focus on educating District customers and the general public about current supply and demand conditions, encouraging customers to understand and

⁷ While the system-wide reduction target is 15%, the conservation goal the District will set for its customers is 20%.

commit to further reducing their water use, and providing tools and resources to customers so they can successfully reduce use. Outreach activities include:

- Press Release following Board Stage I Declaration.
- Development of a Water Shortage media kit.
- Media interviews and inquiries.
- District Newsletter – Water Supply Story, General Manager’s Message, and Water Conservation Tips.
- District website – Updates to the home page, conservation, and water supply sections to provide conservation tools and tips for customers.
- Ongoing conservation related billing statement messages.
- Coordination with regional and statewide partners on messaging and outreach.
- Development and utilization of customized state and regional partner outreach materials and links (SaveOurH2O, ACWA, WaterWiseSB, etc.).
- Outreach at community events (i.e., the Santa Barbara Home and Garden Expo, Santa Barbara Association of REALTORS workshop, school fairs and programs, workshop with landscaping professionals, etc.).
- Outreach to hotels and restaurants to establish opportunities for customers to request daily washing of linens and water for the table, respectively.
- District employee outreach and education to promote consistent organizational messages related to water supply and conservation.

Samples of outreach materials developed and distributed by GWD to encourage conservation in the service area are included in Appendix C.

5.2.2 Demand Reduction Programs – Stage I

Achieving Stage I demand reduction targets will rely largely on public outreach, discussed above. The following additional measures will be taken to facilitate customer conservation, and are consistent with state law, drought management guidelines, and industry best practices:

- Accelerate audit and incentive programs for agriculture, large customers, and irrigation accounts.
- Identify largest water users in each sector and contact for complementary water audits.
- Identify and notify customers of possible leaks.
- Encourage use of drip irrigation and drought tolerant plants.
- Enforce prohibition of water theft.⁸

5.2.3 Enforcement – Stage I

During a Stage I Water Shortage, enforcement is minimal and will rely primarily on observations of District staff in the field and customer reports of violations. Enforcement in Stage I will include:

⁸ Water delivered by the District may not be transported to an off-site location or resold pursuant to District Code Section 6.20.030.

- Active enforcement of water waste prohibition (District Code 6.20.070).
- Water conservation hotline to allow customers to report water waste and leaks.

Customers found to be in violation will be issued a written warning, and may be subject to a fine as authorized by the District Code (6.20.110).

5.2.4 Other Operational Actions – Stage I

Additionally, actions should be taken by District staff to determine impacts of the drought and demand reductions on District operations and prepare for implementation of subsequent water shortage stages. Other operational actions in Stage I include:

- Implement supplier efficiency actions.
- Review District facilities, water fixtures, and landscaping for efficiency and identify any areas for improvement.
- Reduce water usage for main flushing, street flushing, and hydrant flushing.
- Intensify maintenance efforts to identify and correct water leaks in the distribution system.
- Drain and shut off decorative fountains at District facilities.
- Increase frequency and intensity of interagency coordination for the purposes of water supply planning and public outreach coordination, as discussed in Section 4.3 of this Plan.
- Provide customer service staff with information, resources, and talking points to address customer inquiries related to the drought and water shortage declaration.
- Begin drafting Board Resolution, code changes and regulations that will go into effect when a Stage II declaration is made.
- Plan for the funding and implementation of specific conservation programs that will be launched with subsequent water shortage stages.
- Review potential fiscal impacts of drought (i.e., increased water supply, operational, and capital costs); and demand reduction (reduced revenue).
- If needed, start process for evaluating need for and establishing drought surcharge or special rates, which may include consulting special counsel and hiring financial consultants.
- Determine method for charging fees and penalties for customer violations during Stage II (and subsequent stages).
- Identify and plan for the need for additional staff. In planning for additional staff, consideration should be given to available office space, office equipment, computers, and furniture. Field personnel will require items such as cell phones, tablet computers, and vehicles.
- Prepare implementation process for Stage II restrictions.
- Prepare appeals process for Stage II restrictions.

5.3 Stage II Water Shortage

- **Customer Conservation Goal: 25%**
- **Demand Reduction Measures: Mandatory: limits and prohibitions on certain uses**

A Stage II Water Shortage is declared when any of the following conditions is met:

- District water supply is 75 to 85 percent of normal (16 to 25 percent supply deficiency) for the next twelve months.
- District water supply is insufficient to provide 75 percent of normal deliveries for the next twenty-four months.
- Contamination of 20 percent of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).

In anticipation of any one of the above circumstances, staff should prepare a water supply and demand update for the WMLRP Committee recommending that the Board of Directors declare a Stage II Water Shortage. Following WMLRP review, an item should be taken to the Board of Directors regarding a Stage II Water Shortage Declaration. The information presented to the Board of Directors and its appropriate Committees should include:

- A water supply update, including current and projected status of District water supplies.
- Demand management activities, including all of the activities being implemented under the Stage I Water Shortage (supplier efficiency, demand reduction programs, community involvement, regional partnerships and programs, public outreach, media relations, etc.).
- A customer demand update including actual water demand, how customers have responded to requests for voluntary conservation (Stage I), and projected water use going forward.
- Supply management activities, including how supply sources are being prioritized, capital projects planned or underway that will augment supplies, recycled water options, and any other supply management activities.
- Stage II implementation details, including the tools and programs the District has in place to successfully implement additional demand reduction programs and prohibitions, if needed. This may include topics such as public outreach, customer demand reduction programs, supplier efficiency actions, and any additional planning currently underway.
- Next steps, including potential timing of subsequent stages.

Any proposed changes to the District Code as a result of the Water Shortage Declaration should be reviewed and approved by the Administration Committee prior to consideration by the Board of Directors. The Board shall then adopt a Resolution and/or Ordinance Declaring a Stage II Water Shortage and establishing rules and regulations for addressing the water shortage. District staff shall subsequently implement the Stage II Water Shortage measures described below.

5.3.1 Public Outreach Plan – Stage II

Public outreach efforts associated with Stage II will focus on further educating and informing District customers and the general public about current supply and demand conditions, notifying customers of new demand reduction targets (25 percent), prohibited activities, and associated penalties for violations, and directing customers to tools and resources that will help them conserve water. Outreach activities include:

- Press Release following Board declaration of a Stage II Water Shortage.
- Targeted outreach to customers with large landscapes regarding irrigation restrictions (i.e., schools, parks, property managers, etc.).
- Postcard or letter to all District customers notifying of demand reduction programs/requirements.
- Publish information on how to preserve most valuable landscaping (trees, edible plants, etc.), including appropriate watering systems and use of gray water.
- Enlist support of business groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce, to help encourage conservation among commercial customers.
- Educate customers on how to perform regular household meter reading and leak detection.
- Publish “conservation stories” featuring individuals and businesses demonstrating leadership in water conservation.
- Continued implementation of all other public outreach actions of Stage I (newsletter articles, media interviews, media kit, billing statement messages, District employee outreach, etc.).

Appendix C includes samples of outreach materials developed and distributed by GWD during the Stage II Water Shortage experienced in September 2014. Outreach samples include a billing insert, a screenshot of the GWD webpage, a public informational sheet outlining water use restrictions, and a presentation developed for the WMLRP Committee.

5.3.2 Demand Reduction Programs – Stage II

Achieving Stage II demand reduction targets will rely heavily on water use limits and prohibitions that will reduce non-essential use, as well as ongoing, intensified public outreach. The following additional measures may be taken during Stage II:

- Enact and implement water waste restrictions, which may specifically include:
 - No washing down of sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, or other hardscapes, unless necessary to protect public health and safety.
 - No flooding or runoff into streets or gutters.
 - Prohibit potable water to escape from breaks within the customer’s plumbing system for more than 48 hours after the customer is notified or discovers the break (or provide proof of scheduling repair).
- Potable water not to be used to clean, fill, or maintain levels in decorative fountains, with certain exceptions that will be identified in the Water Shortage Ordinance associated with a Stage II declaration.

- Encourage the use of pool covers when not in active use.
- Promote meter reading and leak detection by all customers.
- Restrict landscape irrigation to designated times (i.e., no watering between the hours of 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM) to be specified in the Water Shortage Ordinance.
- Restrict landscape watering to no more than two days per week (would not apply to agricultural customers). For example:
 - Odd residential addresses to water Saturday and Tuesday.
 - Even residential addresses to water Sunday and Wednesday
 - Commercial, industrial, and institutional customers to water Monday and Friday
- Encourage large landscapes to adhere to water budgets where requested by the District.
- Prohibit exterior washing of buildings, dwellings, or other structures (with certain exceptions to be addressed in the Water Shortage Ordinance).
- Prohibit vehicles and boats to be washed except at commercial car washing facilities, or by use of a bucket and/or hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle.
- Prohibit manual irrigation except with a hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle.
- Prohibit draining and refilling of swimming pools (with certain exceptions to be addressed in the Water Shortage Ordinance), unless specifically authorized.
- Require restaurants in the District to only serve water to customers or patrons upon request, and maintain table signage indicating that water is provided only upon request.
- Encourage hotels, motels, and other lodging to post notice of shortage condition with tips in every guest room and refrain from daily linen washing unless specifically requested by patron.
- Encourage gyms, athletic clubs, public pools, and other similar establishments to post water shortage signs at their facilities, and encourage shortened showers.

