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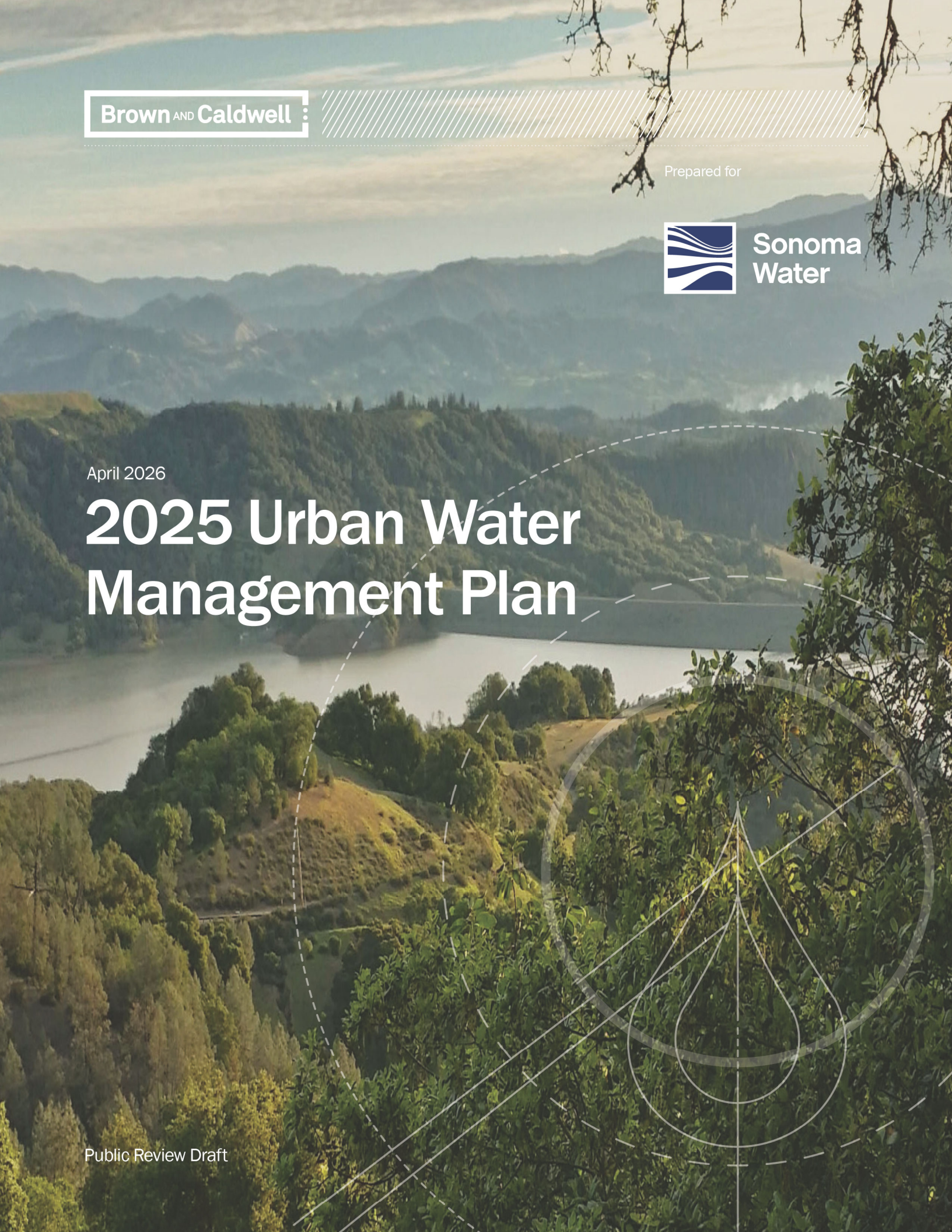


**Sonoma
Water**

April 2026

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Review Draft





FINAL PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT REPORT | Prepared for
Sonoma Water, Santa Rosa, CA

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

April 15, 2026

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201 North Civic Drive, Suite 300
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

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List of Abbreviations

ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments	EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act	ERPA	Eel-Russian Project Authority
ac-ft	acre-feet	ESA	Endangered Species Act
ac-ft/yr	acre-feet per year	ETo	evapotranspiration
ALWSZ	Airport-Larkfield-Wikiup Sanitation Zone	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
AMP	Asset Management Program	FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
AR	atmospheric river	FIRO	Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery	Fish Flow Project	Fish Habitat Flows and Water Rights Project
Authority	North Bay Water Reuse Authority	FVA	final viability assessment
BCM	Russian River Basin Characterization Model	GCM	Global Circulation Model
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership	GIS	Geographic Information System
CAP	Climate Adaptation Plan	GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program	gpm	gallons per minute
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act	GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
cfs	cubic feet per second	HEC	Hydrologic Engineering Center
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System	ILP	Integrated Licensing Process
County	County of Sonoma	IWPC	Mendocino County Inland Water and Power Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council	JPA	joint powers agreement
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report	kWh	kilowatt-hour
DIY	Do-It-Yourself	LHMP	local hazard mitigation plan
DOF	California Department of Finance	LRT2	Local Supply/Recycled Water/Tier 2 Conservation Fund
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment	M&I	municipal and industrial
DSM	decision support model	MCRRFCWCID	Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District
DWR	California Department of Water Resources		
EOC	Emergency Operations Center		

MCL	maximum contaminant level	Sonoma Water	Sonoma County Water Agency
MG	million gallons	Steering Committee	Lake Mendocino Steering Committee
mgd	million gallons per day		
Marin Water	Marin Municipal Water District	SVCS	Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
MS4	municipal separate storm sewer system	TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
NBWD	North Bay Water District	TUCP	Temporary Urgency Change Petition
NCEI	National Center for Environmental Information	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
NERF	New Eel-Russian Facility	USGS	United States Geological Survey
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service		
NMWD	North Marin Water District	UWUO	urban water use objective
NOI	Notice of Intent	WAC	Water Advisory Committee
PAD	Pre-application Document	Water Control Manual	USACE Coyote Valley Dam Water Control Manual
Partnership	Sonoma-Marín Saving Water Partnership	WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric		
Plan	Urban Water Management Plan		
PVID	Potter Valley Irrigation District		
PVA	preliminary viability assessment		
PVP	Potter Valley Hydroelectric Project		
PWRPA	Power and Water Resources Pooling Authority		
RMP	representative monitoring point		
Restructured Agreement	Restructured Agreement for Water Supply		
RRIHM	Russian River Integrated Hydrologic Model		
RR ResSim	Russian River System Model		
SB	Senate Bill		
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act		
Sonoma RCD	Sonoma Resource Conservation District		

Section 1

Introduction and Lay Description

This wholesale Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) addresses the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) water transmission system and includes a description of the water supply sources, historical and projected water use, and a comparison of water supply to water demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. Sonoma Water provides wholesale water, principally from the Russian River, to eight water contractors¹, other water transmission system customers², and to the Marin Municipal Water District (Marin Water)³, collectively referred to as Sonoma Water's customers. Sonoma Water also supplies small quantities of water (when available) from its transmission system to surplus water customers⁴, and allows other entities known as Russian River customers⁵ to divert water from the Russian River under Sonoma Water's water rights using their own facilities. Each of the water contractors and Marin Water has prepared its own 2025 Plan. This section describes the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), the Plan organization, and key assumptions.

1.1 Urban Water Management Planning Act

Sonoma Water's Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Act, which is in the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.55 and Part 2.6, Section 10608 and Sections 10610 through 10656. The Act requires every urban water supplier that provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 connections or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet (ac-ft) of water annually, to adopt and submit a plan every five years to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). This Plan serves as a long-range planning document for Sonoma Water's wholesale water supply. Individual water contractors' Plans should be consulted for details on their demands and supplies.

1.2 Plan Organization

This section provides a summary of the sections in the Plan. Section 2 presents the basis for preparing the Plan, linkage to regional planning, and coordination and outreach. Section 3 provides the system description including Sonoma Water's organization, service area, climate, and demographics. Section 4 presents current and projected water uses. Water supply sources, water supply facilities, and the transmission system are described in Section 5. Section 6 describes the reliability of the water supplies. Section 7 presents a description of the Water Shortage Contingency

¹ The water contractors include the Cities of Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Cotati, and Sonoma, the Town of Windsor, and the North Marin and Valley of the Moon Water Districts.

² The other water transmission system customers include the Forestville Water District, California-American Water Company (with respect to the Larkfield-Wikiup area), the Kenwood Village Water Company, Lawndale Mutual Water Company, and Pengrove Water Company, the County of Sonoma, the State of California, and Santa Rosa Junior College.

³ Sonoma Water's deliveries to Marin Water are authorized by the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply (See Section 5.1.3) and are subject to the terms of the Amended and Restated Water Supply Agreement (Amended Agreement), dated July 1, 2025 between Sonoma Water and the Marin Water. Deliveries to Marin Water under the Amended Agreement are subject to a number of limitations, including sufficient transmission system capacity. The maximum monthly delivery limit for Marin Water is 12.8 million gallons per day (mgd) during the months of May through October and 25.0 mgd during the period of November through April. Annually, the Amended Agreement authorizes delivery of up to 14,300 AFY and a minimum of 5,300 AFY.

⁴ Surplus Water is water that from time to time may be available for delivery from the Transmission System in excess of the amounts required to meet Sonoma Water's contractual obligations and the requirements of all Sonoma Water's regular customers. Surplus customers are subject to Sonoma Water's Water Service Rules.

⁵ These "Russian River Customers" include: City of Healdsburg, Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District, and Occidental Community Services District. Russian River customers divert at least a portion of their water supply under Sonoma Water's water rights.

Plan (WSCP) and Section 8 addresses water demand management measures. Section 9 presents the references used to help prepare this Plan. Appendices A through E provide relevant supporting documents, including the WSCP.

DWR has provided a checklist of the items that must be addressed in each Plan based upon the Act. This checklist makes it simple to identify exactly where in the Plan each item has been addressed. The checklist (included in Appendix E) is completed for this Plan and references the section number(s) where each item can be found. The tables that are required by DWR are identified in this Plan with their applicable DWR table number (DWR, 2026).

1.3 Lay Description

Sonoma Water is a special district that provides wholesale water supply to several cities and water districts in Sonoma and Marin counties, including eight water contractors, Marin Water, and other water transmission system customers (collectively referred to as Sonoma Water's customers). Sonoma Water's customers then retail water directly to different types of water users, including single-family and multi-family residences; commercial, industrial, and institutional/governmental users; and landscape irrigators. As of 2025, Sonoma Water and its customers collectively serve 631,449 people and the population is projected to grow to 811,444 by 2050.

Most of Sonoma Water's customers prepare their own Plans that provide further detail on water demand projections, conservation savings, recycled water use, and local water supplies. Sonoma Water developed population and water demand projections for smaller customers (who are not required to prepare their own Plan) using historical demand data, deliveries to each customer, available population growth projections, and assumed available local supply projections. The water demand projections included in this Plan consider impacts of climate change, water conservation savings, and water losses. Total demand for Sonoma Water supply was 46,683 ac-ft in 2025 and is projected to be approximately 59,308 ac-ft by 2050.

Sonoma Water mostly depends on the Russian River for water supply, with groundwater supply from the Santa Rosa Plain as a secondary source (to be used during drought or when the Russian River is otherwise constrained). Almost all of Sonoma Water's customers have other water supplies, in addition to those provided by Sonoma Water, such as local surface water, local groundwater, and recycled water. In addition to water supply, the Russian River provides habitat for many aquatic species (including three threatened and endangered species), recreational benefits, and is also used to generate hydropower. Sonoma Water's Russian River water supply is controlled and influenced by a variety of agreements and decisions that aim to balance and protect these different uses.

Although groundwater is not the primary source of supply for Sonoma Water, it is still an important resource for the region, and Sonoma Water has led and been involved in many groundwater related studies. Sonoma Water is currently working closely with Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) and other local stakeholders to implement Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) that comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements. Sonoma Water is also working with local stakeholders to identify opportunities to better manage stormwater and alleviate flooding, while possibly recharging groundwater aquifers or providing other benefits. Furthermore, while not directly supplying recycled water, Sonoma Water is involved with coordinating recycled water programs including funding for projects that offset Sonoma Water deliveries.

An analysis of projected water supply and demand data shows that Sonoma Water has adequate water supply to meet demands through 2050 under all simulated conditions, including the five-year drought risk assessment (see Section 6.5). However, in the event of a shortage condition, Sonoma Water will work with its customers to reduce water demands and/or utilize additional local sources, as described in the WSCP (Appendix C). Based on experience gained from recent droughts and

ongoing efforts to improve water supply reliability, Sonoma Water does not anticipate any difficulty in maintaining an adequate water supply during dry conditions.

It is important to note that this Plan is based upon reasonable assumptions about Sonoma Water's sources of water supply. The Plan will be updated every five years, or more often if needed, to incorporate new information.

1.4 Assumptions

The evaluation and conclusions in this Plan are based in part upon assumptions (identified below and discussed in subsequent chapters) about the most likely outcome of decisions by regulatory agencies and other circumstances beyond Sonoma Water's control over the 25-year planning period. Sonoma Water recognizes that regulatory agencies may make different decisions or take different actions than those assumed by Sonoma Water, which may affect the availability of water and the adequacy of Sonoma Water's transmission system. Similarly, Sonoma Water worked closely with its water contractors and Marin Water as they developed their future water demand projections and their projections of the portion of their future demands to be supplied by Sonoma Water (after considering conservation, recycled water, and local supplies). Sonoma Water concludes, given the facts currently available, that the assumptions in this Plan are reasonable, and will monitor the assumptions and update subsequent Plans as warranted by new information.

If one or more of the assumptions about the Potter Valley Project, Russian River Biological Opinion, forecast informed reservoir operations (FIRO), or climate change, discussed below, do not come to pass, there are other alternative projects that could be evaluated and potentially implemented to mitigate the effect of any reduction in water supply caused thereby. Although the assumptions set forth below are reasonable and supported by substantial evidence at the present, certainty of outcomes over the 25-year planning horizon of this Plan is not possible. For this reason, this Plan will be updated in 2030 and every five years thereafter, so that new information can be considered, and Sonoma Water will make interim modifications to the Plan as warranted. Customers of Sonoma Water, local planning agencies, and other people relying on this Plan as a reference for analysis of water supply availability are encouraged to check with Sonoma Water for updated information regarding these assumptions.

1.4.1 Potter Valley Project

The Potter Valley Hydroelectric Project (PVP) is located on the Eel and Russian rivers in northwestern California. The Eel River Power and Irrigation Company began construction of the PVP in 1905 and completed Cape Horn Dam and Van Arsdale Diversion in 1908. In 1920, the Snow Mountain Water and Power Company began construction of Scott Dam, completed the dam in 1921, and obtained the PVP's first operational license in 1922. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) acquired the PVP and operating license in 1930 and has owned and operated the PVP since its acquisition.

Natural flows of Eel River water and water released from Lake Pillsbury storage are diverted 12 miles downstream from Scott Dam at Cape Horn Dam and then are conveyed through a diversion tunnel, conduits, and penstocks to the Potter Valley Powerhouse, which is located in the Russian River watershed. Some of the water discharged from the powerhouse is diverted into canals from which the Potter Valley Irrigation District (PVID) receives water under a water supply agreement with PG&E and its own appropriative water rights license. The remaining water discharged from the powerhouse not consumptively used by PVID flows down the East Fork Russian River into Lake Mendocino.

The average annual transfer of Eel River water through PVP between 1922 and 2006 was approximately 150,000 ac-ft. In 2004, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order amending PG&E's operating license for the PVP in response to a Biological Opinion issued by

the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). As a result of the license amendment, the average annual transfer of Eel River water through PVP after 2006 declined to approximately 60,000 ac-ft. Since 2021, a transformer bank failure at the PVP powerhouse has resulted in additional reductions in Eel River transfers into the Russian River watershed. This failure caused PVP hydropower generation to cease and, with it, all associated discretionary transfers of Eel River water to the East Branch Russian River. In March 2023, PG&E announced that the transformer would not be replaced, permanently ending hydropower operations. Additionally, new information indicates there is greater seismic risk at Scott Dam than previously understood. Accordingly, PG&E, with concurrence from dam safety engineers at FERC and the Division of Safety of Dams has made the decision to no longer close the spillway gates as a mitigation to reduce seismic risk. This has resulted in the water storage capacity in Lake Pillsbury being reduced by approximately 20,000 ac-ft. PG&E asserts that Lake Pillsbury can no longer sustain normal operations under the current license terms due to the reduced storage capacity. Consequently, PG&E has been submitting flow variance requests annually to FERC requesting modifications to flow requirements under the current operating license. As a result of the transformer failure and the decision to no longer close the spillway gates, Eel River transfers have been further reduced to less than 40,000 ac-ft on average annually. On January 30, 2025, PG&E submitted to FERC a request for a non-capacity license amendment to formalize the changes implemented through the temporary flow variance requests.

On January 25, 2019, PG&E filed a notice of withdrawal of its Notice of Intent to relicense the project and discontinuation of the Integrated Licensing Process. PG&E's withdrawal from the relicensing process became effective on February 11, 2019. On April 14, 2022, PG&E's license to operate PVP expired. Since that time, PG&E has operated the project under annual licenses. As a result, local agencies recognizing the urgent need to protect the regional water supply, formed the Eel-Russian Project Authority (ERPA) in 2023 to lead the development of a viable solution for maintaining a continued Eel River diversion into the Russian River watershed following the decommissioning of PVP. ERPA is a joint powers authority comprised of three member agencies: Sonoma Water, Sonoma County, and the Mendocino County Inland Water and Power Commission (IWPC). The IWPC members include: the County of Mendocino, the City of Ukiah, the Redwood Valley County Water District, the Potter Valley Irrigation District and the Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The Round Valley Indian Tribes have a representative who sits on the ERPA Board.

The primary focus of ERPA is to develop a reconfigured water diversion facility concurrent with PG&E's removal of Cape Horn Dam (which will occur following FERC issuing a surrender order). The New Eel-Russian Facility (NERF) is designed to divert water from a new facility at the existing Cape Horn Dam site, and will utilize some of the existing PVP infrastructure, including the tunnel now connecting the project to the Russian River. The NERF will allow for continued water diversions from the Eel to the Russian after decommissioning, creating significantly more water supply resiliency in the Russian River watershed than there would be if the PVP was entirely removed. The NERF is anticipated to divert water from the Eel River during fall, winter, and spring for storage and use in the Russian River during the dry season. Diversions would be undertaken in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Water Diversion Agreement for the New Eel Russian Facility (Eel-Russian Project Authority, 2025) that is protective of the Eel River's ecosystem.

In 2024, ERPA submitted a proposal to PG&E to allow for the construction of the NERF. The plan contemplates that after Cape Horn Dam and a fish barrier are removed, the reservoir (Van Arsdale Reservoir) is drained, resulting in a free-flowing Eel River. The preliminary concept of the New Eel-Russian Facility is that a mechanical pump station would be constructed simultaneously with the demolition of Cape Horn Dam, utilizing the existing water diversion tunnel, with a reconfigured diversion tunnel entrance.

In July 2025, several entities expressed their support for the NERF and its seasonal diversions of water, by signing the Water Diversion Agreement. The parties to that agreement include California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Round Valley Indian Tribes, Sonoma Water, IWPC, Cal-Trout, Humboldt County, Sonoma County, and Trout Unlimited.

PG&E filed its Final Surrender Application with FERC on July 25, 2025, along with an application for non-project use of project lands. If approved by FERC, non-project use of project lands will authorize PG&E to allow ERPA to construct the NERF within the project boundary. While FERC considers PG&E's license surrender application and application for non-project use of project lands, ERPA will complete engineering designs and prepare the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for constructing and operating the new facility and work with other state and federal regulatory agencies to secure the permissions necessary to construct the facility. Like FERC's processing of PG&E's application, the design and permitting phase of the NERF is expected to last several years.

At this time, because of the significant uncertainty regarding the timing of FERC issuing a surrender order, the schedule for decommissioning of PVP, and the construction of the NERF, Sonoma Water is assuming that PVP will operate under annual licenses issued by FERC with flow conditions modified either by annual flow variance requests or by a non-capacity license amendment until 2035. After 2035, Sonoma Water assumes PG&E will have completed removal of Scott and Cape Horn dams and that ERPA will have completed construction of the NERF and will be operating the facility in accordance with the Water Diversion Agreement.

Sonoma Water will re-evaluate the assumptions for PVP and future Eel River transfers into the Russian River watershed in five years during preparation of its 2030 Plan when new information will likely be available.

1.4.2 Threatened and Endangered Species – Russian River Biological Opinion

Two salmonid species inhabiting the Russian River watershed (Chinook salmon and steelhead) have been listed as “threatened” under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and one species—Coho salmon—has been listed as “endangered” under the federal ESA and under the California ESA. Protective regulations promulgated under the ESA prohibit the “take” of these species. “Take” is broadly defined in the ESA and its implementing regulations; it includes not only intentionally killing a protected species, but also actions that unintentionally result in actual harm to a member of a protected species, including adverse modification of habitat. Civil and criminal penalties may be imposed under the ESA for the “take” of protected species.

Because Sonoma Water's water supply facilities and operations have the potential to adversely affect the three listed species, Sonoma Water entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in December 1997 to participate in a consultation under Section 7 of the ESA. The other signatories to the MOU included the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), NMFS, and Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District (MCRRFCWCID). NMFS issued its Biological Opinion for Water Supply, Flood Control Operations, and Channel Maintenance conducted by the USACE, Sonoma Water, and the MCRRFCWCID in the Russian River Watershed (2008 Russian River Biological Opinion) on September 24, 2008. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) issued a consistency determination on November 9, 2009, finding that the NMFS' Russian River Biological Opinion was consistent with the requirements of the California ESA and adopting the measures identified in the Russian River Biological Opinion. The 2008 Russian River Biological Opinion analyzed project operations through September 2023. The USACE and Sonoma Water consulted with NMFS and CDFW to develop a Biological Assessment that described a Proposed Action for continuation of the USACE and Sonoma Water operations in the Russian River watershed. A final Biological Assessment was submitted to NMFS in September 2023, which NMFS

determined to be complete in February 2024. The Biological Assessment was used by NMFS for a new Biological Opinion.

On April 29, 2025, NMFS issued the new 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion. The 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion has a 10-year term and covers the USACE and Sonoma Water's operations and maintenance activities, including water supply, flood control, channel maintenance, and habitat restoration in the Russian River watershed (Proposed Action). NMFS concluded that the Proposed Action "is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of Coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead, or Southern Resident Killer Whale, nor is it likely to destroy or adversely modify their designated critical habitat. This is a significant change from the 2008 Biological Opinion, which was a jeopardy opinion; the 2025 Biological Opinion is a non-jeopardy opinion, which reflects improvements in operations and conservation measures. The Russian River Biological Opinion contains an "incidental take statement" that allows Sonoma Water to "take" listed salmonid species (within limits specified in the Russian River Biological Opinion) while operating its water transmission system and flood control activities, without violating the federal ESA.

This Plan assumes that the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion will remain in effect and that Sonoma Water will carry out the actions required by (and be subject to the restrictions set forth in) the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion. Although the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion is only in effect until 2035, for purposes of this Plan, Sonoma Water assumes that it will engage in a new Section 7 consultation with NMFS and USACE and that a new Biological Opinion will be issued in the future. The Plan also assumes that the requirements, terms, and conditions similar to those in the existing Russian River Biological Opinion will continue to be applicable through 2050. Although it is likely that any future consultation and new Biological Opinion will have provisions that differ from the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion, it is impossible for Sonoma Water to project what new provisions might be added in future consultations. Moreover, given the long history of coordination and cooperation between Sonoma Water, USACE, NMFS, and CDFW, Sonoma Water reasonably assumes that any changes to the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion will not affect Sonoma Water's ability to deliver the quantities of water authorized under its existing water rights from its transmission system projected in this Plan.

Sonoma Water has met the requirements of the Russian River Biological Opinions since issuance and has worked closely with NMFS and CDFW on the implementation of projects under both Biological Opinions. (The current status of Sonoma Water activities related to the Russian River Biological Opinions is available online at <https://www.sonomawater.org/biological-opinion>). The long history of cooperation between Sonoma Water and NMFS/CDFW and the successful implementation by Sonoma Water of the Russian River Biological Opinions to date establish the reasonableness of Sonoma Water's assumption.

Section 5.1.5 provides more detail about the terms and conditions of the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion with respect to water supply.

1.4.3 Future Water Supply Projects

Section 5.7 and Table 5-10 describe the expected future water supply projects that will be necessary for Sonoma Water to deliver the quantities of water from its transmission system projected in this Plan. This Plan assumes that those facilities will be approved and constructed within the timeframes described in Table 5-10. The Plan assumes the existing overall annual diversion and re-diversion limit of 75,000 ac-ft in Sonoma Water's water rights permits will be adequate to meet future demands through 2050. The need to increase the 75,000 ac-ft/yr diversion and re-diversion limit in Sonoma Water's water-right permits and the schedule for requesting any new water-right permit or changes to Sonoma Water's existing permits will be reevaluated in Sonoma Water's 2030 Plan.

1.4.4 Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations

Lake Mendocino Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations

In response to changes in the operation of the PVP in 2006 and experiences from the droughts of water years 2013 through 2015, Sonoma Water, Scripps Institution of Oceanography and USACE were motivated to evaluate the viability of FIRO at Lake Mendocino to benefit water supply without impairing flood management capacity. FIRO is a reservoir-operations strategy that better informs decisions to retain or release water by integrating additional flexibility in operation policies and rules with enhanced monitoring and improved weather and water forecasts (American Meteorological Society, 2020). FIRO is a non-structural alternative to improving efficiency of multi-purpose reservoirs in that it seeks to modernize operations by incorporating state-of-the-art forecast information without the need of modifying existing infrastructure. The goal of FIRO at Lake Mendocino is to increase water supply reliability without reducing—and while possibly enhancing—the existing flood protection capacity of Lake Mendocino and downstream flows for fisheries habitat.

Flooding and water supply in the Russian River basin are driven almost entirely by atmospheric rivers (ARs), which are storms that transport large amounts of tropical and narrowly focused atmospheric moisture. Given the significance of the timing and location of where ARs make landfall, the success of FIRO at Lake Mendocino depends on research to improve AR forecasts, work that is being led by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Operational decisions at Lake Mendocino are governed by rules in the USACE Coyote Valley Dam Water Control Manual (Water Control Manual). Those rules define the Lake Mendocino guide curve, which allocates available storage to a flood control pool at the top of the reservoir and a water supply pool below that. The USACE determines the schedule and amount of water released from Lake Mendocino during flood control operations when storage levels exceed the water supply storage pool. Rules of the Water Control Manual, prior to FIRO, required USACE to evacuate the flood control pool except during periods of high flows downstream. The Lake Mendocino watershed experiences large variations in the annual amount and timing of precipitation, and the occurrence of a few large storms (often in the form of ARs) can be the difference between an ample water year and a drought (Dettinger et al., 2011). Water supply capture in Lake Mendocino is sensitive to yearly timing or distribution of rainfall due to the variable water supply pool at Lake Mendocino. Given the constraints of the previous guide curve, the lake needed to receive significant inflow in the spring (past March 1) to have adequate storage to meet the minimum instream flow requirements and downstream demands for the remainder of the year, which became increasingly challenging with the changes in PVP operations beginning in 2006 and subsequent changes beginning in 2021.

To guide the Lake Mendocino FIRO project, the Lake Mendocino Steering Committee (Steering Committee) was formed in 2014 with representatives from multiple disciplines (flood/environmental/water supply managers, engineers/hydrologists, and meteorologists/atmospheric scientists) from multiple agencies including the USACE, Sonoma Water, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and DWR. A work plan was developed by the Steering Committee (2015) to establish a framework for evaluating whether FIRO was a viable strategy to safely manage storage levels, i.e., to maintain existing flood control protection while also improving storage reliability for water supply and ecosystems.

In July 2017, the Steering Committee completed a preliminary viability assessment (PVA) of FIRO for Lake Mendocino (FIRO Steering Committee, 2017). The evaluation of FIRO was enabled by the existence of forecasts of runoff throughout the Russian River watershed from the California Nevada River Forecast Center. Daily ensemble flow forecasts from the National Weather Service Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast System (Demargne et al., 2014) include five locations in the Upper Russian River. Retrospective ensemble forecasts (i.e., hindcasts) of Lake Mendocino inflow and the downstream watersheds were generated by the California Nevada River Forecast Center over a 26-year period from 1985 to 2010, which allowed for model simulation and evaluation of FIRO alternatives for this historical timeframe. This study found that a forecast-based water control plan could be a viable solution to meet project goals of improving the storage reliability of Lake Mendocino for water supply and ecosystems without increasing the flood risk to downstream communities.

Based on the positive outcomes of the PVA, major deviations to the Water Control Manual were requested by the Steering Committee and approved by the USACE to implement FIRO on an interim basis for water years 2019 through 2025. These major deviations implemented the Hybrid alternative evaluated in the PVA that was developed by Sonoma Water (Delaney et al., 2020), which provides 11,650 ac-ft of encroachment in the flood control pool between November 1 and February 14, and an early spring refill beginning on February 15. Under these major deviations, USACE operators could retain water under their discretion within this encroachment pool for water supply using FIRO decision support tools developed by Sonoma Water and Scripps, along with existing USACE procedures and protocols. However, if forecasts indicated it was unsafe, this water could be released to the existing top of conservation level. During the past seven years of interim implementation of FIRO through major deviations, Lake Mendocino has seen significant benefits to water supply without increasing downstream flooding. The major deviations were especially significant in water year 2020, which allowed USACE to capture an additional 11,000 ac-ft of storage. Figure 1-1 below shows the observed storage (blue line) at Lake Mendocino compared to simulated storage if the major deviations were not in place for water years 2019 through 2025 (orange line). Figure 1-1 shows that the additional water captured in February 2020 likely prevented the reservoir from going dry in October 2021 as shown with the simulated storage with no major deviation. The additional storage resulting from the major deviation was very important considering water year 2021 was one of the driest years on record.

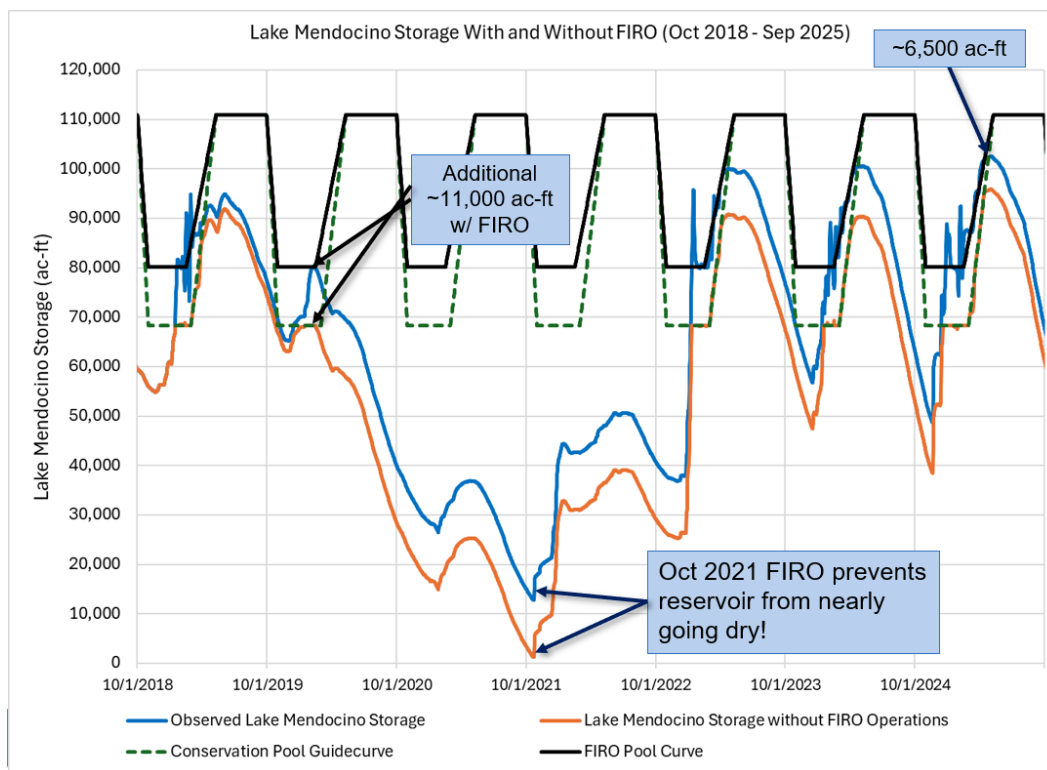


Figure 1-1. Storage Levels in Lake Mendocino Compared to Simulated Storage Without a Major Deviation in Place for Water Years 2019 – 2025

The viability of FIRO was further evaluated by the Steering Committee with the final viability assessment (FVA) that was completed in February 2021 (Jasperse et al., 2021). This study supported the results of the PVA and found that all the alternatives evaluated could meet the project objectives with varying degrees of success for different criteria. This study also provided a review of ongoing and future research by project partners to support future improvements in reservoir operations.

Based on the benefits of FIRO demonstrated in the PVA and FVA, and years of successful interim implementation of FIRO procedures through major deviation requests, in 2022, USACE began the studies and analyses required to update the Water Control Manual to formalize FIRO procedures at Lake Mendocino. In October 2025, the updated Water Control Manual was signed and approved by USACE. The FIRO pool schedule implemented in the Water Control Manual is shown in Figure 1-2, which allows for encroachment above the top of conservation at the USACE’s discretion of up to 11,650 ac-ft from November 1 to February 14, and a spring refill that begins on February 15 and reaches a peak conservation level of 111,000 ac-ft on May 10. For the water availability analysis completed for the 2025 Plan, Sonoma Water is assuming the updated Lake Mendocino Water Control Manual that implements FIRO procedures will be in place for the 25-year planning horizon.

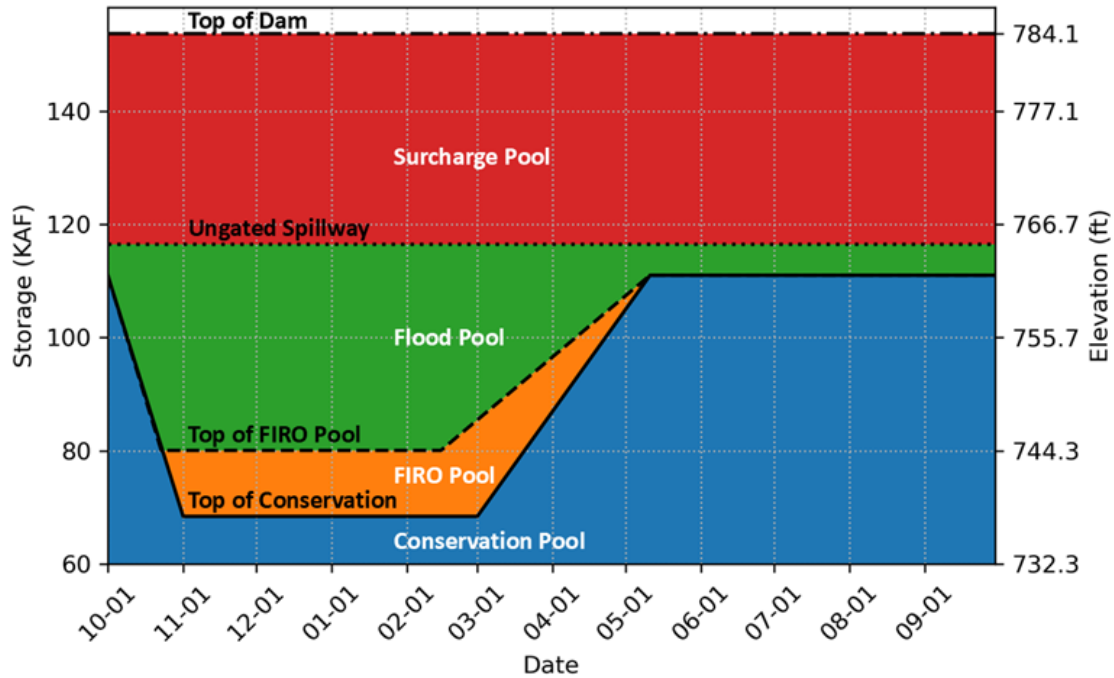


Figure 1-2. Lake Mendocino FIRO Pool implemented in the 2025 Water Control Plan update

Lake Sonoma Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations

Based on the successes of FIRO at Lake Mendocino, Sonoma Water and the FIRO Steering Committee began to investigate FIRO at Lake Sonoma. In 2023, work began for the development of the Lake Sonoma FIRO Viability Assessment, which will include assessments of meteorological forecasts, hydrological forecasts, observations and monitoring, and water resources engineering. It is anticipated that this Viability Assessment will be completed in 2028 and an updated Water Control Manual that incorporates FIRO procedures at Lake Sonoma will be completed and approved by the end of 2028.

Beginning in the Fall of 2022, Sonoma Water has requested a minor deviation for Lake Sonoma that includes 9,500 ac-ft of encroachment in the flood control pool from November 1 to February 14, a spring refill that begins on February 15 and increases linearly to a level of 19,000 ac-ft on March 1, and remains at 19,000 ac-ft of encroachment for the dry season until October 1. Each year that this minor deviation has been requested, the USACE has skillfully operated Lake Sonoma to achieve the maximum possible water supply benefit of 19,000 ac-ft.

Sonoma Water is currently working with the USACE to implement a major deviation at Lake Sonoma and, if approved, will include the same level of flood control pool encroachment as the minor deviation (9,500 ac-ft from November 1 to February 14), but on February 15 the spring refill will increase linearly to a level of 38,100 ac-ft on March 1, and will remain at this level through the dry season until October 1. It is anticipated that this major deviation will be implemented in Fall of 2026 to support operations for water year 2027. Figure 1-3 shows the FIRO pool schedule implemented in the minor deviation for water years 2023 through 2026 (orange shaded region) and the expanded FIRO pool to be implemented in the upcoming major deviation (red shaded region). The upcoming major deviation for Lake Sonoma will establish guidelines and rules for retaining water within the FIRO pool based on forecasted information. Sonoma Water intends to request this major deviation to be in place for up to 5 years, or until it is replaced with an updated Water Control Manual that formalizes FIRO procedures at Lake Sonoma, which is currently scheduled to be completed by 2028.

For the water availability analysis completed for this Plan, Sonoma Water is assuming that the proposed major deviation and/ or updated Water Control Manual at Lake Sonoma will be in place for the 25-year planning horizon.

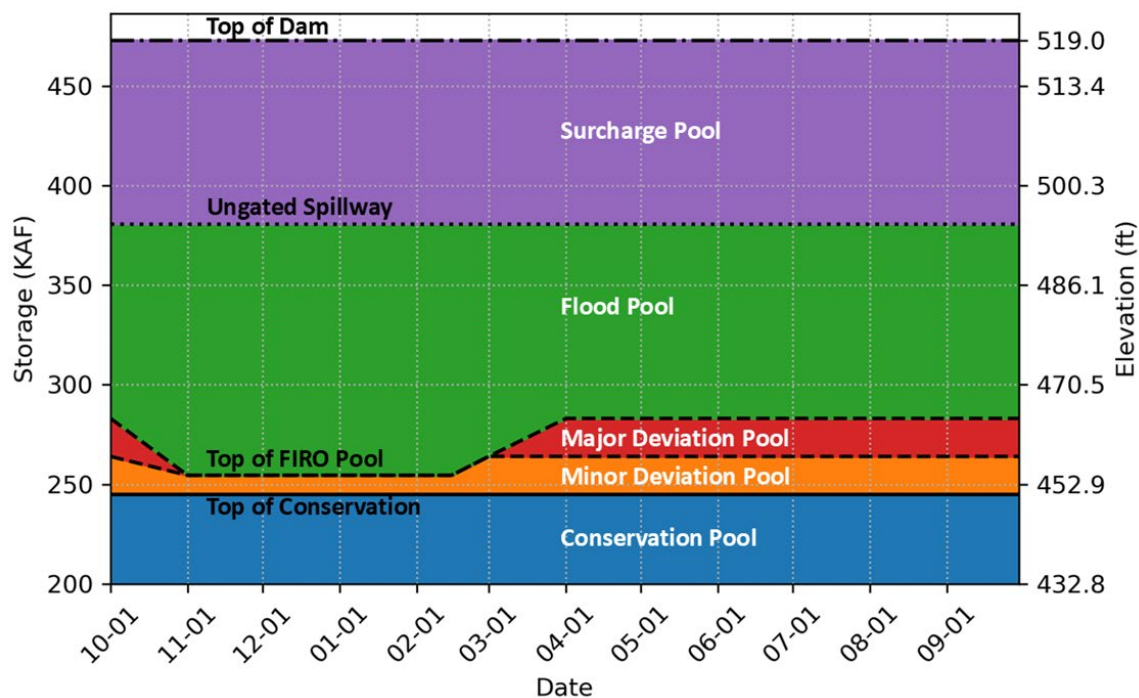


Figure 1-3. Lake Sonoma FIRO Pool implemented in the minor deviation for water years 2023 through 2026, and the proposed major deviation for water year 2027

1.4.5 Climate Change

Sonoma Water has investigated whether downscaled climate models can be used or modified to provide reliable estimates of the effects of increased concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases on temperatures and precipitation patterns within Sonoma Water’s service area and within the watersheds from which Sonoma Water obtains its water supply during the 25-year planning horizon.

Following prior work with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to analyze how projected changes in climate may affect Russian River basin hydrology and unimpaired flows, Sonoma Water recently collaborated with DWR to develop a climate resilience plan for water resources within a study area that includes the Russian River Watershed and Sonoma Water’s water supply service areas outside of the watershed (Sonoma Water, 2026). As part of this project, the climate change meteorological forcings used in the Russian River Basin Characterization Model (BCM) to develop future climate hydrology was updated with the latest downscaled Localized Constructed Analogs Version 2 (LOCA2) using Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) climate projections. The climate projections included 15 global circulation models (GCMs) and 3 Shared Socioeconomic Pathways for a total of 41 future climate scenarios simulated with the GCM. Analysis of the BCM simulated hydrology showed results that were consistent with previous climate change hydrology developed for the Russian River, as discussed in Section 3.2.1. Additionally, the frequency of drought for most of the projections are consistent with historical hydrology.

Given the results of this analysis, this Plan assumes that the climatic patterns and associated hydrology experienced over the past 114 years of record (water years 1911-2024) provide a reasonable basis for the 25-year planning horizon that would impact the water supply and water demand analysis set forth in the Plan. However, Sonoma Water continues to study the effects of climate change and may adjust future assumptions accordingly. Customers of Sonoma Water, local planning agencies, and other people relying on this Plan as a reference for analysis of water supply availability are encouraged to check with Sonoma Water for the latest information and related assumptions.

Furthermore, Sonoma Water has developed the Sonoma Water Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP), a forward-looking plan that serves as a roadmap for Sonoma Water's assessment of climate risks and potential adaptation strategies related to its water supply, sanitation, and flood control infrastructure and operations (Sonoma Water, 2021). The CAP, finalized in 2021, guides Sonoma Water in terms of prioritizing and allocating resources towards practices and projects that will improve resiliency of its operations and facilities to climate variability and change. The final CAP and related resources are available at: <https://www.sonomawater.org/climate>

If one or more of the assumptions about the Potter Valley Project, Russian River Biological Opinion, FIRO, or climate change, discussed above, do not come to pass, there are other alternative projects that could be evaluated and potentially implemented to mitigate the effect of any reduction in water supply caused thereby. Although the assumptions set forth above are reasonable and supported by substantial evidence at the present, certainty of outcomes over the 25-year planning horizon of this Plan is not possible. For this reason, this Plan will be updated in 2030 and every five years thereafter, so that new information can be considered, and Sonoma Water will make interim modifications to the Plan as warranted. Customers of Sonoma Water, local planning agencies, and other people relying on this Plan as a reference for analysis of water supply availability are encouraged to check with Sonoma Water for updated information regarding these assumptions.

Section 2

Plan Preparation

This section presents the basis for preparing the Plan, Plan identification, coordination and outreach, and Plan adoption and submittal.

2.1 Basis for Preparing the Plan

Sonoma Water is a wholesale urban water supplier. While Sonoma Water is extensively involved in regional planning, individual reporting is selected for this Plan as identified in Table 2-1. Each of the retail water agencies has developed their own Plan. Sonoma Water has selected to report on a calendar year basis using ac-ft as the unit of measure as noted in Table 2-2.

Table 2-1. Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2)	
✓	Individual UWMP
	Water supplier is also a member of a Regional UWMP
	Water supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance
	Regional UWMP (RUWMP)

Table 2-2. Agency Identification (DWR Table 2-3)	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
✓	Supplier is a wholesaler
	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
✓	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	ac-ft

2.2 Coordination and Outreach

The Act requires Sonoma Water to coordinate with its retail water agency customers as well as with other pertinent agencies and the community. This section describes wholesaler and retailer coordination including notices of Plan availability and adoption and submittal timeline.

2.2.1 Wholesaler and Retailer Coordination

As noted in Table 2-3, Sonoma Water coordinated the preparation of its Plan with its retail water agency customers listed in Table 2-4 by identifying and quantifying water supplies available to each retailer from Sonoma Water. The retailers provided their projected use of wholesale water as well as their population projections. Sonoma Water and its customers coordinated the preparation of their respective Plans at the monthly meetings of the Water Advisory Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Appendix A includes documentation of water supplier coordination.

Table 2-3. Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4)	
✓	Supplier has informed more than 10 other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with CWC Section 10631. Completion of the table below is optional. If not completed, include a list of the water suppliers that were informed.
2-2 - 2-3	Provide page number for location of the list. Table 2-4 lists transmission system customers under 'Water Contractors' and 'Other Transmission System Customers and Marin Water' categories and non-transmission system customers under 'Russian River Customers (Direct Diverters)' category.
	Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with CWC Section 10631. Complete the table below.

Table 2-4. Coordination of Plan Preparation							
	Was notified that Plan development was initiated	Participated in developing the Plan	Commented on the draft Plan	Attended Sonoma Water public meetings	Was contacted for assistance	Was sent a copy of the draft Plan	Was sent a notice of public meeting and intention to adopt
Water Contractors							
City of Cotati	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
North Marin Water District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Petaluma	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
City of Rohnert Park	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
City of Santa Rosa	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
City of Sonoma	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Valley of the Moon Water District	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Town of Windsor	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Other Transmission System Customers and Marin Water							
Forestville Water District	✓				✓	✓	✓
Marin Water	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
California American Water Company (Larkfield)	✓				✓	✓	✓
Penngrove Water Company	✓				✓	✓	✓
Lawndale Mutual Water Company	✓				✓	✓	✓
Kenwood Water Company	✓				✓	✓	✓
Russian River Customers (Direct Diverters)							
Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District	✓				✓	✓	✓
Occidental Community Services District	✓				✓	✓	✓
City of Healdsburg	✓				✓	✓	✓

Table 2-4. Coordination of Plan Preparation							
	Was notified that Plan development was initiated	Participated in developing the Plan	Commented on the draft Plan	Attended Sonoma Water public meetings	Was contacted for assistance	Was sent a copy of the draft Plan	Was sent a notice of public meeting and intention to
Counties							
County of Marin	✓					✓	✓
County of Sonoma	✓					✓	✓
County of Mendocino	✓					✓	✓
Regional Agencies							
Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District (MCRRFCWCID)	✓					✓	✓
Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency							✓
Sonoma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency							✓
Petaluma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency							✓
State Agencies							
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	✓					✓	✓
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	✓					✓	✓
State Water Resources Control Board	✓					✓	✓
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	✓					✓	✓
Federal Agencies							
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	✓					✓	✓
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)	✓					✓	✓
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	✓					✓	✓
Other							
City of Cloverdale	✓					✓	✓
City of Ukiah	✓					✓	✓
City of Sebastopol	✓					✓	✓
Potter Valley Irrigation District	✓					✓	✓
Ukiah Valley Water Authority	✓					✓	✓
Sweetwater Springs Water District	✓					✓	✓
General public	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓

2.2.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

Sonoma Water coordinated the preparation of this Plan with its customers, as well as many other relevant agencies. Table 2-4 provides a summary of Sonoma Water's coordination efforts with the appropriate agencies.

Sonoma Water encouraged community and public interest involvement in the Plan update through public notifications and website and social media postings. A Plan update presentation was provided to Sonoma Water's Hispanic Community Advisory Group in June 2025. Letters were distributed to organizations informing the recipients that Sonoma Water was starting the Plan update process and inviting the recipients to provide input into the Plan. The coordination letter and outreach list are provided in Appendix A.

Sonoma Water also included articles about the Plan update process in its monthly electronic newsletter (The Current) in February and April 2026. Sonoma Water utilized social media as a part of its Plan update outreach strategy. A special Plan preparation e-mail account (uwmp@scwa.ca.gov) was established at Sonoma Water to help coordinate public input. Sonoma Water's external public website (www.sonomawater.org/uwmp) featured a special Plan preparation web page that included public notices, Plan preparation schedule, and staff contact information.

2.2.3 Adoption and Submittal

Cities and counties within the service area were notified that the Plan was being prepared more than 60 days prior to the public hearing, as noted in Table 2-5 and documented in Appendix B with some example notifications. Public hearing notifications were published in the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, in the April 2026 issue of Sonoma Water monthly public electronic newsletter (The Current), on Sonoma Water's website, and on its social media sites. Copies of the draft Plan were made available for public inspection at Sonoma Water's Administration building, the Clerk of Sonoma Water's Board of Directors, and Sonoma Water's website.

Table 2-5. Wholesale: Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1)		
✓	Supplier has notified more than 10 cities or counties in accordance with CWC Sections 10621 (b) and 10642. Completion of the table below is not required. Provide a separate list of the cities and counties that were notified. Location of this list in the UWMP: Table 2-5	
Page 2-5	Provide the page or location of this list in the UWMP.	
	Supplier has notified 10 or fewer cities or counties. Complete the table below.	
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Santa Rosa	✓	✓
City of Sonoma	✓	✓
City of Cotati	✓	✓
Town of Windsor	✓	✓
City of Rohnert Park	✓	✓
City of Petaluma	✓	✓
City of Novato	✓	✓
City of Sebastopol	✓	✓
City of Healdsburg	✓	✓
City of Cloverdale	✓	✓
City of Ukiah	✓	✓
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Marin County	✓	✓
Sonoma County	✓	✓
Mendocino County	✓	✓

The public hearing was held on May 12, 2026 as agenda item (insert item number) to provide an opportunity for all residents and those employed in the service area to learn and ask questions about their water supply and Sonoma Water’s plans for providing a reliable, safe, high-quality water supply. (insert number of written comments) set of written comments, (insert number of emails) number of emails, and (insert number of verbal comments) verbal comments were received. A video of the public hearing and Plan adoption can be viewed at the County of Sonoma’s web page for Board of Supervisors meetings (<https://sonoma-county.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>). This Plan and the WSCP were both adopted as separate actions by Sonoma Water’s Board of Directors on (insert Date of Adoption) after the public hearing was closed. Copies of the adoption resolutions are provided in Appendix B and D.

The 2025 Plan was submitted to DWR, the California State Library, and Sonoma, Mendocino, and Marin Counties and pertinent cities within 30 days after adoption. The Plan was made available for public review on Sonoma Water’s website within 30 days after filing a copy of the Plan with DWR.

Section 3

System Description

This section describes Sonoma Water’s history and service area, climate, demographic and socioeconomic factors, and land uses.

3.1 General Description

Sonoma Water was created as a special district in 1949 by the California Legislature to provide flood protection and water supply services. Legislation enacted in 1995 added the treatment and disposal of wastewater to Sonoma Water's responsibilities.

The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors acts as Sonoma Water's Board of Directors. Sonoma Water is a separate legal entity created by State law, having specific limited purposes and powers, and separate sources of funding. Sonoma Water is thus different from County departments, which are created by the Board of Supervisors for administrative purposes but are not separate legal entities.

Sonoma Water’s service area covers a large part of Sonoma County (County), as well as the eastern portion of Marin County. The service areas of Sonoma Water’s customers are shown in Figure 3-1, as well as some of Sonoma Water’s water supply, storage, and transmission facilities. Sonoma Water’s infrastructure is distributed over a large geographic area with varying topography, including hills, mountains, valleys, and bay flats.

Although there is a large agricultural presence in the region, Sonoma Water’s service area is generally characterized as urban, with development mostly concentrated within cities along Highway 101 and the City of Sonoma. Voter-approved urban growth boundaries and open space preserves have maintained separation between cities and the surrounding agricultural land and natural scenery.

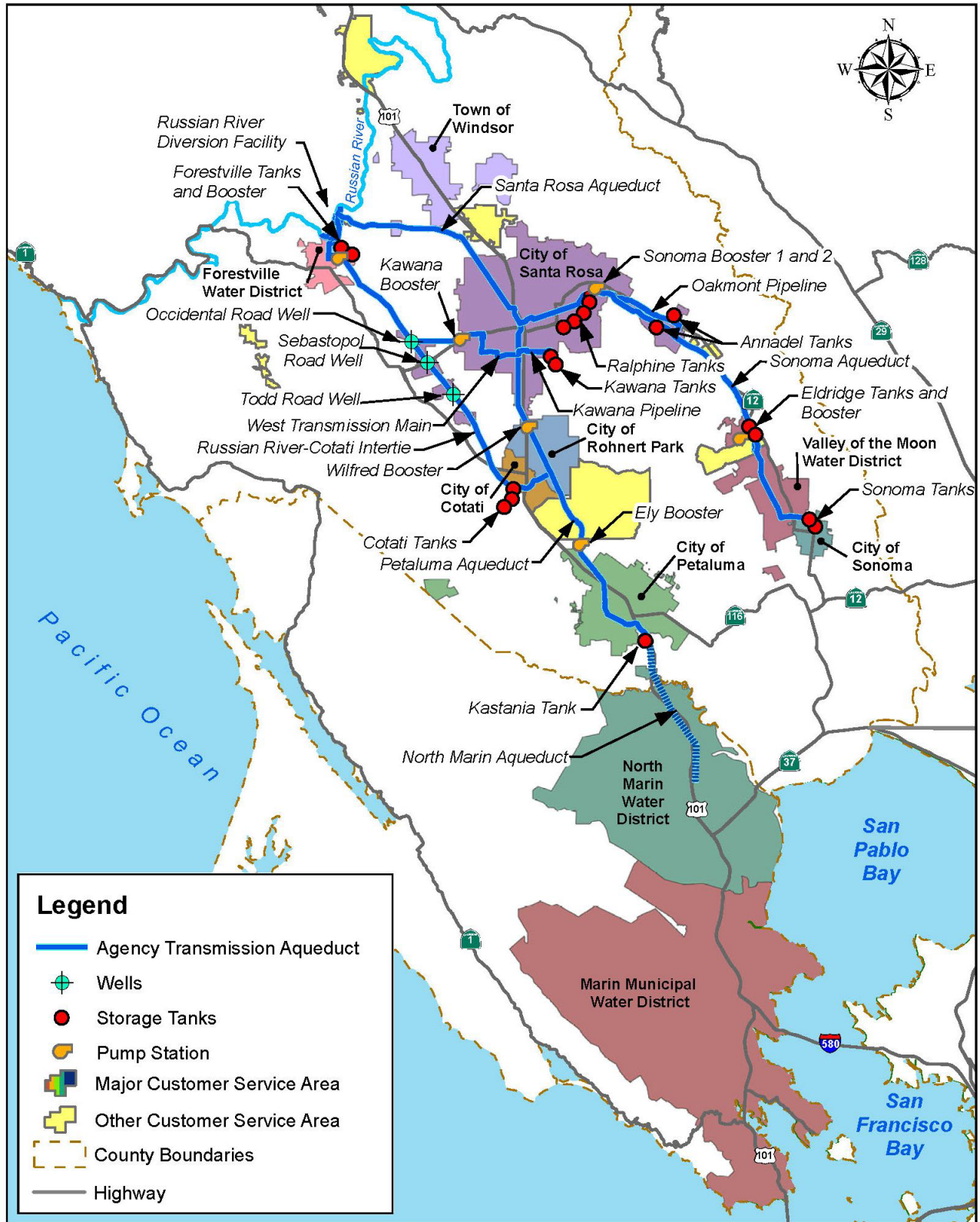


Figure 3-1. Sonoma Water Service Areas and Water Transmission System Facilities

3.2 Service Area Climate

The climate in the service area influences water demands, particularly outdoor water use, and the amount of surface water supplies. The climate of the Russian River watershed, the source of the majority of Sonoma Water’s water supply, influences the magnitude and timing of Russian River flows. The Russian River watershed is also influenced by its proximity to the Pacific Ocean. In common with much of the California coastal area, the year is divided into wet and dry seasons. Approximately 93 percent of the annual precipitation normally falls during the wet season, October to May, with a large percentage of the rainfall typically occurring during three or four major winter storms. These major storms often come in the form of an atmospheric river, which is the horizontal transport of large amounts of water vapor through the atmosphere along a narrow corridor. Although brief, atmospheric rivers produce about 45 percent of the region’s annual precipitation on average. Winters are cool, and below-freezing temperatures seldom occur. Summers are warm and the frost-free season is fairly long. A significant part of the region is subject to marine influence, including periods of fog and low cloud cover west of the Sonoma Mountains during the summer months. Prevailing winds are from the west and southwest.

Table 3-1 summarizes the monthly average climatic data at the Santa Rosa climate station operated under DWR’s California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) for January 1990 through December 2025 (CIMIS, 2025). Located within the inland valleys, six CIMIS weather stations in the service area typically report an annual average of about 46 inches of water being transferred to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration (ET_o). Warm seasons produce the highest levels of ET_o, with some areas within the service area recording maximum ET_o values near 55 inches annually (Table 3-2). According to the National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), from 1990 – 2025, daily minimum and maximum temperatures, on average, ranged from about 47°F to 71°F within the service area (NCEI cooperative stations: Petaluma 46826, San Rafael 47880, Santa Rosa 47965, Sonoma 48351, and Sonoma County Airport 23213). Figure 3-2 displays the distribution of CIMIS and NCEI weather stations throughout the service area.

The unique geographical characteristics of Sonoma County result in a number of microclimates throughout the region, some of which are not captured by the CIMIS and NCEI weather stations. For example, as shown in Figure 3-3, average annual precipitation is as high as 80 inches in the mountainous coastal region of Sonoma County. The quantity of rainfall over Sonoma and Marin counties increases with elevation, with the greatest precipitation occurring over the highest ridges (in the northwest portion of the County). The valleys, where the majority of the water users are located, receive considerably less rainfall with some areas averaging just over 20 inches of precipitation annually.

Table 3-1. Climate			
	Standard Average Monthly ET_o, in.	Average Monthly Rainfall, in.	Average Monthly Temperature, F
January	1.17	5.84	46
February	1.78	5.41	48
March	3.10	4.16	50
April	4.38	1.79	53
May	5.55	1.19	57
June	6.23	0.66	61
July	6.45	0.23	62
August	5.80	0.22	63
September	4.61	0.24	61
October	3.29	1.66	57
November	1.63	3.38	50
December	1.04	6.45	45
Annual	45.05	31.22	54

Note: Data represent the monthly average from January 1990 to December 2025 and was recorded from Santa Rosa CIMIS Station 83. Data obtained from CIMIS website (<https://cimis.water.ca.gov/>) on February 20, 2026. ET_o, or reference evapotranspiration, is the loss of water from evaporation and transpiration from plants and is specifically related to turf.

Table 3-2. Annual Evapotranspiration throughout Service Area (inches)						
	Santa Rosa #83 1990-2025	Bennett Valley #158 2001-2025	Windsor #103 1991-2012; 2017-2025	Petaluma East #144 2000-2025	Point San Pedro #157 2003-2025	Black Point #187 2004-2025
Minimum	36.98	39.95	42.51	32.38	40.03	39.77
Maximum	50.57	47.70	49.74	48.43	48.64	54.92
Average	45.05	44.31	45.87	43.98	45.69	49.51

Note: Data represent annual evapotranspiration during the specified time period for each CIMIS station. Data obtained from CIMIS website (<https://cimis.water.ca.gov/>) on February 20, 2026.

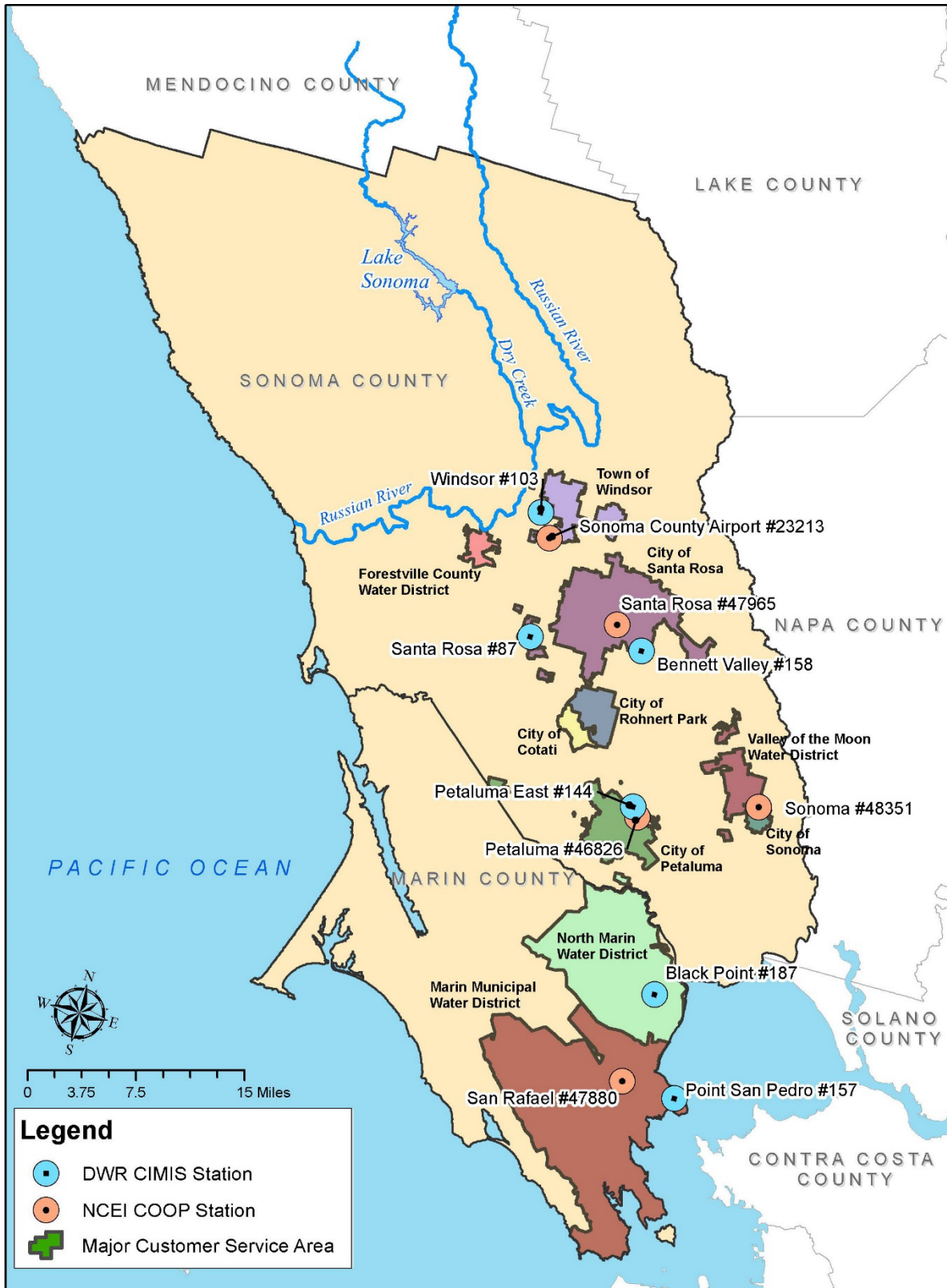


Figure 3-2. Climate Stations Distribution

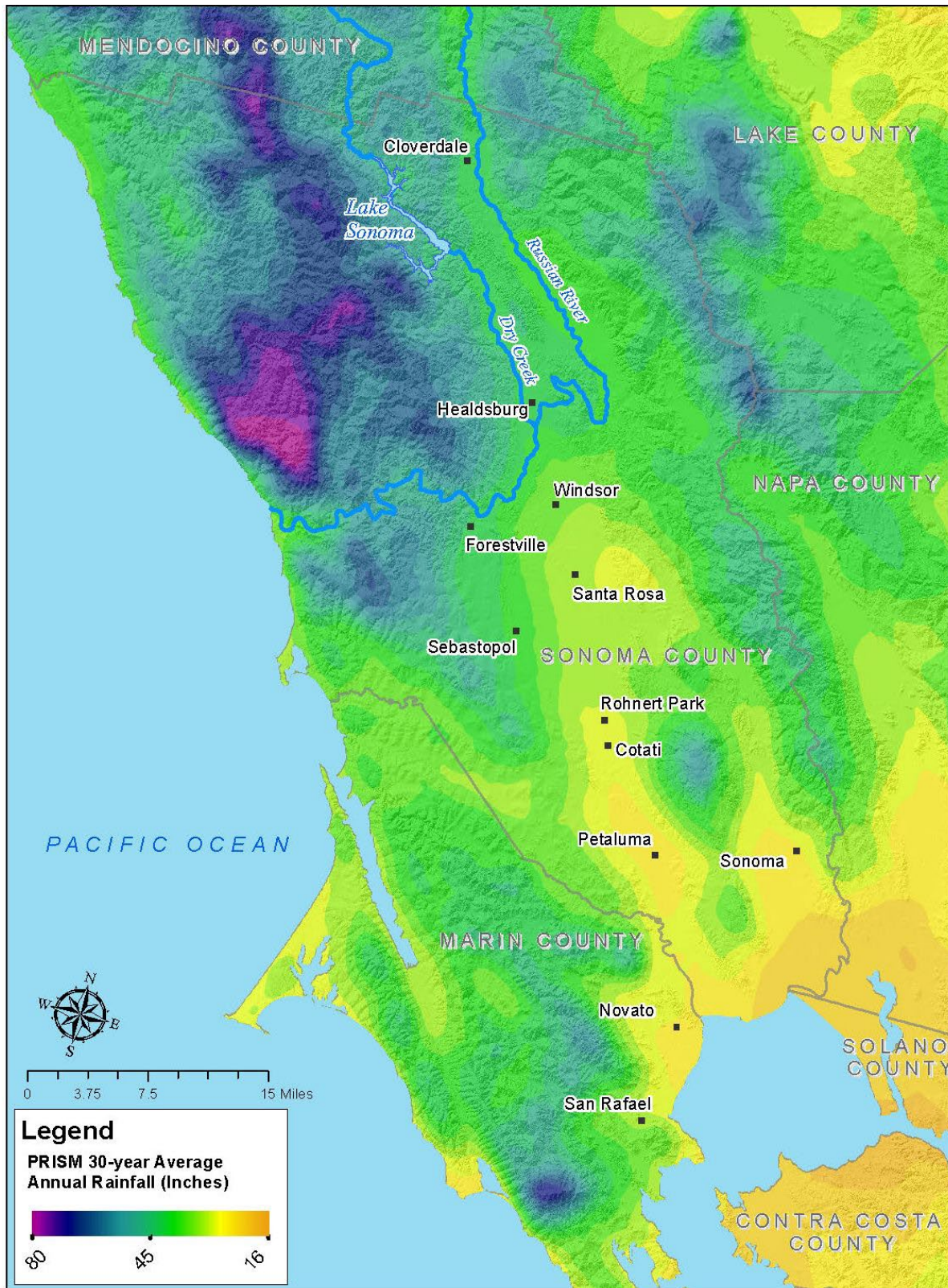


Figure 3-3. Precipitation Map

Source: PRISM 30-year normal precipitation dataset for 1991-2020, accessed at <https://prism.oregonstate.edu/normals/>

3.2.1 Climate Change

In 2012, the USGS, in collaboration with Sonoma Water, completed a study of the effects of climate change in the Russian River Valley and the Santa Cruz Mountains (USGS, 2012). The study was based on analyzing GCM projections that had been downscaled to a 270-meter spatial grid cell resolution and a daily temporal scale resolution from 2000 to 2099. The future climate projections were then used as the climatic input into a hydrologic model developed by the USGS of the Russian River Basin BCM to analyze how projected changes in climate, potential evapotranspiration, recharge, runoff, and climatic water deficit may affect basin hydrology. Findings of this work showed significant variability to changes in precipitation and hydrologic response in the Russian River due to climate change. Some future climate projections predicted drier conditions, while others predicted wetter conditions. Hydrologic models predicted reduced early and late wet season runoff for the end of the century for both wetter and drier climate projections, which could result in an extended dry season.

This study further found that all of the GCM projections analyzed predicted continual warming for the region. Summers are projected to be longer and drier in the future than in the past regardless of precipitation trends. Furthermore, water supply could be subject to reduced reliability due to greater variability in precipitation, increased evapotranspiration rates, and climatic water deficit during the extended summers. In 2015, the USGS developed unimpaired flows for the Russian River and the upper portion of the Eel River (USGS, 2015) under historical (1910-2013) and projected future (2001-2099) climates.

Subsequent work with DWR in 2025 to update the Russian River BCM using the latest downscaled climate projections showed results that were consistent with previous climate change hydrology developed for the Russian River (Sonoma Water, 2026). Potential impacts of climate change on Sonoma Water's water supply and a summary of Sonoma Water's ongoing efforts are further discussed in Section 5.9. Climate change assumptions are presented in Section 1.4.5.

3.3 Service Area Population, Demographics, and Socioeconomic Factors

Table 3-3 provides the total current and projected populations through the year 2050 for Sonoma Water's customers. Table 3-4 presents the population of each individual retail water agency. The water contractors and Marin Water provided the population estimates to Sonoma Water that are contained in Table 3-4, which were developed during the preparation of their own Plans. Sonoma Water developed the population projections for its other customers based on California Department of Finance (DOF) county projections, as described in Section 4.1.2.

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Population Served	631,449	685,183	726,455	753,999	782,325	811,444

Table 3-4. Population by Retail Agency – Current and Projected						
Water Contractors ^a	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
City of Cotati	7,320	7,406	7,492	7,512	7,532	7,552
North Marin Water District	62,064	63,955	65,846	67,715	69,584	71,452
City of Petaluma	64,076	66,929	69,782	72,276	74,771	77,265
City of Rohnert Park	45,853	52,389	56,350	60,311	64,272	68,233
City of Santa Rosa	186,445	204,795	213,615	223,060	232,923	243,222
City of Sonoma	11,542	12,088	12,088	12,088	12,088	12,088
Valley of the Moon Water District	23,153	24,893	26,764	28,776	30,939	33,264
Town of Windsor	25,944	27,861	29,807	31,897	34,132	36,522
Other Water Transmission System Customers^b						
Larkfield (California American Water Company)	7,913	7,864	7,832	7,825	7,856	7,910
Forestville Water District	3,291	3,271	3,257	3,254	3,267	3,290
Kenwood	1,013	1,007	1,003	1,002	1,006	1,013
Lawndale	218	217	216	216	216	218
Penngrove	1,742	1,731	1,724	1,723	1,729	1,741
Marin Water ^a	190,875	210,778	230,680	236,345	242,009	247,674
Total	631,449	685,183	726,455	753,999	782,325	811,444

a. As provided by the water contractors and Marin Water.

b. Estimated by Sonoma Water using historical data, available population growth projections through California Department of Finance, and assumed available local supply projections, as described in Section 4.1.2.

3.3.1 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Within Sonoma Water’s service area, employment is primarily in the public sector and in the service and manufacturing industries. Regionally, employment in the agricultural industry is associated with vineyards, livestock, orchards, silage crops, and timber. The primary industrial activities in the region include telecommunications, wine production, recreation, tourism, timber and other agricultural product processing, energy production, and miscellaneous manufacturing. The Plans developed by Sonoma Water’s customers should be consulted for descriptions of socioeconomic factors in their retail service areas.

Other demographic factors that affect water management planning include the uncertainty in estimating future population growth and per capita water use. The actual population growth that has occurred since the preparation of the 2020 Plan has been generally less than anticipated. Additionally, implementation of water conservation programs, along with the adoption of statewide water use efficiency regulations, have resulted in significant reductions in per capita water use from what was historically projected. The uncertainties with both future population and per capita water use are considered in Sonoma Water’s water management planning.

3.4 Land Uses Within Service Area

Land use within Sonoma Water’s service area is characterized as urbanized. Residential development is more densely concentrated in the cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Petaluma, Windsor, Cotati, and Sonoma, with Forestville, Valley of the Moon, and Larkfield-Wikiup having less concentrated development. In Marin County, residential development is concentrated along Highway 101 and adjacent to San Pablo Bay.

Sonoma County, by policy, concentrates urban growth within incorporated cities, not in the unincorporated area. Sonoma County has a voter approved County-wide urban growth boundary and each city has an urban growth boundary. There are voter-approved taxes supporting open space acquisition in Sonoma and Marin counties. Most of Sonoma Water’s water contractors have locally approved growth management ordinances.

Section 4

System Water Use

This section presents the current and projected wholesale water demands of Sonoma Water’s wholesale water customers and direct diverters, transmission system losses, and climate change impacts on water use.

4.1 Evaluation of Portion of Projected Total Water Demand to be met by Sonoma Water

This section describes: (1) the general process that Sonoma Water’s retail water contractors and Marin Water employed to develop population and water demand projections; and (2) Sonoma Water’s analysis of population and water demands for other Sonoma Water transmission system customers⁶ and Russian River customers.

4.1.1 Evaluation of Water Demand Projections by Sonoma Water’s Water Contractors and Marin Water

Sonoma Water coordinated with its water contractors and Marin Water as they developed population and water demand projections through 2050 as part of their Plans. The projections of water demands presented in this Plan include the combined results of these individual evaluations, each of which was developed in coordination with the local land use authority and considers the impacts of climate change (particularly hotter, drier weather) on water demands. Details regarding demand projections, water conservation savings, recycled water use, and local supplies are provided in each of the water contractor’s and Marin Water’s Plans.

To identify the portion of future water demand that Sonoma Water, as a wholesaler, is projected to supply to the water contractors and Marin Water, the following process was followed:

1. Total water demand was estimated by each water contractor and Marin Water based on projected population and employment growth, planned developments and land uses, climate change considerations, and estimated conservation savings.
2. The water contractors and Marin Water evaluated the amount of the remaining water demand that could be offset by their respective projected recycled water and local supplies.
3. The remaining net demand represents the portion of water supply projected to be provided by Sonoma Water.

Sonoma Water, the water contractors, and Marin Water coordinated with each other throughout this evaluation process.

⁶ Sonoma Water only developed population and water demand projections for customers that are not required to prepare urban water management plans because they are small and are exempt from the Act. Sonoma Water customers that do not prepare urban water management plans due to exemptions based on their size include the Forestville Water District, California-American Water Company (with respect to the Larkfield District), the Kenwood Water Company, Lawndale Mutual Water Company, Penngrove Water Company, the County of Sonoma, the State of California, and Santa Rosa Junior College.

4.1.2 Evaluation of Water Demand Projections for Other Water Transmission System Customers and Russian River Customers

Sonoma Water developed population and water demand projections for other water transmission system customers and Russian River customers that are not required to prepare an urban water management plan given their small number of connections and/or annual deliveries. The projected demands for the other transmission system customers were evaluated by considering the historical total demands, Sonoma Water deliveries to each customer, available population growth projections through the DOF Demographic Research Unit, and assumed available local supply projections. In September 2025, the DOF published county population projections out to 2070. Using the current service populations for these customers as a baseline, population projections were developed based on the county-based population change rates in the DOF dataset.(available at: <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/projections/>). The estimated future annual diversions by the Russian River customers (City of Healdsburg, Camp Meeker and Occidental) under Sonoma Water’s water rights were assumed based on the primary purpose of these water supply agreements as a backup water supply source.