5.3.3 Enforcement – Stage II

Similar to Stage I, enforcement of demand reduction programs during a Stage II Water Shortage will rely largely on observations of field staff and customer reports of violations. Additional enforcement mechanisms that will be implemented during a Stage II Water Shortage include written citations, fines, and potential installation of flow restrictors, as detailed below.

In addition to any other penalty permitted by law, the following penalty system may apply to violations of the water use restrictions and limitations discussed above. Specific details and monetary penalty amounts will be established in the Water Shortage Ordinance.

- ***First Violation: Customer notification and education.*** The customer will be notified by District staff of the particular violation observed, and the demand reduction programs (restrictions, limitations, etc.) currently in place. The customer will be directed to resources and tools that will help them comply with requirements. Examples of notification include information posted on the customer's door, mailed materials, and personal or phone contact by District staff.

- **Second Violation: Written citation.** The District will issue a written Notice of Violation notifying the customer of the specific violation, date and time the violation was observed, and consequences for subsequent violations.
- **Subsequent Violations: Fine.** The District may impose a penalty fee (fine) for violation of demand reduction programs, the amount of which is established in the District Code Section 6.21.050.
- **Flow restrictor.** The District may install a flow restrictor on the service where the violation occurred, for a period to be determined by the General Manager.
- Continued use of water conservation hotline will allow customers to report water waste and leaks.
- Enforcement of water waste prohibitions, including hiring/assigning additional field staff as necessary.

5.3.4 Other Operational Actions – Stage II

Additionally, the following actions should be taken by District staff to determine impacts of the drought and demand reductions on District operations and prepare for implementation of subsequent water shortage stages. Other operational actions of Stage II include:

- All supplier efficiency actions of Stage I.
- Comply with all customer restrictions detailed above.
- Convene an appeals process for exceptions and appeals of penalties (staffing, forms, etc.).
- Increase frequency and intensity of interagency coordination for the purposes of water supply planning and public outreach coordination, as discussed in Section 4.3 of this Plan.
- Begin implementing specific conservation programs that will be launched with Stage II (i.e., landscape rebates, toilet rebates, etc.).
- Review additional fiscal impacts of drought (i.e., increased water supply, operational, and capital costs); and demand reduction expected during Stage II (reduced revenue).
- Continue process for evaluating need for and establishing drought surcharge or special rates, which may include consulting special counsel and hiring financial consultants.
- Increase customer service training and support to address Stage II requirements, fees and penalties, etc.
- Identify and plan for the need for additional staff (see Stage I).
- Defer previously scheduled capital projects as necessary to invest in water supply augmentation.
- Provide updates to the Administration, Public Information, and WMLRP committees, and the Board of Directors, as appropriate.
- Begin preparing for implementation of Stage III, as appropriate.

5.4 Stage III Water Shortage

- **Customer Conservation Goal: 35%**
- **Demand Reduction Measures: Same as Stage II, but more severe Potential drought rates**

A Stage III Water Shortage is declared when any of the following conditions is met:

- District water supply is 65 to 75 percent of normal (26 to 35 percent supply deficiency) for the next twelve months.
- District water supply is insufficient to provide 65 percent of normal deliveries for the next twenty-four months.
- Contamination of 30 percent of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).

In anticipation of the need for a Stage III Water Shortage Declaration, staff should prepare a water supply and demand update for the WMLRP Committee recommending that the Board of Directors declare a Stage III Water Shortage. Subsequently, an item should be taken to the Board of Directors regarding a Stage III Water Shortage Declaration. The information presented to the Board of Directors and its appropriate Committees should include:

- A water supply update, including current and projected status of District water supplies.
- A customer demand update including actual water demand, how customers have responded to the call for a 25 percent demand reduction for Stage II (use limits and prohibitions, etc.), and projected water use going forward.
- Supply management activities, including how supply sources are being prioritized, capital projects planned or underway that will augment supplies, recycled water options, and any other supply management activities.
- Demand management activities, including all of the activities being implemented under the Stage II water shortage (supplier efficiency, demand reduction programs, community involvement, regional partnerships and programs, public outreach, media relations, etc.).
- Stage III implementation details, including the tools and programs the District has in place to successfully implement Stage III demand reduction programs and prohibitions. This may include topics such as public outreach, customer demand reduction programs, supplier efficiency actions, and any additional planning currently underway.
- Next steps, including potential timing of subsequent stages.

Any proposed changes to the District Code as a result of the Water Shortage Declaration should be reviewed and approved by the Administration Committee prior to consideration by the Board of Directors. Following review by the Board's Committees, the Board shall adopt a Resolution and/or Ordinance Declaring a Stage III Water Shortage and establishing rules and regulations for addressing the water shortage. District staff shall subsequently implement the Stage III Water Shortage measures described below.

5.4.1 Public Outreach Plan – Stage III

Public outreach efforts associated with Stage III will focus on large reductions in outdoor water use, notifying customers of heightened demand reduction targets and new rates (if applicable), and directing customers to tools and resources that will help them conserve water. Outreach activities include:

- Press Release following Board Stage III declaration.
- Consider hiring a third party to assist with the launch of a major publicity campaign.
- Publish weekly demand charts in a local newspaper.
- Expand and intensify all other public outreach actions of Stages I and II (newsletter articles, media interviews, media kit, billing statement messages, District employee outreach, etc.).

A public informational sheet outlining water use restrictions during the Stage III Water Shortage experienced in May 2015 is included in Appendix C.

5.4.2 Demand Reduction Programs – Stage III

Achieving Stage III demand reduction targets will continue to rely heavily on water use limits and prohibitions that will reduce non-essential use. While Stage III normally allows for implementation of drought rates (developed in compliance with the requirements of Proposition 218) as a water use reduction mechanism, the District does not anticipate a need to implement drought rates even in the event of multi-year droughts. As determined by the comprehensive Water Supply Reliability Analysis and Drought Risk Assessment conducted in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, the District is expected to have sufficient supplies to meet projected demand during single-year and multi-year drought conditions.

The following additional measures may be taken during Stage III:

- Reduce water budgets for large landscapes.
- Encourage all commercial (non-residential) customers to prominently post water shortage signage with specified language at specified locations.
- Further restrict designated days and/or times for landscape irrigation (i.e., no watering between the hours of 9:00 AM and 9:00 PM).
- Prohibit landscape irrigation during or within 48-hours of measurable precipitation.
- Prohibit irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.
- Prohibit landscape irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations.
- Require hotels, motels, and other lodging to post notice of shortage condition with tips in every guest room and refrain from daily linen washing unless specifically requested by patron.
- Continue to enforce the demand reduction programs established during Stage II, with any applicable modifications to programs under Stage III.

5.4.3 Enforcement – Stage III

Specific enforcement mechanisms for Stages III, IV, and V will be established in the respective Water Shortage Ordinance. Although penalty stages may change, as reflected below, and penalty fees may increase, Stage III enforcement may include:

- Modification of penalties for violations to allow for only one written warning (citation) prior to incurring a penalty fee.
 - **First Violation: Written citation.** The District will issue a written notice notifying the customer of the specific violation, date and time the violation was observed, and consequence for subsequent violation(s).
 - **Subsequent Violations:**
 - **Fine** - The District may impose a penalty fee (fine) for violation of demand reduction programs, the amount of which is identified in the District Code Section 6.21.050 Water Shortage Ordinance.
 - **Flow restrictor** – The District may install a flow restrictor on the service where the violation occurred, for a period to be determined by the General Manager.
- Increased penalty fees.
- Expanded water waste enforcement (i.e., additional field staff).

5.4.4 Other Operational Actions – Stage III

Additional actions that should be taken by District staff to determine impacts of the drought and demand reductions on District operations and prepare for implementation of subsequent water shortage stages include:

- All supplier efficiency actions of Stages I and II, plus intensify system leak detection and repair.
- Increase frequency and intensity of interagency coordination.
- Continue implementing specific conservation programs launched with Stage II, as appropriate.
- Continue to review additional fiscal impacts of drought.
- Identify and plan for the need for additional staff.
- Begin preparing for implementation of Stage IV.
- Provide regular updates to the Administration, Public Information, and WMLRP committees, and the Board of Directors, as appropriate.

5.5 Stage IV Water Shortage

- **Customer Conservation Goal: 45%**
- **Demand Reduction Measures: Same as Stage III, but more severe**

A Stage IV Water Shortage is declared when any of the following conditions is met:

- District water supply is 55 to 65 percent of normal (36 to 45 percent supply deficiency) for the next twelve months.
- District water supply is insufficient to provide 55 percent of normal deliveries for the next twenty-four months.
- Contamination of 40 percent of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).