4.2 Water Uses

Sonoma Water provides wholesale water to its customers, which then retail water directly to different water user categories, including single-family, multi-family, commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental, and landscape irrigation. The information on the water demands of each user type is contained in the individual Plans prepared by Sonoma Water’s customers.

Table 4-1 presents the 2025 water demands by user type that are supplied by Sonoma Water. Table 4-2 presents the projected demands in five-year intervals through 2050. Table 4-3 breaks down the current and projected wholesale water sales to other agencies for each of Sonoma Water’s water contractors, other transmission system customers and Russian River customers. Customers’ demand projections are based on information provided by Sonoma Water’s customers as described in Section 4.1. Table 4-1, Table 4-2, and Table 4-3 do not include demands that are met by water conservation or are supplied by the customers’ recycled water or local supplies (consisting of groundwater, and, in the case of North Marin Water District [NMWD] and Marin Water, surface water). The total amount of water projected to be provided by Sonoma Water is presented in Table 4-4. Sonoma Water does not purchase water from other agencies.

Table 4-1. Wholesale: Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Actual (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	2025 Actual		
	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume, ac-ft
Sales to other agencies	Includes sales under water rights that are not delivered via transmission system	Drinking water (41,688 ac-ft)/ raw water (2,465 ac-ft)	44,153
Transfers to other agencies			0
Exchanges to other agencies			0
Groundwater recharge			0
Saline water intrusion barrier			0
Agricultural irrigation		Drinking Water	59
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			0
Retail demand for use by suppliers that are primarily wholesalers with a small volume of retail sales		Drinking Water	102
Losses	Only includes Sonoma Water transmission system losses		2,369
Other Potable			0
Other Non-Potable			0
Other			0
Total			46,683

Table 4-2. Wholesale: Use for Potable and Raw Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use, ac-ft				
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Sales to other agencies	See Table 4-3 for breakdown by agency. Includes sales under water rights that are not delivered via transmission system	53,869	54,988	54,293	55,420	56,904
Transfers to other agencies		0	0	0	0	0
Exchanges to other agencies		0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater recharge		0	0	0	0	0
Saline water intrusion barrier		0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural irrigation		61	64	67	70	74
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		0	0	0	0	0
Retail demand for use by suppliers that are primarily wholesalers with a small volume of retail sales	Small non-surplus customers include the County of Sonoma, the State of California, and Santa Rosa Junior College	117	123	130	136	143
Losses	Only includes Sonoma Water transmission system losses ^a	2,053	2,102	2,079	2,128	2,187
Other Potable						
Other Non-Potable						
Other		0	0	0	0	0
Total		56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308

a. Water loss is estimated as four percent of total transmission system deliveries.

Table 4-3. Sonoma Water Sales to Contractors and Customers, ac-ft/yr

Water Contractors ^c	Actual ^a	Projected ^b				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
City of Cotati	512	515	513	511	512	515
North Marin Water District	4,709	7,503	7,584	7,716	7,865	8,024
City of Petaluma	7,448	7,935	8,056	8,180	8,318	8,466
City of Rohnert Park	2,907	3,467	3,308	3,089	3,359	3,638
City of Santa Rosa	15,886	17,314	16,821	16,213	16,665	17,163
City of Sonoma	1,792	2,069	2,050	2,043	2,039	2,036
Valley of the Moon Water District	1,119	2,352	2,449	2,348	2,467	2,853
Town of Windsor ^d	2,988	3,222	3,218	3,205	3,204	3,212
Other Water Transmission System Customers^e						
Larkfield (California American Water Company)	186	256	255	255	256	258
Forestville Water District	351	367	365	365	366	369
Kenwood	8	9	9	9	9	9
Lawndale	48	52	52	52	52	52
Penngrove	181	184	183	183	184	185
Marin Water ^f	6,018	8,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other Customers ^g	161	178	187	196	206	217
Russian River Customers	0	125	125	125	125	125
Total	44,314	54,047	55,175	54,489	57,627	57,121

- a. Actual values calculated for calendar year based on adjustment to initial and final billing period.
- b. Because the figures in this table from 2030 to 2050 are projections, actual local water supply development amounts may vary over time from those estimated for purposes of the figures set forth in the table, as may the manner in which contractors achieve those local water supply amounts (i.e., projected savings and local supply/recycled water may vary)
- c. Projections of future demand in this table represent the water demand figures provided by the water contractors as developed for their individual Plans less savings due to an individual water contractor's water conservation and local water supply development (groundwater, recycled water, or surface water). Pursuant to the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply, the water contractors have also agreed to use their best efforts to secure the implementation of recycled water or local supply projects to reduce the water contractors' collective deliveries from the Transmission System.
- d. Includes deliveries to Town of Windsor via Sonoma Water's transmission system and direct river diversions by the Town of Windsor under Sonoma Water's water rights permits.
- e. Projections based on historical deliveries, population growth estimates derived from the DOF 2020-2070 population projections dataset for counties, and assumed local supply projections, where applicable.
- f. Projections provided by Marin Water.
- g. 2025 actual sales include surplus water sales and small non-surplus customers (the County of Sonoma, the State of California, and Santa Rosa Junior College).

Table 4-4. Wholesale: Total Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable), ac-ft (DWR Table 4-3)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Potable and Raw Water From Tables 4-1 and 4-2	46,683	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
Recycled Water Demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Demand	46,683	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308

4.3 Transmission System Losses

As a wholesaler, Sonoma Water is not required to perform water loss audits. However, Sonoma Water estimates water losses in the transmission system for 2025 were five percent of the total volume produced, as reported in Table 4-1. Average water loss over the last three years was approximately four percent. This value includes real and apparent losses between the diversion location on the Russian River to the points of connection with Sonoma Water's customers.

4.4 Climate Change Considerations

Sonoma Water's customers' individual demand projections consider how climate change may impact demands. Demand projections developed for each customer assume that hotter, drier conditions expected due to climate change will result in higher water use compared to current levels. For example, climate change may impact landscape water use due to projected temperature increases that will likely require more water to maintain a healthy landscape. Sonoma Water and its customers continue to promote locally appropriate plant material through its Water Use Efficiency Programs, while offering incentives to replace high water use plants that will require more water as the impacts of climate change develop. Additionally, Sonoma Water's customers continue to promote efficient water use in alignment with state regulations and the new urban water use objectives, as further described in Section 8.

Section 5

System Supplies

This section describes the water supply sources and quantities of Sonoma Water’s water supplies. The Plans of Sonoma Water’s customers should be consulted for details on their individual local water supplies.

The Russian River provides most of Sonoma Water’s water supply with groundwater from the Santa Rosa Plain as a secondary source. Almost all of Sonoma Water’s customers have other water supplies, in addition to those provided by Sonoma Water, including local surface water, local groundwater, and recycled water. These local supplies are accounted for in these entities’ retail Plans. With the exception of limited quantities of water sold by Sonoma Water to government entities, “surplus water” irrigation customers and the provision of fire protection service, the water supplied by Sonoma Water through the water transmission system is sold wholesale to retail water suppliers.

5.1 Surface Water

Sonoma Water’s Russian River water supply is controlled and influenced by a variety of agreements and decisions. This section describes the water rights held by Sonoma Water, the surface water supply facilities, and the various agreements and issues that may influence the availability of the surface water supply.

5.1.1 Water Rights

Currently, four water rights permits⁷ issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) authorize Sonoma Water to store up to 122,500 ac-ft/yr of water in Lake Mendocino and up to 245,000 ac-ft/yr of water in Lake Sonoma, and to divert or redivert up to 180 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water from the Russian River with a limit of 75,000 ac-ft/yr. The permits also establish minimum instream flow requirements for fish and wildlife protection and recreation, which Sonoma Water meets by making releases from Coyote Valley Dam and Warm Springs Dam. These minimum instream flow requirements vary based on the hydrologic classifications of Normal, Dry, and Critical water supply conditions as defined by Sonoma Water’s water rights permits and SWRCB Decision 1610, adopted in 1986, and as modified by Temporary Urgency Change Petitions (TUCP) filed by Sonoma Water.

The minimum instream flow requirements over the summer period have been adjusted as needed under the TUCP process since 2010 to comply with the 2008 Russian River Biological Opinion and now its successor, the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion. While Sonoma Water follows the minimum instream flow schedule outlined in Decision 1610 for the remainder of the year, the hydrologic index of Decision 1610 (calculated based on cumulative flow into Lake Pillsbury in the Eel River watershed) was developed during very different operations of the PVP (see Section 1.4.1). Therefore, Sonoma Water has been filing TUCPs biannually to request that Lake Mendocino storage thresholds—which are more representative of water supply conditions in the Russian River System—be used as the hydrologic index for determining minimum instream flow requirements. As of

⁷ The four permits from the SWRCB are Permits 12947A, 12949, 12950, and 16596.

development of this Plan, it is assumed that Sonoma Water will continue to operate under storage thresholds at Lake Mendocino, as further described in Section 5.1.6.

5.1.2 Surface Water Supply Facilities

The Russian River watershed drains an area of 1,485 square miles that includes much of Sonoma and Mendocino counties. The headwaters of the Russian River are located in central Mendocino County, approximately 15 miles north of Ukiah. The Russian River is approximately 110 miles long and flows generally southward to Mirabel Park, where it changes course and flows westward to the discharge point at the Pacific Ocean near Jenner, approximately 20 miles west of Santa Rosa. Figure 5-1 depicts the Russian River watershed and Sonoma Water's water supply system.



Figure 5-1. Russian River Watershed

Two federal projects impound water in the Russian River watershed: the Coyote Valley Dam on the Russian River east of the city of Ukiah in Mendocino County (forming Lake Mendocino), and the Warm Springs Dam on Dry Creek (a tributary of the Russian River) northwest of the City of Healdsburg in Sonoma County (forming Lake Sonoma). Because Sonoma Water was the local sponsor for the dams and partially financed their construction, Sonoma Water has the right to control releases from the water supply pools of both reservoirs. PG&E's PVP, discussed below, diverts water from the Eel River into the Russian River watershed. Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino and their associated facilities, collectively referred to as the Russian River Project, are operated in accordance with criteria established by Sonoma Water's water rights permits and SWRCB's Decision 1610 and modified by TUCPs filed by Sonoma Water. Sonoma Water makes no diversions from the Russian River between Lake Mendocino and the Russian River's confluence with Dry Creek but does authorize diversions by others (see Section 5.1.3) under its water rights permits. Flood management releases from both reservoirs are controlled by the USACE. Sonoma Water diverts water from the Russian River near Forestville and conveys the water via its transmission system (including diversion facilities, treatment facilities, aqueducts, pipelines, water storage tanks, and booster pump stations) to its customers.

5.1.2.1 Lake Pillsbury and the Potter Valley Project

PG&E's PVP, originally constructed in 1908, results in a diversion of water from the Eel River into the Russian River watershed. Water is stored in Lake Pillsbury on the Eel River (constructed for the PVP in 1922), then released and re-diverted 12 miles downstream at Cape Horn Dam through a diversion tunnel and penstock to the Potter Valley powerhouse in the Russian River watershed. The water is discharged from the powerhouse into a tailrace from which the PVID diverts water. Water not diverted by PVID flows into the East Fork of the Russian River to Lake Mendocino. As noted in Section 1.4.1, Eel River diversions are assumed to operate under temporary flow variances filed annually by PG&E or a non-capacity license amendment until 2035, when Scott Dam and Cape Horn Dam are decommissioned and the NERF is constructed. Once the NERF is operational, Eel River diversions will be determined by available flow in the Eel River and the Water Diversion Agreement diversion rules.

5.1.2.2 Lake Mendocino and Coyote Valley Dam

Coyote Valley Dam impounds water, forming Lake Mendocino on the East Fork of the Russian River. Lake Mendocino has been an operating reservoir since 1959 and captures water from two sources: (1) runoff from a drainage area of approximately 105 square miles and (2) Eel River water diverted by PG&E's PVP. Natural drainage and stream flow (as opposed to reservoir releases) contribute the majority of the Russian River flow downstream of Coyote Valley Dam and above Dry Creek during the rainy season (November through April). In contrast, during the drier months of May through October, water released from Lake Mendocino accounts for most of the water in the Russian River upstream of Dry Creek.

Sonoma Water and the MCRRFCWCID have water right permits authorizing storage up to the design capacity of 122,500 ac-ft/yr in the reservoir. Sonoma Water controls releases from the water supply pool in Lake Mendocino to meet minimum instream flow requirements and municipal, industrial, and agricultural demands downstream of the reservoir. The USACE manages flood control releases when the water level exceeds the top of the water supply pool elevation. As discussed in Section 1.4.4, Lake Mendocino has been operated using FIRO procedures since water year 2019—first on an interim basis, and now under an updated Water Control Manual approved in October 2025. Implementation of FIRO has resulted in significant benefits to water supply without increasing downstream flooding.

5.1.2.3 Lake Sonoma and Warm Springs Dam

Water stored behind Warm Springs Dam, completed in 1983, forms Lake Sonoma, which is located approximately 10 miles northwest of the City of Healdsburg on Dry Creek. Runoff from a drainage area of approximately 130 square miles contributes water to Lake Sonoma. Lake Sonoma has a design capacity of 381,000 ac-ft at the spillway crest and a design water supply pool capacity of 245,000 ac-ft. Sonoma Water controls water supply releases from Lake Sonoma and the USACE manages flood control releases. Sonoma Water holds the exclusive water right permit authorizing rediversion of stored water released from Lake Sonoma. Following the success of FIRO at Lake Mendocino, Sonoma Water is working with USACE, along with other state and federal partners to implement FIRO at Lake Sonoma, as further discussed in Section 1.4.4.

Natural drainage and stream flow (as opposed to reservoir releases) contribute the majority of the Dry Creek flow downstream of Warm Springs Dam during the rainy season (November through April). During the dry season (May through October), reservoir releases contribute the majority of the flow in Dry Creek. Such reservoir discharges supply flow to meet minimum instream flow requirements and municipal, domestic, and industrial demands in the lower Russian River area. Water released from Lake Sonoma and runoff from other tributaries contribute to meeting these demands.

5.1.2.4 Water Transmission System

Sonoma Water diverts surface water from the Russian River and delivers it to Sonoma Water's customers through a transmission system. The transmission system is also supplied by groundwater as described in Section 5.2. Sonoma Water's diversion facilities extract Russian River underflow, which is reported under Sonoma Water's surface water rights. Sonoma Water operates six radial collector wells at the Wohler and Mirabel production facilities adjacent to the Russian River. The first two collector wells (Collectors 1 and 2) were constructed in the late 1950s in the vicinity of Wohler Bridge. Between 1975 and 1983, Collectors 3, 4, and 5 were constructed near Mirabel Park. Collector 6, located in the Wohler area, was completed in 2006. Each collector well consists of a 13- to 18-foot diameter concrete caisson extending vertically approximately 65 to 115 feet into the alluvial aquifer. Horizontal perforated intake laterals extend radially from the bottom of each caisson into the aquifer. Each collector well houses two vertical turbine pumps driven by electrical motors. An important method used to increase production capacity during peak demand months involves raising an inflatable dam on the Russian River near Mirabel that allows for operation of two infiltration ponds at Mirabel that increase the area of infiltration along the Russian River. Water pools behind the inflatable dam and is diverted into the infiltration ponds to recharge the aquifer in the vicinity of Collectors 3, 4, and 5. Backwater conditions along the river also result in increased infiltration in the Wohler area, thereby enhancing the production capacity of Collectors 1, 2 and 6.

Sonoma Water's transmission system extends from Sonoma Water's Russian River diversion facilities located near Forestville to the Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Sonoma valleys. The transmission system consists of over 90 miles of pipelines that are mostly large-diameter pipelines ranging from 16 to 54 inches, six booster pump stations, and 18 storage tanks with a combined storage capacity of 130 million gallons (MG). The major pipelines that comprise the system are known as the Santa Rosa Aqueduct (built in 1959), the Sonoma Aqueduct (built in 1963), the Petaluma Aqueduct (built in 1962), and the Russian River - Cotati Intertie (built in 1977). Sonoma Water owns the northern portion of the North Marin Aqueduct that extends from the terminus of the Petaluma Aqueduct near McNear Avenue in Petaluma to the Kastania Pump Station parcel boundary. The remainder of the North Marin Aqueduct is owned and maintained by NMWD, which delivers water to its service area and transfers water farther south to MMWD's service area. The Kastania Booster Station is located downstream of the Kastania Meter Station on the North Marin Aqueduct (near the border of Marin County with Sonoma County). The Kastania Booster Station,

formerly owned and operated by Sonoma Water, was transferred to MMWD in 2022. MMWD upgraded the booster station capacity to 25 million gallons per day (mgd). Sonoma Water's storage facilities are located at Ralphine (36 MG), Cotati (36 MG), Kawana Springs (20 MG), Kastania (12 MG), Sonoma (10 MG), Eldridge (8.0 MG), Annadel/Los Guilicos (5.5 MG), and Forestville (1.3 MG).

5.1.3 Restructured Agreement for Water Supply

The Restructured Agreement for Water Supply (Restructured Agreement), which was executed in 2006, generally provides for the finance, construction, and operation of existing and new diversion facilities, transmission lines, storage tanks, booster pumps, conventional wells, and appurtenant facilities. The Restructured Agreement provides the contractual relationship between Sonoma Water and its eight contractors and includes quantities of water they require and at flow rates that are necessary to meet their peak day's demand subject to delivery limitations (Entitlement Limits⁸). Sonoma Water also has agreements that allow certain entities to divert water from the Russian River under Sonoma Water's water rights using their own diversion facilities. These "Russian River customers" include: City of Healdsburg, Town of Windsor, Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District, and Occidental Community Services District. Sonoma Water's agreements with these customers require them to use any water right they may have before using Sonoma Water's water rights.

5.1.4 Potter Valley Project License

As noted in Section 1.4.1, PG&E's PVP is licensed by FERC to divert water from the Eel River into a powerhouse in Potter Valley to generate electricity, after which the water flows into the East Fork of the Russian River.

On June 2, 2004, FERC issued its final order on an application filed by PG&E in 1998 to amend its FERC license to include an Eel River flow proposal to benefit Eel River fisheries that reduces the amount of water diverted into the Russian River watershed. The FERC order implemented a modified PVP flow regime based upon a PVP Biological Opinion issued by the NMFS as part of a consultation initiated by FERC under Section 7 of the federal ESA. That license expired on April 14, 2022, and PVP now continues operations under an annual license while PG&E proceeds through a license surrender and decommissioning. On July 25, 2025, the Final Surrender Application was filed with FERC. A component of the Surrender Application is the construction of the NERF, which will allow for continued water diversions from the Eel River to the Russian River after decommissioning under terms and conditions defined in a Water Diversion Agreement that avoids impacts to the Eel River's ecosystem.

As described in Section 1.4.1, the evaluation of future Russian River water supply availability in this Plan assumes PVP will operate under annual licenses with flow conditions modified either by annual flow variance requests or by a non-capacity license amendment until 2035, when Scott Dam and Cape Horn Dam are decommissioned. After 2035, Sonoma Water assumes PG&E will have completed removal of Cape Horn dam and that the NERF will be operational. Once the NERF is constructed, Eel River diversions will be determined by terms and conditions defined in the Water Diversion Agreement in the Eel River at the diversion point.

⁸ The Restructured Agreement also includes an aggregate maximum allocation for "other Agency customers" (see Section 1). Sonoma Water's deliveries to Marin Water are authorized by the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply (See Section 5.1.3) and are subject to the terms of the Amended and Restated Water Supply Agreement (Amended Agreement), dated July 1, 2025 between Sonoma Water and Marin Water.

5.1.5 Threatened and Endangered Species – Russian River Biological Opinion

As noted in Section 1.4.2, the 2008 Russian River Biological Opinion required changes to the Decision 1610 minimum instream flow requirements to enable alternative flow management scenarios that will increase available rearing habitat in Dry Creek and the Upper Russian River, and provide a lower, closer-to-natural inflow to the estuary between late spring and early fall, thereby enhancing the potential for maintaining a seasonal freshwater lagoon that will likely support increased production of juvenile steelhead and salmon. As required by the 2008 Russian River Biological Opinion, in September 2009 Sonoma Water filed petitions with the SWRCB to make permanent changes to the Decision 1610 minimum instream flow requirements. These petitions were withdrawn and replaced with new petitions filed in August 2016, which are presently pending before the SWRCB. The SWRCB will not act on these petitions until the necessary environmental impact report is prepared and the water-rights issues associated with these petitions are resolved.

The 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion finds that continued restoration of freshwater habitats for listed salmon and steelhead is reliant on the adjustments to existing flow requirements of Decision 1610. It concludes that Sonoma Water continue to petition the SWRCB via interim petitions for changes to Decision 1610 minimum flows during Normal and Dry hydrologic conditions in a manner consistent with the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative from the 2008 Russian River Biological Opinion. These changes were included in the Proposed Action to avoid potential take of listed salmonids. NMFS determined that these actions would improve water reliability and benefit salmon and steelhead through enhanced cold-water storage resulting in sustained cooler water temperatures during the summer and fall rearing season and greater flexibility to release water to facilitate fish migration.

5.1.6 Russian River System Model

The projections of the future water supply available to Sonoma Water, which are presented in Section 5.8, are based on the results of operations modeling of the Russian River system. This section describes the modeling effort.

5.1.6.1 Model Approach

The Russian River System Model (RR ResSim) is an operations modeling system for the Russian River developed using the USACE Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) ResSim code⁹. The model is used as a planning tool to simulate the effects of various climatic conditions, levels of demand, and operational criteria on the water supply available for use by Sonoma Water and others. RR ResSim calculates what releases must be made from Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma considering the following: USACE flood control operations criteria; FIRO procedures as described in Section 1.4.4, Decision 1610 minimum instream flow requirements, and interim changes to the Decision 1610 hydrologic index required in the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion. RR ResSim calculates flows at discrete locations (or “nodes”) within the Russian River system using water balance hydrologic methods.

The model also incorporates adaptive management measures at both reservoirs for salmonid and steelhead fall and spring migration required in the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion. These operations include allowing for a spring pulse release out of Lake Mendocino during Dry water supply condition years and a block water release of 2,500 ac-ft out of Lake Sonoma in all years. These actions are consistent with operations described in the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion.

⁹ See <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ressim/index.html> for more information about the ResSim program.

The model incorporates 114 years of hydrologic data (water years 1911 - 2024), represented as daily unimpaired tributary flows into the Russian River and Dry Creek. Unimpaired flows are the “natural” flows, unaffected by man-made influences, such as water demands or reservoir operations. These unimpaired flows, which form the basis of the hydrology in the model, were developed by Sonoma Water and Flint Hydroscience LLC using historical weather, climate, and hydrologic data. Unimpaired tributary flows are aggregated by reach between RR ResSim model nodes.

Diversions from the Eel River into the Russian River are defined explicitly in the model. These diversions are computed separately using the Potter Valley Project ResSim Model¹⁰. Model assumptions for Eel River diversions until 2035 are based on changes requested in a temporary flow variance PG&E submitted to FERC on February 14, 2026 and which PG&E intends to formalize through a non-capacity license application FERC is currently reviewing. After 2035, modeled Eel River diversions assume Eel River diversions occur through the NERF under the terms and conditions of the Water Diversion agreement.

Another major component of the RR ResSim model is the distributed losses throughout the Russian River system. These losses include not only Sonoma Water’s diversions, but all other depletions from the watershed, including evapotranspiration by riparian vegetation, aquifer recharge, agricultural diversions, and non-Sonoma Water municipal and industrial (M&I) diversions. Much like the unimpaired flow datasets, system losses are aggregated by reach between each node. System losses not associated with Sonoma Water’s diversions were estimated through an analysis of historical M&I data, flow gage data, and climate data. Because the model calculates the reservoir releases necessary to meet minimum instream flow requirements, all water uses in the watershed are satisfied by such simulated flow releases, not just demands of Sonoma Water’s transmission system.

The RR ResSim model divides the Russian River and Dry Creek into 10 primary reaches:

1. Calpella: Potter Valley Project to Calpella Gage (USGS 11461500);
2. Upper East Fork Russian River: Calpella Gage to Coyote Valley Dam;
3. Lower East Fork Russian River: Coyote Valley Dam to Confluence of the West Fork;
4. West Fork Russian River: upstream of the Confluence with the East Fork;
5. Hopland: East Fork/West Fork Confluence to the Hopland Gage (USGS 11462500);
6. Cloverdale: Hopland Gage to the Cloverdale Gage (USGS 11463000);
7. Healdsburg: Cloverdale Gage to the Healdsburg Gage (USGS 11465350);
8. Lake Sonoma: upstream of Lake Sonoma to Warm Springs Dam;
9. Dry Creek: Warm Springs Dam to the Dry Creek/Russian River Confluence; and
10. Lower River: Healdsburg Gage to the Guerneville Gage (Hacienda Bridge, USGS 11467000).

The gains associated with unimpaired flows, and the losses associated with M&I diversions and/or other distributed demands, are accounted for within each reach.

The Lower River reach includes diversions made by Sonoma Water at the Wohler and Mirabel facilities, diversions made by the Town of Windsor and Russian River customers downstream from Healdsburg, agricultural diversions, and other losses.

Sonoma Water’s water rights permits include a provision that requires Sonoma Water to impose a 30 percent deficiency curtailment in deliveries from the Russian River to its service area when Lake Sonoma storage levels drop below 100,000 ac-ft before July 15 of any year. According to Sonoma

¹⁰ This model was developed in 2019 as part of the Congressman Jared Huffman Potter Valley Project Ad Hoc Committee for a Two Basin Solution (<http://pottervalleyproject.org/>).

Water's water rights permits, this deficiency curtailment must remain in effect until "(1) storage in Lake Sonoma rises to greater than 70,000 ac-ft subsequent to December 31 after having fallen below that level, or (2) permittee has projected, to the satisfaction of the Chief, Division of Water Rights, that storage at Lake Sonoma will not fall below 70,000 ac-ft, or (3) hydrologic conditions result in sufficient flow to satisfy permittee's demands at Wohler and Mirabel Park and minimum flow requirements in the Russian River at Guerneville." This provision is accounted for in the modeling, although the model assumes delivery deficiencies curtailments remain in effect at least until storage has recovered in Lake Sonoma to greater than 70,000 ac-ft after December 31. The model does not allow for earlier termination of deficiencies curtailments based on hydrologic conditions.

Ongoing sedimentation of Lake Pillsbury, Lake Mendocino, and Lake Sonoma will result in a gradual small reduction in the water supply available to Sonoma Water's water transmission system. Thus, the total storage available under the future scenarios is slightly less than under the current scenarios. Sedimentation rates for each of these reservoirs have been estimated to develop future reservoir elevation-storage relationships (storage curves) from 2030 to 2050 in five-year increments. These future storage curves are accounted for in the Eel River model and RR ResSim model. For Lake Pillsbury, sedimentation rates were estimated based on 2016 and 2023 bathymetric survey information. For Lake Mendocino, sedimentation rates were estimated based on 1984 and 2001 bathymetric survey information. The USACE has not conducted a bathymetric survey at Lake Sonoma since the construction of the reservoir was completed. Therefore, sedimentation rates for Lake Sonoma were estimated based on observed sedimentation rates at Dry Creek near the Geyserville USGS gaging station. For the 15-year period, 1965 to 1979, an average suspended sediment yield of 3,640 tons per square mile was measured (USACE, 1984). From this, an annual sedimentation rate of approximately 2.3 ac-ft per square mile of watershed area was estimated and applied to calculate storage for the future scenarios.

Verification of the model was performed by developing a historical simulation of actual Russian River system operations from water years 2000 to 2023. Results of this historical simulation indicate that simulated reservoir storage levels trend well compared to observed storage levels for the simulated time period. Differences that were observed between simulated and observed reservoir storage levels are primarily attributable to managed encroachment into the reservoir flood pools that deviated from the reservoir rule curves. The RR ResSim model simulates reservoir operations with strict adherence to reservoir storage rule curves.

To determine the water available at Sonoma Water's water transmission system diversion facilities, RR ResSim was used to simulate different hydrologic periods as specified in California Water Code Section 10631(c). These periods were selected from the historical hydrologic record to best represent an average year, a single dry year, and multiple dry years. To represent an average year, 1999 was selected. Year 1999 was the closest to an average hydrologic water year, although slightly drier than average. To represent a single dry year, year 1977 was selected. Year 1977 is the second year of the driest two-year period of record as well as the single driest year of record. To represent multiple dry years, years 1987 through 1991 were selected.

Although not required by the Act, when running simulations for these different hydrologic scenarios, the RR ResSim model uses reservoir levels predicted by the model for the start date of the simulation (a more conservative assumption) rather than assuming full reservoir conditions. For example, when simulating the single dry year (1977), the model assumes that Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino levels at the start of 1977 are at the levels estimated by the model at the end of 1976.

Moreover, although the RR ResSim model assumes that Sonoma Water will reduce its diversions by 30 percent to take into account diversion reductions required when Lake Sonoma storage falls below 100,000 ac-ft before July 15 (as described above), the model does not assume any other reductions in water demands during dry periods. Because it is likely that water demands from other Russian River water users would be reduced during drought periods, the RR ResSim model potentially overestimates the drawdown of Lake Sonoma and especially Lake Mendocino during such periods.

It is also anticipated that if storage levels were projected to decline to critically low levels, Sonoma Water would work with the SWRCB and Russia River water users to reduce demands.

5.1.6.2 Model Study Results

The evaluation of the Russian River water supply available to Sonoma Water’s customers for wholesale water from the transmission system and Russian River customers diverting water under Sonoma Water’s water rights consists of using the estimated annual water demand for 2030 to 2050 and simulating the hydrologic periods of interest to determine the water remaining in storage in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma. The modeled estimated future Sonoma Water demands are presented in Table 5-1.

Scenario Year	Demand ac-ft
2030	56,100
2035	57,276
2040	56,568
2045	57,754
2050	59,308

Table 5-2 through Table 5-7 summarize the simulated minimum storage levels of Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma for average, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios. The results of the model analysis indicate that for the average and multiple dry year scenarios there are adequate water supplies available in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma to meet in-stream flows in the Upper Russian River, Dry Creek, the Lower Russian River, system losses, and Sonoma Water’s customers’ demands through 2050. Model results indicate that for the single dry year scenario, there is adequate water supplies in Lake Sonoma to meet minimum in-stream flow requirements in Dry Creek, the Lower Russian River, system losses, and Sonoma Water’s customers’ demands through 2050. However, from 2035 through 2050 modeling results indicate that Lake Mendocino does not have adequate water supply to meet in-stream flows, system losses, and demands on the Upper Russian River. Although this would not impact Sonoma Water’s ability to deliver water to its retail customers, it would substantially impair Sonoma Water’s ability to maintain minimum instream flow requirements defined in Sonoma Water’s water right permits and SWRCB Decision 1610, in addition to requirements under the Endangered Species Act. It is important to note that the model does not account for interventions that could be implemented by the SWRCB, Upper Russian River water users or Sonoma Water to prevent Lake Mendocino from draining. Consequently, to avert draining Lake Mendocino during a severe drought, Sonoma Water would coordinate with the SWRCB and Upper Russian Water users to implement actions to reduce demands on Lake Mendocino.

The water stored in Lake Sonoma is greater than the supply needed to meet its customers' demands across all hydrologic scenarios. For the purpose of this Plan, if a projected Sonoma Water demand can be met while maintaining adequate storage in Lake Sonoma, then the supply is equivalent to the demand for that scenario.

Table 5-2. Average Year Minimum Lake Mendocino Storage (1999)

Scenario Year	Lake Storage, ac-ft	Date of Minimum Lake Elevation
2030	47,535	11/29/1999
2035	38,209	11/29/1999
2040	37,518	11/29/1999
2045	39,860	11/29/1999
2050	39,113	11/29/1999

Note: Minimum lake storage remaining after demands are met.

Table 5-3. Average Year Minimum Lake Sonoma Storage (1999)

Scenario Year	Lake Storage, ac-ft	Date of Minimum Lake Elevation
2030	219,922	11/13/1999
2035	217,102	11/13/1999
2040	215,964	11/13/1999
2045	215,295	11/13/1999
2050	213,496	11/13/1999

Note: Minimum lake storage remaining after demands are met.

Table 5-4. Single Dry Year Minimum Lake Mendocino Storage (1977)

Scenario Year	Lake Storage ac-ft	Date(s) of Minimum Lake Elevation
2030	9,057	11/19/1977
2035	2,000 ^a	8/26/1977-11/19/1977
2040	2,000 ^a	8/22/1977-11/19/1977
2045	2,000 ^a	8/18/1977-11/19/1977
2050	2,000 ^a	8/21/1977- 11/19/1977

a. Lake Mendocino storage 2,000 ac-ft and below is considered a depleted reservoir and is unable to meet downstream demands and minimum instream flows

Note: Minimum lake storage remaining after demands are met.

Scenario Year	Lake Storage ac-ft	Date of Minimum Lake Elevation
2030	92,081	11/20/1977
2035	86,559	11/20/1977
2040	85,865	11/20/1977
2045	88,870	11/20/1977
2050	80,539	11/20/1977

Note: Minimum lake storage remaining after demands are met.

Scenario Year	Lake Storage ac-ft	Date of Minimum Lake Elevation
2030	39,701	11/29/1987
2035	35,089	11/27/1987
2040	34,440	11/17/1987
2045	35,862	12/27/1991
2050	35,521	02/01/1991

Note: Minimum lake storage remaining after demands are met.

Scenario Year	Lake Storage ac-ft	Date of Minimum Lake Elevation
2030	179,593	2/26/1991
2035	181,991	2/26/1991
2040	181,643	2/26/1991
2045	181,684	2/26/1991
2050	175,727	2/26/1991

Note: Minimum lake storage remaining after demands are met.

Model results show Lake Mendocino storage levels decline to the lowest level that water can be released from the reservoir for all the 2035 through 2050 single dry year scenarios. During this period, downstream demands and minimum instream flow requirements are not met due to depleted reservoir storage and inadequate inflow into the reservoir. The model results in the previous 2020 Plan did not show depleted reservoir levels for any of the scenarios. The significant change in reservoir reliability is mainly attributed to assumptions in Eel River diversions. In the previous Plan, Eel River diversion operations assumed continued Eel River diversions through the PVP under the terms and conditions in the 2004 FERC order amending PG&E's operating license for the PVP. In the current Plan, it is assumed by 2035 the PVP is decommissioned with Scott and Cape Horn Dams removed and Eel River transfers occurring through the NERF under the terms and conditions of the Water Diversion Agreement. For the single dry year, the diversions under NERF operations are modeled to be 20,000 ac-ft less than the modeled assumptions in the 2020 Plan,

resulting in a depleted reservoir if there are no emergency actions implemented to preserve water supply.

In the previous 2020 Plan, modeled storage levels in Lake Sonoma decline to below 100,000 ac-ft prior to July 15 for the single dry-year scenarios starting year 2030 and continuing through the year 2045. As described in Section 5.1.6.1, this will require all diversions under Sonoma Water's water rights to be reduced by 30 percent. Due to implementation of FIRO at Lake Sonoma and lower demands by Sonoma Water's customers, model results do not indicate storage levels declining below 100,000 ac-ft prior to July through 2050. This means there is adequate supply to meet all Sonoma Water demands for all scenarios. This demonstrates the importance of implementing FIRO to increase water supply reliability at Lake Sonoma.

Average Year. For the average year (1999), the hydrologic model simulation results for Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma are presented in Table 5-2 and Table 5-3, respectively.

Single Dry Year. For the single dry year (1977), minimum lake storage for Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma are presented in Tables Table 5-4 and Table 5-5, respectively.

Multiple Dry Years. For the multiple dry years (1987-1991), minimum lake storage for Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma are presented in Table 5-6 and Table 5-7, respectively.

5.2 Groundwater

This section presents a description of groundwater resources and groundwater resource initiatives related to Sonoma Water interests.

- Section 5.2.1 describes how local agencies, including Sonoma Water, are coordinating to comply with requirements of SGMA.
- Section 5.2.2 describes Sonoma Water's groundwater supply in the Santa Rosa Plain groundwater sub-basin, including the basin description, Sonoma Water's groundwater facilities, previous groundwater management activities, and Sonoma Water's historical groundwater production.
- Section 5.2.3 describes other groundwater initiatives and programs Sonoma Water is involved in.

5.2.1 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed legislation requiring that California's critical groundwater resources be sustainably managed by local agencies. SGMA gives local agencies (cities, counties and water districts) powers to sustainably manage groundwater over the long-term and requires GSAs be formed and GSPs be developed for medium- and high-priority groundwater basins. Sonoma County has two medium priority basins (Santa Rosa Plain and Petaluma Valley) and one high priority basin (Sonoma Valley). As authorized by SGMA, the GSA-eligible entities formed a Joint Powers Authority for each basin and are working together to implement the requirements of SGMA. The GSAs were formed as follows:

- Santa Rosa Plain GSA was formed through a joint powers agreement (JPA) between the cities of Cotati, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, and Sebastopol, Town of Windsor, County of Sonoma, Sonoma Water, Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District, and Sonoma Resource Conservation District (Sonoma RCD) and has a participation agreement with mutual water companies and CPUC-regulated water corporations to allow them to participate in the GSA.
- Sonoma Valley GSA was formed through a JPA between the City of Sonoma, County of Sonoma, North Bay Water District (NBWD), Sonoma Water, Sonoma RCD, and Valley of the Moon Water District.

- Petaluma Valley GSA was formed through a JPA between the City of Petaluma, County of Sonoma, NBWD, Sonoma Water, and Sonoma RCD.

The GSAs were formed for the purpose of developing, adopting, and implementing a GSP for each basin and achieving the sustainability goals outlined in SGMA. All three GSAs are governed by Boards of Directors, which receive stakeholder feedback from Advisory Committees (one per basin).

The GSPs developed for each of the three basins were adopted by the respective GSAs in December 2021 and submitted to DWR in January 2022. DWR completed its assessment and approved all three GSPs in January 2023. The GSAs are currently implementing and preparing Periodic Evaluations for the GSPs which are required to be prepared at least every five years and are due to DWR in January 2027. More information on the GSAs, including links to the GSPs, can be found at <http://petalumavalleygroundwater.org/>, <https://santarosaplaingroundwater.org/> and <http://sonomavalleygroundwater.org/>.

Through close coordination with the GSAs and other local stakeholders, Sonoma Water has ensured that the plans and programs incorporated into this UWMP are consistent with the GSPs. Additionally, under professional services agreements with each GSA, Sonoma Water is leading the technical development of the GSPs and providing outreach services for the GSAs. Sonoma Water staff also serve on the Technical Advisory Committee for the Ukiah Valley GSA in Mendocino County.

5.2.2 Sonoma Water's Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Supply

DWR has identified a total of fourteen groundwater basins and sub-basins in Sonoma County, which are shown on Figure 5-2. As described below, Sonoma Water has groundwater supply wells only in the Santa Rosa Plain sub-basin of the Santa Rosa Valley basin.

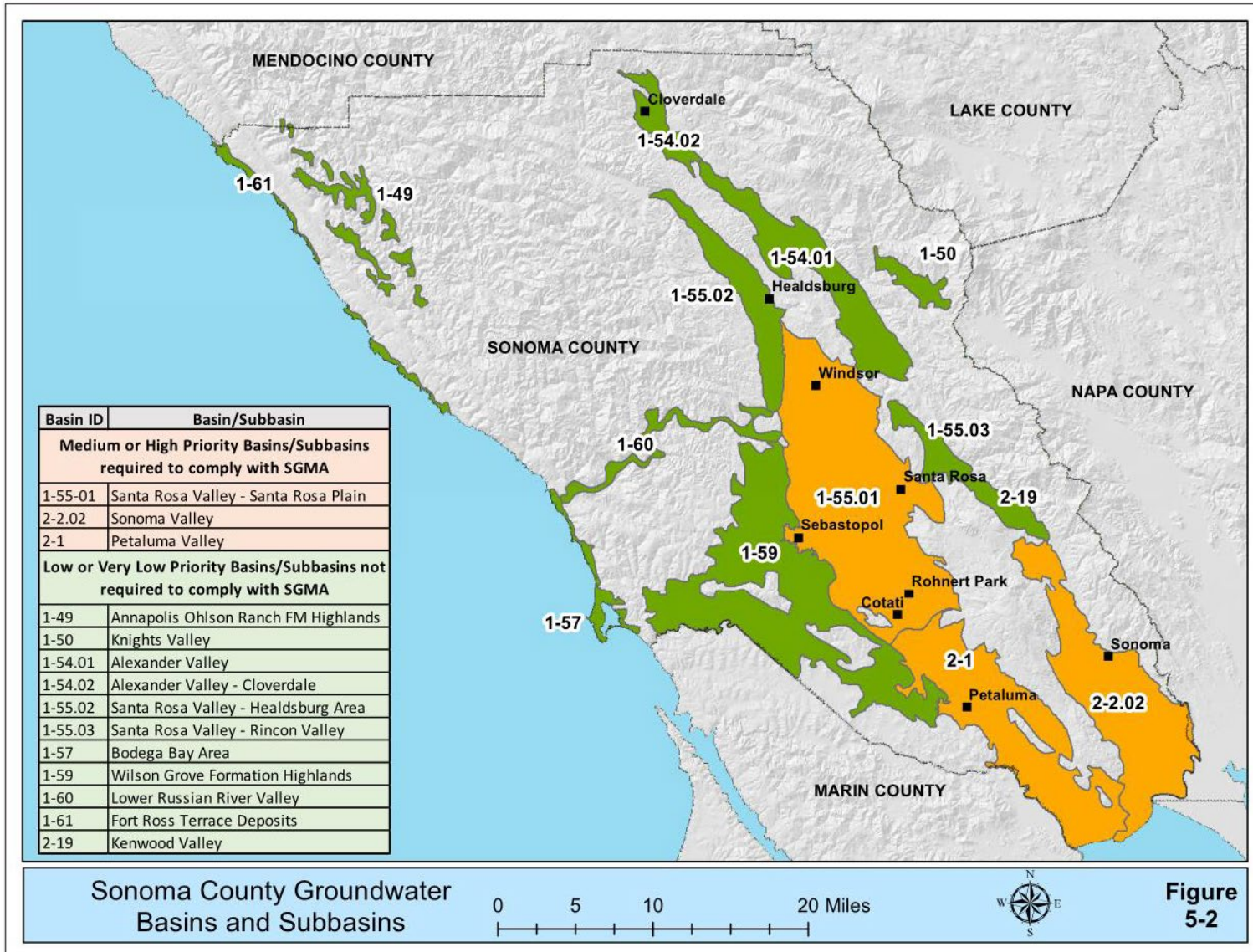


Figure 5-2. Groundwater basins within Sonoma Water Service Agency

Several of Sonoma Water’s contractors and customers also use local groundwater supplies from the Santa Rosa Plain, along with the Sonoma Valley, and Petaluma Valley groundwater basins. Descriptions of these other basins, in addition to the Alexander Valley groundwater basin which underlies a large portion of the main stem of the Russian River, are provided in Section 5.2.3.1.

Water Code Section 10631(b) requires that Plans state DWR’s characterization of the basin with respect to overdraft. As required by SGMA, DWR most recently evaluated California’s groundwater basins for conditions of critical overdraft¹¹ using available data, reports, and other information to identify basins with obvious and reported adverse impacts in its Draft Bulletin 118 – California’s Groundwater, Update 2020 (DWR, 2021). No Sonoma County basins or sub-basins were included as critically overdrafted basins in the Draft Bulletin 118 Update 2020 or the prior Bulletin 118 – Interim Update 2016 (DWR, 2016). There are no adjudicated groundwater basins in Sonoma County. While this Plan also summarizes other available information (including previous groundwater studies and investigations) and evaluates limited data, it is beyond this Plan’s scope to make an independent assessment of basin conditions with respect to overdraft.

5.2.2.1 Santa Rosa Plain Sub-basin Description and Management Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Santa Rosa Plain Sub-basin is classified by DWR as a medium-priority basin and was required to submit the GSP to DWR by January 31, 2022. The GSP was adopted by the Santa Rosa Plain GSA Board on December 9, 2021 and submitted to DWR on January 29, 2022. DWR completed its assessment and approved the GSP on January 26, 2023 (DWR, 2023). The sustainability goal of the GSP is to adaptively and sustainably manage, protect, and enhance groundwater resources while allowing for reasonable and managed growth through:

- Careful monitoring of groundwater conditions;
- Close coordination and collaboration with other entities and regulatory agencies that have a stake or role in groundwater management in the Sub-basin; and
- Developing a diverse portfolio of projects and management actions that ensure clean and plentiful groundwater for future uses and users in an environmentally sound and equitable manner.

The following provides a summary of the findings from the GSP and ongoing activities to implement the GSP.

Setting and Background

The Santa Rosa Plain is a sub-basin (DWR number 1-55.01) of the Santa Rosa Valley basin, which also includes the Healdsburg Area sub-basin (1-55.02) and Rincon Valley sub-basin (1-55.03) (DWR, 2003). The Santa Rosa Plain drains northwest toward south end near the Russian River and is thus part of the North Coast Hydrologic Region. The 81,281-acre Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater sub-basin is located within the larger 167,680-acre Santa Rosa Plain watershed (generally corresponding to the Laguna de Santa Rosa and Mark West Creek watersheds). The Sub-basin includes the Town of Windsor; Cities of Cotati, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, and Sebastopol; and areas of unincorporated rural communities.

¹¹ As defined by SGMA, “A basin is subject to critical overdraft when continuation of present water management practices would probably result in significant adverse overdraft-related environmental, social, or economic impacts”. DWR also utilized definitions from Bulletin 118-2003 Update, which characterize groundwater overdraft as the condition of a groundwater basin or sub-basin in which the amount withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin over a period of years, during which the water supply conditions approximate average conditions. Overdraft can be characterized by groundwater levels that decline over a number of years and never fully recover, even in wet years. If overdraft continues for a number of years, significant adverse impacts may occur, including increased extraction costs, costs of well deepening or replacement, land subsidence, water quality degradation, and environmental impacts (DWR, 2003).

The major urban water suppliers in the Sub-basin are the individual cities and towns and Cal-American Water Company's Larkfield system. Most of these water suppliers rely primarily on Russian River water supplied by Sonoma Water, but they also pump groundwater for supplemental supply, and during droughts and in emergencies. The City of Sebastopol relies entirely on groundwater pumped from wells located within the Sub-basin. The urban communities account for about 36 percent of the land use. Rural residences outside of urban water supply systems rely on groundwater extracted from domestic wells. The exact number of domestic wells is unknown but is estimated to be between 4,000 and 5,500 (Sonoma Water, 2022). Agriculture, which accounts for 26 percent of land use—mostly wine grapes—primarily depends on groundwater and recycled water, where available. Native vegetation and/or water make up 35 percent of land cover, and 3 percent of land is classified as vacant. Disadvantaged communities within the Sub-basin are generally (but not entirely) located in areas that receive water from municipal suppliers.

The Sub-basin is located within a region of geologic complexity caused by long periods of active tectonic deformation, volcanic activity, and sea-level changes. Faults in the Sub-basin serve as major structural boundaries for geologic formations and groundwater movement. Groundwater resources are highly variable throughout the Sub-basin. The productive freshwater aquifers occur both at shallower depths, generally less than 200 feet below land surface (bls) where many residential wells are drilled, and at deeper depths, where many municipal, industrial, and agricultural wells are constructed. The Sub-basin's deepest wells extend to approximately 1,500 feet bls and no known existing wells extend deeper than 2,000 feet bls.

In general, groundwater flows from the east and west highlands to the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Faults along the Sub-basin boundary may impede, enhance, or redirect groundwater flow and affect groundwater quality locally. Principal sources of groundwater recharge within the Santa Rosa Plain watershed are direct infiltration of precipitation and infiltration from streams. The shallow aquifer system receives most of this type of recharge every year. Recharge that reaches the deeper aquifer zones is less understood but is inferred to come from a combination of leakage from overlying shallow aquifers and mountain-front recharge along the margins of the valley. Deeper recharge may take decades or thousands of years, in some cases, to reach the aquifers due to long travel paths.

For the purpose of implementing SGMA, two principal aquifer systems were identified and are described in the GSP: the shallow and deep aquifer systems, which are commonly separated by layers of clay, forming low permeability aquitards. The shallow aquifer system serves a number of different users and uses, with the primary extractions being from domestic water-supply wells and, in some areas, agricultural and public water-supply wells. In many areas the shallow aquifer system is locally and seasonally connected to creeks and streams and in some areas where groundwater levels are close to the ground surface, the shallow aquifer system provides water for vegetation communities in the Sub-basin. The deep aquifer system is generally confined to semi-confined and is not spatially connected with surface water (although hydraulic connections between the shallow and deep aquifers do provide for hydraulic connectivity between surface water and the deep aquifer). The deep aquifer system serves a combination of rural-residential water users with domestic water-supply wells in the unincorporated areas of the Sub-basin, agricultural wells used for crop irrigation, industrial and commercial wells, and public water-supply wells for municipal and smaller public supply systems.

For the GSP, a computerized numerical groundwater flow model, the Santa Rosa Plain Hydrologic Model (SRPHM), is used as a groundwater management tool to calculate the combined groundwater flows into and out of the Sub-basin. The historical and projected 50-year future water budgets computed by the model are used to evaluate the sustainable yield of the Sub-basin and projects and management actions under future climate and land and water use conditions. While recent estimated groundwater pumping from the Sub-basin has remained below the calculated sustainable

yield of 23,900 AFY, future pumping is projected to exceed the sustainable yield indicating that projects and management actions are needed to sustainably manage the Sub-basin and avoid potential future undesirable results.

Status and Progress of GSP Implementation

Under SGMA, groundwater sustainability is demonstrated through the evaluation of groundwater conditions in relation to sustainable management criteria (SMC) established for applicable sustainability indicators. The following summarizes findings and current conditions for applicable sustainability indicators.

- **Groundwater Levels:** Groundwater level trends within the two principal aquifer systems are evaluated through the GSP monitoring network of 113 wells within and along the boundaries of the contributing watershed areas, including 96 wells within the Subbasin itself. This monitoring network includes 14 shallow aquifer monitoring wells and 12 deep aquifer system monitoring wells that serve as representative monitoring points (RMPs) within the Subbasin where sustainability indicators are monitored for the purpose of SGMA compliance. Groundwater-levels have generally exhibited stable to increasing trends over the past five years of implementing the GSP, with many wells exhibiting short-term periods of decline during the 2021-2022 drought followed by recovery during the subsequent wetter years. No minimum threshold exceedances have been observed within the RMP network between 2021 through 2025. Historically, groundwater-level declines exceeding 100 feet in the deep aquifer system occurred in the southeastern and western portions of the Subbasin primarily associated with higher levels of municipal groundwater pumping in the 1990s and early 2000s. These declines have since recovered as the use of imported surface water and recycled water has increased and reduced municipal groundwater pumping in these areas.
- **Groundwater Storage:** As groundwater-levels are used as a proxy to track the groundwater storage sustainability indicator, no minimum threshold exceedances have been observed between 2021 through 2025.
- **Land Surface Subsidence:** Existing data from both Interferometric Synthetic-Aperture Radar (InSAR) and Global positioning system (GPS) stations currently do not indicate that inelastic (irrecoverable) land subsidence is occurring as a result of groundwater pumping. No minimum threshold exceedances have been observed within the subsidence monitoring network between 2021 through 2025.
- **Groundwater Quality:** Groundwater quality monitoring performed throughout the Sub-basin for numerous different studies and regulatory programs finds that groundwater quality is generally adequate to support existing beneficial uses. Groundwater quality is naturally poor in some local areas and there are some locally limited human-caused impacts on groundwater quality from land use activities, such as industrial, commercial, agriculture, septic systems, and urban activities. No minimum threshold exceedances have been observed within the subsidence monitoring network between 2021 through 2025.
- **Interconnected Surface Water and Groundwater:** Multiple years of measuring streamflows at different locations combined with high-frequency groundwater monitoring provide evidence of the connection between groundwater and surface water in the Sub-basin. In addition, an analysis of environmental beneficial users by a practitioners working group identified aquatic species and habitats that could be adversely affected by the depletion of interconnected surface water caused by groundwater pumping. More data are needed from monitoring wells near creeks and from stream gages to determine the specific impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water and on these groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs). Two RMPs for interconnected surface water experienced minimum threshold exceedances in 2021, however

these locations recovered following the drought conditions and do not constitute undesirable result conditions.

Projects and management actions that the GSA has identified as potential measures to be implemented to ensure sustainability include actions proposed to fill data gaps and reduce uncertainty to inform future refinement and possible modification of the SMC. While all of the identified measures may not be implemented, some combination of these measures will be implemented to ensure the Sub-basin is operated within its sustainable yield and achieves and maintains sustainability. The measures to achieve sustainability are centered on advancing the following projects and management actions within the Sub-basin:

- Implementation and assessment of voluntary conservation and groundwater-use efficiency projects;
- Planning and implementation of aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) projects;
- Planning and implementation of stormwater capture and recharge projects;
- Assessment and prioritization of potential policy options, including demand management measures, for future GSA consideration;
- Coordination with agricultural groundwater users within the Sub-basin to integrate measures that support sustainable groundwater management with farm plans that are developed at individual farm sites; and
- Assessment of additional opportunities to expand and/or maximize efficiencies of recycled water supplies.

The projects and management actions are being implemented using an adaptive management strategy, which allows the GSA to react to the progress and outcomes of projects and management actions implemented in the Sub-basin and to make management decisions to redirect efforts in the Sub-basin as necessary to effectively achieve the sustainability goal. Sonoma Water has been coordinating closely with the GSA through its roles in leading the technical implementation of the GSP, supporting community outreach and the planning and implementation of regional conjunctive use projects, such as ASR planning.

5.2.2.2 Sonoma Water's Groundwater Facilities, Historical Groundwater Production, and Monitoring

Sonoma Water's three groundwater supply wells are located along Sonoma Water's aqueduct in the Santa Rosa Plain at Occidental Road, Sebastopol Road, and Todd Road. The wells were initially constructed in 1977, as emergency supply wells in response to the 1976-1977 drought. The Sebastopol Road well was replaced in 1998 and modified in 2023 by sealing off the lower 170 feet of the well screen to improve water quality. The Occidental Road Well was replaced in 2023. The three production wells range in depth from 495 to 1,060 feet with pumping capacities ranging from approximately 1,000 to 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm). The locations of the wells are depicted on Figure 3-1 and their operational history is described below.

Relatively continuous operations of the Todd, Sebastopol, and Occidental Road water supply wells began in April 1999, June 2001, and July 2003, respectively, and continued through 2008. The annual groundwater quantities pumped by Sonoma Water between 2006 and 2010 ranged from a high of 3,922 ac-ft in 2008 to a low of 52 ac-ft in 2010 and averaged 2,514 ac-ft/yr. Beginning in 2009, the use of the wells was shifted to a seasonal and as-needed basis to better balance the conjunctive management of Russian River and groundwater supplies (during years when sufficient supplies are available from the Russian River, use of the groundwater wells are is limited). Annual production from the three wells has ranged from 0 to 1,271 ac-ft from 2011 to 2025, averaging 643 ac-ft/yr from 2011 to 2015 and 20 ac-ft/yr from 2016 to 2020.

Sonoma Water conducts a groundwater monitoring program of water levels in seventeen dedicated monitoring wells in the vicinity of its three water supply wells to assess the effects of these wells on local groundwater conditions. The monitoring wells are instrumented with pressure transducers, which record groundwater elevations from the wells at intervals ranging from every 1 to 4 hours. Data collection near the Occidental and Sebastopol Road wells began in 2001, while semiannual manual groundwater level measurements from the Todd Road monitoring wells was initiated in 1978. In general, the data collected as part of Sonoma Water’s groundwater monitoring program document:

- Normal seasonal fluctuations in groundwater levels;
- Rapid drawdown and recovery in response to pumping cycles within the deeper monitoring wells perforated across the same horizon as the groundwater supply wells;
- No discernable short-term responses to pumping cycles within shallower monitoring wells;
- An overall trend of lowering of deeper zone groundwater levels between approximately 2000 and 2009 when the groundwater supply wells were operating relatively continuously followed by subsequent recovery of groundwater levels between 2009 and 2025; and
- General stability of shallow zone groundwater levels, with the exception of shallow zone monitoring wells located near the Occidental Road well which exhibited declines ranging between 15 to 30 feet between approximately 2000 and 2009 followed by subsequent recovery or stabilization of groundwater levels between 2009 and 2025.

The groundwater quantities pumped by Sonoma Water in the last five years are shown on Table 5-8, while Sonoma Water’s projected future production through 2050 is shown in Table 5-12. Both the Sebastopol Road and Occidental Road wells were largely offline between 2021 to 2025, as the wells were retrofitted to address chlorine contact time requirements and other water quality issues and to add the functional capacity for future ASR operations. The Todd Road well was also offline in 2020 and 2021 and was brought back online in 2022 following an upgrade to the chlorine treatment process. As indicated in Table 5-8, total production from the three wells was 125 ac-ft from 2021 to 2025, with all of the production occurring in Water Year 2022. Sonoma Water’s strategy is to not use groundwater from the three wells as a normal year source of supply. Rather, groundwater from the Santa Rosa Plain wells is utilized on an as-needed basis during periods of drought or when Russian River supplies are otherwise constrained.

Table 5-8. Wholesale: Groundwater Volume Pumped, ac-ft (DWR Table 6-1 W)

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Santa Rosa Plain Sub-basin (1-55.01)	0	125	0	0	0
Total		0	125	0	0	0

As indicated above, under the Santa Rosa Plain Drought Resilience project both the Sebastopol Road well and the Occidental Road well have been retrofitted to accommodate future ASR operations. Conceptually, future ASR operations would involve the recharge of treated drinking water from the aqueduct during wetter months for storage in the deep aquifer system and subsequent recovery during dry periods. Sonoma Water has completed an ASR pilot study at the Sebastopol Road well and is planning for a future ASR pilot study at the Occidental Road well. The results of the pilot studies will be used to evaluate future long-term ASR operations

5.2.3 Sonoma Water Groundwater Related Studies/Programs

Due to the importance of groundwater resources within the region, history of conjunctive management practiced by Sonoma Water and many of its contractors and customers, and hydrologic connections between surface water and groundwater, Sonoma Water is involved in or has led many other groundwater related studies and initiatives described in this section.

5.2.3.1 Groundwater Studies and Management

Based on direction received in January 2000 from its Board of Directors, Sonoma Water has developed and implemented a program of characterizing the larger and more developed groundwater basins in Sonoma County (Russian River watershed, Petaluma Valley, Santa Rosa Plain and Sonoma Valley). To implement the groundwater characterization program, Sonoma Water collaborated with scientists from USGS to develop technical study programs and computer models that evaluate groundwater resources in these areas. These studies have provided much of the technical information and modeling tools for developing and implementing GSPs. Detailed descriptions of the conditions and status of the Petaluma Valley Basin and Sonoma Valley Sub-basin are provided in the respective GSPs and annual reports available on the GSA's websites. A brief summary of the recently completed Russian River watershed study is provided below.

Russian River Watershed Study. In 2025, the USGS, in cooperation with the SWRCB, Sonoma Water, and other Mendocino County agencies, completed a 10-year hydrologic study that refines the understanding of the hydrologic system, and provides an integrated watershed/groundwater-flow model of the Russian River watershed. This cooperative project provides hydrologic information needed by Sonoma Water, the SWRCB, and other Russian River watershed stakeholders to better understand the potential impacts of climate variability and change, and associated changes in groundwater use on groundwater levels, stream discharge, stream-aquifer interaction, and water quality. The study developed an integrated river operations and surface-groundwater hydrology model, the Russian River Integrated Hydrologic Model (RRIHM). The RRIHM simulates stream-aquifer interactions using the coupled Groundwater and Surface-water Flow hydrologic model (Markstrom et al., 2008). It also represents reservoir operations and priority-based water allocations using a linked-flow network model (Labadie, 2010), allowing simulation of the management of limited water supplies in order to meet internally calculated water use demands via supply-constrained water deliveries. Sonoma Water is using the RRIHM to evaluate water budgets for the Russian River watershed including the impacts of climate change and to assess ongoing and planned on-farm recharge pilots within the Alexander Valley.

5.2.3.2 Groundwater Banking Feasibility Study and Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Testing

Expanding groundwater storage is a key part of California's Water Supply Strategy (California Natural Resources Agency, 2022). Groundwater banking opportunities have been investigated by Sonoma Water and its regional partners for over a decade. Conceptually, a groundwater banking program would involve the diversion and transmission of surplus Russian River water produced at Sonoma Water's existing production facilities for storage in the Santa Rosa Plain, Sonoma Valley, or Petaluma Valley groundwater basins during wet weather conditions (i.e., the winter and spring seasons) for subsequent recovery and use during dry weather conditions (i.e., the summer and fall seasons) or emergency situations. Primary findings from the Groundwater Banking Feasibility Study, which was completed in 2013, indicate the following:

- A groundwater banking program would provide enhanced reliability of the regional water supply during droughts, natural hazard events (e.g., earthquakes), and periods of peak seasonal water demands.

- Facilities owned and operated by the study participants, including drinking water production facilities along the Russian River and groundwater supply wells within the groundwater basins, are well suited for further testing and developing a groundwater banking program in an incremental and phased manner.
- In evaluating methods for implementing a groundwater banking program, ASR was deemed to be more practical than surface spreading for near term implementation based on: (1) the ability to incrementally establish an ASR program; (2) the ability to pilot test ASR in a phased manner; (3) the relatively lower costs associated with ASR; and (4) uncertainties related to the ability of surface spreading alternatives to convey water to aquifers suitable for storage and subsequent recovery.

Based on the findings from the study, pilot studies to further assess the technical feasibility of ASR as a method for groundwater banking were recommended. Sonoma Water and the City of Sonoma partnered on a pilot study in Fall of 2018. This effort has expanded with recently completed and in progress ASR planning and projects across all three groundwater basins in collaboration with Valley of the Moon Water District in the Sonoma Valley Sub-basin, the City of Petaluma in the Petaluma Valley Basin, and with Sonoma Water, the Town of Windsor and City of Santa Rosa in the Santa Rosa Plain Sub-basin. These projects will help understand ASR performance and feasibility under variety of hydrogeologic and geochemical conditions and incorporate new data and insights into existing models and strategies for future ASR applications and groundwater banking opportunities.

5.3 Stormwater

Sonoma Water is responsible for managing eight flood control zones throughout Sonoma County. Within Zones 1A (Laguna Mark West watershed), 2A (Petaluma River Watershed) & 3A (Sonoma Creek Watershed) Sonoma Water is regulated under Phase-1 & Phase-2 municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permits. Sonoma Water collaborates with other MS4 permittees to ensure shared goals, coordinated MS4 activities, and unified outreach efforts to the communities they serve. Sonoma Water works with local stakeholders to identify opportunities to better manage stormwater and alleviate flooding, while possibly recharging groundwater aquifers or providing other benefits. The “Stormwater Management-Groundwater Recharge” studies have assessed the feasibility of projects in the Laguna-Mark West, the Sonoma Creek, and the Upper Petaluma River watersheds. Along the Petaluma River, Sonoma Water and its partners implemented a regionally integrated, multi-benefit flood management project with the City of Petaluma. This project, the Upper Petaluma Flood Control Project, represents the final phase being implemented as part of a suite of integrated projects in the watershed envisioned to effectively manage stormwater to improve water supply and water quality and improve flood management. The objectives include stormwater management/flood alleviation, creation of seasonal wetlands, improving riparian habitat, enhancing and improving public access, enhancing groundwater recharge, and enhancing recreational and educational opportunities for the public. In addition, Storm Water Resource Plans, compliant with California Water Code Section 10565 and Proposition 1 Water Bond funds, have been developed for the three watersheds to guide effective implementation of stormwater and dry weather runoff capture projects.

5.4 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Sonoma Water does not supply recycled water to its customers and does not provide supplemental treatment to recycled water prior to its distribution; however, recycled water is supplied to some of Sonoma Water's customers by other agencies. This section describes recycled water coordination and identifies the wastewater and recycled water agencies within the service area.

5.4.1 Recycled Water Coordination

The use of recycled water reduces demands on Sonoma Water's water supply system and reduces the need to construct additional water storage facilities. Sonoma Water is involved with coordinating recycled water programs including funding for projects that offset Sonoma Water deliveries.

Sonoma Water and its water contractors encourage recycled water use by funding recycled water projects. Funds are collected as part of Sonoma Water rates, for the Local Supply/Recycled Water/Tier 2 Conservation Fund known, also known as LRT2. A total of \$13,000,000 has been disbursed for recycled water projects between the program's inception on July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2020. There are no funds or projects remaining in the program. DWR Tables 6-4 and 6-5 are not included since Sonoma Water does not directly supply recycled water, nor was recycled water projected for use or distribution in 2025.

Recognizing the growing need for an integrated and regional approach to water management, Sonoma Water helped form the North Bay Water Reuse Authority (Authority). The Authority consists of water and wastewater agencies in Sonoma, Marin, and Napa counties. These agencies joined forces to plan and promote projects that would considerably expand the use of recycled water region-wide, including areas in Sonoma Valley and North Marin. Projects would build on commitments to long-term inter-agency cooperation to address common needs related to reliable water supplies and enhanced environmental restoration. The Authority provides a model for maximizing the benefits of limited water resources in the west. In recent years, the Authority has expanded its focus beyond recycled water to include sea level rise and drought contingency studies.

Several of Sonoma Water's customers have developed recycled water plans in coordination with the wastewater treatment facilities within their local service areas. Currently, Sonoma Water is only involved with planning potential future recycled water projects with the Town of Windsor. Previous recycled water planning efforts in the Sonoma Valley with Valley of the Moon Water District and City of Sonoma are no longer active at this time. Sonoma Water would not be the agency that would supply these potential future recycled water supplies, so these future supply amounts are not included in this Plan.

5.4.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Sonoma Water does not directly collect, treat, or discharge any wastewater within its service area and thus DWR Table 6-3 is not included. The agencies that collect, treat, or discharge municipal wastewater generated and treated within the service area are identified in Table 5-9. There are eight smaller wastewater agencies in the Marin Water area that are not included in Table 5-9 that provide wastewater collection service. The collection, treatment, and disposal of treated wastewater (i.e., non-recycled) is discussed in each of the customers' individual Plans.

Table 5-9. Wastewater and Recycled Water Agencies

Name of Agency	Wastewater Role	Recycled Water Role
Santa Rosa Subregional Reclamation System (Subregional System)	Provides wastewater collection and treatment for Santa Rosa, Cotati, Rohnert Park, Sebastopol, and Windsor areas.	Recycled water provided to the Geysers Recharge Project and to Rohnert Park and Santa Rosa areas.
City of Petaluma	Provides wastewater collection and treatment.	Provides recycled water to agricultural, landscape, and industrial customers.
Town of Windsor	Provides wastewater collection and treatment for Windsor area.	Provides recycled water to Windsor area and to Geysers Project.
Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District	Provides wastewater collection and treatment for Valley of the Moon and Sonoma Valley areas.	Provides recycled water for urban, environmental and agricultural use near Sonoma.
Airport-Larkfield-Wikiup Sanitation Zone (ALWSZ)	Provides wastewater collection for the Larkfield and Wikiup areas in Sonoma County, including the Airport Business Park	Raw wastewater is sent to Town of Windsor for treatment and disposal/reuse.
Novato Sanitary District	Provides wastewater collection and treatment for NMWD area.	Provides recycled water for agricultural use and landscape use in the Novato area of NMWD.
Marin Water		Distributes recycled water.
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District	Provides wastewater collection and treatment in Marin Water area.	Provides treated recycled water to Marin Water area.
Central Marin Sanitation Agency	Provides wastewater treatment in Marin Water area.	
Sanitary District No. 5 (Tiburon)	Provides wastewater collection and treatment in Marin Water area.	
Sausalito-Marin City Sanitary District	Provides wastewater collection and treatment in Marin Water area.	
Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin	Provides wastewater collection and treatment in Marin Water area.	

The Santa Rosa Subregional Reclamation System and the Town of Windsor Water Reclamation Division both export some of their treated wastewater to the Geysers Recharge Project, which is located outside of the service area. The wastewater facilities owned by the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District are operated and maintained under contract by Sonoma Water. Sonoma Water also owns and operates other wastewater treatment facilities in the region including the Airport-Larkfield-Wikiup Sanitation Zone (ALWSZ).

Within Sonoma Water's service area, discharge of treated wastewater is regulated by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board depending on the point of discharge.

5.4.3 Recycled Water Systems

Table 5-9 identifies the agencies involved in recycled water within Sonoma Water's service area. As stated earlier, Sonoma Water does not supply recycled water and does not provide supplemental treatment. Individual customers' Plans provide information related to the amount of recycled water used and projected to be used.

In general, the majority of the wastewater generated and treated during the summer months that is not delivered to the Geysers Recharge Project is used for alternative beneficial uses such as wetland habitat and restoration and irrigation for agriculture, pastures, vineyards, urban uses and golf

courses. The use of recycled water helps offset part of the potable and agricultural water demand during the peak summer months.

Some of Sonoma Water's customers have developed recycled water system master plans and programs. Current programs include using recycled water for irrigation of agricultural areas, parks, commercial properties, residential landscapes, golf courses, and vineyards to offset potable and non-potable water demands.

The wastewater facilities and their current and planned use of recycled water for the wastewater systems operated and maintained under contract by Sonoma Water are described below.

5.4.3.1 Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District

Municipal wastewater services in the Sonoma Valley are provided by the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (SVCS), which is managed and operated under contract by Sonoma Water. SVCS collects, treats, and disposes of wastewater generated from within the service areas of the Valley of the Moon Water District and the City of Sonoma. The SVCS reclamation facility provides a tertiary level of treatment. The facility has a permitted average dry weather flow capacity of 3 million gallons per day (mgd) and is capable of treating up to 16 mgd. From 2021 to 2025, the annual volume of wastewater treated by the plant ranged from approximately 2,559 ac-ft (in 2021) to 4,615 (in 2024) ac-ft.

Treated wastewater is currently either discharged to the San Pablo Bay via Schell and Hudeman Sloughs or is reused by dairy operations, vineyard irrigation, and wetland enhancement/restoration in the southern part of the Sonoma Valley and in the southwest portion of Napa County. On average in the last five years, approximately 1,350 ac-ft of recycled water was reused, thus offsetting groundwater pumping by this amount. In recent years, the SVCS has begun working collaboratively with the Sonoma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency to explore the feasibility of expanding recycled water use to offset local groundwater pumping. Expansion of recycled water deliveries to groundwater users within the vicinity of 8th Street East, Napa Road, and Denmark Road is being planned to reduce groundwater pumping in an area experiencing undesirable results for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels in the Sonoma Valley Sub-basin.

5.4.3.2 Airport-Larkfield Wikiup Sanitation Zone

Sonoma Water and the Town of Windsor/Windsor Water District (Town) own and manage distinct municipal wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse systems serving adjacent regions. Sonoma Water owns and previously operated the ALWSZ, which includes the Airport Business Park in its service area and California American's Larkfield District. On June 6, 2024, Sonoma Water and the Town entered into an agreement for coordinated operation of ALWSZ and Town systems to enhance efficiency, reduce operational costs, improve the beneficial reuse of recycled water, and minimize discharges of recycled water into Mark West Creek through shared facilities and coordinated operations. While Sonoma Water still owns ALWSZ, the Town has taken over operational and maintenance responsibilities under the new agreement. As such, ALWSZ no longer provides treatment or generates recycled water for reuse. All raw wastewater collected by the ALWSZ is transferred to the Town for treatment and disposal/reuse, including return transfers of recycled water by the Town for storage at ALWSZ. The initial agreement has a five year term, with an option for renewal.

5.5 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Desalination of sea water is not currently an economically viable option for use as a Sonoma Water supply. Additionally, Sonoma Water's wells produce neither brackish nor impaired groundwater that would require desalination.

While Sonoma Water does not foresee pursuing desalination as a potential water supply, some of its water contractors or customers may explore the option in the future. Marin Water has constructed a pilot-scale desalination plant (the Seawater Desalination Pilot Plant). The status of Marin Water's desalination program is provided in their Plan.

5.6 Exchange or Transfers

Currently, Sonoma Water does not transfer and/or exchange water with other entities, and it is not anticipated that transfers or exchanges will occur in the future. Water transfers between Sonoma Water's customers have been necessary in the past and may be necessary in the future to improve water reliability. The Restructured Agreement authorizes water transfers between water contractors in certain limited circumstances.

5.7 Future Water Projects

Sonoma Water evaluated the projected demands requested by its customers and Russian River customers through 2050. Based on this assessment, one additional water supply project will be needed to meet these projected demands. The transmission pipeline project listed in Table 5-10 was found to be necessary to convey the projected supplies to portions of the transmission system where the demands are anticipated to occur. The schedule shown in Table 5-10 assumes that Sonoma Water's customers will determine this project is prudent and support its financing.

Table 5-10. Wholesale: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7 W)

Table 5-10. Wholesale: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7 W)						
No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.						
Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
LOCATION OF THE NARRATIVE _____						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?	Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year ^b	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier, ac-ft/yr	
South Transmission Section 1 (Cotati to Ely) ^a	No		2030	All year types		

a. Transmission system projects are scheduled to provide water deliveries to specific portions of Sonoma Water's transmission system per the projection of net water demands by Sonoma Water's customers and therefore do not represent on their own an additional water supply.

b. Year project needs to be ready for use.

Based on the water demand projections described in Section 4, Sonoma Water estimates the existing overall annual diversion and re-diversion limit of 75,000 ac-ft in Sonoma Water's water rights permits will be adequate to meet future demands through 2050. The need to increase the 75,000 ac-ft/yr diversion and re-diversion limit in Sonoma Water's water rights permits and the schedule for requesting any new permit or changes to Sonoma Water's existing permits will be reevaluated in Sonoma Water's 2030 Plan.

As discussed in Section 1.4.2, Sonoma Water assumes that the 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion will be successfully implemented, including the Dry Creek habitat enhancement work. The 2008 Russian River Biological Opinion directed Sonoma Water and the USACE to build habitat along six miles of Dry Creek to reduce the impacts of high velocities caused by releases from Warm Springs Dam for water supply and flood control. Between 2012 and 2024 nearly 5 miles of Dry Creek habitat was enhanced using more than \$40 million in local funds and \$30 million in federal appropriations. The 2025 Biological Opinion requires Sonoma Water to monitor, adaptively manage, and maintain the constructed habitat. The 2025 Biological Opinion also requires Sonoma Water to work with USACE to complete one remaining mile of Dry Creek habitat enhancement or select an alternative project in the Russian River watershed. By April 2030, Sonoma and/or USACE must provide funding and/or construction to complete the alternative enhancement project.

To assess whether additional transmission system facilities may be needed to ensure sufficient capacity that future peak demands can be met in all portions of the water transmission system, Sonoma Water performed a capacity analysis using its hydraulic model. Similar to the water supply facilities, the timing of completing these facilities is dictated by the projected peak demands. Sonoma Water simulated the transmission system operation under the projected peak demands using its hydraulic model to identify capacity constraints and evaluate whether any transmission system projects are necessary and when those projects would be needed. In Sonoma Water's transmission system, there are storage facilities located throughout the service area at or near the end point of the major aqueducts. Sufficient transmission capacity in the system can be evaluated using the sustained levels in the storage facilities as a key criterion. For this analysis, a pipeline or group of pipelines would be identified with a capacity deficiency if the downstream storage facility was unable to maintain storage levels above 50 percent of the total usable storage after five consecutive days of projected maximum day demands.