As with previous water shortage stage declarations, staff should prepare a water supply and demand update for the WMLRP Committee, as well as presenting all proposed revisions to the District Code associated with a Stage IV Water Shortage to the Administration Committee. The Board of Directors shall adopt a Resolution and/or Ordinance Declaring a Stage IV Water Shortage. The information included in the staff reports and attendant Resolution and/or Ordinance should mirror the format and information provided in the Stage III declaration.

5.5.1 Public Outreach Plan – Stage IV

Public outreach efforts associated with Stage IV will focus on large reductions in outdoor water use and educating customers on the severity of the water supply situation. Outreach activities include:

- Press Release following Board Stage IV declaration.
- Implement major publicity campaign initiated during Stage III.
- Provide regular media briefings and updates on supply situation.
- Expand and intensify all other public outreach actions of Stages I – III (newsletter articles, demand graph, media interviews, media kit, billing statement messages, District employee outreach, etc.).

5.5.2 Demand Reduction Programs – Stage IV

The following additional demand reduction programs may be employed during Stage IV Water Shortage.

- Prohibit irrigation of roadway median strips with potable water.
- Limit the use of potable water on golf courses to the irrigation of putting greens and tees.
- Prohibit filling of new swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, or the draining and refilling of existing pools.
- Further reduce water budgets for large landscape customers to irrigate only the most valuable plants and trees.
- Restrict landscape watering to 1 day per week.

- Prohibit use of sprinklers (hand watering only).
- Prohibit irrigation of turf/lawn with potable water (irrigation with recycled water is permitted).
- Prohibit on-site vehicle washing, such as company fleets, dealer lots, etc.
- Prohibit irrigation of new landscaping, with exceptions.
- Require irrigation water for commercial agricultural crops be delivered by drip, microspray, or Low Precipitation Rate Irrigation systems.
- Continue to enforce the demand reduction programs established during Stages II and III, with any applicable modifications to programs under Stage III.

5.5.3 Enforcement – Stage IV

During a Stage IV Water Shortage, the District should continue to implement enforcement mechanisms of Stages I, II, and III and expand water waste enforcement to 24 hours a day. In addition, penalty fees, if implemented, may increase.

5.5.4 Other Operational Actions – Stage IV

Additional actions that should be taken by District staff to determine impacts of the drought and demand reductions on District operations and prepare for implementation of a potential Stage V Water Shortage include:

- All supplier efficiency actions of Stages I – III.
- Continue implementing specific conservation programs, as appropriate.
- Continue to review additional fiscal impacts of increased water supply costs and demand reduction revenue loss.
- Increase administrative staff as necessary to handle increase in appeals, appeal hearings, customer inquiries, etc.
- Increase field staff as necessary to implement 24/7 enforcement of demand reduction programs, install flow restrictors, and/or facilitate shut offs.
- Establish a control center for centralized monitoring of customer demand, reservoir levels, and water supply and production.
- Begin preparing for implementation of Stage V.
- Provide regular updates to the Administration, Public Information, and WMLRP committees, and the Board of Directors, as appropriate.

5.6 Stage V Water Shortage

- **Customer Conservation Goal: 50% or greater**
- **Demand Reduction Measures: Same as Stage IV, but more severe**

A Stage V Water Shortage is declared when any of the following conditions is met:

- District water supply is less than 55 percent of normal (46 percent or higher supply deficiency) for the next twelve months.
- District water supply is insufficient to provide 50 percent of normal deliveries for the next twenty-four months.
- Contamination of 50 percent or more of water supply (pollutant exceeds primary drinking water standards).
- Unanticipated loss of water distribution or supply facilities due to disaster or emergencies.

Staff will present an update to the WMLRP Committee recommending that the Board of Directors declare a Stage V Water Shortage, as well as presenting any proposed revisions to the District Code associated with a Stage IV Water Shortage to the Administration Committee. The Board of Directors shall adopt a Resolution and/or Ordinance Declaring a Stage V Water Shortage. The information included in the staff reports and attendant Resolution and/or Ordinance should mirror the format and information provided in the Stages III and IV, with the addition of any contingency plans that will be implemented during Stage V to ensure the continued delivery of water to the community.

5.6.1 Public Outreach Plan – Stage V

Public outreach efforts associated with Stage V will build on prior efforts and will incorporate implementation of the crisis communication plan included in the District Emergency Response Plan. Outreach activities will include:

- Press release following Board Stage V Declaration.
- Press event at the Goleta Water District Headquarters.
- Implement the District Emergency Response Plan, as appropriate.
- Continue to implement major publicity campaign launched during Stage III.
- Contact critical customers notifying them of the water supply situation (hospital, medical clinics, County jail, UCSB, and other large and critical users).

5.6.2 Demand Reduction Programs – Stage V

The following additional demand reduction programs may be employed during Stage V Water Shortage:

- Prohibit all outdoor irrigation consistent with the Stage V Water Shortage Declaration (with the exception of recycled water and gray water).
- No water for recreational purposes.

- Close public pools.
- Continue to enforce the demand reduction programs established during Stages II – V.

5.6.3 Enforcement – Stage V

During a Stage V Water Shortage, the District will continue the enforcement mechanisms implemented in Stage IV. Additional needs for enforcement will be assessed at the time a Stage V Water Shortage is declared and through its duration. If needed, the District may coordinate with local law enforcement to ensure compliance with demand reduction programs.

- Increase penalty fees.
- Continue to implement enforcement mechanisms of Stages I – IV.
- Coordinate with law enforcement as needed to address demand reduction program enforcement challenges.

5.6.4 Other Operational Actions – Stage V

Additional actions that should be taken by District staff to determine impacts of the drought and demand reductions on District operations and prepare for implementation of a potential Stage V Water Shortage include:

- Coordinate with the California Department of Public Health, local governments, and emergency response agencies regarding water quality and public health issues.
- Continue 24 hour per day water waste enforcement.
- Continue close monitoring and reporting of water production and consumption.
- Undertake emergency planning as needed to address escalating supply shortage.
- Explore possibilities for further enhancing supply, including:
 - Work with Cachuma Member Units to determine the feasibility of extracting water from the Lake Cachuma dead pool.
 - Explore near-term opportunities and feasibility of expanding the use of recycled water within the District service area through a potable reuse project, including developing an implementation plan per recommendations in the Potable Reuse Facilities Plan completed by the District in 2017.

5.7 Estimated Supply and Demand Gap Reduction

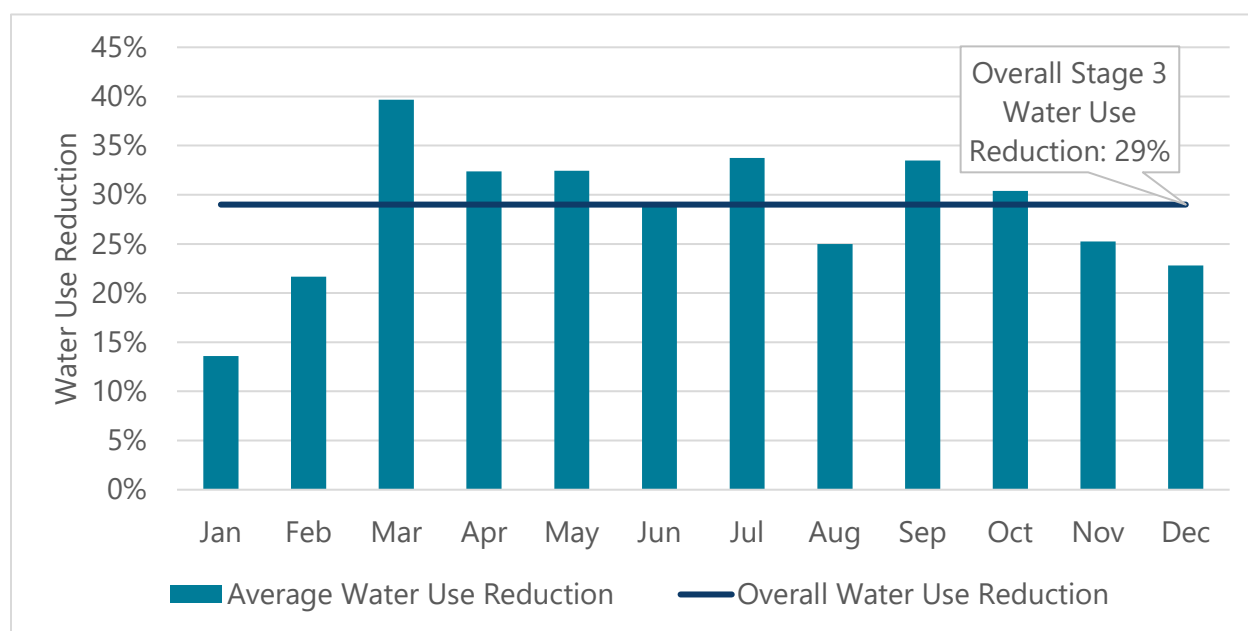
The WSCP was developed to achieve necessary demand reductions for each prescribed stage, taking into account factors such as priority for use of available potable water during shortages, indoor and outdoor water use for each customer category, and impact of each shortage response action on water demand within each customer category.