Based on the hydraulic modeling results, the first phase of the South Transmission Main Project would be needed as early as 2030 to alleviate capacity deficits during periods of peak demand projected to occur in the southern portion of the Petaluma Aqueduct. The South Transmission Main Project would provide additional transmission capacity from the Cotati Tanks to the Kastania Meter Station. The first phase of the project has been identified as the section between the Cotati Tanks and the Ely Booster Station. The portion of the project referred to as the second phase is not expected to be needed before 2050 based on the projected demands. The second phase of the project would span from the Ely Booster Station to the Kastania Meter Station.

The project schedule described in Table 5-10 is based on the demand projections provided by the water contractors and Marin Water. Sonoma Water coordinated with its water contractors and Marin Water as they developed population and water demand projections through 2050 as part of their Plans. If water demands increase at a slower rate than projected, the dates when the transmission system project is needed may be extended. Sonoma Water will continue to work with its water contractors and other customers to monitor actual water demands relative to their demand projections. Also, Sonoma Water will assist the water contractors' evaluation of local projects (e.g., new storage, additional conservation, or recycled water projects) to help mitigate or delay the need for the transmission system project identified in Table 5-10.

5.8 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

This section provides projections of the future water supply quantities available for delivery by Sonoma Water to its customers. Future water supply projections are dependent upon planned infrastructure improvements being approved and constructed as summarized in Table 5-10 and upon the assumptions discussed in Section 1.4.

Table 5-11 summarizes Sonoma Water's actual use of water supplies in 2025. Table 5-12 summarizes the projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water, for delivery to the customers.

Table 5-11. Wholesale: Water Supplies – Actual (DWR Table 6-8 W)				
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025		
		Actual Volume, ac-ft	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield, ac-ft
Purchased or Imported Water		0		
Supply from Storage		0		
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sonoma Water does not plan to utilize groundwater as a normal year source of supply. Rather, groundwater from the Santa Rosa Plain wells will be utilized on an as-needed basis during periods of drought or when Russian River supplies are otherwise constrained.	0	Drinking Water	1,900
Surface Water (not desalinated)		46,683	Drinking Water	75,000
Recycled Water		0		0
Desalinated Water – Groundwater		0		0
Desalinated Water – Surface Water		0		0
Stormwater Use		0		0
Transfers		0		0
Exchanges		0		0
Other		0		0
Total		46,683		76,900

Table 5-12. Wholesale: Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9 W)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply Reported to the Extent Practicable, ac-ft									
		2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Purchased or Imported Water											
Supply from Storage											
Groundwater (not desalinated)		1,900	a	1,900	a	1,900	a	1,900	a	1,900	a
Surface Water (not desalinated)		75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Recycled Water											
Desalinated Water - Groundwater											
Desalinated Water - Surface Water											
Stormwater Use											
Transfers											
Exchanges											
Other											
Total		76,900	75,000	76,900	75,000	76,900	75,000	76,900	75,000	76,900	75,000

a. Safe yield not defined at this time.

5.9 Climate Change Impacts to Supply

This section provides an overview of the recent direction that has been developed for California water agencies regarding climate change planning and a description of Sonoma Water's current related activities.

In August 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom released California's Water Supply Strategy – Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future, which outlines a strategy to adapt California's water supplies to more arid conditions driven by climate change. Although there are many potential future climate scenarios, DWR estimates that the state could see a reduction in future water supplies due to rising temperatures causing greater evaporation and less runoff. Therefore, the state's strategy includes actions to:

- Develop new water supplies
- Expand water storage capacity above and below ground
- Reduce water demand
- Improve forecasting, data, and management

While the strategy is focused on actions for state agencies, it highlights the need for coordination with local, tribal, and federal partners.

Sonoma Water is familiar with climate change planning guidance that has been provided by state agencies and is incorporating climate change planning into its water planning activities. As part of these efforts, Sonoma Water developed the Sonoma Water CAP, which assesses various climate risks and includes a portfolio of actions to improve resiliency of Sonoma Water's water supply operations and facilities (Sonoma Water, 2021).

Additionally, Sonoma Water is funding ongoing studies with the USGS, NOAA, and Scripps Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes on the potential effects of climate change on Sonoma Water's water supply. Potential changes in air temperature and precipitation due to changes in climate are likely to result in changes in hydrology in the Russian River drainage basin. Sonoma Water is interested in understanding how runoff and streamflow may change and hopes to obtain scientifically defensible information upon which to base infrastructure planning and approaches for resource management.

The objectives of this work are to:

1. Continue to refine and update the downscaled future climate scenarios necessary for hydrologic modeling of the Russian River Water System;
2. Develop and calibrate a regional-scale hydrologic model to provide daily inputs for future climate ensembles for Sonoma Water's water management models of the Russian River Water System;
3. Prepare future climate inputs for groundwater models in Sonoma Valley and the Santa Rosa Plain.

In 2024 Sonoma Water began working with the DWR to complete the Russian River Watershed Resilience Pilot (WRP) Project (Sonoma Water, 2026). The study area for this project includes the Russian River Watershed and Sonoma Water's water supply service areas outside of the watershed (Study Area). The goal of this project is to work with stakeholders in the region to evaluate the climate resilience of water resources and develop a climate resilience plan that identifies key climate resilience strategies. The Study Area was selected as 1 of 5 pilots in California for DWR's Watershed Resilience Program, which will help inform the development and roll-out of the program for the other watersheds throughout the State. This is a 2-year pilot project and Sonoma Water will be completing the climate resilience plan in April 2026. As discussed in Section 1.4.5, the pilot project included

updating the Russian River BCM with the latest downscaled climate projections and found that the resulting hydrology simulations were consistent with previous climate change hydrology developed for the Russian River. Additionally, the frequency of drought for most of the projections was consistent with the historical hydrology used for this 2025 Plan.

As Sonoma Water continues to study the effects of climate change, the results of these ongoing efforts may affect Sonoma Water's assessment of available water supply and the water demands of its customers in future Plans. In the interim, customers of Sonoma Water, local planning agencies, and other persons relying on this Plan as a reference for analysis of water supply availability are encouraged to check with Sonoma Water for the latest information and related assumptions.

5.10 Energy Intensity

Water energy intensity is the total amount of energy on a per ac-ft basis associated with water management processes occurring within Sonoma Water's operational control. Sonoma Water has selected to report its energy intensity using the total utility approach, or DWR Option B. Table 5-13 presents the energy intensity of Sonoma Water's water supplies for the year 2024. Energy is used to divert surface water from the Russian River and to convey it to Sonoma Water's customers.

Table 5-13. Energy Reporting-Total Utility Approach (DWR Table 0-1B)			
Urban Water Supplier:	Sonoma Water		
Water Delivery Product:	Wholesale Potable Deliveries		
Table 0-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach			
Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2024	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control	
End Date	12/31/2024		
	Is upstream embedded in the values reported? (If so, check box)	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower
		Total Utility	Hydropower Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (ac-ft)		44,061	0 44,061 (see notes below)
Energy Consumed (kilowatt-hour [kWh])		33,952,198	0 33,952,198
Energy Intensity (kWh/ac-ft)		771	0 771
Energy Intensity (converted to kWh/MG)		2,365	0 2,365
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy			
58,422	kWh		
Data Quality			
Metered Data			
Data Quality Narrative:			
<p>Energy data comes from aggregating annual kilowatt hours as measured with utility scale meters used for billing on both the consumed side and the hydropower generation side.</p> <p>Due to electrical equipment malfunctions, the hydroturbine was offline 100 percent of the time in 2024. Had it been functional year-round, the volume of water entering the process and hydropower generated would have likely been greater. As reference, in 2015 the volume of water that went through the hydroturbine was nearly 65,000 ac-ft and the amount of hydropower generated was nearly 9.5 million kWh. The hydroturbine is scheduled to be back in service by early 2027.</p>			
Narrative:			
<p>Sonoma Water has 21 electric power accounts from Power and Water Resources Pooling Authority (PWRPA). Sonoma Water has 72 electric power accounts from Sonoma Clean Power, two Marin Clean Energy accounts, and one PG&E account.</p> <p>Non-consequential hydropower - Not all water passing through the hydropower system is withdrawn from the water way downstream for delivery to customers. So, hydropower water volume is greater than water delivered/processed. "Net Utility" value is therefore not applicable.</p> <p>Hydropower from Warm Springs Dam is sold to PWRPA. Sonoma Water then purchases the same hydropower from PWRPA. The balance of power purchases from PWRPA and Sonoma Clean Power are from non-fossil fuel sources, making Sonoma Water's power sources "carbon free."</p> <p>Self-Generated Renewable Energy only includes solar PV generated at one functioning Sonoma Water facilities, as suggested for reporting in Appendix O of the UWMP Guidebook. It does not include the power from our own Warm Springs Dam hydropower system, from PWRPA's WAPA hydropower sources, PWRPA's solar sources, Sonoma Clean Power's geothermal source, or from Marin Clean Energy's solar and wind sources.</p>			

In 2011, Sonoma Water's Board adopted its Energy Policy which established the goal of achieving Carbon Free Water by 2015. In 2023, Sonoma Water's Board updated its Energy Policy and adopted its Energy and Climate Resiliency Policy which includes the goal of sustaining Carbon Free Water. The goal continues to be reached by increased water-use efficiency, water system operational efficiency, and development and purchase of non-fossil fuel electricity sources. Ongoing water use efficiency efforts resulted in Sonoma Water reducing its total energy use by 25 percent since 2005. Through a combination of constructing its own power sources and contracting for renewable and carbon free sources, such as hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, and solar electricity, Sonoma Water supplies 100 percent of its electricity needs through non-fossil fuel sources.

Section 6

Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This section describes the constraints on water supplies, reliability by type of year, the supply and demand assessment, and regional supply reliability. During short-term periods of water supply shortages, or in the event of a temporary impairment of transmission system capacity, Sonoma Water would implement its WSCP, which is described in Section 7.

6.1 Constraints on Water Sources

The availability of water in the Russian River presents the most prominent potential physical constraint on the delivery of water to Sonoma Water's customers, particularly during high demand periods in the summer months. As previously described in Section 5.1.6, Sonoma Water uses the ResSim program developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center of the USACE to evaluate the amount of water available for diversion from the Russian River, and a transmission system hydraulic model to evaluate transmission capacity constraints on delivering water. While no immediate constraints in the transmission system have been identified, conditions into the future need to be monitored to mitigate any constraints that may arise. Delivery of projected future water supplies depends on planned infrastructure improvements being approved and constructed, as discussed in Section 5.7.

The water quality of Sonoma Water's water deliveries is regulated by the SWRCB's Division of Drinking Water, which requires regular collection and testing of water samples to ensure that the quality meets Federal and state regulatory standards and does not exceed maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Sonoma Water's water quality testing has consistently yielded results well within the acceptable regulatory limits since the late 1950s.

Sonoma Water treats its water supplies by chlorination for residual disinfection. Sonoma Water also adds sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment to prevent copper plumbing corrosion. Sonoma Water's water is of high quality, due to the natural filtration processes that occur at Sonoma Water's diversion facilities.

Based on existing data, water quality issues are not anticipated to have significant impact on water supply reliability. The quality of Sonoma Water's surface water and groundwater supply sources over the next 25 years is expected to continue to meet state and federal regulatory standards. Surface and groundwater will continue to be treated to meet drinking water standards and no impacts to water supplies due to water quality deficiencies are foreseen to occur in the next 25 years. Although there is no current evidence of groundwater contamination or constituents being close to current drinking water standards, if chemical contamination occurs in the future or if MCLs for constituents are lowered, new treatment facilities could be constructed. These treatment facilities could have a significant cost.

As noted in Section 1.4, the Plan is based upon reasonable assumptions about Sonoma Water's sources of water supply. There are a number of actions and projects Sonoma Water could undertake to mitigate any adverse water supply impacts resulting from future changes in those assumptions.

6.2 Reliability by Type of Year

Sonoma Water’s surface water supply is subject to reductions during dry years. When the Lake Sonoma water volume is less than 100,000 ac-ft before July 15, a 30 percent reduction of diversions compared to the same time period the previous year is required, as dictated by Sonoma Water’s water rights permits and Decision 1610 and as described in Section 5.1.6.1. Sonoma Water’s groundwater supply capacity is assumed to not be impacted by single-dry years given the short duration and low frequency of occurrence and Sonoma Water staff analysis of existing pumping data.

Sonoma Water will continue to work with its customers to conjunctively manage Russian River and groundwater supplies to promote sustainability of these resources. These strategies may include using groundwater supplies during hydrologic dry years for the Russian River or conversely, reducing groundwater pumping from non-Russian River aquifers during years when there are high Russian River flows. In addition, as discussed in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, Sonoma Water and its partners continue to advance ASR projects and explore groundwater recharge and banking opportunities to enhance long-term water supply reliability in the region.

The reliability of Sonoma Water’s two water supply sources (Russian River surface water and groundwater) to demands for average, single- and five consecutive-dry water years is summarized in Table 6-1, as well as the years upon which the supplies are based. Sonoma Water’s supply modeling incorporates potential impacts of climate change, as described in Section 5.9.

Table 6-1. Wholesale: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) (DWR Table 7-1 W)

Year Type	Base Year	Available supplies if year type repeats	
		Volume available, ac-ft	% of average supply
Average Year	1999	See footnote ^a	100
Single-Dry Year	1977		100
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	1987		100
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	1988		100
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	1989		100
Multiple-Dry Years 4th Year	1990		100
Multiple-Dry Years 5th Year	1991		100

a. Sufficient supply is available to meet demand in all modeled scenarios.

6.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

This section provides a comparison of the projected water supply and demand for Sonoma Water from 2030 through 2050. The demand for Sonoma Water represents the demand by Sonoma Water’s customers for wholesale water from the transmission system and Russian River customers diverting water under Sonoma Water’s water rights. It does not include the portion of the customers’ retail demand met by water conservation, recycled water, and local supplies. Water supply to demand comparisons are also provided for single-dry year and multiple-dry year scenarios. Table 6-1 lists the years identified as the historical average, single driest and driest multi-year period, along

with the available supply if the year type hydrology was to repeat. The water demands are developed in Section 4, and water supplies are defined in Section 5. As noted in Section 5.1.6.2, water supply identified in the Plan represents the water demand that can be met while maintaining adequate storage in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma. With the exception of Lake Mendocino in a single dry year condition, the water stored in the reservoirs is typically greater than the supply needed to meet demands (especially Lake Sonoma).

The overall conclusion is that Sonoma Water has adequate water supply through the 2050 planning horizon of this Plan for all scenarios. Although it never gets triggered in the model simulations, if storage levels in Lake Sonoma drop below 100,000 ac-ft prior to July 15th, it would require demand curtailments by Sonoma Water customers per Decision 1610 (Section 5.1.6.1) for some portion of the year. In these circumstances, Sonoma Water will work with its customers to reduce water demands as described in the WSCP (Appendix C), or to utilize additional local sources, or both.

The comparison of projected water supply and demand for normal years is presented in Table 6-2. As Table 6-2 shows, there is adequate water supply in normal years to meet demands through 2050. For this analysis, if a projected Sonoma Water demand can be met while maintaining adequate storage in Lakes Mendocino and Sonoma, that demand is considered the supply for that scenario. See Section 5.1.6.2.

Table 6-2. Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft (DWR Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply Totals ^a	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
Demand Totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

a. In the electronic submittal tables, DWR Table 7-2 autofills the supply totals with the “reasonably available volume” from DWR Table 6-9. However, there is no reason for Sonoma Water to divert more water than is needed to meet demands. Therefore, when excess supply is available, the projected supply is shown as equal to the demand.

Table 6-3 provides a comparison of a single dry year water supply with projected total water use over the next 25 years, in five-year increments. When simulating the single dry year (1977), the model assumes that Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino levels at the start of 1977 are at the levels estimated by the model at the end of 1976 rather than assuming a full reservoir (a more conservative approach). As shown in Table 6-3, there is adequate water supply in single dry years to meet demands through 2050. Although model results do not show a shortage, if a shortage were to occur, Sonoma Water would work with its customers to reduce water demands as described in Section 7 and also look to utilize local supplies. In addition, Sonoma Water would work with the SWRCB and other Russian River water users to reduce water demands, as occurred in 2021 and 2022, as well as in 2007, 2009, 2013 - 2015. In 2021 and 2022, Sonoma Water’s customers were ordered as a result of the Governor’s drought mandate to reduce water use. It is possible that similar demand reductions will be required in future dry years. These dry year demand reductions are not included in the demands presented in Table 6-3. Additionally, if storage levels in Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino were to decline to critically low levels, it is anticipated that Sonoma Water would likely file a TUCP to help preserve storage and provide relief from drought conditions, as discussed in Section 5.1.6.

Table 6-3. Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft (DWR Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
Demand totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6-4 compares the total water supply available in multiple dry water years with projected total water use over the next 25 years, in five-year increments. As these tables show, there is adequate water supply during multiple dry years to meet demands through 2050.

Table 6-4. Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison, ac-ft (DWR Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Demand totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Demand totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Demand totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Demand totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Demand totals	56,100	57,276	56,568	57,754	59,308
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

6.4 Regional Supply Reliability

Sonoma Water utilizes water management tools to maximize the efficient use of water resources. Sonoma Water has been working with its water contractors and other water transmission system customers to implement water conservation measures and supports implementation of recycled water projects by its water contractors and Marin Water. Sonoma Water has nearly completed a forward-looking study of the resilience of the regional water system that is anticipated to be finalized in Spring 2026. The Resiliency Study identified the key factors impacting regional water supply resiliency, evaluated the current levels of resiliency, developed a decision support framework model and process, and identified promising opportunities for Sonoma Water and its retail customers to improve regional resiliency in the future. Specifically, the Resiliency Study:

- Improved understanding of regional vulnerabilities due to water shortages;
- Gained insights for new operational strategies and projects to improve regional resiliency;
- Developed and applied a regional decision support model (DSM) to evaluate a range of water supply options to make the region more resilient to potential short- and long-term water shortages;

- Continues DSM application on an ongoing basis to support regional and local water supply planning efforts;
- Improved regional position for grant funding opportunities; and
- Increased coordination between Sonoma Water and its retail customers.

The Resiliency Study had three phases, with Phase 1 development of a Work Plan and Scoping Document, Phase 2 development and implementation of the DSM tool, and Phase 3 for ongoing modification and maintenance of the DSM tool with periodic updates to assess evolving resiliency challenges. Phase 1 and Phase 2 are completed. Sonoma Water is now coordinating with its retail customers with the implementation of several recommendations identified during Phase 2.

In addition, Sonoma Water is also involved in groundwater management activities with stakeholder groups and is evaluating conjunctive use strategies to further improve water resources sustainability. To comply with SGMA requirements, Sonoma Water is working closely with the GSAs and other local stakeholders in the process of developing, adopting, and implementing the basin specific GSPs as described in Section 5.2. The GSPs will be required to demonstrate that groundwater resources in the local basins are sustainable by 2042. Sonoma Water has been an active supporter and participant in the integrated regional water management planning process for the North Coast Hydrologic Region (Region 1) and the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region (Region 2), because Sonoma Water provides water supply within both hydrologic regions. By working to integrate water resources planning across jurisdictional boundaries, Sonoma Water maximizes water resources.

6.5 Drought Risk Assessment

This Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) includes a description of the data and methods used, basis for the supply shortage conditions, determination of the reliability of each source, and comparison of the total water supplies and uses during a drought.

6.5.1 Basis of Water Shortage Condition

The DRA is based on simulating the five driest consecutive years on record paired to the current water year 2026 watershed hydrologic condition. For Sonoma Water, the five driest consecutive years were 1987 through 1991. To estimate water supply available for downstream demands and minimum instream flows for the DRA, Sonoma Water used the RR ResSim model, and a separate transmission system hydraulic model to evaluate transmission capacity constraints on delivering water. The RR ResSim model simulates reservoir operations of Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma for different hydrologic periods of interest to determine the water supply available for demands on the Russian River, including Sonoma Water diversions. A detailed description of the model is provided in Section 5.1.6.

To assess the impact of a potential upcoming long-term drought, the DRA modeling was initialized with October 1, 2025 observed Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma storage levels. Since water year 2026 has resulted in full water supply pools as of early spring 2026, setting the reservoir storage levels on this initialization date is a conservative starting condition. To make the simulation more conservative for the DRA, the Sonoma Water demands on the system were assumed to be equal to the 2030 projected annual demands, which are about 9,000 ac-ft higher than the 2025 Sonoma Water annual demands, creating more draw on the water supply. Using this higher demand assumption reflects, conservatively, potential increased demand under climate change conditions.

6.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Individual Water Source Reliability

As previously discussed, Sonoma Water’s surface water supply is subject to reductions during dry years. When the Lake Sonoma water volume is less than 100,000 ac-ft before July 15, a 30 percent reduction of diversions is required.

Sonoma Water does not plan to utilize groundwater as a normal year source of supply. Rather, groundwater from the Santa Rosa Plain wells will be utilized on an as-needed basis during periods of drought or when Russian River supplies are otherwise constrained. Sonoma Water’s groundwater supply capacity is assumed to not be impacted by single-dry years given the short duration and low frequency of occurrence and Sonoma Water staff analysis of existing pumping data.

6.5.3 Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

The gross water use used in the DRA was based on projections developed for 2030. These demands were developed in coordination with the water contractors and Marin Water and represent the demand from the transmission system and Russian River customers diverting water under Sonoma Water’s water rights. These demands do not include the portion of the customers’ retail demand met by local supplies, conservation, and recycled water.

The results of the model analysis shown in Table 6-5 indicate that in all DRA years Sonoma Water has adequate water supplies from Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma to meet in-stream flows, system losses, and demands. These results are conservative given some of the underlying assumptions included in the RR ResSim model. Since it is likely that water demands from other Russian River water users would be reduced during drought periods, the RR ResSim model likely overestimates the drawdown of Lake Sonoma and especially Lake Mendocino during such periods.

Table 6-5. Wholesale: Five Year Drought Risk Assessment, ac-ft (DWR Table 7-5)

2026	Total
Gross Water Use	56,100
Total Supplies	56,100
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - Supply Augmentation Benefit	0
WSCP - Use Reduction Benefit	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
Resulting Percentage Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2027	Total
Gross Water Use	56,100
Total Supplies	56,100
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - Supply Augmentation Benefit	0
WSCP - Use Reduction Benefit	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
Resulting Percentage Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Table 6-5. Wholesale: Five Year Drought Risk Assessment, ac-ft (DWR Table 7-5)

2028	Total
Gross Water Use	56,100
Total Supplies	56,100
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - Supply Augmentation Benefit	0
WSCP - Use Reduction Benefit	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
Resulting Percentage Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2029	Total
Gross Water Use	56,100
Total Supplies	56,100
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - Supply Augmentation Benefit	0
WSCP - Use Reduction Benefit	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
Resulting Percentage Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%
2030	Total
Gross Water Use	56,100
Total Supplies	56,100
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - Supply Augmentation Benefit	0
WSCP - Use Reduction Benefit	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	0
Resulting Percentage Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%

Section 7

Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Sonoma Water's WSCP is included as Appendix C. The WSCP describes Sonoma Water's plan to forecast and respond to a water shortage. A water shortage means that the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time.

The items in the WSCP are listed below.

- Water Supply Reliability Analysis
- Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures
- Water Shortage Levels
- Shortage Response Actions
- Communication Protocols
- Legal Authorities
- Financial Consequences
- WSCP Refinement Procedures
- Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Section 8

Demand Management Measures

Sonoma Water has a long history of proactive demand management measures dating back to the late 1990's when it became the first wholesale water agency in California to have all its water contractors sign on to the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC) MOU Regarding Urban Water Conservation. Today, Sonoma Water and all its contractors are members of the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP), which is the successor agency to the CUWCC following its dissolution in 2018. The decision to allow the CUWCC to sunset was the result of many factors, but primarily due to the passage of new mandatory regulations from the state of California, including a new statewide framework to "Make Conservation a California Way of Life". Water saving goals and implementation timelines previously defined through the CUWCC MOU, which stipulated good faith implementation of cost-effective best management practices, are now stipulated through regulation and new urban water use objectives (UWUO) adopted by the state.

The UWUOs are the next step toward water use efficiency for urban retail water suppliers to meet beyond the year 2020, which was the final compliance year for gallon per capita targets set by the 2009 Water Conservation Act, or SB X7-7. As a wholesale water provider, Sonoma Water has worked closely with its retail water contractors over the last 15 years to exceed the 20 percent reduction in per capita water use by 2020 that was required by SB X7-7. To help accomplish this, Sonoma Water, along with the cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Sonoma, Cotati, and Petaluma, the Town of Windsor, and North Marin, Marin Municipal and Valley of the Moon Water Districts, formed the Sonoma-Marin Saving Water Partnership (Partnership) in 2010.

The purpose of the Partnership is to establish the contributing financial obligation for the eight local water retailers, Marin Water, and Sonoma Water, and to identify, recommend, and implement regional water conservation projects in a manner that maximizes cost effectiveness and achieves greater impact than would otherwise be realized individually. Sonoma Water, as the Partnership's administrator and lead agency, coordinates all water use efficiency focused media buys in the region and provides support to members that need additional assistance meeting conservation targets. A water conservation subcommittee of the Partnership meets quarterly to address ongoing program needs, evaluate effectiveness of current programs, and discuss and plan for new programming opportunities to meet the developing water use efficiency regulations for California.

Like the changing regulation, the Partnership MOU has also changed, being amended in May 2018 to extend the term another ten years and add language to streamline the addition of new members. Three new partners have subsequently joined, with California American Water-Larkfield joining in January 2019, the City of Healdsburg joining in August 2019, and the City of Cloverdale joining in June 2021. The subsections that follow provide additional detail about Sonoma Water's ongoing demand management efforts, as well as information about wholesale supplier assistance programs that support the Partnership's compliance with the state regulatory efforts to achieve a more reliable water supply.

8.1 Metering

All of Sonoma Water's potable water and irrigation customers have a system connection with a flow meter for volumetric billing. As of 2026, there are approximately 166 active billing meters. On an annual basis, each of these meters is switched out and replaced with a thoroughly tested and

calibrated meter. In the water supply agreement with its contractors, Sonoma Water is required to conduct this annual testing and replace any meters that are found to have a measurement error that exceeds 2 percent.

Sonoma Water's transmission system also has approximately ten fire service connections and 19 connected fire hydrants. Each fire service connection is fitted with a flow detector meter. While fire hydrants are not fitted with any metering equipment, each fire district customer is responsible for reporting water use at their individual hydrants.

8.2 Public Education and Outreach

As described above, Sonoma Water works with its retail water agencies to promote water conservation through the Partnership, including a Water and Energy Education Program and a Public Outreach Program.

8.2.1 Water and Energy Education Program

Sonoma Water implements a Water and Energy Education Program annually to help students and teachers understand local water and energy systems. The program promotes environmental stewardship through scientific inquiry and hands-on learning. All programs are provided at no cost and align with Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS).

The Program serves students from transitional kindergarten through high school and provides classroom presentations, field trips, and curriculum materials. Sonoma Water also offers tours and workshops for college students, teachers, and adult learners.

Sonoma Water's Water Education Center (WEC), located adjacent to the Russian River and the Mirabel Fish Ladder and Viewing Gallery, provides opportunities to learn about water resources, water quality, watersheds, and how biological monitoring helps inform understanding of ecosystem health and human connections to local water systems. Students visiting the Viewing Gallery may observe migrating salmonids. Field trip experiences may also include viewing a groundwater collector well and learning about water stewardship and resource management.

Trained environmental educators deliver classroom instruction and lead field trip programs. The Program coordinates an annual regional student video contest and hosts a climate resilience workshop for approximately 25 elementary teachers in the North Bay.

Sonoma Water educators also participate in community events and non-traditional learning settings, such as libraries, Earth Day events, and North Bay Science Discovery Day, to reach students, families, and community members. Instructional topics include water resources, pollution prevention, conservation, and climate change, and are tailored to the audience. Sonoma Water develops and distributes educational materials, including pencils, posters, and maps, to support regional water education and conservation awareness. The number of students that received direct instruction over the last five years is shown below:

- 17,392 in fiscal year 2025
- 16,457 in fiscal year 2024
- 12,931 in fiscal year 2023
- 3,466 in fiscal year 2022
- 4,645 in fiscal year 2021

8.2.2 Public Outreach Program

Sonoma Water, on behalf of the Partnership, undertakes an annual outreach campaign during the summer peak-demand months of June through September to reinforce water-saving behavior and to encourage awareness of and participation in the programs available to help customers reduce water use. The campaign is bilingual (English/Spanish) and includes paid broadcast radio, print, and digital multi-media advertising covering both Sonoma and Marin counties. During severe drought, such as occurred in 2021-2022, the outreach campaign may be extended to run year-round and include specialty events to provide water saving devices and tips direct to consumers and to garner additional media attention about the importance of saving water. Over the last five years, the campaigns have included the following:

- Be Climate Ready. (2025 & 2024)
- Stay Water Smart. (2023)
- Drought is Still Here. (2022)
- Drought is Here – Save Water. (2021)

Additional public outreach occurs throughout the year as timely promotion of specific programs, events, trainings, workshops, or water supply conditions warrant. This is accomplished in a variety of ways, including paid media placements, earned media, writing and submitting news articles to local papers, press releases, tabling at community events, and more regular reliance on the following:

E-News. The Partnership publishes monthly E-Newsletters containing articles about water-saving practices, available programs, and upcoming event reminders for workshops, trainings, and classes. A separate E-Newsletter published by Sonoma Water is also distributed monthly and contains water use efficiency content. As appropriate, special edition E-Newsletters are published to address specific water supply conditions and emergency conservation needs.

Social Media. The Partnership and Sonoma Water both utilize a variety of social media platforms, including Facebook, Nextdoor, Instagram, and YouTube. A high level of saturation is achieved from the collaborative efforts of Sonoma Water and the other partners to actively message on these platforms. In addition, frequent cross-promotion of water use efficiency messages and programs from other affiliated partners occurs on a regular basis, providing additional amplification of social media messages.

Website. The Partnership's website (<https://www.savingwaterpartnership.org/>) includes detailed information about available regional programs, practical tips and information about ways to reduce water use, information regarding training programs, workshops and events, and links to Partner websites for programs specific to individual Partner agencies. The website also includes annual reports detailing aggregated program participation metrics and water savings achieved over time.

EPA WaterSense Program. Sonoma Water and the Partnership are EPA WaterSense Promotional Partners and are active participants in co-promoting EPA WaterSense events, such as the annual Fix-a-Leak Week, labeled products, and certified training programs such as Sonoma Water's Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper program. The Partnership has received notable recognition from the EPA WaterSense program for effective collaboration, outreach, and program implementation. Below are the awards the Partnership has received in the last five years. The EPA cancelled the WaterSense Awards program in 2025.

- EPA Water Sense Sustained Excellence Awards as a Promotional Partner and Professional Certifying Organization 2024
- EPA Water Sense Promotional Partner of the Year Award and Sustained Excellence Award – Professional Certification 2023

- EPA Water Sense Promotional Partner of the Year Award and Sustained Excellence Award – Professional Certifying Organization 2022
- EPA Water Sense Sustained Excellence Award – Professional Certifying Organization 2021

8.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Sonoma Water coordinates the work of the Partnership in conjunction with the Water Advisory Committee (WAC) which provides input to Sonoma Water and holds certain powers and responsibilities enumerated in the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply between Sonoma Water and the Partnership. The Partnership is committed to continued water conservation under the state's Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation and associated UWUOs. Although the UWUO compliance deadline is not until January 1, 2027, the Partnership continues to exceed the 20 percent reduction in regional water use that was required by SB X7-7 by 2020. The contact information for the Conservation Coordinator is:

Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist
Sonoma Water
paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov
Office: 707-547-1968

8.4 Asset Management

Wholesale water agencies are required to describe their distribution system asset management program in the Plan. Asset management is typically considered to include asset information, level of service and performance measures, risk management, condition assessment, maintenance management, and asset needs.

Currently, Sonoma Water uses a computerized maintenance management system to help manage the ongoing maintenance of the transmission system and sets annual budgets that provide the funding necessary to adequately operate and maintain the system as well as providing funding to cover the cost of depreciation. Sonoma Water has a comprehensive inventory of all of its infrastructure assets that is maintained in a database that can be accessed using GIS mapping tools.

Sonoma Water's strategic plan includes strategies to improve the reliability of its transmission system by completing projects that reduce hazards to the transmission system and improve its reliability, evaluating the condition of the transmission system, updating the local hazard mitigation plan, evaluating the performance of the collector wells, and initiating a comprehensive asset management program.

At Sonoma Water, asset management is defined as the coordinated set of activities needed to realize the overall value of its water, wastewater, and flood control infrastructure, processes, systems, facilities, and personnel. A robust asset management program combines management, finance, economics, engineering, and other practices to take a comprehensive approach towards defining three key elements: the risks associated with the assets, the levels of service that must be met, and the optimal costs for managing the system.

Sonoma Water's Asset Management Program (AMP) is being developed in a three-phased approach. Phase 1 included reviewing Sonoma Water's current asset management practices, developing an AMP vision and charter, identifying and prioritizing projects for business improvement that support asset management, and establishing an enterprise-wide AMP implementation schedule. In Phase 2, the asset management practices and principles defined during Phase 1 were applied toward a

subset of Sonoma Water assets, such as wastewater and/or water production facilities. In addition, Sonoma Water looked at how the AMP interacts with its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Climate Adaptation Plan, and other related planning documents and studies to inform needed modifications. Phase 3 will involve integrating any modifications recommended in Phase 2 into the full roll-out of the enterprise-wide AMP. Sonoma Water plans to start Phase 3 in the fall of 2026.

8.5 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

As mentioned earlier, Sonoma Water assists its retailers with regional program implementation where appropriate to help the retailers meet their UWUOs under the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation. This includes offering staff support to interested partner agencies as a cost-effective way to offer local programs to customers of smaller agencies. The following is a list of key programs offered over the last five years:

- High Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate – A rebate for replacing a top-loading clothes washer with a qualifying front-loading clothes washer. While this program is marketed regionally, the financial incentives to customers are set and processed by each participating partner agency.
- Green Business Program – Certification for local businesses that are going green by demonstrating implementation of water and energy efficiency measures and other sustainability practices. The Partnership coordinates with and is a fiscal sponsor of this Sonoma County run program.
- Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper Training Program – A low-cost professional certification program that educates landscapers about irrigation system auditing and sustainable landscaping practices, while providing customers with a trusted source for knowledgeable hired help that can save them water.
- Eco-Friendly Garden Tour – An annual self-guided garden tour in Sonoma County and North Marin that promotes sustainable landscaping practices. The Tour celebrated its 15th year in 2025.
- Garden Sense – A free garden consultation program open to all Sonoma County residents. Consultants provide site-specific advice on lawn removal, sprinkler conversion to drip irrigation, and low water use plant selection.
- DIY Energy and Water Savings Toolkit – Available for check-out from all the Sonoma County Library branch locations, the Do-It-Yourself (DIY) Home Energy and Water Saving Toolkits are stocked with energy and water saving supplies that can help measure how much energy or water is being consumed in the home and make easy upgrades to a home to help save money on the utility bills. The kit was updated in 2025 to include drip irrigation repair parts, and feasibility work is underway to expand the toolkit to the Marin County library system.
- Landscape Design Templates – These free, front yard designs are scalable to fit landscaped areas up to 2,500 square feet, ready-to-permit, and in compliance with local Water Efficient Landscape Ordinances.
- Water Smart Gardens Maintenance Manual – The manual is a step-by-step guide on how and why to maintain a low water use landscape and features a maintenance calendar that illustrates when seasonally important tasks like weeding, pruning, and adjustments to irrigation scheduling should occur. Following the manual will help reduce the time and resources needed to grow a vibrant, water efficient landscape.
- Water Smart Plant Label – A free water smart plant labeling program for local nurseries. The water smart plant label highlights low water use plants to nursery customers and promotes sustainable landscaping practices in Sonoma and Marin counties. The program currently has 32 participating nurseries throughout Sonoma and Marin counties.

- Water Smart Plant Picker – An online database tool featuring a curated list of plants that will thrive in a Mediterranean climate with less water. The database includes color photos, detailed plant cultural information, and tools to create and save favorite plants to a list for customers implementing landscape design projects and plant shopping at nurseries.
- Irrigation Scheduling Tool - The Irrigation Scheduling Tool combines data from local weather stations and irrigation system application rates to provide efficient irrigation scheduling recommendations based on plant water needs and location in Sonoma and Marin counties.
- Regional Water Loss Control Working Group – Led by a water loss industry consultant through quarterly meetings, this program provides technical assistance and presentations on utility water loss reduction best practices, with the goal to help the Partnership utilities better understand and achieve state required water loss targets. Annual, third-party water loss audit validation services are included to all participating partners.

8.5.1 Funding

Sonoma Water’s wholesaler water conservation programs are funded by the Partnership annually through a WAC recommended budget that allocates a Water Conservation sub-charge for each acre-foot of water sold. Members of the Partnership have agreed to expend \$15 million dollars on water conservation implementation from July 2018 through June 2028. New funding commitments will be considered in the work to update the Partnership’s MOU prior to the current expiration in June 2028.

Sonoma Water pursues grant funding on behalf of the Partnership to offset some of the programmatic costs associated with water use efficiency programs and to test new technology. In the last five years, Sonoma Water was awarded \$2.0 million dollars for implementing water use efficiency programs in the region.

8.5.2 Annual Report

Members of the Partnership are also committed to remaining members in good standing of the CalWEP and implement any water conservation requirements added as terms or conditions of Sonoma Water’s appropriative water rights or other regulation or law. The Partnership will implement or use best efforts to secure the implementation of any water conservation requirements and will publish an Annual Report to track progress. The Annual Report will track program implementation, highlight program milestones, and reinforce the importance of protecting and preserving water resources for future generations. Copies of the Partnership’s annual reports over the last five years are available at: <https://www.savingwaterpartnership.org/about/annual-reports/>.

8.5.3 Future Water Use Objectives

Sonoma Water and the Partnership are working to meet the state’s Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation and retailer specific UWUOs. Although much work is still to be done, new programs such as the Partnership’s Regional Water Loss Control Working Group are already underway to support Sonoma Water’s retail customers in meeting these objectives. Programs, tools, and resources focused on outdoor water use reductions have also been implemented in the last five years to help retailers achieve the irrigation-related standards in the UWUO. More new programs are likely to be implemented once the challenges of Sonoma Water’s customers to meet the objectives can be better assessed.

Sonoma Water and the Partnership are continuing to build on the water savings and efficiency gains already achieved to maintain water supply reliability under changing climate conditions and a growing population.

Section 9

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Appendix A: Documentation of City/County Notification and Water Supplier Coordination

Coordination mailing list

Notification letters

Sonoma Water webpage, E-News, and Facebook announcements

2025 UWMP Coordination Mailing List

FirstName	LastName	Title	Organization	Division	Address1	City	State	Zipcode
Melissa	Higgins	Operations Supervisor, Manager	Cal-American Water Company		4787 Old Redwood Highway	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Matt	Wells	Chief	California Dept of Fish & Wildlife	Watershed Restoration Branch	PO Box 944209	Sacramento	CA	94244-2090
Gary	Helfrich	Director	Camp Meeker Rec & Park District	Board of Directors	PO Box 461	Camp Meeker	CA	95419
Kevin	Thompson	City Manager	City of Cloverdale		124 N Cloverdale Boulevard	Cloverdale	CA	95425
Damien	O'Bid	City Manager	City of Cotati		201 West Sierra Avenue	Cotati	CA	94931-4217
Jeff	Kay	City Manager	City of Healdsburg		401 Grove Street	Healdsburg	CA	95448
Amy	Cunningham	City Manager	City of Novato		922 Machin Ave.	Novato	CA	94945
Peggy	Flynn	City Manager	City of Petaluma		11 English St	Petaluma	CA	94952
Marcela	Piedra	City Manager	City of Rohnert Park		130 Avram Avenue	Rohnert Park	CA	94928
Lori Ann	Farrell	Interim City Manager	City of Santa Rosa		100 Santa Rosa Avenue, Room 10	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Mary	Gourley	Interim City Manager	City of Sebastopol		PO Box 1776	Sebastopol	CA	95473
David	Guhin	City Manager	City of Sonoma		No. 1 The Plaza	Sonoma	CA	95476
Sage	Sangiacomo	City Manager	City of Ukiah		300 Seminary Avenue	Ukiah	CA	95482
Derek	Johnson	County Executive	County of Marin	Office of the County Executive	3501 Civic Center Drive, Suite 325	San Rafael	CA	94903
Darcie	Antle	Chief Executive Officer	County of Mendocino	Executive Office	501 Low Gap Road	Ukiah	CA	95482
Misti	Arias	General Manager	County of Sonoma	Ag Preservation & Open Space District	747 Mendocino Ave #100	Santa Rosa	CA	95401-4850
Scott	Orr	Director	County of Sonoma	Permit Sonoma	2550 Ventura Ave.	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Christina	Rivera	County Administrator	County of Sonoma	County Administrator's Office	575 Administration Drive, Suite 104A	Santa Rosa	CA	95403
Frank	Blackett	Regional Engineer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	San Francisco Regional Office	100 1st. Street, Ste. 2300	San Francisco	CA	94105-3084
Chad	Davisson	Interim Managerial Consultant	Forestville Water District		6530 Mirabel Road	Forestville	CA	95436
Bill	Mellana	President	Lawndale Mutual Water Company	Jim (Vice President) and Patti Geib (707) 484-	PO Box 221	Kenwood	CA	95452-0221
Ben	Horenstein	General Manager	Marin Municipal Water District		220 Nellen Avenue	Corte Madera	CA	94925-1105
Elizabeth	Salomone	General Manager	Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control	& Water Conservation Improvement District	151 Laws Avenue, Suite D	Ukiah	CA	95482
Chris	Yates	Assistant Regional Administrator for	National Marine Fisheries Service		1201 Northeast Lloyd Blvd. Ste. 1100	Portland	OR	97232
Valerie	Quinto	Executive Officer	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board		5550 Skylane Blvd. Ste. A	Santa Rosa	CA	95403-1072
Tony	Williams	General Manager/Chief Engineer	North Marin Water District		PO Box 146	Novato	CA	94948-0146
Ray	Lunardi	Director	Occidental Community Service District		PO Box 244	Occidental	CA	95465
Julie	Cavaz	Manager	Penngrove/Kenwood Water Co.		4982 Sonoma Hwy	Santa Rosa	CA	95409-4247
Don	Brown	Superintendent	Potter Valley Irrigation District		PO Box 186, 10170 Main Street	Potter Valley	CA	95469
Jarod	Walker	General Manager	Ukiah Valley Water Authority		PO Box 399	Redwood Valley	CA	95470
Stephanie	Voet	President	Russian River Utility		PO Box 730	Forestville	CA	95436
Eileen	White	Board Chair	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board		1515 Clay St., Ste. 1400	Oakland	CA	94612
Mark	Bramfitt	Executive Officer	Sonoma Local Agency Formation Commission		111 Santa Rosa Avenue, Suite 240	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Eric	Oppenheimer	Executive Director	State Water Resources Control Board		PO Box 100	Sacramento	CA	95812
Eric	Schanz	General Manager	Sweetwater Springs Water District		PO Box 48	Guerneville	CA	95446-0048
John	Davis	Town Manager	Town of Windsor		PO Box 100	Windsor	CA	95492-0100
Nicholas	Malasavage	Chief, Operations and Readiness Divi	U S Army Corps of Engineers	San Francisco District	450 Golden Gate Ave., 4th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94102
Matt	Fullner	General Manager	Valley of the Moon Water District		19039 Bay Street, PO Box 280	El Verano	CA	95433-0280
Andy	Rogers	Administrator	Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency		2235 Mercury Way #105	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
Sandi	Potter	Administrator	Petaluma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency		2235 Mercury Way #105	Santa Rosa	CA	95407
William	Keene	Administrator	Sonoma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency		2235 Mercury Way #105	Santa Rosa	CA	95407

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December 23, 2025

Melissa Higgins
Operations Supervisor, Manager
Cal-American Water Company
4787 Old Redwood Highway
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
melissa.higgins@amwater.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Melissa Higgins:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Sonoma Water's updated UWMP will discuss and describe the following:

- Existing water supplies and transmission system facilities;
- Projected water demands in Sonoma Water's service area over the next 25 years;
- Projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water over the next 25 years, the reliability of that supply, and general schedules for water supply projects;
- Climate change impacts to water supply;
- Energy intensity;
- Current and planned water conservation activities by Sonoma Water;
- An updated and separately adopted WSCP;
- And a comparison of water supply and water demand over the next 25 years under different hydrological assumptions (normal year, single dry year, multiple dry years).

Schedule for preparation and approval of the UWMP:

- Coordinate with water retailers, city planners, other external stakeholders: Through April 2026
- Complete Draft UWMP: April 2026
- Hold Public Hearing: May 2026 (exact date and time to be announced)
- Board of Directors Adopt UWMP and WSCP: May 2026 (exact date and time to be announced)
- Submit Final Plan to the California Department of Water Resources: By July 1, 2026

If you have any questions about Sonoma Water's UWMP update process, please contact me at (707) 547-1968, paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov or learn more online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Matt Wells
Branch Chief
California Dept of Fish & Wildlife
Watershed Restoration Branch
PO Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
matt.wells@wildlife.ca.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Matt Wells:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Gary Helfrich
Director
Camp Meeker Rec & Park District
Board of Directors
PO Box 461
Camp Meeker, CA 95419
helfrich@sonic.net

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Gary Helfrich:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Kevin Thompson
City Manager
City of Cloverdale
124 N Cloverdale Boulevard
Cloverdale, CA 95425
kthompson@ci.cloverdale.ca.us

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Kevin Thompson:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Damien O'Bid
City Manager
City of Cotati
201 West Sierra Avenue
Cotati, CA 94931-4217
dobid@cotaticity.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Damien O'Bid:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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- Hold Public Hearing: May 2026 (exact date and time to be announced)
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- Submit Final Plan to the California Department of Water Resources: By July 1, 2026

If you have any questions about Sonoma Water's UWMP update process, please contact me at (707) 547-1968, paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov or learn more online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Jeff Kay
City Manager
City of Healdsburg
401 Grove Street
Healdsburg, CA 95448
jkay@ci.healdsburg.ca.us

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Jeff Kay:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Sonoma Water's updated UWMP will discuss and describe the following:

- Existing water supplies and transmission system facilities;
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- Projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water over the next 25 years, the reliability of that supply, and general schedules for water supply projects;
- Climate change impacts to water supply;
- Energy intensity;
- Current and planned water conservation activities by Sonoma Water;
- An updated and separately adopted WSCP;
- And a comparison of water supply and water demand over the next 25 years under different hydrological assumptions (normal year, single dry year, multiple dry years).

Schedule for preparation and approval of the UWMP:

- Coordinate with water retailers, city planners, other external stakeholders: Through April 2026
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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Amy Cunningham
City Manager
City of Novato
922 Machin Ave.
Novato, CA 94945
acunningham@novato.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Amy Cunningham:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Carla Hansen
Assistant City Manager
City of Novato
922 Machin Ave.
Novato, CA 94945
chansen@novato.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Carla Hansen:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Bill Rose
Assistant City Manager
City of Novato
922 Machin Ave.
Novato, CA 94945
brose@novato.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Bill Rose:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Chris Benigni
Deputy Public Works Director
City of Novato
922 Machin Ave.
Novato, CA 94945
cbenigni@novato.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Chris Benigni:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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If you have any questions about Sonoma Water's UWMP update process, please contact me at (707) 547-1968, paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov or learn more online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Cindy Chong
Public Works Administrative Manager
City of Novato
922 Machin Ave.
Novato, CA 94945
cchong@novato.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Cindy Chong:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Chelsea Thompson
Director of Water Resources and Utilities
City of Petaluma
11 English St
Petaluma, CA 94952
CThompson@cityofpetaluma.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Chelsea Thompson:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Peggy Flynn
City Manager
City of Petaluma
11 English St
Petaluma, CA 94952
pflynn@cityofpetaluma.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Peggy Flynn:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Marcela Piedra
City Manager
City of Rohnert Park
130 Avram Avenue
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
mpiedra@rpcity.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Marcela Piedra:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Lori Ann Farrell
Interim City Manager
City of Santa Rosa
100 Santa Rosa Avenue, Room 10
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
CMOffice@srcity.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Lori Ann Farrell:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Mary Gourley
Interim City Manager
City of Sebastopol
PO Box 1776
Sebastopol, CA 95473
mgourley@cityofsebastopol.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Mary Gourley:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

David Guhin
City Manager
City of Sonoma
No. 1 The Plaza
Sonoma, CA 95476
dguhin@sonomacity.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear David Guhin:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Shannon Riley
Deputy City Manager
City of Ukiah
300 Seminary Avenue
sriley@cityofukiah.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Shannon Riley:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Sage Sangiacomo
City Manager
City of Ukiah
300 Seminary Avenue
Ukiah, CA 95482
ssangiacomo@cityofukiah.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Sage Sangiacomo:

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- Energy intensity;
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If you have any questions about Sonoma Water's UWMP update process, please contact me at (707) 547-1968, paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov or learn more online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Derek Johnson
County Executive
County of Marin
Office of the County Executive
3501 Civic Center Drive, Suite 325
Derek.johnson@marincounty.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Derek Johnson:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Linn Walsh
Deputy County Executive
County of Marin
Office of the County Executive
3501 Civic Center Drive, Suite 325
linn.walsh@marincounty.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Linn Walsh:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Darcie Antle
Chief Executive Officer
County of Mendocino
Executive Office
501 Low Gap Road
Ukiah, CA 95482
ceo@mendocinocounty.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Darcie Antle:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Misti Arias
General Manager
County of Sonoma
Ag Preservation & Open Space District
747 Mendocino Ave #100
Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4850
misti.arias@sonoma-county.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Misti Arias:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Scott Orr
Director
County of Sonoma
Permit Sonoma
2550 Ventura Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
scott.orr@sonoma-county.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Scott Orr:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Christina Rivera
County Administrator
County of Sonoma
County Administrator's Office
575 Administration Drive, Suite 104A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
christina.rivera@sonoma-county.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Christina Rivera:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Frank Blackett
Regional Engineer
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
San Francisco Regional Office
100 1st. Street, Ste. 2300
San Francisco, CA 94105-3084
frank.blackett@ferc.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Frank Blackett:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Chad Davisson
Interim Managerial Consultant
Forestville Water District
6530 Mirabel Road
Forestville, CA 95436
info@forestvillewd.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Chad Davisson:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Bill Mellana
President
Lawndale Mutual Water Company
PO Box 221
Kenwood, CA 95452-0221
wdmellana@yahoo.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Bill Mellana:

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Ben Horenstein
General Manager
Marin Municipal Water District
220 Nellen Avenue
Corte Madera, CA 94925-1105
bhorenstein@marinwater.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Ben Horenstein:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Elizabeth Salomone
General Manager
Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control
& Water Conservation Improvement District
151 Laws Avenue, Suite D
Ukiah, CA 95482
districtmanager@rrfc.net

**RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT
PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE**

Dear Elizabeth Salomone:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Chris Yates
Assistant Regional Administrator for Protected Resources
National Marine Fisheries Service
1201 Northeast Lloyd Blvd. Ste. 1100
Portland, OR 97232
chris.yates@noaa.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Chris Yates:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Valerie Quinto
Executive Officer
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
5550 Skylane Blvd. Ste. A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403-1072
NorthCoast@Waterboards.ca.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Valerie Quinto:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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If you have any questions about Sonoma Water's UWMP update process, please contact me at (707) 547-1968, paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov or learn more online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Tony Williams
General Manager/Chief Engineer
North Marin Water District
PO Box 146
Novato, CA 94948-0146
twilliams@nmwd.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Tony Williams:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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- Energy intensity;
- Current and planned water conservation activities by Sonoma Water;
- An updated and separately adopted WSCP;
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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Ray Lunardi
Director
Occidental Community Service District
3800 Bohemian Hwy
Occidental, CA 95465
rayocsd@gmail.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Ray Lunardi:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Julie Cavaz
Manager
Penngrove/Kenwood Water Co.
4982 Sonoma Hwy
Santa Rosa, CA 95409-4247
julie@pkh2o.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Julie Cavaz:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Don Brown
Superintendent
Potter Valley Irrigation District
PO Box 186, 10170 Main Street
Potter Valley, CA 95469
dbrown@pottervalleywater.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Don Brown:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Jarod Walker
General Manager
Redwood Valley County Water District
PO Box 399
Redwood Valley, CA 95470
jwalker@willowcwd.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Jarod Walker:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Stephanie Voet
President
Russian River Utility
PO Box 730
Forestville, CA 95436
rruwater@sonic.net

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Stephanie Voet:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Eileen White
Board Chair
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay St., Ste. 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
eileen.white@waterboards.ca.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Eileen White:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Mark Bramfitt
Executive Officer
Sonoma Local Agency Formation Commission
111 Santa Rosa Avenue, Suite 240
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
mark.bramfitt@sonoma-county.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Mark Bramfitt:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Eric Oppenheimer
Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
PO Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812
eric.oppenheimer@waterboards.ca.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Eric Oppenheimer:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist



**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Eric Schanz
General Manager
Sweetwater Springs Water District
PO Box 48
Guerneville, CA 95446-0048
eschanz@sweetwatersprings.com

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Eric Schanz:

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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December 23, 2025

John Davis
Town Manager
Town of Windsor
PO Box 100
Windsor, CA 95492-0100
jdavis@townofwindsor.ca.gov

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear John Davis:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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**Sonoma
Water**

December 23, 2025

Nicholas Malasavage
Chief, Operations and Readiness Division
U S Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
450 Golden Gate Ave., 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
Nicholas.E.Malasavage@usace.army.mil

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Nicholas Malasavage:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist

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December 23, 2025

Matt Fullner
General Manager
Valley of the Moon Water District
19039 Bay Street, PO Box 280
El Verano, CA 95433-0280
mfullner@vomwd.org

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2025 UPDATE

Dear Matt Fullner:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing in May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

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Thank you,



Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist



**Sonoma
Water**

March 11, 2026

Andy Rogers, Sandi Potter, Bill Keene
Santa Rosa Plain, Petaluma Valley, and Sonoma Valley GSA Administrators
2235 Mercury Way #105, Santa Rosa, CA 95407

RE: Notice of Preparation and Public Hearing for Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan – 2025 Update

Dear Sonoma County GSA Administrators:

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) the Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders. Sonoma Water will hold a public hearing May 2026 to receive public comments on the updated plans. The exact date and time will be announced online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Sonoma Water's updated UWMP will discuss and describe the following:

- Existing water supplies and transmission system facilities;
- Projected water demands in Sonoma Water's service area over the next 25 years;
- Projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water over the next 25 years, the reliability of that supply, and general schedules for water supply projects;
- Climate change impacts to water supply;
- Energy intensity;
- Current and planned water conservation activities by Sonoma Water;
- An updated and separately adopted WSCP;
- And a comparison of water supply and water demand over the next 25 years under different hydrological assumptions (normal year, single dry year, multiple dry years).

Schedule for preparation and approval of the UWMP:

- Coordinate with water retailers, city planners, other external stakeholders: Through April 2026
- Complete Draft UWMP: April 2026
- Hold Public Hearing: May 2026 (exact date and time to be announced)
- Board of Directors Adopt UWMP and WSCP: May 2026 (exact date and time to be announced)
- Submit Final Plan to the California Department of Water Resources: By July 1, 2026

If you have any questions about Sonoma Water's UWMP update process, please contact me at (707) 547-1968, paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov or learn more online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Piazza".

Paul Piazza
Principal Programs Specialist



Select Language ▼

Search



Water Resources / Water Supply / Urban Water Management Plan

Urban Water Management Plan



2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Sonoma Water is a wholesaler of potable water, serving nine primary municipal customers in Sonoma and Marin Counties. In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608-10657) Sonoma Water is updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for 2025 in coordination with community stakeholders and its retail water contractors.

Sonoma Water's updated UWMP will discuss and describe the following:

- Existing water supplies and transmission system facilities
- Projected water demands in Sonoma Water's service area over the next 25 years
- Projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water over the next 25 years, the reliability of that supply, and general schedules for water supply projects
- Climate change impacts to water supply
- Energy intensity
- Current and planned water conservation activities by Sonoma Water
- An updated and separately adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- A comparison of water supply and water demand over the next 25 years under different hydrological assumptions (normal year, single dry year, multiple dry years)

Schedule for preparation and approval of the Plan:

- Coordinate with water retailers, city planners, and other external stakeholders: Through April 2026
- Complete Draft Urban Water Management Plan: April 2026
- Hold public hearing: May 12, 2026 at 10:10 a.m. (Link to meeting information (<https://sonoma-county.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>))
- Board of Directors Adopt UWMP and WSCP: May 12, 2026 (Planned, Link to meeting information (<https://sonoma-county.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>))
- Submit Final Plan to DWR: By July 1, 2026

Documents

- [Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan \(Errata Sheet\)](#)
- [Final 2015 Urban Water Management Plan \(PDF\)](#)
- [Final 2010 Urban Water Management Plan \(PDF\)](#)
- [Final 2005 Urban Water Management Plan \(PDF\)](#)

Resources:

- [Department of Water Resources - Urban Water Management Plan](#)
- [Department of Water Resources - Guidebook to Assist Water Suppliers in the Preparation of an Urban Water Management Plan](#) (Published February 6, 2026)

Contact Information

Comments or questions regarding the UWMP update may be addressed to:

Paul Piazza
UWMP Project Manager
Phone: [707-547-1900](tel:707-547-1900) or paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov

Contact Info

404 Aviation Boulevard
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Administration Office: 707-547-1900
Operations Desk (24 Hours): 707-523-1070

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February 2026



Above: Dry Creek Valley as seen from the Warm Springs Dam.
Photo credit: Doug Pulley

In this issue

- Planning for a resilient Russian River watershed
- Fish, food and joy! Lake Sonoma Steelhead Festival, March 7
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- Reservoir update
- Rain totals
- Do you know about steelhead spawning?
- Meetings
- Employment Opportunities

Planning for a resilient Russian River watershed

The [Russian River Watershed Resilience Pilot](#) is a \$2 million, two-year planning effort focused specifically on the Russian River watershed and led by Sonoma Water, with funding from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). It is one of five pilot projects launched statewide through DWR's [Watershed Resilience Program](#) under the 2023 California Water Plan.

Spanning nearly 1,500 square miles and serving more than 700,000 people, the Russian River watershed is vital for drinking water, flood protection, agriculture, recreation, and habitat for endangered salmon and steelhead. The pilot examines how climate challenges—such as drought,

Free family fun!  



The 17th Annual Lake Sonoma Steelhead Festival *Rain or Shine!*
 Saturday, March 7, 2026
 10 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

A free, family-friendly event offering fun entertainment and activities for everyone!
 Milt Brandt Visitors Center & Congressman Don Clausen Fish Hatchery
 3288 Skaggs Springs Road
 Geyserville

LAKE SONOMA STEELHEAD FESTIVAL

Gold Sponsors
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 Lake Sonoma Marina
 LeafFilter Gutter Protection
 Quivira Vineyards
 Recology
 Russian River Watershed Association
 Sonoma County Winegrowers

Festival Hosts:
 Sonoma Water   

steelheadfestival.org



The day will be packed with activities for all ages — explore over 60 booths and exhibits from local organizations like CAL FIRE, Russian River Watershed Association, LandPaths, and wildlife rescue groups; try your hand at fish casting or archery; enjoy live music (three musical acts this year!) and arts and crafts; and don't miss the ever-popular bubble show. Food trucks, local breweries, and wine offerings will be on site to keep you fueled for fun, with portions of beer and wine proceeds supporting the festival's nonprofit host, Friends of Lake Sonoma. Whether you're passionate about conservation or just looking for an unforgettable family outing, the Lake Sonoma Steelhead Festival offers engaging education, lively entertainment, and lasting memories in a stunning natural setting.



Lake Sonoma Steelhead Festival

Take the Dye Tab Challenge!

IS YOUR TOILET RUNNING?
BETTER GO CATCH IT!



Did you know that one leaky toilet can waste hundreds of gallons of water a day? Toilet leaks are often silent and the number one cause for a high-water bill, making it important to check them regularly for leaks.

In recognition of the EPA WaterSense Program's [Fix a Leak Week](#), the Sonoma-Marine Saving Water Partnership is encouraging residents to find and fix leaks by sponsoring the Dye Tab Challenge through March 31, 2026.

To take the challenge, first get FREE dye tablets from your local water provider, or food coloring. [Click here to get dye tablets](#). Place dye in your toilet tank and wait 15 minutes without flushing....

If the water in the bowl changes color, you have a leak. Found a leak? The Partnership may have a [program to help](#). Enter your results for a chance to win one of five \$25 gift cards!

Dye Tab Challenge

2025 Urban Water Management Plan update

Sonoma Water, in collaboration with its retail water contractors, is working on the 2025 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which will be available for public review and input later this spring. The Plan is updated every five years to assess Sonoma Water's water supply reliability to meet customer demands for the next 25 years.



Sonoma Water's updated UWMP will discuss and describe the following:

- Existing water supplies and transmission system facilities
- Projected water demands in Sonoma Water's service area over the next 25 years
- Projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water over the next 25 years, the reliability of that supply, and general schedules for water supply projects
- Climate change impacts to water supply
- Energy intensity
- Current and planned Sonoma Water's water conservation activities
- An updated and separately adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Appendix C)
- A comparison of water supply and water demand over the next 25 years under different hydrological assumptions (normal year, single dry year, multiple dry years)

More information about this regional water supply planning document and how to comment is available on Sonoma Water's website at sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Public Policy Facilitating Committee meeting update: recordings and slides from January 21 meeting

Each year, the [Public Policy Facilitating Committee \(PPFC\)](#) brings together agencies, partners, and the public to talk through how the Russian River Biological Opinion is being put into action. The Biological Opinion is a federally required roadmap designed to protect endangered fish while continuing to provide a reliable water supply for our communities. It was most recently updated in 2025.

The PPFC meeting is a chance to check-in on what's working, where key milestones stand, and what challenges may lie ahead. It's also an opportunity to hear directly from the agencies involved and stay informed about how this important effort is moving forward.

Last month the committee held its annual meeting on Wednesday, January 21 at the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors Chambers in Santa Rosa. The meeting was held in person,



livestreamed via Zoom, and recorded so anyone interested could tune in live or watch later.

If you weren't able to attend — or want to revisit the discussion — the meeting recording and slide presentations are now available on Sonoma Water's Biological Opinion Outreach webpage:

sonomawater.org/biological-opinion-outreach

Scholarship opportunity: supporting the future of clean water professionals

The [California Association of Sanitation Agencies \(CASA\) Education Foundation](#) is investing in the next generation of clean water professionals through its annual scholarship program. Created to strengthen California's clean water community, the Foundation provides financial support to students pursuing degrees in engineering, environmental science, public administration, and related fields who are interested in careers serving the clean water sector.

Scholarships are open to undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students, making this a great opportunity at any stage of higher education. Download this [scholarship flyer](#) to distribute to local schools! The application deadline for the 2026 scholarship year is Friday, May 15, 2026.



Go Behind the Scenes: Join a Sonoma Water Public Tour in 2026

Ever wondered what happens after you turn on the tap—or where wastewater goes once it leaves your home? Curious how Lake Sonoma supports water supply, recreation, and fish habitat all at once? Sonoma Water invites you to find out firsthand by signing up for a 2026 Public Tour.

Our free public tours offer a behind-the-scenes look at the systems and facilities that provide reliable drinking water, protect water quality, manage wastewater, and support a healthy environment for our region. Tours are open to the public and are a great way to learn more about the essential services that support daily life in Sonoma and Marin counties.



Water Distribution Public Tours

Do you know where your drinking water comes from? Travel with Sonoma Water to see the pumps, pipelines and treatment facilities that deliver fresh drinking water across our region.

2026 Tour Dates:

- April 11 | 9–11:30 a.m.
- Nov. 7 | 9–11:30 a.m.



Sanitation (Wastewater) Public Tours

Get a behind-the-scenes look at how wastewater is collected, cleaned, and reused. These tours include a visit to the onsite lab, where millions of live microorganisms are monitored daily to help protect waterways and public health.

2026 Tour Dates

- May 2 | 10–11:30 a.m. *Russian River County Sanitation District*
- May 16 | 10–11:30 a.m. *Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District*

Lake Sonoma Partnership Tours

Explore how water supply, recreation, and fish habitat meet at Lake Sonoma. Tours feature key water supply infrastructure, the Warm Springs Recreation Area, and the steelhead hatchery and fish ladder.

Weekly Monday Tours (No Registration Required)

- Time: 10:30–11:15 a.m.
- Meet at: Lake Sonoma Visitor Center

2026 Saturday Tour Dates (Register in Advance)

- Feb. 21
- March 21
- April 18
- Time for Saturday tours: 10:30–11:15 a.m.
- Questions? Call the Lake Sonoma Visitor Center at (707) 431-4533.

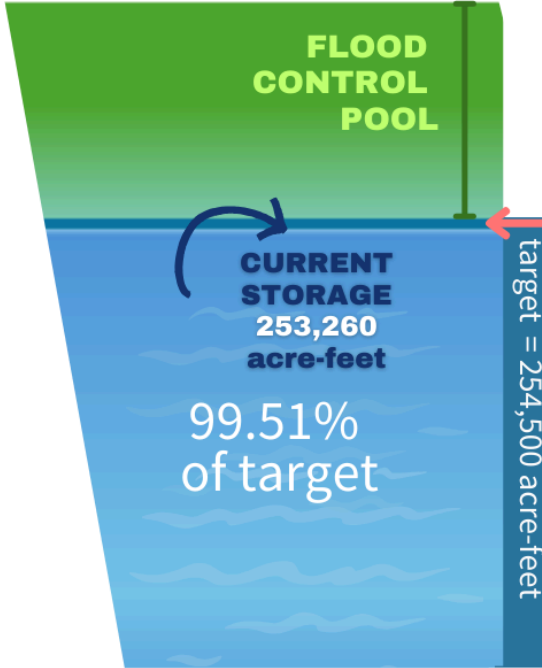


Public Tours

Reservoir levels

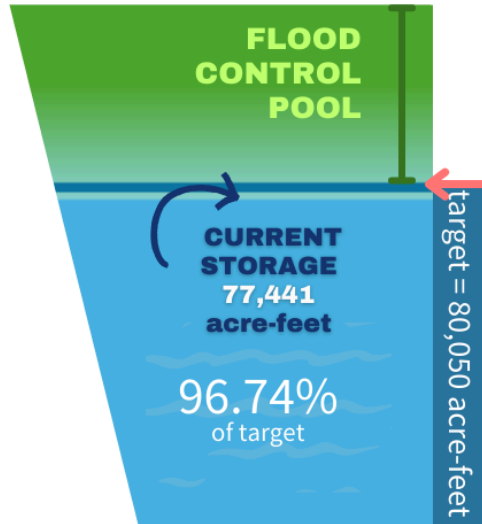
Reservoir Levels for Feb. 9, 2026

Lake Sonoma



7-day change:
-351 acre-feet

Lake Mendocino



7-day change:
-771 acre-feet



Visit our Water Supply webpage



Current Water Year (Oct. 1, 2025 - Sept. 30, 2026) Rainfall Totals as of 2/8/2026

Ukiah:

- Average (1894-2025 water years): 23.11"
- Current Water Year: 20.91" which is 90.5% of average
- Seven-day rainfall total for 2/2/26-2/8/26: 0.07"

Santa Rosa:

- Average (1950-2025 water years): 19.64"
- Current Water Year: 17.88" which is 91.03% of average
- Seven-day rainfall total for 2/2/26-2/8/26: 0.00"

Do you know about steelhead spawning?

Not all salmon spawn the same way. True Pacific salmon—like Coho and Chinook in the Russian River—are **semelparous**, which means they reproduce once and then die. Steelhead, on the other hand, are **iteroparous**, a science term for animals that can reproduce more than once during their lives (just like humans and many other fish species).

Steelhead are actually the same species as rainbow trout, but with a migratory twist. They're born in freshwater, spend one to six years feeding in the Pacific Ocean, then return to their home rivers to spawn. Unlike most Pacific salmon, many steelhead survive this exhausting journey and head back to the ocean, where they feed for months before returning to spawn again. Some steelhead reproduce two, three, or even four times, depending on conditions—an impressive feat in the fish world.



Want to learn more?

Visit the [Lake Sonoma Visitor Center](#), where steelhead are the featured *Creature Feature*, and check out the Lake Sonoma Steelhead Hatchery next door to see hatchery biologists working with these remarkable fish up close.

Real-time rainfall, stream and reservoir level data

Datos de lluvia, arroyos y presas en tiempo real

Línea directa de pronóstico de inundaciones

Inglés + español

(707) 526-4768

sonoma.onerain.com

Sonoma Water actualiza la línea directa de pronóstico de inundaciones cuando el nivel del agua del Puente Hacienda supera los 20 pies

Upcoming Meetings

Eel-Russian Project Authority Board of Directors

No meetings scheduled at this time.

Visit eelrussianauthority.org/meetings for more information.

Sonoma Water Board of Directors Meetings

The Sonoma Water Board normally holds its regular meetings on Tuesdays, beginning at 9:00 a.m. and will be facilitated virtually through Zoom and at Board of Supervisors Chambers (BSC) 575 Administration Drive 102 unless otherwise noted below.

February 24 BSC/Virtual CANCELLED

March 3 BSC/Virtual

March 7 BSC/Virtual

March 9 BSC/Virtual Special Closed Session

March 10 1:00 PM Person Auditorium, Finley Center, 2060 W. College Ave, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Special Meeting - Sonoma County All-Municipal Advisory Council Meeting

March 24 BSC BSC/Virtual

Board Agendas:

[View upcoming Agenda items](#)

Employment Opportunities at Sonoma Water

[Water Agency Principal Environmental Specialist – Department Promotional](#) (closes 02/18/2026)

[Water Agency Maintenance Worker I - Extra Help](#) (continuous)

[Water Agency Maintenance Worker II - Extra Help](#) (continuous)

[Fish and Wildlife Technician I - Extra Help](#) (continuous)

[Sonoma Water Finance Manager](#) (continuous)

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careers
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Want email updates on special topics?

Russian River Estuary

Receive e-mail notifications when the Russian River Estuary opens or closes.

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Sonoma County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

Receive Quarterly Newsletter and announcements via email regarding local groundwater management

[Sign Up](#)

SONOMA WATER SonomaWater.org



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Febrero 2026



Arriba: El valle Dry Creek visto desde la presa Warm Springs. Crédito de la foto: Doug Pulley.

En este número:

- Planeando una cuenca hidrográfica resiliente en el Río Ruso
- ¡Pesca, comida y alegría! Festival de la Trucha Arcoíris de Lake Sonoma, 7 de marzo
- ¡Participa en el Reto de las Pastillas de Tinte!
- Informe del Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana 2025
- Informe de la reunión del Comité Facilitador de Políticas Públicas: grabaciones y diapositivas de la reunión del 21 de enero
- Oportunidad de beca: apoyando el futuro del agua limpia
- Tours Públicos
- Informe de Presas
- Totales de Lluvia
- ¿Sabías que...?
- Reuniones
- Oportunidades de empleo

Planeando una cuenca hidrográfica resiliente en el Río Ruso

El Programa Piloto de [Resiliencia de la Cuenca del Río Ruso](#) es un proyecto de planificación de dos años y \$2 millones, enfocado específicamente en la cuenca del Río Ruso, liderado por Sonoma Water y financiado por el Departamento de Recursos Hídricos de California (DWR). Es uno de los cinco proyectos piloto lanzados a nivel estatal a través del [Programa de Resiliencia de la Cuenca](#) del DWR, en el marco del Plan Hídrico de California 2023.



Con una extensión de casi 1500 millas cuadradas y abasteciendo a más de 700,000 personas, la cuenca del Río Ruso es vital para el abastecimiento de agua potable, la protección contra inundaciones, la agricultura, la recreación y el hábitat del salmón y la trucha arcoíris en peligro de extinción. El proyecto piloto examina cómo los desafíos climáticos, como la sequía, las inundaciones y el aumento del nivel del mar, afectan específicamente al sistema del Río Ruso y a las comunidades y ecosistemas que dependen de él.

Basándose en décadas de estudios locales y el programa de [Gestión Integrada del Agua Regional](#), el programa piloto de Resiliencia de la Cuenca del Río Ruso reúne a una red de tribus, comunidades desfavorecidas, actores agrícolas, agencias locales y expertos técnicos para desarrollar soluciones prácticas y específicas para cada cuenca. Más de 140 participantes contribuyen a un proceso de planificación colaborativo que identifica vulnerabilidades, coordina acciones en materia de abastecimiento de agua, gestión de inundaciones, ecosistemas y uso del suelo, y prioriza la equidad en la toma de decisiones.



Las lecciones aprendidas en el programa piloto servirán de base para futuros programas de financiación estatal y ayudarán a crear documentación local para fortalecer la salud del río, proteger a las comunidades y garantizar la resiliencia de la cuenca para las generaciones futuras.

¡Pesca, comida y alegría! Festival de la Trucha Arcoíris de Lake Sonoma, 7 de marzo

Prepárese para celebrar la primavera y el espectacular regreso de la trucha arcoíris en el 17.º Festival Anual de la Trucha Arcoíris de Lake Sonoma, que se celebrará el sábado 7 de marzo de 2026, de 10:00 a. m. a 4:00 p. m., en el Centro de Visitantes Milt Brandt y el Criadero de Peces del Congresista Don Clausen en Geyserville. Sonoma Water se enorgullece de organizar este evento gratuito y familiar, una de las principales celebraciones de California en torno a la conservación de la vida silvestre y las cuencas hidrográficas, que atrae cada año a miles de amantes de la naturaleza, familias y aficionados a las actividades al aire libre para presenciar la impresionante migración de la trucha arcoíris en peligro de extinción, en su camino río arriba para producir la siguiente generación.

¡Diversión familiar gratis!  



Festeje con nosotros el 17.º Festival de la Trucha Steelhead del Lago Sonoma
Sábado, 7 de marzo de 2026
10:00 am – 4:00 pm
Este es un programa gratuito y familiar condiversión para todos

Milt Brandt Visitors Center & Congressman Don Clausen Fish Hatchery
 3288 Skaggs Springs Road, Geyserville

¡Llévete o haga sol!

Patrocinadores Oro
 County of Sonoma
 Event Services Plus Rentals

Patrocinadores Steelhead
 Above & Beyond Event Rentals
 Brandt Insurance
 Bear Republic Brewing Co.
 Downtown Bakery & Creamery
 Healdsburg Rotary Club
 Healdsburg Running Company
 Lake Sonoma Marina
 LeafFilter Gutter Protection
 Quivira Vineyards
 Recology
 Russian River Watershed Association
 Sonoma County Winegrowers



Anfitrión:



steelheadfestival.org

El día estará repleto de actividades para todas las edades: explore más de 60 puestos y exhibiciones de organizaciones locales como CAL FIRE, la Asociación de la Cuenca del Río Ruso, LandPaths y grupos de rescate de vida silvestre; pruebe su suerte con la pesca con caña o el tiro con arco; disfrute de música en vivo (¡tres actuaciones musicales este año!) y artesanías; y no se pierda el popular espectáculo de burbujas. Habrá food trucks, cervecerías locales y una selección de vinos para que se llene de energía y se divierta. Parte de lo recaudado en cerveza y vino se destinará a la organización sin fines de lucro anfitriona del festival, Los Amigos del Lago Sonoma. Ya sea que le apasione la conservación o simplemente busque una salida familiar inolvidable, el Festival de la Trucha Arcoiris de Lake Sonoma ofrece educación atractiva,

entretenimiento animado y recuerdos imborrables en un entorno natural impresionante.