During the 2012-2016 drought, GWD declared a Stage III water shortage and implemented the associated public outreach, demand reduction, and operational actions. The Stage III water shortage was in effect for a 47-month period from May 2015 through March 2019. Average savings achieved in each month during the timeframe for which the Stage III shortage declaration was in effect are shown in Figure 5-1. Overall, during the nearly 4-year period for which the shortage declaration was in effect, GWD achieved a savings of 29% as compared to the 2013 base

period, within the range of 26% to 35% savings needed during a Stage III shortage. On a monthly basis, water use reductions were greatest during the spring and summer months as compared to the same months in the base period, which was anticipated due to the effect of outdoor water use restrictions on demand during these months.

The effectiveness of water use restrictions in achieving demand reductions may change over time as a result of factors such as demand hardening from ongoing water conservation activities and changes in water use among customer categories. To ensure that necessary water use reductions are achieved in future shortage, GWD has established procedures for monitoring and reporting on plan implementation and for refining or updated the WSCP, described in Section 7.

Figure 5-1
Monthly Water Use Reductions Achieved During Stage III Water Shortage
(May 2015 – March 2019)



5.8 Water Shortage Conclusion

The water shortage ends when water supply and demand return to normal and are sufficiently balanced to provide adequate supplies without the need for restrictions or additional customer conservation. Importantly, the thresholds identified in Table 3-1 must no longer be triggered. Staff will provide a water supply and demand update to the WMLRP Committee recommending that the committee forward a recommendation to rescind the water shortage declaration to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will consider the current supply and demand status and, if agreed upon, adopt a resolution terminating the water shortage emergency(ies) and repealing District resolutions that declared the water shortage emergency(ies). The water use rules and regulations in effect as a result of the water shortage declaration will be lifted. The activities listed below will be carried out following Board action:

- Issue a press release or public notice that the water shortage is over and communicate customer appreciation.

- Debrief staff involved in carrying out the water shortage plan regarding effectiveness of actions, identify lessons learned, and document recommended improvements for future water shortage events.
- Compile documentation and files of the water shortage event and related actions for future reference.
- Assess revenue losses and financial impact of water shortage.
- Review status and need for capital projects, programs, and initiatives that were deferred as a result of the water shortage.

Notably, a moratorium under the SAFE Ordinance is not necessarily associated with a specific water shortage stage and cannot be lifted until the conditions triggering a moratorium are no longer present. As such, a moratorium may extend beyond the time that the water shortage ends.

Section 6: Impact of Drought on District Finances

Developing alternative sources of supply and reducing customer demand in response to drought results in increases to water agency costs while reducing revenue. This section provides an overview of the various financial impacts that may occur during each of the water shortage stages. This section also provides an overview of how to plan for and mitigate the financial impacts of drought or prolonged water shortage.

6.1 Profile of Goleta Water District Costs and Revenues

6.1.1 Costs

GWD has three primary water systems to serve customers: a potable system that serves residential, commercial, institutional, and urban agriculture customers; a recycled water system that provides non-potable water for landscape irrigation and other approved non-potable uses; and a raw water delivery system (the Goleta West Conduit) which serves agricultural customers. Each system has associated fixed and variable costs. Fixed costs *do not* vary with the amount of water sold to customers and include items such as fixed contractual costs associated with the District water supply agreements, personnel expenses, and building maintenance. Approximately 80 percent of GWD's non-capital costs are fixed (based on FY 2025-26 Budget). Variable costs *do* change based on the amount of water acquired, treated, and sold. Variable costs include commodity charges associated with the District water supplies, water treatment costs, distribution system O&M, special project and consultant costs, among others.

Table 6-1 provides a rough planning level estimate of the variable costs associated with the various water sources available to GWD. Table 6-1 includes variable costs only and does not reflect the full cost of providing service from a particular water source. As shown in the table, variable costs associated with potable water are approximately \$6.52 per hundred cubic feet (HCF). This means as water sales decrease, costs for potable water also decrease by approximately \$6.52 per HCF. While there is minor savings for each unit of water that is not treated and delivered, any "savings" are greatly outweighed by the fixed costs. Even without diverting, treating, or delivering any water, GWD would have non-capital costs (based on FY 2025-26 Budget) exceeding \$36 million.

Generally, during drought, District costs are likely to increase as a result of water supply augmentation projects, increased operations and maintenance activities, incentive-based water conservation programs, as well as public outreach and education efforts. Additional costs may also include supplemental staff needed to carry out the WSCP. The augmented Drought Response Team may be made up of a combination of staff reassigned from other duties, temporary hires, interns, and consultants; the exact composition will vary depending on District staffing composition at the time of the drought.

Table 6-1
Planning Level Variable Costs by Water Source
(FY 2026)

Current Variable Costs	\$/HCF	\$/AF	Notes
Potable Water (groundwater, CCWA, Cachuma Water)	\$9.09	\$3,960.88	(a)
Recycled Water	\$4.73	\$2,062.22	(b)
Raw Water (Goleta West Conduit)	\$0.46	\$200.70	(c)

Notes:

- a) Variable Costs from Cost of Service Analysis Table 6-6 less variable costs Recycled Water System and Goleta West Conduit. Assumes 3,996,874 HCF potable water based on Cost of Service Analysis Table 6-6.
- b) From Cost of Service Analysis Table 6-6, Water Purchases and O&M Expenses. Assumes 280,927 HCF recycled water based on Cost of Service Analysis Table 6-6.
- c) From Cost of Service Analysis Table 6-6, O&M Expenses, power purchases. Assumes 476,376 HCF raw water based on Cost of Service Analysis Table 6-6.

6.1.2 Revenues

The District does not receive property tax or other pass through revenue. Accordingly, customer rates and charges are the primary source of revenue for funding water system operations, emergency reserves, and capital projects. District revenues are derived from meter charges (fixed) and commodity rates (variable). Under the District rate structure, meter charges make up approximately 30 percent of revenues and water sales make up approximately 70 percent of revenues. Current District commodity rates are shown in Table 6-2 below. Projected revenues from water sales under normal circumstances as outlined in the District Five Year Financial Plan are shown in Table 6-3 (this table does not include meter charges or new service connection charges).

Table 6-2
Goleta Water District Commodity Charges

Commodity Charge	FY 2025-26		FY 2026-27		FY 2027-28	
	\$/HCF	\$/AF	\$/HCF	\$/AF	\$/HCF	\$/AF
Single Family Residential Use (first 6 HCF)	\$8.29	\$3,611.12	\$8.59	\$3,741.80	\$8.90	\$3,876.84
Single Family Residential (next 6 HCF)	\$12.11	\$5,275.12	\$12.54	\$5,462.42	\$12.98	\$5,654.09
Single Family Residential (all additional HCF)	\$16.14	\$7,030.58	\$16.71	\$7,278.88	\$17.30	\$7,535.88
Urban	\$10.98	\$4,782.89	\$11.37	\$4,952.77	\$11.77	\$5,127.01
Urban Agricultural (potable water)	\$3.91	\$1,703.20	\$4.05	\$1,764.18	\$4.20	\$1,829.52
Recreation Irrigation ^(a)	\$12.04	\$5,244.62	\$12.47	\$5,431.93	\$12.91	\$5,623.60
Recycled Water	\$8.20	\$3,571.92	\$8.49	\$3,698.24	\$8.79	\$3,828.92
Goleta West Conduit (raw water)	\$2.76	\$1,202.26	\$2.86	\$1,245.82	\$2.97	\$1,293.73

(a) Recreation Irrigation is defined in the GWD Code as potable water service for irrigation that could be replaced with reclaimed water irrigation, except for the fact that the district's reclaimed water distribution system is not located to as to make reclaimed water deliveries available to the property (1.04.020).

Table 6-3
Projected Customer Water Sales Revenue

	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28
Urban	\$34,133,943	\$35,572,947	\$37,114,059
Single Family	\$15,683,563	\$16,264,947	\$16,867,823
Other (MFR, Commercial, Institutional)	\$18,450,380	\$19,308,000	\$20,246,236
Urban Agricultural (potable water)	\$2,388,407	\$2,491,348	\$2,619,755
Recreation (Potable Irrigation)	\$2,220,077	\$2,299,366	\$2,402,540
Recycled Water	\$1,228,722	\$1,312,550	\$1,450,409
Goleta West Conduit (raw water)	\$1,314,799	\$1,362,436	\$1,414,838
Total Revenue from Water Sales	\$41,285,948	\$43,038,647	\$45,001,601

Source: Cost of Service Study 2025, Table 7-20 Projected Rate Revenues by Customer Class.

Any decrease in water sales results in a corresponding reduction of revenue. Table 6-4 provides an estimate of impacts to revenue based on FY 2025-26 commodity rates and GWD current rate structure. These estimates are for planning purposes only, but illustrate the potential magnitude of fiscal impacts if no revenue mitigation measures are implemented. Revenue may be reduced by approximately \$6.2 million in a Stage I water shortage, but could be reduced by \$20.6million in a Stage V water shortage.