Más información: steelheadfestival.org

¡Participa en el Reto de las Pastillas de Tinte!

¿Sabías que un inodoro con fugas puede desperdiciar cientos de galones de agua al día? Las fugas en los inodoros suelen ser silenciosas y son la principal causa de facturas de agua elevadas, por lo que es importante revisarlos regularmente.

En reconocimiento a la [Semana de Reparación de Fugas](#) del Programa WaterSense de la EPA, la Alianza para el Ahorro de Agua de Sonoma-Marin anima a los residentes a encontrar y reparar fugas patrocinando el Reto de las Pastillas de Tinte hasta el 31 de marzo de 2026.

Para participar en el reto, primero consigue pastillas de tinte GRATIS con tu proveedor local de agua o colorante alimentario. [Haz clic aquí para obtener pastillas de tinte.](#) Coloca el tinte en el tanque del inodoro y espera 15 minutos sin jalar la cadena...

Si el agua de la taza cambia de color, tienes una fuga. ¿Encontraste una fuga? La Alianza podría tener un [programa](#) para ayudarte. ¡Ingresa tus resultados para tener la oportunidad de ganar una de cinco tarjetas de regalo de \$25!



Reto de las Pastillas de Tinte

Informe del Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana 2025

Sonoma Water, en colaboración con sus contratistas minoristas de agua, está trabajando en la actualización del Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana de 2025, que estará disponible para su revisión y para recibir comentarios públicos a finales de esta primavera. El plan se actualiza cada cinco años para evaluar la fiabilidad del suministro de agua de Sonoma Water y así satisfacer la demanda de los clientes durante los próximos 25 años.

El Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana de 2025 (UWMP) actualizado de Sonoma Water abordará y describirá lo siguiente:

- Instalaciones existentes del sistema de distribución y transmisión de agua
- Demanda de agua proyectada en el área de servicio de Sonoma Water durante los próximos 25 años
- Abastecimiento de agua proyectado disponible para Sonoma Water durante los próximos 25 años, la confiabilidad de dicho abastecimiento y los cronogramas generales para los proyectos de abastecimiento de agua
- Impactos del cambio climático en el suministro de agua
- Intensidad energética
- Actividades de conservación de agua actuales y planificadas de Sonoma Water
- Un Plan de Contingencia para la Escasez de Agua actualizado y adoptado por separado (Apéndice C)
- Una comparación del suministro y la demanda de agua durante los próximos 25 años bajo diferentes condiciones hidrológicas (año normal, un solo año seco, varios años secos)



Más información sobre este documento de planificación regional del suministro de agua y cómo presentar comentarios está disponible en el sitio web de Sonoma Water:

www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Informe de la reunión del Comité Facilitador de Políticas Públicas: grabaciones y diapositivas de la reunión del 21 de enero



Cada año, el [Comité Facilitador de Políticas Públicas](#) (PPFC) reúne a agencias, socios y al público para analizar cómo se está implementando la Opinión Biológica del Río Ruso. La Opinión Biológica es un documento requerido por el gobierno federal, diseñado para proteger a los peces en peligro de extinción y, al mismo tiempo, seguir proporcionando un abastecimiento de agua confiable a nuestras comunidades. Su última actualización fue en 2025.

La reunión del PPFC es una oportunidad para revisar qué está funcionando, dónde se encuentran los hitos claves y qué desafíos se avecinan. También es una oportunidad para escuchar directamente a las agencias involucradas y mantenerse informado sobre el progreso de este importante esfuerzo.

El mes pasado, el comité celebró su reunión anual el miércoles 21 de enero en la Sala de la Junta de Supervisores del Condado de Sonoma en Santa Rosa. La reunión se realizó en persona, se transmitió en vivo por Zoom y se grabó para que cualquier persona interesada pudiera sintonizarla en vivo o verla más tarde.

Si no pudo asistir o desea volver a ver la discusión, la grabación de la reunión y las presentaciones de diapositivas ya están disponibles en la página web de Divulgación de la Opinión Biológica de Sonoma Water: sonomawater.org/biological-opinion-outreach

Oportunidad de beca: apoyando el futuro del agua limpia

[La Fundación Educativa de la Asociación de Agencias de Saneamiento de California](#) (CASA) invierte en la próxima generación de profesionales del agua potable a través de su programa anual de becas. Creada para fortalecer la comunidad de agua potable de California, la Fundación brinda apoyo financiero a estudiantes de ingeniería, ciencias ambientales, administración pública y campos afines que estén interesados en carreras profesionales en el sector del agua potable.

Las becas están abiertas a estudiantes de universidad, graduados y de posgrado, lo que las convierte en una excelente oportunidad en cualquier etapa de la educación superior. ¡Descarga este [folleto de becas](#) para distribuirlo en las escuelas locales! La fecha límite de solicitud para las becas de 2026 es el viernes 15 de mayo de 2026.



Únete a Un Tour Publico de Sonoma Water en 2026

¿Alguna vez se ha preguntado qué sucede después de abrir el grifo o adónde van las aguas residuales una vez que salen de su hogar? ¿Le interesa saber cómo Lake Sonoma contribuye al suministro de agua, la recreación y el hábitat de los peces a la vez? Sonoma Water le invita a descubrirlo inscribiéndose en un tour público de 2026.

Nuestros tours públicos gratuitos ofrecen acceso especial a los sistemas e instalaciones que proporcionan agua potable confiable, protegen la calidad del agua, gestionan las aguas residuales y promueven un medio ambiente saludable en nuestra región. Los tours son diseñados para el público y proveen una excelente manera de aprender más sobre los servicios esenciales que sustentan la vida diaria en los condados de Sonoma y Marin.



Tours públicos del sistema de abastecimiento de agua

¿Sabe de dónde proviene su agua potable? Únase a Sonoma Water para ver las bombas, tuberías e instalaciones de tratamiento que proporcionan agua potable a toda nuestra región.

Fechas de la visita 2026

- Abril 11 | 9–11:30 a.m.
- Noviembre 7 | 9–11:30 a.m.

Tours Públicos del Sistema de Saneamiento (Aguas Residuales)

Vea cómo se recolectan, limpian y reutilizan las aguas residuales. Estos tours incluyen una visita al laboratorio, donde se monitorean diariamente millones de microorganismos vivos para proteger las vías fluviales y la salud pública.

Fechas de los tours: 2026



- May 2 | 10–11:30 a.m | Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Russian River
- May 16 | 10–11:30 a.m. | Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Sonoma Valley



Tours Públicos de Lake Sonoma

Descubra cómo se integran el suministro de agua, la recreación y el hábitat de los peces en Lake Sonoma. Los recorridos incluyen infraestructuras clave para el suministro de agua, el Área Recreativa Warm Springs, el criadero de truchas arcoíris y la escala para peces.

Tours Semanal de Lake Sonoma el Lunes (No se requiere registrarse)

- Hora: 10:30–11:15 a.m.
- Comienza en: Lake Sonoma Visitor Center

Fechas del Tour de Lake Sonoma en Sábado

- Febrero 21
- Marzo 21
- Abril 18

Horas de los tours los sábados: 10:30–11:15 a.m.

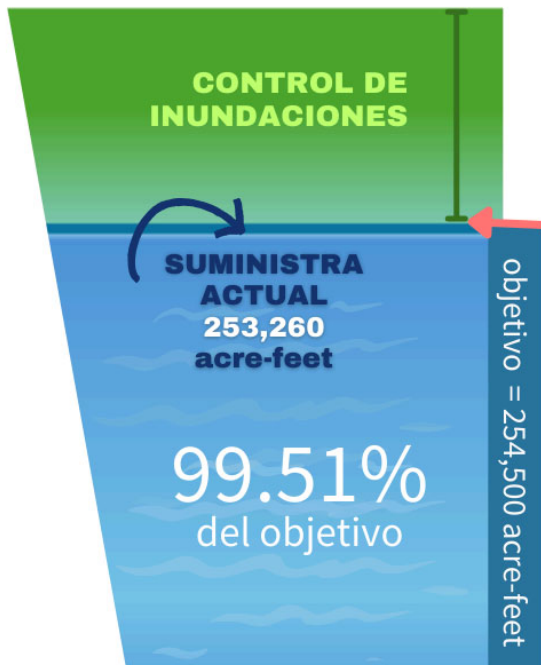
¿Preguntas? Llame al Centro de Visitantes del Lago Sonoma al (707) 431-4533.

Tours Públicos

Informe de Presas

Suministro de los Embalses para el 9 de febrero de 2026

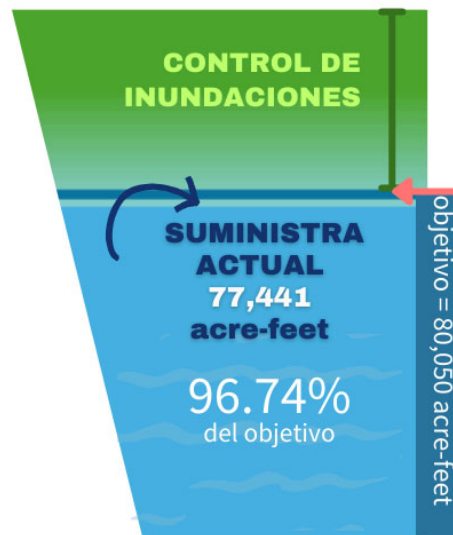
Lake Sonoma



Cambio de 7 días

-351 acres-pies

Lake Mendocino



Cambio de 7 días

-771 acres-pies



Visite nuestra página sobre suministro de agua

Totales de Lluvia del Año Hídrico 2026 (1/10/2025 – 30/9/2026) a fecha de 8 febrero 2026

Ukiah:

- Promedio (1894-2024 años de agua): 23.11"
- Año de Agua Actual: 20.91" el cual es 90.5% del promedio
- Precipitaciones totales en siete días, del 2 al 8 de febrero: 0.07"

Santa Rosa:

- Promedio (1950-2024 años de agua): 19.64"



- Año de Agua Actual: 17.88" el cual es 91.03% del promedio.
- Precipitaciones totales en siete días, del 2 al 8 de febrero: 0.00"

Real-time rainfall, stream and reservoir level data

Datos de lluvia, arroyos y presas en tiempo real

Línea directa de pronóstico de inundaciones
Inglés + español

(707) 526-4768

sonoma.onerain.com

Sonoma Water actualiza la línea directa de pronóstico de inundaciones cuando el nivel del agua del Puente Hacienda supera los 20 pies

¿Sabías Que...?

No todos los salmones desovan de la misma manera. Los verdaderos salmones del Pacífico, como el coho y el Chinook del Río Ruso, son **semélparos**, lo que significa que se reproducen una vez y luego mueren. Las truchas arcoíris, en cambio, son **iteróparos**, un término científico que se refiere a los animales que pueden reproducirse más de una vez durante su vida (al igual que los humanos y muchas otras especies de peces).

La trucha "steelhead" es, en realidad, la misma especie que la trucha arcoíris, pero con un giro migratorio. Nacen en agua dulce, pasan de uno a seis años alimentándose en el océano Pacífico y luego regresan a sus ríos de origen para desovar. A diferencia de la mayoría de los salmones del Pacífico, muchas truchas arcoíris sobreviven a este agotador viaje y regresan al océano, donde se alimentan durante meses antes de volver a desovar. Algunas truchas arcoíris se reproducen dos, tres o incluso cuatro veces, según las condiciones, una hazaña impresionante en el mundo de los peces.



¿Quieres saber más?

Visita el [Centro de Visitantes de Lake Sonoma](#), donde las truchas arcoíris son la criatura destacada, y visita el criadero de truchas arcoíris de Lake Sonoma, ubicado al lado, para ver de cerca a los biólogos del criadero trabajando con estos extraordinarios peces.



Próximas reuniones

Junta Directiva del Eel-Russian Project Authority

Consulte el [paquete de la agenda](#) del 21 de julio de 2025 y la [presentación](#) de la reunión de la junta directiva.

Para obtener más información visite eelrussianauthority.org/events.

Reuniones del Junta Directiva de Sonoma Water

La Junta celebra normalmente sus reuniones ordinarias los martes, a partir de las 8.30 horas, en la Sala de la Junta de Supervisores (BSC), 575 Administration Drive 102A. Los miembros del público también pueden ver o escuchar la reunión en Legistar, Zoom o por teléfono, pero no podrán hacer comentarios virtualmente. Los miembros del público que deseen dirigirse a la Junta durante las reuniones deberán asistir en persona.

24 de febrero BSC/Virtual CANCELADO

3 de marzo BSC/Virtual

7 de marzo BSC/Virtual

9 de marzo BSC/Virtual Sesión especial a puerta cerrada

10 de marzo, 13:00 h, Auditorio Person, Finley Center, 2060 W. College Ave, Santa Rosa, CA 95401 Reunión especial: reunión del Consejo Asesor Municipal del Condado de Sonoma

24 de marzo BSC BSC/Virtual

Agendas de la Mesa Directiva:

[Ver asuntos a discutirse a futuro en la agenda](#)

Lo invitamos a explorar las oportunidades de empleo disponibles en Sonoma Water

oportunidades de empleo

[Water Agency Principal Environmental Specialist – Department Promotional](#) (closes 02/18/2026)

[Water Agency Maintenance Worker I - Extra Help](#) (continuous)

[Water Agency Maintenance Worker II - Extra Help](#) (continuous)

[Fish and Wildlife Technician I - Extra Help](#) (continuous)

[Sonoma Water Finance Manager](#) (continuous)



Suscríbese a La Corriente: noticias y eventos de Sonoma Water

Receive our monthly email newsletter

[Sign up](#) - en español

[Sign up](#) - English

Manténgase informado y suscríbese para recibir actualizaciones por correo electrónico sobre estos temas especiales:

Estuario del Russian River

Recibe notificaciones por correo electrónico cuando el Estuario del Russian River abra o cierre.

[Sign up](#)

Agencias de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea del Condado de Sonoma

Recibir un boletín trimestral y anuncios por correo electrónico sobre la gestión local de las aguas subterráneas.

[Sign Up](#)

SONOMA WATER SonomaWater.org



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Sonoma Water | 404 Aviation Blvd | Santa Rosa, CA 95403 US

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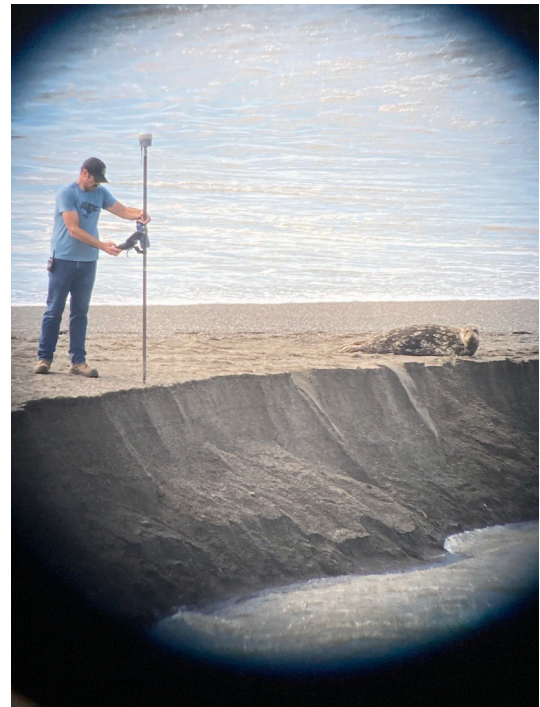
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[Join Our Email List](#)[View as Webpage. To access the Spanish language version visit \[sonomawater.org/thecurrent\]\(http://sonomawater.org/thecurrent\)](#)

April 2026

In this issue

- Water Year 2026 Update - Rainfall and supply levels
- Regional AQPI forecasting network reached major milestone
- Get help with your sewage bill
- Coffee and conversation in Guerneville and Sonoma Valley
- Spring teases an early start in the garden
- Eco-Friendly Garden Tour
- 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update - notice of public hearing
- Community meeting for Russian River County Sanitation District May 7
- Celebrate Earth Day and protect our watershed
- Reservoir update
- Rain totals
- Tours
- Do You Know? Setting the table for a healthy watershed
- Meetings
- Employment Opportunities



Jarod Smith, Water Agency Engineering Tech III out with the survey crew conducting a topography survey of the Russian River mouth while navigating around the local harbor seal haul outs. Photo: Sanoe Deaver

RAINFALL AND SUPPLY LEVELS: WATER YEAR UPDATE

Wednesday, April 15, 12 - 1 p.m.

Join us for an insightful webinar as we review rainfall, reservoir conditions and ongoing water supply forecasts for the Russian River watershed.



REBECCA HERMOSILLO
Sonoma Water Board of Directors and Chair,
Sonoma County Board of Supervisors



JEANINE JONES
Interstate Resources Manager
CA Dept. of Water Resources



DONALD SEYMOUR
Deputy Director of Engineering
Sonoma Water





Register today: bit.ly/water-year

Water Year 2026 Update – Rainfall and Supply Levels

Join us for an insightful webinar as we review rainfall, reservoir conditions, and ongoing water supply forecasts for the Russian River watershed. Hear what local and state experts have to say about the water year we've had so far and what we might expect as summer approaches.

Date: Wednesday, April 15, 2026

Time: 12 p.m. – 1 p.m.

Sign up: Register for the Zoom webinar at <https://bit.ly/water-year>

Speakers:

- **Rebecca Hermosillo**, Chair, Sonoma Water Board of Directors
- **Jeanine Jones**, Interstate Resources Manager, California Department of Water Resources
- **Donald Seymour**, Deputy Chief Engineer, Sonoma Water

The webinar will be conducted in English, with Spanish captions available once the video is uploaded to YouTube after the event.

Don't miss this opportunity to stay informed about water supply updates!

Webinar Registration

Regional AQPI forecasting network reaches major milestone



Sonoma Water Engineer II Erik Paulson replaces the access hatch of the X-Band Radome at the Airport Treatment Plant

Sonoma Water joined regional partners Thursday, March 26, at the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to celebrate completion of the Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information system (AQPI), a major step forward in storm forecasting and flood preparedness across the Bay Area.

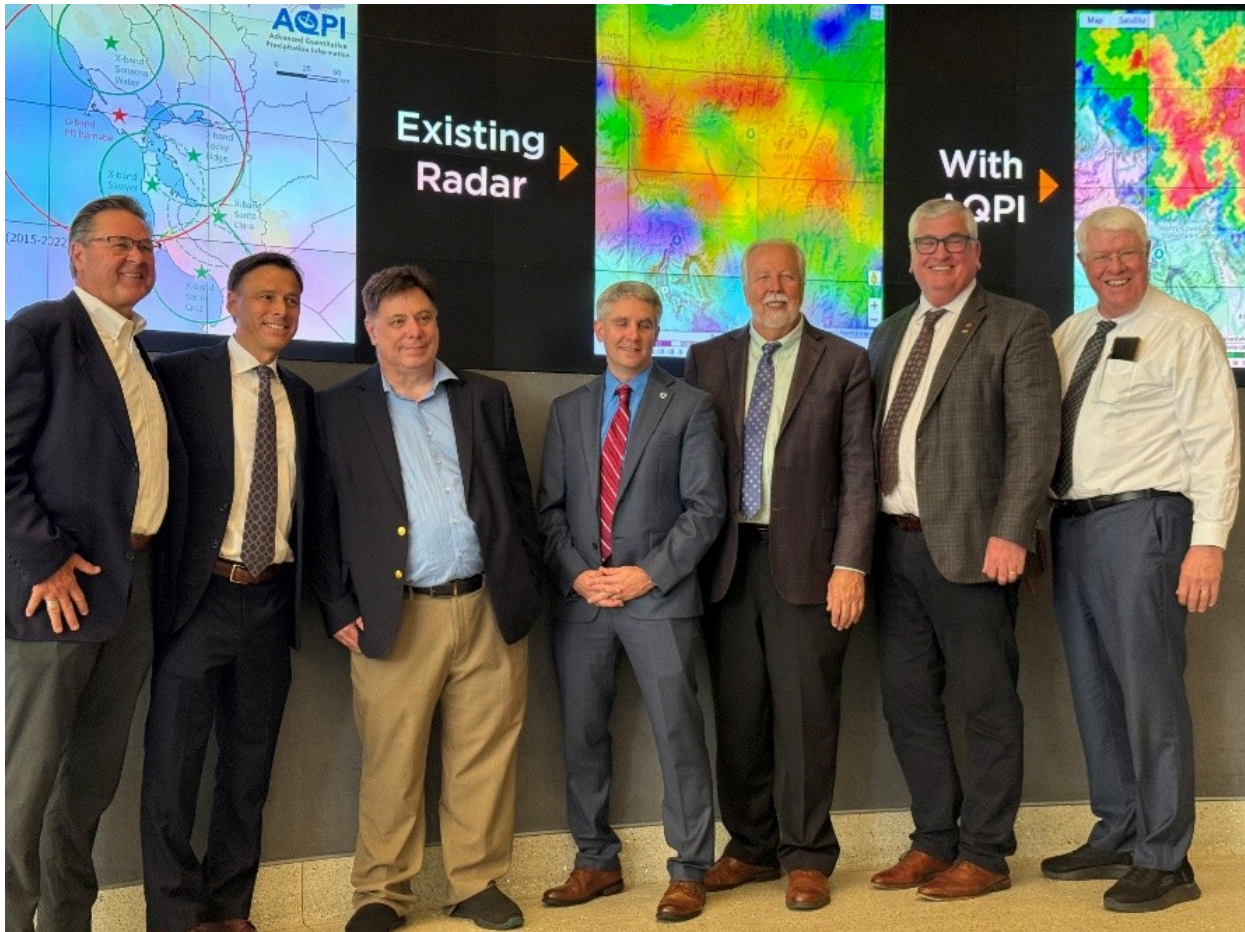
Sonoma Water Director and Sonoma County Supervisor David Rabbitt spoke at the event, highlighting the importance of accurate, real-time data for communities along the Russian River.

“In the Russian River watershed, accurate forecasting of atmospheric rivers is critical for protecting communities and managing water resources,” said Sonoma County Supervisor David Rabbitt. “AQPI gives local agencies more precise, timely information to improve flood preparedness, response, and post-wildfire debris flow preparedness across the region.”

AQPI strengthens how agencies monitor storms, improving public safety and flood management across the region.

Read more:

<https://research.noaa.gov/groundbreaking-atmospheric-river-forecasting-collaboration-crosses-the-finish-line/>



Pictured, Left to right: Grant Davis, Sonoma Water general manager, Mark Tamayo, chief meteorologist at KTVU FOX 2, Michael Anderson, California Department of Water Resources state climatologist, Dr. Steve Thur, assistant administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research and acting NOAA chief scientist, Dr. Marty Ralph, director, Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes, David Rabbitt, Sonoma Water director and Sonoma County supervisor and Steve Ritchie, assistant general manager for water at the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission.

SANITATION RATE RELIEF PROGRAM

Low-income homeowners and **non-profit organizations** that provide housing to low-income renters may apply for a discount on sewer service charges on property tax bills.

2026 program applications are due **July 10**.

Learn more and apply:
[sonomawater.org/srrp](https://www.sonomawater.org/srrp)



**Sonoma
Water**

Get help with your sewage bill

Discounts on sewer bills are available to low-income homeowners who live in areas where sewage service is provided by Sonoma Water. The discounts, which can cut the sewage charge on your annual property tax bill in half, are also available to nonprofit organizations that provide housing to low-income renters.

Sonoma Water operates and manages sanitation districts near [Occidental](#), [the Guerneville/Rio Nido area](#), [the Sonoma Valley](#) and [the South Park area](#) south of Santa Rosa. It owns, operates and manages sanitation zones near the [Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup area](#), [Geyserville](#), [Penngrove](#) and [Sea Ranch](#). The discounts are available to people within these eight areas.

Applications open April 16 and are due by July 10. Learn more and apply at www.SonomaWater.org/srrp

Learn more about the Sanitation Rate Relief Program

Join us for coffee and conversation in Guerneville and Sonoma Valley



Join us for our community coffee at the West County Services Center (WCSC) or at the East Sonoma County Services Center in Sonoma Valley and learn about [Russian River County Sanitation Rate Relief Program](#); it could save you money on your sewer bill. Drop by, we would love to meet you!

Date: Monday, April 20, 9-10 AM

Location: West County Services Center, 16390 Main St, Guerneville

Date: Monday, April 27, 9-10 AM

Location: East Sonoma County Community Services Center, 19080 Lomita Ave, Sonoma

Spring teases an early start in the garden



If it feels like the seasons are a little out of sync this year, you're not imagining it. Warmer, unpredictable weather has many of us thinking about turning on our irrigation systems earlier than usual. While it's tempting to get a head start on watering, it's also the perfect moment to pause and consider how much water your landscape really needs—and how you might save more of it.

The good news is that you don't have to do it alone. Most water providers offer [rebates and incentive programs](#) to help you replace water-thirsty lawn with climate-appropriate landscaping. Making the switch can have a big impact—converting just 500 square feet of lawn can save enough water each year to fill a swimming pool.

Sustainable gardens go beyond water savings: they create habitat for pollinators and beneficial insects, provide shade that can help cool your home and outdoor spaces, and add year-round color, texture and visual interest. With thoughtful design, these landscapes are not only resource-efficient, they're vibrant and inviting.

Looking for inspiration? Register for the [FREE Eco-Friendly Garden Tour](#) to explore beautiful, water-wise landscapes throughout the region, or browse photos from previous years' gardens to get ideas for your own yard.

This season, instead of simply watering earlier, consider planting smarter—and take advantage of the resources available through your local water provider.

Eco-Friendly Garden Tour

Saturday, May 9, 2026

This annual, self-guided garden tour promotes sustainable landscaping practices by showcasing native gardens throughout Sonoma and Marin counties.

Registration is required, however there is no charge to attend.

Please visit

www.SavingWaterPartnership.org





2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update - notice of public hearing

Sonoma Water, in collaboration with its retail water contractors, is working on the 2025 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The UWMP is updated every five years to assess Sonoma Water's water supply reliability to meet customer demands for the next 25 years.

The Sonoma Water Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to review its 2025 UWMP and WSCP on May 12, 2026, at 10:10 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard. Starting the second week of April, the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP may be found online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp or at Sonoma Water's administration building located at 404 Aviation Blvd in Santa Rosa.

More information about this regional water supply planning document and how to comment is available on Sonoma Water's website at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.



Community Meeting for Russian River County Sanitation District May 7

What: Russian River County Sanitation District Public Meeting

When: Thursday, May 7, 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Where: West County Services Center, 16390 Main Street, Guerneville

Website: www.sonomawater.org/rrcsd

Join us to learn about the sanitation rate setting process and infrastructure projects planned in the Russian River County Sanitation District.



Celebrate Earth Day and protect our watershed

Make plans to do something beneficial for local ecosystems this Earth Day. There are many volunteer opportunities related to watershed clean up, ecosystem restoration happening in April. Here are just a few of many opportunities in our area:

- [Earth Day Cleanup on the Russian River organized by Russian Riverkeeper](#)
- [Community Stewardship Day at Sonoma Garden Park](#)
- [Earth Day Creek Clean-Up at Maxwell Farms Regional Park](#)

[Earth Day Community Planting Day at Petaluma City Hall](#)

Earth Day Festival

Sonoma Water will join the fun at [Santa Rosa's Earth Day festival](#) on Saturday, April 25, from noon to 4 p.m. at Old Courthouse Square in Downtown Santa Rosa!

This free, family-friendly, zero-waste festival brings the community together through fun activities, live performing arts, great food and inspiring exhibits that raise environmental awareness. Don't miss this opportunity to get involved by learning about solutions to address drought, climate change and environmental concerns in our community.



Go Behind the Scenes: Join a Sonoma Water Public Tour in 2026

Sanitation (Wastewater) Public Tours

Get a behind-the-scenes look at how wastewater is collected, cleaned, and reused. These tours include a visit to the onsite lab, where millions of live microorganisms are monitored daily to help protect waterways and public health.

2026 Tour Dates

- May 2 | 10–11:30 a.m. *Russian River County Sanitation District*
- May 16 | 10–11:30 a.m. *Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District*

Lake Sonoma Partnership Tours

Explore how water supply, recreation, and fish habitat meet at Lake Sonoma. Tours feature key water supply infrastructure, the Warm Springs Recreation Area, and the steelhead hatchery and fish ladder.



Weekly Monday Tours (No Registration Required)

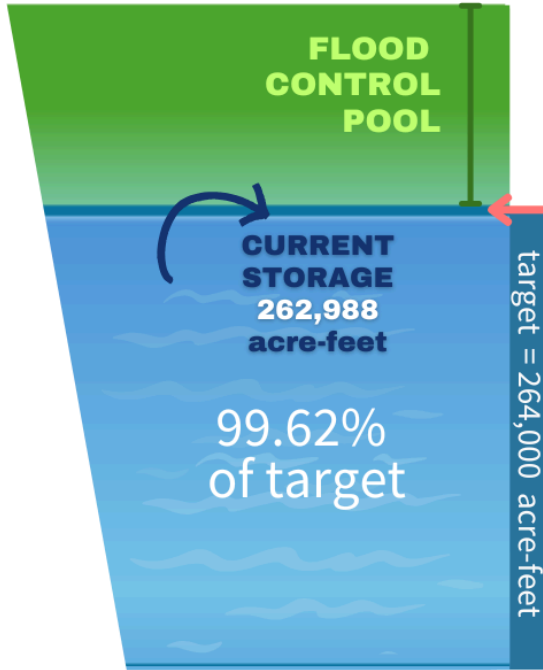
- Time: 10:30–11:15 a.m.
- Meet at: Lake Sonoma Visitor Center
- **2026 Saturday Tour Date (Register in Advance)**
- April 18
- Time for Saturday tours: 10:30–11:15 a.m.
- Questions? Call the Lake Sonoma Visitor Center at **(707) 431-4533**.

[Register for a Public Tour](#)

Reservoir levels

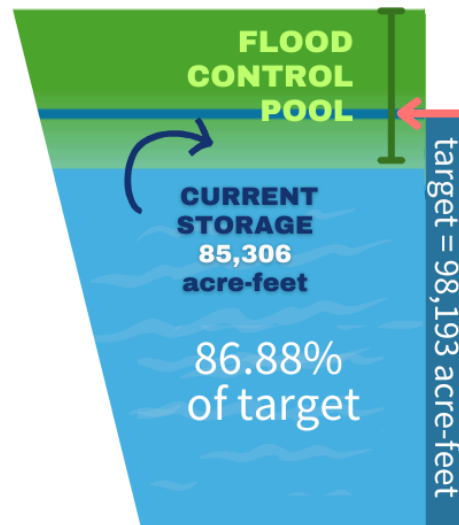
Reservoir Levels for April 6, 2026

Lake Sonoma



7-day change:
-333 acre-feet

Lake Mendocino



7-day change:
-995 acre-feet



Visit our [Water Supply webpage](#)



Current Water Year (Oct. 1, 2025 - Sept. 30, 2026) Rainfall Totals as of 4/5/2026

Ukiah:

- Average (1894-2025 water years): 32.9"
- Current Water Year: 27.06" which is 82.2% of average
- Seven-day rainfall total for 2/2/26-2/8/26: 0.18"

Santa Rosa:

- Average (1950-2025 water years): 27.76"
- Current Water Year: 22.88" which is 82.4% of average
- Seven-day rainfall total for 2/2/26-2/8/26: 0.37"

Russian River Watershed Association Jr Member Placemat

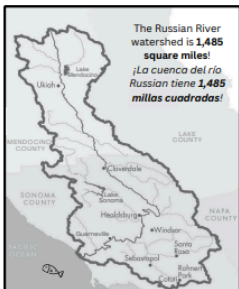
Mantel Individual de Miembros Jr de la Russian River Watershed Association



What is a watershed? ¿Qué es una cuenca hidrográfica?

Just like how water in a bathtub moves towards the drain, all the water in a watershed flows into a river then into the ocean.
You live in a watershed! Can you find where you are in the watershed on the map?

Así como el agua de una bañera se desplaza hacia el desagüe, toda el agua de una cuenca fluye hacia un río y luego hacia el océano.
¿Tú vives en una cuenca? ¿Puedes encontrar en el mapa tu ubicación en la cuenca?



The Russian River watershed is 1,485 square miles!
¿La cuenca del río Russian tiene 1,485 millas cuadradas!

The Russian River is habitat for many different species. Can you match each species to their name?

El río Russian es el hábitat de muchas especies diferentes.
¿Puedes conectar cada especie con su nombre?



Tiger Salamander
Tigre Salamandra de California



California Poppy
Amapola de California



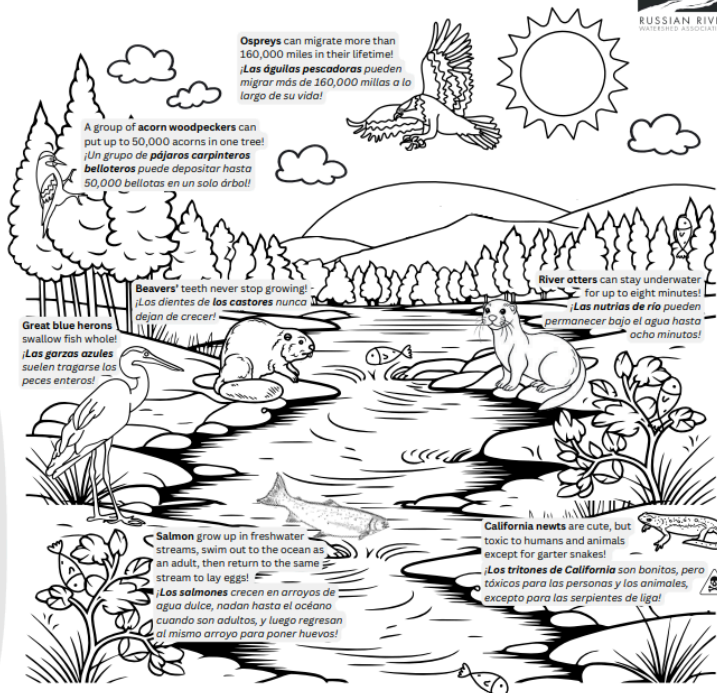
Steelhead Salmon
Salmón Cabeza de Acero



Kingfisher
Martín Pescador

The Russian River has 63 species of fish.
How many fish can you find?

El río Russian tiene 63 especies de peces.
¿Cuántos peces puedes encontrar?



Opreys can migrate more than 160,000 miles in their lifetime!
¿Las gullas pescadoras pueden migrar más de 160,000 millas a lo largo de su vida!

A group of acorn woodpeckers can put up to 50,000 acorns in one tree!
¿Un grupo de pájaros carpinteros belloteros puede depositar hasta 50,000 bellotas en un solo árbol!

Beavers' teeth never stop growing!
¿Los dientes de los castores nunca dejan de crecer!

Great blue herons swallow fish whole!
¿Las garzas azules suelen tragarse los peces enteros!

River otters can stay underwater for up to eight minutes!
¿Las nutrias de río pueden permanecer bajo el agua hasta ocho minutos!

Salmon grow up in freshwater streams, swim out to the ocean as an adult, then return to the same stream to lay eggs!
¿Los salmones crecen en arroyos de agua dulce, nadan hasta el océano cuando son adultos, y luego regresan al mismo arroyo para poner huevos!

California newts are cute, but toxic to humans and animals except for garter snakes!
¿Los tritones de California son bonitos, pero tóxicos para las personas y los animales, excepto para las serpientes de liga!

Setting the table for a healthy watershed

From the [Russian River Watershed Association](http://www.russianriverwatershed.org): Help kids discover the Russian River watershed through a fun, educational placemat! Designed for young learners, this paper placemat has activities featuring local species, watershed basics, and important habits like "only rain down the drain" and preventing litter. Pick up a free copy at more than 70 businesses throughout the watershed use this [interactive watershed map](#) to find the nearest location, or download and print your own on 11 x 17 paper.

Finished coloring? On their webpage you can check out the answer key, or explore the Animal Guide to see what the placemat creatures look like in real life. Once complete, email your finished placemat to cleanwater@russianriverwatershed.org or share it on social media with [#RRWAJrMember](#) to earn an official Russian River Watershed Association Junior Member Badge!

RRWA Educational Watershed Placement

Upcoming Meetings

Eel-Russian Project Authority Board of Directors

No meetings scheduled at this time.

Visit eelrussianauthority.org/meetings for more information.

Sonoma Water Board of Directors Meetings

The Sonoma Water Board normally holds its regular meetings on Tuesdays, beginning at 9:00 a.m. and will be facilitated virtually through Zoom and at Board of Supervisors Chambers (BSC) 575 Administration Drive 102 unless otherwise noted below.

- April 14 BSC/Virtual
- April 17 BSC/Virtual Special Closed Session
- April 20 BSC/Virtual Budget Workshop
- April 21 BSC/Virtual Budget Workshop
- April 22 BSC/Virtual Budget Workshop
- April 23 BSC/Virtual Budget Workshop
- April 28 BSC/Virtual
- May 12 BSC
- May 12 5:30 PM, Special Meeting - Truth Act Forum BSC
- May 15 BSC Special Closed Session
- May 19 BSC

Board Agendas:

[View upcoming Agenda items](#)

Employment Opportunities at Sonoma Water

[Water Agency Principal Land Surveyor \(continuous\)](#)

[Internships](#)

Water and Energy Education Intern
Water-Use Efficiency Intern

[View our Careers webpage](#)



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Want email updates on special topics?

Russian River Estuary

Receive e-mail notifications when the Russian River Estuary opens or closes.