Table 6-4
Estimated Revenue Impacts for Various Water Shortage Stages
(Assuming Customer Conservation Goals Met) in \$000's

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV	Stage V
Associated Reduction in Water Sales	15%	25%	35%	45%	50%+
Urban	(\$5,120)	(\$8,533)	(\$11,947)	(\$15,360)	(\$17,067)
Single Family (~50% of Urban Demand)	(\$2,353)	(\$3,921)	(\$5,489)	(\$7,058)	(\$7,842)
Other Urban (MFR, Commercial, Institutional)	(\$2,768)	(\$4,613)	(\$6,458)	(\$8,303)	(\$9,225)
Agricultural (potable water)	(\$358)	(\$597)	(\$836)	(\$1,075)	(\$1,194)
Recreation (Potable Irrigation)	(\$333)	(\$555)	(\$777)	(\$999)	(\$1,110)
Recycled Water	(\$184)	(\$307)	(\$430)	(\$553)	(\$614)
Agriculture (raw water)	(\$197)	(\$329)	(\$460)	(\$592)	(\$657)
Change in Revenue for Each Stage	(\$6,193)	(\$10,321)	(\$14,450)	(\$18,579)	(\$20,643)

6.2 Planning for Drought Impact on Finances

If a water shortage is anticipated or underway, GWD will evaluate the anticipated impacts to its operating costs as well as water sales revenues, as outlined in Table 6-5. The magnitude of financial impacts will vary based on the extent and duration of drought, but for conservative planning purposes, GWD will anticipate that overall costs will go up and overall revenues down.

Table 6-5
Potential Changes in Costs during Water Shortage Stages

	Water Shortage stage				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Increased Costs:					
Water Purchases		✓	✓	✓	✓
Capital Projects to Improve Water Supply		✓	✓	✓	✓
Increased O&M Expenses from Change in Water Supply Mix (e.g., increased pumping costs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Additional Rebates and Conservation Actions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increased Communications Costs (e.g., advertising)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increased Staffing		✓	✓	✓	✓
Decreased Costs:					
Decreased O&M due to less water treatment and delivery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decreased Revenues:					
Decreased sales to Single Family customers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decreased sales to Multi-Family customers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decreased sales to Commercial customers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decreased sales to Institutional customers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decreased sales to Agricultural customers			✓	✓	✓

6.1.3 Water Rates

GWD undertook a rate setting process in 2025, which took approximately six months. Under the District's current financial plans, the District can fully recover costs, increase cash reserves to build resiliency in the event of drought and provide the ability to respond to unexpected events, maintain healthy debt coverage, and maintain a positive financial trajectory.

Proposition 218, *The Right to Vote on Taxes Act*, was passed by California voters in 1996. Proposition 218 has substantive and procedural requirements for fees related to "Property-Related Services". Under case law (*Bighorn-Desert Water Agency v. Verjil* (2006) 39 Cal.4th 205, 212), water service is a property-related service. Any proposed changes to District rates and charges related to drought must undergo thorough legal review for compliance with the provisions of Proposition 218.

The substantive requirements of Proposition 218 are:

- Revenues cannot exceed the funds required to provide the property-related service.
- Revenues cannot be used for any other purpose.
- The amount of the fee cannot exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel.

The procedural steps to revise water rates compliant with Proposition 218 are:

- Determine the cost for providing different customer types water service.
- Propose rates to cover those costs.
- Send all customers of record a notice of the proposed rates and the procedure for protesting the proposed rates.
- Hold a public hearing.
- Solicit and tabulate protests to the proposed rates.

If a majority of protest is not received, then the rates can go into effect. Of note, the District does not anticipate a need to implement drought rates nor consider a rate revision beyond the rates set by the 2025 Cost of Service Study. In addition to the drought resiliency assessment in the 2025 COSS, the independent Water Supply Reliability Analysis and Drought Risk Assessment in the 2025 UWMP indicate the District is well-positioned to have sufficient supplies to meet projected demand should multi-year drought conditions occur.

6.1.4 Penalties

Penalties differ from water rates in that rates are meant to generate revenue while penalties are meant to encourage a change in customer behavior. Penalties result in limited and unpredictable revenues, and are therefore not a true mechanism to reduce the fiscal impact of a drought, but rather a function to drive customer conservation.

Penalties could apply in situations involving violation of water restrictions if, after warning is provided, a violation continued by a customer, with the penalty increasing with subsequent violations. Below is the basic framework through which a penalty system could be implemented.

- First violation – customer notification and education.
- Second violation – customer receives written citation.
- Third and subsequent violation – The District may impose a penalty fee (fine) and may install a flow-restrictor on the service. If a flow-restrictor is installed, the violator pays the cost of the installation and removal of the device.¹ Any willful violation occurring subsequent to the issuance of the second written warning constitutes a misdemeanor and may be referred to the Santa Barbara County District Attorney's office for prosecution. In addition, Code Section 6.21.050 provides for a fine ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, depending on the number of violations and the water use restriction stage (specific charges are listed in Code Section 6.21.050, and are subject to change) and disconnection of water service. If water service is disconnected, it will be restored only upon payment of the turn-on charge set by the Board of Directors in addition to resolving any other outstanding requirements of the District rules and regulations, as provided for by District Code Section 6.28.100.

6.1.5 Reserve Funds

Per District Code, the reserves are to provide the District with (i) an unrestricted contingency reserve necessary to meet significant unexpected capital project requirements, (ii) a cash

¹ A flow restrictor would function to limit water flow, thereby reducing water consumption by the customer.

equivalent for a fixed period of operations and maintenance expenditures, and (iii) such other reserves as the Board of Directors deems appropriate.

Table 6-6 below details the components of the recommended \$25.2M reserve target identified in GWD's 2025 Water Rate Study.

**Table 6-6
Recommended Reserve Levels**

Description	Comment	Value
Capital Contingency Reserve	Estimated cost of significant unplanned capital expenditure	\$14,500,000
Operating Reserve	30-days of operating cash prior to debt service and planned infrastructure projects	\$3,100,000
Resiliency Reserve	Various unanticipated expenditures	\$7,600,000
Total		\$25,200,000

Section 7: Plan Implementation

This Section provides methods for implementing the Plan, including the procedures for monitoring and reporting key water use metrics, and the process for completing Plan updates.

7.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Actively monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan is also essential to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes, or whether improvements or new actions need to be considered. Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions.

The timing, frequency, and metrics monitored are variable and dependent on the metric being monitored and the water shortage level. Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily and monthly water production totals are reported to the State Department of Health Services. A monthly water production report is also provided to the GWD WMLRP Committee, and a comprehensive water supply and demand update is provided quarterly. During a drought or water shortage emergency, the following additional measures are taken to monitor Plan effectiveness:

- Production figures are more closely monitored to ensure that reduction targets are being met and potential leaks are addressed in a timely manner.
- Internal weekly meetings with the drought task force (a subset of the water shortage response team) allow staff and management to monitor water supply availability, systemwide production, and customer class demand during declared water shortages, and determine whether additional actions are necessary or more severe stages are anticipated.
- A detailed drought update report (in addition to the water production report) is presented to the WMLRP Committee monthly, and the full Board of Directors quarterly, to ensure GWD decision-makers remain informed and prepared to take appropriate actions where necessary.
- A detailed log of approved customer exceptions to restrictions, water use observations, customer conservation hotline reports, and violations is maintained and reported to the WSC Manager and drought task force weekly. A map tracking the exceptions and violations is updated regularly.

GWD uses total production (excluding recycled water) to determine system-wide reductions in water use and whether conservation targets associated with the relevant water shortage stage are achieved. Customer consumption data recorded by water meters is compiled and analyzed on a monthly basis to track the change in use among various customer classes. This level of analysis allows GWD to identify where additional savings can be achieved, and develop targeted programs and outreach strategies to further reduce demand. If demand reductions consistently fall short of the target and water shortage thresholds are triggered, the GWD Board of Directors may declare increasingly severe water shortage stages and associated demand management programs to accomplish the necessary reductions.

At the time this Plan is being updated, DWR is in the process of preparing guidelines for monthly reporting of water production and other water uses to the State, along with associated enforcement metrics. If necessary, this Plan will be updated once the guidelines are finalized to include any metrics not currently monitored in this Plan. Reporting to DWR will be consistent with future regulations.

7.2 Plan Refinement Procedures

This Plan is an adaptive management plan that is designed to be responsive to the effectiveness of water shortage actions during a declared water shortage. As such, the Plan is subject to adjustments and refinements as needed to ensure that actions are appropriate and effective. Plan updates are generally presented in reports to the WMLRP Committee on a monthly basis, and to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, to ensure GWD decision-makers remain informed and prepared to take appropriate actions where necessary. Additionally, under a declared or anticipated water shortage, GWD will convene its regular drought task force meetings to monitor water supplies, demand, and the effectiveness of any actions being implemented. When updates are needed, GWD will refine the Plan and provide updated information to the Board of Directors for approval.

7.2.1 Process for Plan Refinements

In the event that water shortage response actions are not producing the necessary demand reductions, GWD will take adaptive measures necessary to achieve further demand reductions among the various customer categories. This may include adding new or modifying existing water use restrictions, creating targeted outreach programs, or implementing additional conservation incentive programs.

Plan refinements are accomplished through a legislative process that involves staff analysis, presentations to decision-makers, and consideration and approval by Board Committees. Specifically, staff briefs and proposes recommended water shortage response actions to the pertinent Board Committee if necessary updates are identified:

- WMLRP Committee for conservation incentive programs,
- Administration Committee for demand reduction measure/regulation modifications, and
- Public Information Committee for public outreach programs.

Once approved, the updates are incorporated into the Plan and implemented at the appropriate water shortage level.

Section 8: References

8.1 Section 2 References

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8.2 Section 3 References

Department of Water Resources. 1993. California's 1987 to 1992 Drought. July. Goleta Water District. 2013. Wright Annual Report. May.

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8.3 Section 4 References

American Water Works Association, 2011. Drought Preparedness and Response. Manual of Water Supply Practices, M60.

City of Santa Cruz Water Department, 2009. Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

City of Santa Cruz Water Department, Water Conservation Office, December 2010. The 2009 Water Shortage an Evaluation of Water Management Strategies, Actions, and Results

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Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Blacksburg, Virginia, 2006. The Effectiveness of Drought Management Programs in Reducing Residential Water-Use in Virginia. <http://water.ky.gov/wa/Documents/AdditlDroughtResources/VirginiaStudyonDroughtProgramEffectiveness.pdf>

8.4 Section 6 References

City of Santa Cruz. 2009. Water Shortage Contingency Plan. March.

California League of Cities. 2007. Proposition 218 Implementation Guide. September.

CDM. 2011. Technical Memorandum from Grant Hoag, P.E., to Matthew Anderson regarding Cost of Service Analysis.

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Appendix A – SAFE Ordinance

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE J94
GOLETA WATER DISTRICT

AN AMENDMENT TO THE SAFE WATER
SUPPLIES ORDINANCE

THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT,
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF
CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AND ENACT THE
FOLLOWING ORDINANCE WHICH SHALL BE AN
AMENDMENT TO THE SAFE WATER SUPPLIES
ORDINANCE:

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the voters of the Goleta Water District
("District") enacted the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance
("SAFE") in June 1991 authorizing the participation by
the District in the State Water Project and providing for
the bond financing to develop the Project Facilities
necessary for delivery of that water to the District; and

WHEREAS, the District is now a member of the Central
Coast Water Authority, the members of which are
cooperating collectively to develop the Project Facilities
which are now under construction; and

WHEREAS, SAFE provides for the creation of a Drought
Buffer of water stored in the Goleta groundwater basin to
protect against future drought emergencies and a Water
Supply Distribution Plan to protect the District's water
supplies against new demands until deliveries from the
State Water Project are available; and

WHEREAS, this proposed amendment to SAFE maintains
all the provisions regarding the protection of water
supplies provided by the Drought Buffer and the Water
Supply Distribution Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to provisions of the judgment in the
lawsuit known as Wright v. Goleta Water District, the
District is required to develop a Water Plan to provide the
necessary water supplies to achieve a balance between
supply and demand for water within the District. The
District's Water Plan is based on continuing to use the
maximum amount of water available from the Cachuma
Project; prudent management of the Goleta groundwater
basin; use of the newly constructed wastewater
reclamation project to replace existing use of potable
water for turf irrigation; a continuing water conservation
planning effort; participation in the State Water Project;
and the necessary level of commitment to a desalinated
seawater project. As a result of the long-term water
supply deficit in the District, the District has been
operating under a water connection moratorium for over
twenty years. Once fully implemented the District's
Water Plan should provide adequate supplies to meet long-
term water demand in the District; and

WHEREAS, the forty year water service contract with the
United States Bureau of Reclamation for delivery of water
from the Cachuma Project will expire in May 1995.
Negotiations are currently under way to renew that
contract. The Bureau of Reclamation has required that the
Cachuma Project be subjected to an environmental review
process which is now being undertaken. It appears likely
that the District's yield from the Cachuma Project after
contract renewal will be less than the current yield as a
result of the dedication of water for environmental
enhancement purposes on the lower Santa Ynez River; and

WHEREAS, the Southern California Water Company is a
Santa Barbara County water purveyor which currently
holds rights to an entitlement to 3,000 acre feet per year of
water from the State Water Project and has given notice of
its intent to sell 2,500 acre feet of that entitlement. The
Goleta Water District has identified itself as a potential
purchaser of the entitlement. It is the intent of this
Ordinance to authorize the acquisition and use of that
entitlement; and

WHEREAS, the District estimates the annual cost of the
Southern California Water Company entitlement to be
\$500 per acre foot of water delivered to the District. The
entitlement acquisition is intended to reduce the long-term
costs of water to the District and its customers in that
alternative supplies that would be available, and necessary
to meet the District's long-term demand would be more
expensive than the water available from Southern
California Water Company. The District's cost analysis of
the acquisition is available at the District office.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE
IS ENACTED INTO LAW:

1. The District is authorized to acquire an additional
entitlement to the State Water Project in an amount of
up to 2,500 acre feet per year, which is currently
available from the Southern California Water
Company. This entitlement will supplement the 4,500
acre feet per year authorized by the voters in originally
adopting the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance. This
authorization shall provide for the payment of all costs
of the acquisition and use of any additional entitlement
acquired. Due to the controversy concerning the
physical ability of the State Water Project to deliver its
full contractual commitments, the District shall plan
for the delivery of 3,800 acre feet per year of water as
the amount of firm average long-term yield. The
District's total State Water Project entitlement
includes the basic entitlement of 4,500 acre feet per
year, the District's share of the drought buffer held by
the Central Coast Water Authority and the entitlement
acquired pursuant to this authorization. Any excess
water actually delivered over 3,800 acre feet per year
shall be stored in the Goleta groundwater Central basin
until the basin is replenished to its 1972 level, for use
during drought conditions.
2. Enactment of this Ordinance shall comply with all
applicable law, including the California Environmental
Quality Act.
3. If adopted, this Ordinance shall be an amendment to
the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance adopted by the
electorate in June, 1991, which amended and
superseded the Responsible Water Policy Ordinance,

originally adopted by the electorate in 1973. Paragraph 1 of this Ordinance shall amend and fully supersede paragraph 6 of the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance. All other provisions of the SAFE Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect. If adopted, this Ordinance may not be modified except pursuant to a vote of the electorate of the District.

4. This Ordinance shall be liberally construed and applied in order to fully promote its underlying purposes. If any word, sentence, paragraph or section of this Ordinance is determined to be unenforceable by a court of law, it is the intention of the District that the remainder of the Ordinance shall be enforced.

FULL TEXT OF MEASURE H91
GOLETA WATER DISTRICT
Ordinance 91-01
SAFE WATER SUPPLIES ORDINANCE

THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AND ENACT THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE WHICH SHALL BE KNOWN AS THE *SAFE WATER SUPPLIES ORDINANCE*:

RECITALS:

Whereas, the Goleta Water District ("District") faces a significant shortage of water to meet current long-term water demands of its customers as determined by the State Department of Water Resources and the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District in their 1985 Santa Barbara County Water Project Alternatives study; and

Whereas, a drought emergency was declared in Santa Barbara County in 1990 following four years of below normal precipitation within Santa Barbara County and, in the future, the District will continue to be subject to recurring drought cycles which will threaten the ability of the District to meet the health and safety needs of its customers unless new and diversified, long term water projects are developed; and

Whereas, the District relies exclusively on local water supplies to meet its current water demand, which supplies originate entirely within Santa Barbara County and which supplies are all subject to the same climatic conditions; and

Whereas, in the absence of a system limiting the District's authority to provide new and/or additional water service connections without first mandating groundwater storage of water in wet years for use in dry years (a "drought buffer program") District customers may face severe water shortage in the future; and

Whereas on October 1, 1990 the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District adopted a Water Supply Management Plan which includes use of water supplies from both a desalting plant and the State of Water Project; and;

Whereas, the District is a party to an agreement with the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District entitled "Water Supply Retention Agreement" dated December 11, 1984 which it executed on June 28, 1986 (the "WSRA") entitling the District to 4,500 acre feet per year from the State Water Project, and has executed amendments thereto; and

Whereas, the District is also a party to a "Contract for Preliminary Studies for Financial Feasibility, Preliminary Design and Environmental Review Under State Water Supply Contract" (the "Design and EIR Agreement") dated June 2, 1986 but did not identify itself as a proposed participant in the preliminary studies in response to the "Notice of Intent to Request Preliminary Studies" for the Coastal Branch and the Mission Hills Extension of the California Aqueduct given by the city of Santa Maria on or about May 24, 1986; and

Whereas, the WSRA and its amendments and the Design and EIR Agreement contain the ways and means to provide for a long term solution to the existing drought emergency and to the ongoing water shortage within the County of Santa Barbara; and

Whereas, the District has a duty to provide a permanent, reliable water supply to its residents.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS ENACTED INTO LAW:

I Drought Buffer

1. In each year, commencing in the first year the State Water Project makes deliveries to the District, the District shall, after providing service to its existing customers, commit at least 2,000 acre feet of its water supply (the "Annual Storage Contribution") to the Goleta Central Basin either by direct injection or by reduction in groundwater pumping. The water so stored in the Central Basin shall constitute the District's "Drought Buffer".

2. The Drought Buffer may be pumped and distributed by the District only to existing customers and only in the event that a drought on the South Coast causes a reduction in the District's annual deliveries from Lake Cachuma. The Drought Buffer cannot, under any circumstances, be used by the District as a supplemental water supply to serve new or additional demands for water within the District.

3. Unless and until the Central Basin water level rises to 100% of its 1972 levels, the District shall be required to make its Annual Buffer Commitment. Thereafter, for so long as the District maintains the Central Basin at or above 1972 levels, the District may utilize the yield of the Central Basin to lower the cost of water service to existing customers.

II Water Supply Distribution Plan

4. The District shall be forbidden from providing new or additional potable water service connections to any property not previously served by the District until all of the following conditions are met:

a. District is receiving 100% of its deliveries normally allowed from the Cachuma Project;

b. The District has met its legal obligations required by the judgment in *Wright v Goleta Water District*;

c. Water rationing by the District is eliminated;

d. The District has met its obligation to make its Annual Storage Commitment to the Drought Buffer.

5. For each year in which the conditions of paragraph 4, have been met, the District shall be authorized to release 1% of its total potable water supply to new or additional service connections and if such new releases are authorized, the District shall permanently increase the size of the Annual Storage Commitment made to the Drought Buffer by 2/3 of the amount of any release for new or additional uses so that safe water supplies in times of drought shall not be endangered by any new or additional demands.

III State Water Supply

6. Due to controversy concerning the physical ability of the State Water Project to deliver its full contractual commitments, District shall plan for delivery of only 2,500 acre feet per year as the amount of the firm new yield from the State Water Project. Any excess water actually delivered shall be stored in the Goleta Groundwater basin for use in drought.

7. The District shall immediately either (a) give Notice of its Intention to Request Construction of

Described Project Facilities under the State Water Contract, as provided for in Section 5(a)(1) of the WSRA or (b) respond to any such notice previously given by any other Contractor as provided for in Section 5(a)(2) of the WSRA that it wishes to participate in the described project.

8. The Project Facilities to be constructed pursuant to the Notice of Intention shall be the Mission Hills and Santa Ynez Extensions of the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct and required water treatment facilities and other appurtenant facilities (herein the "Project Facilities").

9. The District agrees, pursuant to section Section 5(a)(2) of the WSRA, that the time for determination of participation and sizing of the Project Facilities may be any date on or after September 1, 1992 agreeable to the other participants.

10. The District shall, in the shortest time lawfully possible, exercise all of its rights and fulfill all of its obligations under the WSRA, including the payment of any monies required thereunder.

11. The District shall file a Late Request to Amend, pursuant to Section 3(f) of the Design and EIR Agreement, and agrees to pay its proportionate share of all costs required by said Section 3(f) and any amounts required under Section 3(g) of said Design and EIR Agreement.

12. The District, or the Santa Barbara Water Purveyors Agency, or any other joint powers agency of which the District is a member or may become a member for such purposes, may issue revenue bonds ("bonds") from time to time in an amount not to exceed Forty-Two Million Dollars (\$42,000,000.00) to provide funds to finance the District's pro rata share of the costs and expenses under the WSRA and the Design and EIR Agreement. Said bonds shall be used for the purposes of constructing the Project Facilities, including without limitation, any and all necessary facilities required for the delivery of State Project Water pursuant to the WSRA to the District through the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct, including any and all expenses incidental thereto or connected therewith, and shall include, without limitation, the cost of acquiring rights of way, the cost of constructing and/or acquiring all buildings, equipment and related personal and real property required to complete the Project Facilities, and the engineering, environmental review, inspection, legal and fiscal agent's fees, costs incurred by the District or joint powers agency in connection with the issuance and sale of such bonds, and reserve fund and bond interest estimated to accrue during the construction period and for a period of not to exceed twelve (12) months after completion of construction, such bonds to be payable from the District's water revenues, to bear interest at a rate or rates not to exceed the legal maximum from time to time, and to mature in not more than forty (40) years from the date of issuance.

13. This Ordinance shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the District in compliance with the requirements of Section 5(a)(4)(1) of the WSRA and pursuant to Elections Code Section 5201.

14. All actions taken pursuant to this Ordinance shall be in compliance with all local, state and federal environmental protection laws. Nothing in the Ordinance shall be construed to require such compliance prior to the election provided for herein.

15. This Ordinance shall be liberally construed and applied in order to fully promote its underlying purposes. If any word, sentence, paragraph or section of this Ordinance is determined to be unenforceable by a court law, it is the intention of the District that the remainder of the Ordinance shall be enforced.

16. If adopted, this ordinance shall be an amendment to the Responsible Water Policy Ordinance adopted by the people in May, 1973, and may not be modified except pursuant to the vote of the electorate of the District. To the extent that the provisions of this ordinance conflict with that ordinance or any prior ordinance or measure previously enacted by the District or the voters of the District, the provisions of this ordinance shall control. To the extent that the provisions of this Ordinance conflict with any other ordinance or measure adopted at the same election, the ordinance or measure receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall control.

17. Nothing herein is intended to affect the rights of any parties nor the obligations of the District pursuant to the judgment in the action known as Wright v Goleta Water District, Santa Barbara Superior Court Case No. SM57969.

18. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon being approved by a majority vote of the votes cast at the election.

Appendix B – Draft Water Shortage Ordinance

RESOLUTION NO. 20__-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF
DIRECTORS DECLARING A STAGE ____ WATER SHORTAGE
EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, the Goleta Water District (“District”) is a County water district organized and existing under the laws of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code section 350 provides that the District Board of Directors (“Board”) has the authority to declare a water shortage emergency condition when it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the District’s water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water supply for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the District’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan (“Contingency Plan”), a Stage ____ water shortage exists when one of the following occurs: water supply is ____ to ____ percent of normal for the next twelve months, water supply is insufficient to provide ____% of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months, or contamination of ____% of water supply exceeds primary drinking water standards; and

WHEREAS, if current conditions persist, the District’s estimated future water supply is projected to be ____% of normal, defined in the District Urban Water Management Plan as 15,472 acre feet excluding recycled water, for the next twelve months; and

WHEREAS, as of [date] yearly rainfall in Goleta was ____% of normal and the Cachuma Reservoir levels was at ____% of capacity; and

WHEREAS, if system-wide demand reductions are not achieved, the District’s estimated future supply will not be sufficient to satisfy the ordinary demands and requirements of District water consumers such that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 et seq., the District Board conducted a duly noticed public hearing on [date] to provide customers an opportunity to be heard and protest against a declaration that a water shortage emergency condition exists within the District, and protests and testimony have been duly received and considered by the District Board.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED FOUND AND DETERMINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:

1. FINDINGS AND DETRMINATIONS: The Board, based on the foregoing facts and circumstances, set forth above, does hereby find and determine that there is a drought related water shortage emergency.
 - a. The above recitals are true and correct,

- b. The ordinary demands and requirements of District water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District in that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection, and
 - c. There is a drought-related water shortage emergency.
- 2. DECLARATIONS: In order to protect the water supply and reduce water use demand, the Board does hereby declare that a Stage ____ Water Shortage emergency exists.
- 3. ACTIONS: Pursuant to the District's Contingency Plan, the District shall carry out actions to reduce water demand including:
 - a. Urge the public to engage in water conservation activities and to reduce water use by at least ____%;
 - b. Intensify drought outreach programs to educate the public with respect to water conservation;
 - c. Enact demand reduction restrictions and prohibitions included in Chapter 6 of the District Code that will reduce non-essential water use, including an enforcement component to achieve compliance; and
 - d. Analyze drought impacts and demand reductions, and prepare for implementation of subsequent water shortage stages.
- 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Goleta Water District this ____ day of _____, 20__ by the following roll call vote:

AYE:

NAY:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

ATTEST:

JOHN MCINNES
DISTRICT SECRETARY

PRESIDENT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Appendix C – Example Outreach Materials



MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS - 25% WATER USE REDUCTION SEPTEMBER 2014



Stage II Water Shortage Emergency Information

The District Board of Directors declared a Stage II Water Shortage Emergency on September 9, 2014. The District set a 25% district-wide reduction in water usage to help extend available water supplies and has established mandatory water use restrictions to help achieve reductions.

Water use restrictions include:

- ◆ Hoses used for any purpose must be equipped with a shut-off nozzle.
- ◆ Direct application of water to sidewalks, pavements, open ground, or other hard surfaced area is generally prohibited.
- ◆ Washing buildings, dwellings or other structures is generally prohibited.
- ◆ Vehicles and boats may only be washed at commercial car washing facilities or with a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle.
- ◆ Use of water in outdoor fountains, reflection ponds, and decorative water features is prohibited unless located on a residential property or home to aquatic life as of September 9, 2014.
- ◆ Outdoor landscape irrigation is limited to no more than two times per week during early morning or late evening hours, as follows.
 - Manual watering allowed between 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. no more than two days per week.
 - Use of fixed (i.e., installed) sprinkler systems must comply with the following schedule:
 - Residential properties may water Wednesdays and Saturdays, before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
 - Commercial and institutional properties may water Tuesdays and Fridays, before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
- ◆ Restaurants and other food establishments may not serve water unless specifically requested by the patron.
- ◆ Hotels, motels, and other lodging are encouraged to post water shortage notices and water conservation tips, and refrain from daily linen washing unless specifically requested by the patron.
- ◆ Gyms, athletic clubs, public pools, and other similar establishments are encouraged to post water shortage notices at their facilities and promote shortened showers.
- ◆ Agricultural customers using water to irrigate commercial crops, including nurseries, are generally exempt from the irrigation restrictions, but are strongly encouraged to avoid watering during daylight hours and utilize efficient irrigation systems.

In addition, water waste is prohibited, including irrigating in a manner resulting in runoff off of the property, and allowing water to escape from plumbing breaks for more than 48 hours.

Repeated violations will be penalized with fines ranging from \$100 up to \$500 following a warning and written notice. The District Board also amended the District Code to further specify unlawful uses of water, such as through a fire hydrant or fire line, through a waterline with no meter, or from another account holder or property.

For more information, including a complete list of restrictions and specific exceptions, visit

www.GoletaWater.com

THE DISTRICT HAS DECLARED A STAGE II WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY
MANDATORY WATER USE RESTRICTIONS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY
25% DISTRICT-WIDE WATER USE REDUCTION



For more information, including a complete list of restrictions and specific exceptions, visit

www.GoletaWater.com



Welcome to

Goleta Water District

September 10, 2014

Site Map

SEARCH

- Conservation
- Customer Service
- Rates, Bills & Budget
- Agendas & Minutes
- Newsletters & Press
- About the District
- Home
- Pay Your Bill Online
- New Water Services
- Backflow / Cross Connection
- Videos
- Documents
- Water Quality
- Water Supply

WELCOME TO GOLETA WATER DISTRICT!

MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS - 25% WATER USE REDUCTION

The District has declared a
Stage II Water Shortage Emergency

- Click here for more information -



24/7 EMERGENCY INFO: (805) 964-6761

(805) 964-6761 • 4699 Hollister Ave. Goleta, CA 93110 • info@goletawater.com

FEATURE STORY

Protecting Steelhead and Water Supplies

The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) built the Bradbury Dam and associated facilities along the Santa Ynez River in the 1950s...

Click here to read more.

Drought and Water Shortage Update

On March 11, 2014, the Goleta Water District (District) declared a Stage 1 Water Shortage and called for a voluntary 20% water reduction.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Click here to report a
→ **LEAK** or
WATER WASTE

NEWS

Stage II Water Shortage Emergency Information

Click here for information.

Summer 2014 Newsletter

Click here for information.

Consideration of a Stage II Water Shortage Emergency Declaration

Click here for information.

Statewide Emergency Regulations in Effect

UPCOMING EVENTS

Board Meetings

The next regular meeting of the District Board of Directors will be on Tuesday, October 14, 2014, starting at 5:30 pm. Board meetings are held at Goleta Water



WATER MANAGEMENT &
LONG RANGE PLANNING
COMMITTEE
AGENDA LETTER

**Secretary of the Board of
Directors**

4699 Hollister Avenue,
Goleta, CA 93110
(805) 879-4621

Department Name: Water Supply &
Conservation

For Agenda Of: August 20, 2015

Estimated Time 20 minutes

Continued Item: No

If Yes, Date From: N/A

TO: Committee Members

FROM: Department: Water Supply & Conservation

Contact Info: Ryan Drake, Water Supply & Conservation Manager

SUBJECT: Drought: Stage III Water Supply and Demand Update

Legal Concurrence:

As to form: N/A

Recommended Action:

Receive an update on the Stage III Water Shortage and the status of the Goleta Water District (District) water supply and demand, and provide direction to staff as appropriate, including forwarding to the Board of Directors for receipt and filing.

Summary Text:

On May 12, 2015, the District Board of Directors (Board) declared a Stage III Water Shortage. At that time, District modeling indicated that water supply for the subsequent twelve months would be approximately 74% of normal beginning in May 2015, triggering a Stage III Water Shortage pursuant to the District's Board-adopted Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Drought Plan). This update provides best and most recent information on customer response to the 35% system-wide demand reduction target under a Stage III declaration and current and projected water supplies available to the District for Water Year (WY) 2015-16 (October 2015 - September 2016). The update also provides a summary of the drought-related water supply and demand model the District maintains to help determine whether a water shortage is imminent based on current and projected supply and demand.

Supply and demand management is the cornerstone of the District's management strategy to ensure adequate water is available to meet the needs of District customers. While supply augmentation and maintenance is vital, the need for continued conservation and demand management is equally important as part of the supply/demand equation.

Water Supply Update

The status of District water supplies has not changed significantly since the Stage III declaration in May. The District continues to use its operational wells to pump groundwater at maximum capacity while taking the necessary steps to rehabilitate existing and build new wells that will provide greater access to stored groundwater. The 2015 State Water allocation of 1,490 AF, or 20% of total District entitlement, has been fully utilized, and customer demand above and beyond groundwater production is currently being met with water from Lake Cachuma. Based on current projected supplies and customer conservation trends, a Stage IV Water Shortage will be triggered in the fall of 2016. A summary of each District supply source is provided below.

Lake Cachuma

Cachuma Member Agencies, including the District, received a 45% allocation of entitlement for WY 2014-15. That equates to 4,195 acre feet (AF), which the District is currently utilizing. Based on projected demand, the District will have approximately 2,469 AF of carryover water availability in WY 2015-16. The preservation of water in the lake is critical as the District and other Cachuma Member Agencies have been notified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) that no Cachuma water will be made available in WY 2015-16 (a zero percent allocation). The percent allocation of Cachuma water could change if substantial rainfall and associated inflow to the lake occurs during the winter/spring of 2016, which would have a significant impact on the District's current projected drought stage triggering events. While current forecasts suggest that significant rainfall may be associated with the El Niño weather pattern in the rainy season, for the time being, the District will continue to project a zero percent Cachuma allocation until its Lake Cachuma supply allocation is adjusted by the USBR.

State Water

The District received a 20% allocation of 1,490 AF of State Water for the 2015 calendar year. This represents the second lowest allocation in the history of the State Water Project (SWP), behind last year (5%). The District is currently projecting a 30% allocation of State Water in WY 2015-16 and beyond based upon DWR long-term State Water supply availability projections, recognizing that the initial allocation may be lower. Specifically, DWR estimates in its 2013 SWP Delivery Reliability Report that the long-term average delivery of SWP Table A Water is 58%, and a low of 26% during a six-year drought. However, staff has modeled various State Water allocation scenarios, including zero and ten percent, given the historically low snowpack recorded in the spring of 2015. An allocation below 30% of State Water would result in the need for the District to expedite a Stage IV water shortage declaration if the availability of Cachuma and/or groundwater does not change.

Groundwater

Seven active groundwater wells currently deliver approximately 450 acre feet per month of water into the distribution system and several well enhancement projects are planned, as called for in the District's adopted Infrastructure improvement Plan. The District expects to produce 4,997 AF of groundwater in the current water year, and 6,200 AF in WY 2015-16 based on planned capital improvements.

Notably, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) recently measured groundwater levels in the Goleta Basin in late April, which showed levels below the 1972 level; the level required to be sustained during non-drought years under the Wright Judgement.¹ All water below the 1972 level is considered the "drought buffer" and was intended under the SAFE Ordinance for use during drought. As planned, the District is

¹ USGS groundwater levels were reported to the Water Management and Long Range Planning Committee on July 16, 2015 and are available on the District website. The report showed that, while below the 1972 level, groundwater levels are not near historic lows, and the District has not observed any deleterious effects related to continued pumping of District wells.

APPENDIX F. ADDITIONAL PLANNING DOCUMENTS

LINKS TO RELEVANT GOLETA WATER DISTRICT PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Wright Judgement (1989)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/1187/
SAFE Ordinance (1991)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/1211/
Potable Reuse Facilities Plan (2017)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/1222/
Stormwater Resource Plan (2017)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/1221/
Groundwater Management Plan (2022)	https://www.goletawater.com/docs/Goleta-GWMP_2022Update_Final.pdf
Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2022)	https://content.civicplus.com/api/assets/ebc26205-512c-48d7-bca7-cfa0a18faa24
Goleta Water District Annex to the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)	https://content.civicplus.com/api/assets/f6e33a3b-4f9e-41e0-927c-f02ab8bc1fea
Water Supply Management Plan (2024)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/16817/
Infrastructure Improvement Plan (2025)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/18189/
Goleta Water District Code (2026)	https://www.goletawater.com/doc/1212/