[Sign up](#)

Sonoma County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

Receive Quarterly Newsletter and announcements via email

regarding local groundwater management

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Abril 2026

En este número:

- Actualización del Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana 2025 – Aviso de Audiencia Pública
- La red regional de pronósticos del AQPI alcanza un hito importante
- Obtén ayuda con tu factura de alcantarillado
- ¡Únete a nosotros para tomar un café y charlar en Guerneville y Valle de Sonoma!
- La primavera promete llegar temprano y es un buen momento para replantearse el diseño del paisaje.
- Visita guiada a jardines ecológicos
- Reunión comunitaria del Distrito Sanitario del Condado en Russian River, 7 de mayo
- Celebra el Día de la Tierra y protejamos nuestra cuenca hidrográfica
- Niveles del embalse
- Informe de precipitación
- Visitas guiadas
- Preparando el terreno para una cuenca hidrográfica saludable
- Reuniones
- Oportunidades de empleo



Jarod Smith, técnico de ingeniería de nivel III de la Agencia del Agua, junto al equipo de topografía realizando un levantamiento topográfico de la desembocadura del río Russian, mientras sortean los lugares de descanso de las focas comunes de la zona. Foto: Sanoë Deaver

RAINFALL AND SUPPLY LEVELS: WATER YEAR UPDATE

Wednesday, April 15, 12 - 1 p.m.

Join us for an insightful webinar as we review rainfall, reservoir conditions and ongoing water supply forecasts for the Russian River watershed.



REBECCA HERMOSILLO
Sonoma Water Board of Directors and Chair,
Sonoma County Board of Supervisors



JEANINE JONES
Interstate Resources Manager
CA Dept. of Water Resources



DONALD SEYMOUR
Deputy Director of Engineering
Sonoma Water





Register today: bit.ly/water-year

Water Year 2026 Update – Rainfall and Supply Levels

Únase a nosotros en un interesante seminario web donde hablaremos de la precipitación y las condiciones de las presas así como las predicciones de suministro de agua para la cuenca del Río Ruso. Escuche lo que los expertos locales y estatales tienen que decir sobre el año hidrológico que hemos tenido hasta ahora y lo que podemos esperar con la llegada del verano.

Fecha: miércoles, 15 de abril de 2026

Horario: 12:00 p. m. – 1:00 p. m.

Regístrate: Inscríbete en el seminario web de Zoom en <https://bit.ly/water-year>

Ponentes:

- **Rebecca Hermosillo**, Presidente del Consejo de Administración de Sonoma Water
- **Jeanine Jones**, Gerente de Recursos Interestatales, Departamento de Recursos Hídricos de California
- **Donald Seymour**, Ingeniero Jefe Adjunto, Sonoma Water

El seminario web se impartirá en inglés, con subtítulos en español disponibles una vez que el vídeo se suba a YouTube después del evento.

¡No pierdas esta oportunidad de mantenerte informado sobre las novedades en el suministro de agua!

inscripción al seminario web

La red regional de pronósticos del AQPI alcanza un hito importante.



Erik Paulson, ingeniero de agua de nivel II de Sonoma, sustituye la trampilla de acceso del radomo de banda X en la planta depuradora del aeropuerto

El jueves 26 de marzo, Sonoma Water se unió a sus socios regionales en la Comisión de Servicios Públicos de San Francisco para celebrar la finalización del sistema avanzado de información cuantitativa de precipitación (AQPI), un importante avance en la previsión de tormentas y la preparación ante inundaciones en toda el Área de la Bahía.

David Rabbitt, director de Sonoma Water y supervisor del condado de Sonoma, intervino en el evento, destacando la importancia de contar con datos precisos y en tiempo real para las comunidades que viven a lo largo del Río Ruso.

“La predicción precisa de ríos atmosféricos es fundamental para proteger a las comunidades y gestionar los recursos hídricos en la cuenca del Río Ruso”, declaró David Rabbitt, supervisor del condado de Sonoma. “El AQPI proporciona a las agencias locales información más precisa y oportuna para mejorar la preparación y la respuesta ante inundaciones, así como la preparación ante flujos de detritos posteriores a incendios forestales en toda la región”.

El AQPI mejora la forma en que las agencias monitorean las tormentas, lo que optimiza la seguridad pública y la gestión de inundaciones en toda la región.

Leer más:

<https://research.noaa.gov/groundbreaking-atmospheric-river-forecasting-collaboration-crosses-the-finish-line/>

PROGRAMA DE AYUDA CON LA TARIFA DE SANEAMIENTO

Los propietarios de viviendas de bajos ingresos y las organizaciones sin fines de lucro que brindan viviendas a inquilinos de bajos ingresos pueden solicitar un descuento en el cargo de servicio de saneamiento de su recibo de impuestos.

Las solicitudes para el programa 2026 se deben presentar antes del **10 de julio**.

Obtenga más información y llene su solicitud en:

sonomawater.org/srrp
707-521-1885



Obtén ayuda con tu factura de alcantarillado

Propietarios de viviendas de bajos ingresos que residen en zonas donde Sonoma Water presta el servicio de alcantarillado sanitario pueden beneficiarse de descuentos en sus facturas de alcantarillado. Estos descuentos, que pueden reducir a la mitad el cargo por alcantarillado en su factura anual de impuestos sobre la propiedad, también están disponibles para organizaciones sin fines de lucro que proporcionan vivienda a inquilinos de bajos ingresos.

Sonoma Water opera y administra distritos de saneamiento cerca de [Occidental](#), [la Zona de Guerneville/Rio Nido](#), [el valle de Sonoma](#) y [la zona de South Park](#) al sur de Santa Rosa. Posee, opera y administra zonas de saneamiento cerca de [Aeropuerto/Larkfield/Zona de Wikiup](#), [Géiserville](#), [Penngrove](#) y Sea Ranch. Los descuentos están disponibles para las personas que residan en estas ocho zonas.

Las solicitudes se abren el 16 de abril y el plazo de solicitud finaliza el 10 de julio.

Obtenga más información y presente su solicitud en www.sonomawater.org/srr

Obtenga más información sobre el programa de ayuda con la tarifa de saneamiento.

¡Únete a nosotros para tomar un café y charlar en Guerneville y Sonoma Valley!



Únase a nosotros para nuestro cafecito comunitario en el Centro de Servicios del Condado Oeste o el Centro de Servicios Comunitarios del Este del Condado de Sonoma y aprenda sobre el [Programa de Ayuda con la Tarifa de Saneamiento](#) Podría ahorrarle dinero en su factura de alcantarillado.

Fecha: lunes, 20 de abril, de 9:00 a 10:00

Lugar: Centro de Servicios del Oeste del Condado, 16390 Main St, Guerneville

Fecha: lunes, 27 de abril, de 9:00 a 10:00

Lugar: Centro de Servicios Comunitarios del Este del Condado de Sonoma, 19080 Lomita Ave, Sonoma

La primavera promete llegar temprano y es un buen momento para replantarse el diseño del paisaje



Si este año sientes que las estaciones están un poco desincronizadas, no te lo imaginas. El clima más cálido e impredecible nos ha llevado a muchos a pensar en encender nuestros sistemas de riego antes de lo habitual. Si bien es tentador adelantar el riego, también es el momento perfecto para reflexionar sobre cuánta agua necesita realmente tu jardín y cómo podrías ahorrar más.

La buena noticia es que no tienes que hacerlo solo. La mayoría de los proveedores de agua ofrecen [programas de reembolsos e incentivos](#). Para ayudarte a reemplazar el césped que consume mucha agua con un jardín adecuado al clima. Este cambio puede tener un gran impacto: convertir tan solo 500 pies

cuadrados de césped puede ahorrar suficiente agua cada año como para llenar una piscina.

Los jardines sostenibles van más allá del ahorro de agua: crean un hábitat para polinizadores e insectos beneficiosos, proporcionan sombra que puede ayudar a refrescar su hogar y espacios exteriores, y añaden color, textura e interés visual

durante todo el año. Gracias a un diseño bien pensado, estos jardines no solo son eficientes en el uso de recursos, sino que también son vibrantes y acogedores.

¿Buscas inspiración? Regístrate para una [Visita guiada gratuita a un jardín ecológico](#). Podrás explorar hermosos paisajes que ahorran agua en toda la región, o consultar fotos de jardines de años anteriores para inspirarte en el diseño de tu propio jardín.

Esta temporada, en lugar de simplemente regar antes, considere plantar de forma más inteligente y aproveche los recursos disponibles a través de su proveedor local de ag.

Tour de Jardines Eco-Amigables

Sábado Mayo 9, 2026

Este tour autoguiado promueve prácticas de jardinería sostenible mostrando jardines ejemplares en los condados de Sonoma y Marin.

Se requiere registración, pero el tour es gratuito.
Por favor, visite la página:
www.SavingWaterPartnership.org









Actualización del Plan de Gestión del Agua Urbana 2025 – Aviso de Audiencia Pública

Sonoma Water, en colaboración con sus contratistas de distribución de agua, está trabajando en la actualización de 2025 de su Plan de Gestión de Agua Urbana (UWMP) y el Plan de Contingencia para la Escasez de Agua (WSCP) asociado. El UWMP se actualiza cada cinco años para evaluar la fiabilidad del suministro de agua de Sonoma Water y así satisfacer la demanda de los clientes durante los próximos 25 años.

La Junta Directiva de Sonoma Water celebrará una audiencia pública para revisar su UWMP y WSCP de 2025 el 12 de mayo de 2026 a las 10:10 a. m., o tan pronto como sea posible después de esa hora. A partir de la segunda semana de abril, el borrador del UWMP y WSCP de 2025 se puede encontrar en línea en www.sonomawater.org/uwmp en el edificio administrativo de Sonoma Water, ubicado en 404 Aviation Blvd en Santa Rosa.

Puede encontrar más información sobre este documento de planificación del suministro de agua regional y cómo enviar comentarios en el sitio web de Sonoma Water en www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.



Reunión comunitaria del Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Russian River

Jueves 7 de mayo, de 17:30 a 19:30
Centro de Servicios del Condado Oeste
16390 Main Street, Guerneville

 **Sonoma Water**

Reunión comunitaria del Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Russian River, 7 de mayo

Qué: Reunión pública del Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Russian River

Cuándo: Jueves 7 de mayo, de 17:30 a 19:30.

Dónde: Centro de Servicios del Condado Oeste, 16390 Main Street, Guerneville

Sitio web: www.sonomawater.org/rrcsd

Únase a nosotros para conocer el proceso de fijación de tarifas de saneamiento y los proyectos de infraestructura planificados en el Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado de Russian River.



Celebremos el Día de la Tierra y protejamos nuestra cuenca hidrográfica

Este Día de la Tierra, planifica alguna actividad beneficiosa para los ecosistemas locales. En abril, tendrás muchas oportunidades de voluntariado relacionadas con la limpieza de cuencas hidrográficas y la restauración de ecosistemas. Aquí te presentamos algunas de las muchas oportunidades disponibles en nuestra zona:

- [Limpieza del Río Ruso con motivo del Día de la Tierra, organizada por Russian Riverkeeper.](#)
- [Día de la Responsabilidad Comunitaria en Sonoma Garden Park](#)
- [Limpieza del arroyo del Día de la Tierra en el Parque Regional Maxwell Farms.](#)

- [Jornada de plantación comunitaria del Día de la Tierra en el Ayuntamiento de Petaluma.](#)

Festival del Día de la Tierra

¡Sonoma Water se unirá a la [celebración del Día de la Tierra en Santa Rosa](#) el sábado 25 de abril, de 12:00 a 16:00 horas, en la Plaza del Antiguo Palacio de Justicia en el centro de Santa Rosa!

Este festival gratuito, familiar y sin basura reúne a la comunidad a través de actividades divertidas, artes escénicas en vivo, excelente comida y exposiciones inspiradoras que fomentan la conciencia ambiental. No te pierdas esta oportunidad de participar aprendiendo sobre soluciones para combatir la sequía, el cambio climático y los problemas ambientales en nuestra comunidad.



Descubre los entresijos: Participa en una Tour Público de Sonoma Water en 2026

Tours Públicos del Sistema de Saneamiento (Aguas Residuales)

Vea cómo se recolectan, limpian y reutilizan las aguas residuales. Estos tours incluyen una visita al laboratorio, donde se monitorean diariamente millones de microorganismos vivos para proteger las vías fluviales y la salud pública.

Fechas de los tours: 2026

- May 2 | 10–11:30 a.m | Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Russian River
- May 16 | 10–11:30 a.m. | Distrito de Saneamiento del Condado en Sonoma Valley



Lake Sonoma Partnership Tours

Descubra cómo se integran el suministro de agua, la recreación y el hábitat de los peces en Lake Sonoma. Los recorridos incluyen infraestructuras clave para el suministro de agua, el Área Recreativa Warm Springs, el criadero de truchas arcoíris y la escala para peces.

Tours Semanal de Lake Sonoma el Lunes (No se requiere registrarse)

Hora: 10:30 – 11:15 a.m.

Comienza en: Lake Sonoma Visitor Center

Fechas del Tour de Lake Sonoma en Sábado

Abril 18

Horas de los tours los sábados: 10:30 – 11:15 a.m.

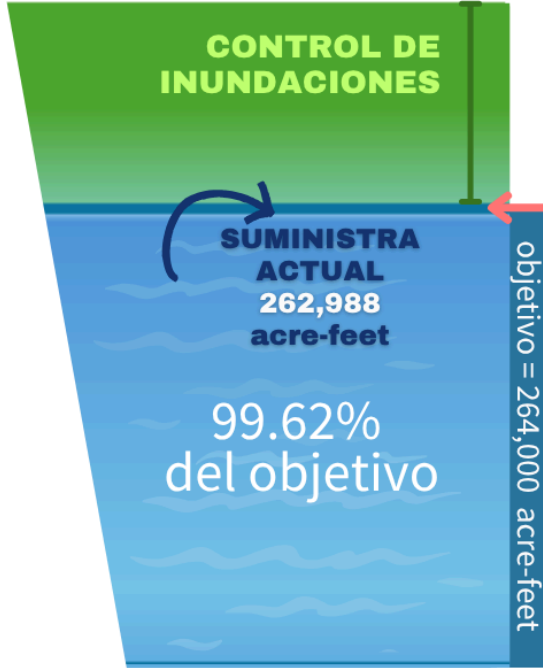
¿Preguntas? Llame al Centro de Visitantes del Lago Sonoma al (707) 431-4533.

[Register for a Public Tour](#)

Reservoir levels

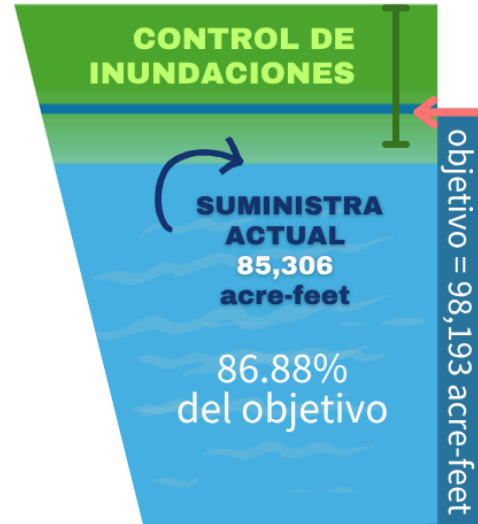
Suministro de los Embalses para el 6 de abril de 2026

Lake Sonoma



Cambio de 7 días
-333 acre-feet

Lake Mendocino



Cambio de 7 días
-995 acre-feet



Visit our Water Supply webpage



Totales de Lluvia del Año Hídrico 2026 (1/10/2025 – 30/9/2026) a fecha de 5 abril 2026

Ukiah:

- Promedio (1894-2025 water years): 32.9"
- Año de Agua Actual: 27.06" which is 82.2% of average
- Precipitaciones totales en siete días, del 5 de abril: 0.18"

Santa Rosa:

- Promedio (1950-2025 water years): 27.76"
- Año de Agua Actual: 22.88" which is 82.4% of average

- Precipitaciones totales en siete días, del 5 de abril:: 0.37"

Russian River Watershed Association Jr Member Placemat Mantel Individual de Miembros Jr de la Russian River Watershed Association



What is a watershed? ¿Qué es una cuenca hidrográfica?

Just like how water in a bathtub moves towards the drain, all the water in a watershed flows into a river then into the ocean.
You live in a watershed! Can you find where you are in the watershed on the map?

Así como el agua de una bañera se desplaza hacia el desagüe, toda el agua de una cuenca fluye hacia un río y luego hacia el océano.
¿Tú vives en una cuenca? ¿Puedes encontrar en el mapa tu ubicación en la cuenca?



The Russian River watershed is 1,485 square miles!
¿La cuenca del río Russian tiene 1,485 millas cuadradas!

The Russian River is habitat for many different species.
Can you match each species to their name?
El río Russian es el hábitat de muchas especies diferentes.
¿Puedes conectar cada especie con su nombre?



Tiger Salamander
Tigre Salamandra de California

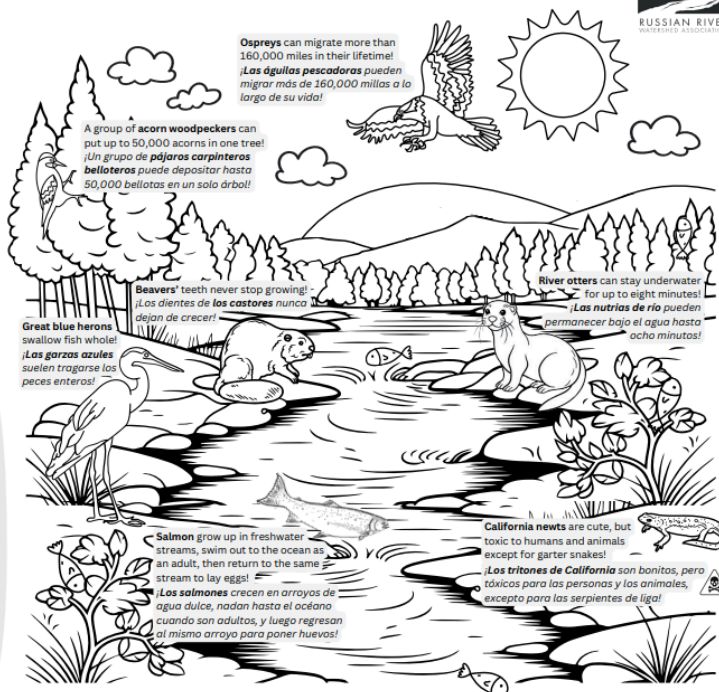
California Poppy
Amapola de California

Steelhead Salmon
Salmón Cabeza de Acero

Kingfisher
Martín Pescador

The Russian River has 63 species of fish.
How many fish can you find?

El río Russian tiene 63 especies de peces.
¿Cuántos peces puedes encontrar?



Ospreys can migrate more than 160,000 miles in their lifetime!
¿Las águilas pescadoras pueden migrar más de 160,000 millas a lo largo de su vida!

A group of acorn woodpeckers can put up to 50,000 acorns in one tree!
¿Un grupo de pájaros carpinteros belloteros puede depositar hasta 50,000 bellotas en un solo árbol!

Beavers' teeth never stop growing!
¿Los dientes de los castores nunca dejan de crecer!

Great blue herons swallow fish whole!
¿Los garzos azules suelen tragarse los peces enteros!

River otters can stay underwater for up to eight minutes!
¿Las nutrias de río pueden permanecer bajo el agua hasta ocho minutos!

Salmon grow up in freshwater streams, swim out to the ocean as an adult, then return to the same stream to lay eggs!
¿Las salmones crecen en arroyos de agua dulce, nadan hasta el océano cuando son adultos, y luego regresan al mismo arroyo para poner huevos!

California newts are cute, but toxic to humans and animals except for garter snakes!
¿Los tritones de California son bonitos, pero tóxicos para las personas y los animales, excepto para las serpientes de liga!

Preparando el terreno para una cuenca hidrográfica saludable

Nota de la [Asociación de la Cuenca del Río Ruso](#): ¡Ayuda a los niños a descubrir la cuenca del Río Ruso con un mantel individual divertido y educativo! Diseñado para los más pequeños, este mantel individual de papel que incluye actividades sobre especies locales, conceptos básicos de la cuenca y hábitos importantes como "solo dejar que el agua de lluvia vaya por el desagüe" y evitar tirar basura. Consigue una copia gratuita en más de 70 negocios de toda la cuenca. Usa este [mapa interactivo de cuencas hidrográficas](#) para encontrar la ubicación más cercana, o descargue e imprima el suyo propio en papel de 11 x 17 pulgadas.

¿Terminaste de colorear? Echa un vistazo a la clave de respuestas o explora la Guía de animales para ver cómo lucen las criaturas del mantel individual en la vida real. Una vez terminado, envía su mantel individual por correo electrónico a cleanwater@russianriverwatershed.org compártelo en las redes sociales con #RRWAJrMiembro; Para obtener la insignia oficial de miembro juvenil de la Asociación de la Cuenca del Río Russian!

RRWA Educational Watershed Placement

Próximas reuniones

Junta Directiva del Eel-Russian Project Authority

Consulte el [paquete de la agenda](#) del 21 de julio de 2025 y la [presentación](#) de la reunión de la junta directiva.

Para obtener más información visite eelrussianauthority.org/events.

Reuniones del Junta Directiva de Sonoma Water

La Junta celebra normalmente sus reuniones ordinarias los martes, a partir de las 8.30 horas, en la Sala de la Junta de Supervisores (BSC), 575 Administration Drive 102A. Los miembros del público también pueden ver o escuchar la reunión en Legistar, Zoom o por teléfono, pero no podrán hacer comentarios virtualmente. Los miembros del público que deseen dirigirse a la Junta durante las reuniones deberán asistir en persona.

April 14 de abril BSC/Virtual

April 17 de abril BSC/Virtual Sesión especial a puerta cerrada

April 20 de abril BSC/Virtual Los talleres sobre el presupuesto

April 21 de abril BSC/Virtual Los talleres sobre el presupuesto

April 22 de abril BSC/Virtual Los talleres sobre el presupuesto

April 23 de abril BSC/Virtual Los talleres sobre el presupuesto

April 28 de abril BSC/Virtual

May 12 de mayo BSC

May 12 de mayo 5:30 PM, reunión especial - Foro de la Ley de la Verdad

May 15 de mayo BSC Sesión especial a puerta cerrada

May 19 de mayo BSC

Agendas de la Mesa Directiva:

[Ver asuntos a discutirse a futuro en la agenda](#)

Lo invitamos a explorar las oportunidades de empleo disponibles en Sonoma Water

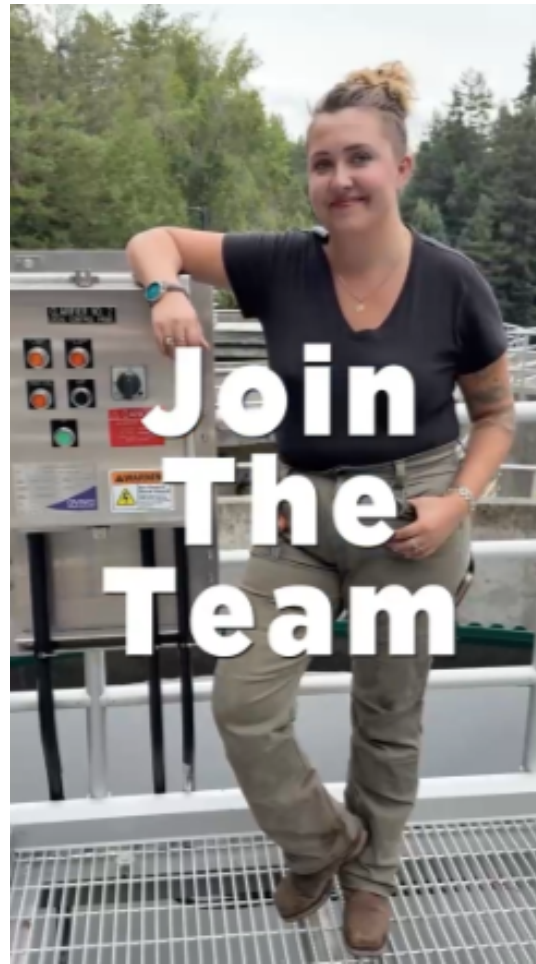
[Water Agency Principal Land
Surveyor \(continuous\)](#)

[Internships](#)

Water and Energy Education Intern

Water-Use Efficiency Intern

oportunidades de empleo en
Sonoma Water



Suscríbese a La Corriente: noticias y eventos de Sonoma Water

Receive our monthly email newsletter

[Sign up](#) - en español

[Sign up](#) - English

Manténgase informado y suscríbese para recibir actualizaciones por correo electrónico sobre estos temas especiales:

Estuario del Russian River

Recibe notificaciones por correo electrónico cuando el Estuario del Russian River abra o cierre.

[Sign up](#)

Agencias de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea del Condado de Sonoma

Recibir un boletín trimestral y anuncios por correo electrónico sobre la gestión local de las aguas subterráneas.

[Sign Up](#)





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Sonoma Water | 404 Aviation Blvd | Santa Rosa, CA 95403 US

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Sonoma Water

4.2K followers • 197 following

Providing clean drinking water to more than 9 communities, managing reliable sewer and flood protection facilities, protecting essential natural resources of the Russian River and partnering in our community's sustainable education efforts every day.

Public Service



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76% recommend (16 Reviews)

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Contact info

(707) 526-5370

sonomawater@scwa.ca.gov

Sonoma Water

Photos

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Posts

Filters

Sonoma Water
40m ·

[Español abajo]

Sonoma Water, in collaboration with its retail water contractors, is working on the 2025 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated... See more



1 1



Appendix B: Notice of Public Hearing and Adoption Resolution

The Adoption Resolution will be included in the Final Report



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to review its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) on May 12, 2026. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP may be found online at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp or at Sonoma Water’s administration building located at 404 Aviation Blvd, Santa Rosa, CA.

Comments or questions regarding the UWMP and WSCP may be addressed to:

Paul Piazza, UWMP Project Manager
Sonoma County Water Agency
404 Aviation Blvd, Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Phone: 707-547-1900 or paul.piazza@scwa.ca.gov

Public hearing details:

Date: May 12, 2026

Location: Board of Directors Chambers, 575 Administration Drive 102A

PUBLIC COMMENT: Public Comment may be made live, in person, in the Board Chambers. Available time for comments is determined by the Board Chair based on agenda scheduling demands and total number of speakers. In order to guarantee that your comment is received and considered by the County, attend the meeting in person or submit your comment in writing in advance of the meeting to bos@sonomacounty.gov. In the event that virtual public comment is implemented, information regarding the virtual participation will be available on the Board’s calendar at <https://sonomacounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>.

Time: 10:10 a.m. (or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard)

Sonoma Water is a wholesaler of potable water, serving nine primary municipal customers in Sonoma and Marin Counties. Sonoma Water’s UWMP discusses and describes:

- Existing water supplies and transmission system facilities;
- Projected water demands in Sonoma Water’s service area over the next 25 years;
- Projected water supplies available to Sonoma Water over the next 25 years, the reliability of that supply, and general schedules for water supply projects;
- Climate change impacts to water supply;
- Energy intensity;
- Current and planned water conservation activities by Sonoma Water;

- An updated and separately adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan;
- A comparison of water supply and water demand over the next 25 years under different hydrological assumptions (normal year, single dry year, multiple dry years); and
- A 5-year drought risk assessment.

Urban Water Management Plans are important tools for reporting water agencies' long-term planning efforts to meet future demands and tracking progress toward achieving state-mandated water conservation targets. They also support state laws linking approval for large developments to water supply availability. In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code §10608 - 10657). It requires that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually ensure the appropriate level of reliability to meet the needs of its customers during normal, dry and multiple dry years. The Act describes the contents of the UWMP as well as how urban water suppliers should adopt and implement the plans. Plan updates are required every five years, and updates maintain Sonoma Water's eligibility for state grants.

Learn more about Sonoma Water's UWMP at www.sonomawater.org/uwmp.

Appendix C: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Appendix C: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Prepared for
Sonoma Water
Santa Rosa, CA
April 2026

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List of Abbreviations

ac-ft	acre-feet
annual assessment	annual water supply and demand assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
ETC	Emergency Training & Coordination Committee
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRO	forecast informed reservoir operations
LHMP	local hazard mitigation plan
Marin Water	Marin Municipal Water District
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
Plan	Urban Water Management Plan
RR ResSim	Russian River System Model
Sonoma Water	Sonoma County Water Agency
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
WAC	Water Advisory Committee
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This document presents Sonoma County Water Agency's (Sonoma Water) plan for responding to a water shortage condition. This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is structured as recommended by California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook and summarized as follows:

- Section 1 presents purpose and background information.
- Section 2 summarizes the water reliability analysis developed in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.
- Section 3 describes the annual water supply and demand assessment procedures.
- Section 4 presents the water shortage levels.
- Section 5 describes shortage response actions.
- Section 6 presents communication protocols.
- Section 7 describes Sonoma Water's legal authority.
- Section 8 describes the financial impact of water shortages.
- Section 9 presents the procedures to refine the WSCP.
- Section 10 describes the adoption, submittal, and availability of the WSCP.

Section 1: Introduction

In response to the drought of 2012 to 2016 that occurred in many parts of California, new legislation in 2018 made substantial changes to the previous requirements for a WSCP. The WSCP is recommended to be created, adopted, and able to be amended separately from the Urban Water Management Plan (Plan). The WSCP must be included as part of the Plan when submitted to DWR. The WSCP is included as an appendix to Sonoma Water's Plan. As such there is the flexibility to be able to separate the WSCP from the Plan document for future needs.

An urban water supplier that wholesales water to retail water agencies, such as Sonoma Water, cannot include planning elements in their WSCP that would be applicable to retail water agencies without the consent of the retail agencies. Sonoma Water provides wholesale water to several retail water agencies, some of whom are preparing their own Plans and WSCPs. This WSCP does not include planning elements that are applicable to those retail water agencies. As a water wholesaler, Sonoma Water does not have the ability to monitor end uses or impose restrictions directly on end users in the event of a water shortage; such actions must be taken by Sonoma Water's customers. Accordingly, this WSCP is limited to those actions that Sonoma Water can take in relation to its wholesale customers in the event of a water shortage.

Sonoma Water provides wholesale water to several categories of retail water agencies that consist of eight water contractors, other water transmission system customers, and the Marin Municipal Water District (Marin Water), collectively referred to as Sonoma Water's customers. Sonoma Water routinely meets and coordinates with this category of customers through the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the Water Advisory Committee (WAC). Sonoma Water also supplies small quantities of water (when available) from its transmission system to surplus water customers and allows other entities known as Russian River customers to divert water from the Russian River under Sonoma Water's water rights using their own facilities. These latter two categories are identified in this WSCP as Sonoma Water's other customers.

Section 2: Water Supply Reliability Analysis

The water supply and demand assessment and the drought risk assessment are presented in Section 6 of the 2025 Plan and summarized below.

2.1 Water Supply and Demand Assessment (2030 – 2050)

The water supply and demand assessment described in Section 6.3 of the Plan provides a comparison of the projected water supply and demand for Sonoma Water from 2030 through 2050. The conclusion of the assessment is that Sonoma Water expects to have adequate water supply through the 2050 planning horizon, including in dry years. In the event of an unexpected shortage, Sonoma Water will work with its customers to reduce water demands, or to utilize additional local water sources, or both.

2.2 Drought Risk Assessment (2026 – 2030)

The drought risk assessment described in Section 6.5 of the Plan compares the estimated water supplies and demands for the next five years assuming that the next five years are similar to the five consecutive driest years on record (1987-1991). The comparison shows that Sonoma Water has adequate water supply to meet demands.

The key issues that may create a water shortage condition include drought conditions and emergencies resulting from events such as earthquakes and contamination.

Section 3: Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

This section presents the procedures used by Sonoma Water to conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (annual assessment). The annual assessment is required to be submitted to DWR by July 1 of each year. The assessment forecasts near-term water supply conditions to ensure shortage response actions are triggered in a timely manner. The annual assessment provides a description and quantification of each source of Sonoma Water's water supply compared to water demands for the current year, with consideration of one subsequent dry year.

One of the most important functions provided by Sonoma Water is to monitor water supply conditions to gauge the likelihood of water shortages so that Sonoma Water's wholesale customers will be prepared to respond to the shortages. Sonoma Water constantly monitors the reservoir levels at Lake Pillsbury, Lake Mendocino, and Lake Sonoma and estimates flows in and out of those reservoirs, weather forecasts, and natural flows into and diversions from the Russian River and Dry Creek. By using this data as well as historical data regarding water use in different climatic conditions, Sonoma Water can project when a water shortage may be imminent.

The following subsections describe the decision-making process and data and methodologies used. Sonoma Water may modify these procedures based on its experience developing the annual assessment.

3.1 Decision Making Process

This section presents the decision-making process and timeline (see Table 3-1) that Sonoma Water uses each year to determine its water supply reliability. The timeline is approximate and may be adjusted by Sonoma Water in coordination with the water contractors, as long as the final annual assessment is submitted to DWR by July 1.

Table 3-1. Annual Assessment Timeline						
Task	January	February	March	April	May	June
Monitor and forecast water supply conditions (continuous)						
Sonoma Water's customers develop and provide water demand forecast by February 1.						
1. Present draft annual assessment to Sonoma Water's customers						
2. Receive review comments						
3. Present final annual assessment to the TAC						
4. Present annual assessment to the Board of Directors						
5. Submit annual assessment to DWR (due July 1 st)						

Note: The timelines presented in Table 1 are approximate and may be adjusted by Sonoma Water in coordination with the water contractors.

For the demand portion of the annual assessment, Sonoma Water uses the unconstrained water demand projections from the last adopted Plan unless more recent demand projections are provided by its customers. Sonoma Water staff provides the water contractors and Marin Water an opportunity to update their demand projections each year (typically by February 1). For Sonoma Water's other customers, which are not required to prepare their own Plans, Sonoma Water staff use the most recent demand data to develop demand projections considering population growth, available local supplies, and other factors. The annual assessment considers all demands on Sonoma Water's system to establish the supply available for Sonoma Water's customers including those that must complete and submit their own annual assessments to DWR.

For the supply portion of the annual assessment, Sonoma Water staff monitor water supply conditions (reservoir levels, stream/river flows, soil moisture, precipitation, etc.) to confirm adequate water supply and storage levels to meet customer demands and minimum instream flow requirements. The annual assessment reflects actual supply conditions up to the date of the assessment (typically March or April) and projects available water supply through the remainder of the year and one subsequent dry year using the Russian River System Model (RR ResSim). Sonoma Water uses modeling results to evaluate the potential for a water shortage condition to occur.

Each year, Sonoma Water presents and submits the annual assessment following the steps described below.

- 1. Share results of draft annual assessment with Sonoma Water's customers.** The draft annual assessment is shared with the TAC ad-hoc committee, typically in April. The assessment would also be shared with Sonoma Water's other customers if a shortage is projected. If a shortage is forecast, particularly during the critical months of July to October, implementation of shortage response actions would be coordinated with all the customers.
- 2. Receive review comments.** Sonoma Water's customers provide their review comments, if any, through the TAC. Sonoma Water communicates directly with Sonoma Water's other customers to obtain their review comments.

3. **Present final annual assessment to the TAC.** If there are comments on the draft assessment that require substantive changes, Sonoma Water will revise the assessment and present the final annual assessment report at the next TAC meeting. The annual assessment may be presented to the WAC. Sonoma Water will coordinate through the TAC to identify if any water supply gaps exist for each customer when considering both Sonoma Water supplies and local supplies. The assessment will be provided directly to Sonoma Water's other customers.
4. **Optional presentation of the annual assessment to the Board of Directors.** The annual assessment may be presented to Sonoma Water's Board of Directors during one of their regularly scheduled meetings, particularly if a shortage is anticipated or if an existing shortage condition is to be ended.
5. **Submit annual assessment to DWR.** Sonoma Water will submit the annual assessment report to DWR by July 1 of each year. Sonoma Water also posts the final annual assessment report online at <https://www.sonomawater.org/water-supply>.

3.2 Data and Methodologies

This section presents the key data inputs and assessment methodology that will be used to evaluate Sonoma Water's water supply. The evaluation criteria, water supply constraints, unconstrained demand, planned water use, and infrastructure considerations are described.

3.2.1 Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria that will be relied on for each annual assessment include the key data inputs and the constraints that are imposed on the water supplies.

The key data inputs that are used by Sonoma Water staff to forecast water supply for the remainder of the current year and a subsequent dry year include the items described below.

- **Unconstrained customer demand.** Current and subsequent calendar year unconstrained demand for each of Sonoma Water's wholesale customers considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors.
- **Russian River operations.** Current reservoir releases from Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino, including anticipated releases to meet in-stream flow requirements and water demands and based on reservoir curves and forecast informed reservoir operations (FIRO) decision support tools.
- **Hydrology and watershed conditions.** Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino inflows and storage levels, and soil moisture.
- **Potter Valley Project inflows.** Lake Pillsbury storage levels and observed and projected project transfers. As discussed in Section 1.4.1 of the Plan, there is great uncertainty around the future of this project. The assumed Eel River transfers into the Russian River watershed will be based on information available at the time of the annual assessment, including recent observed transfers and anticipated conditions.
- **Weather forecasts and historical hydrological records.** Weather forecasts combined with historical records will be used to evaluate probabilities using statistical methods.

The water supply constraints are due to a variety of agreements and decisions, as follows.

- **Lake Sonoma storage level.** Sonoma Water’s water rights permits include a provision that requires Sonoma Water to impose a 30 percent reduction in deliveries from the Russian River to its service area when Lake Sonoma storage levels drop below 100,000 acre-feet (ac-ft) before July 15 of any year. This provision is described in more detail in Section 5.1.6.1 in the 2025 Plan.
- **Lake Mendocino storage level.** Having a sufficient supply of water in Lake Mendocino in the fall is of critical importance to the salmonid species in the Russian River and to meet municipal and industrial demands and agricultural irrigation needs.
- **Minimum instream flow requirements.** The minimum instream flow schedule varies based on the hydrologic classifications of Normal, Dry, and Critical water supply conditions as defined in Decision 1610 and modified by Temporary Urgency Change Petitions (TUCP) filed by Sonoma Water. As of development of the 2025 Plan, it is assumed Sonoma Water will continue to use storage thresholds at Lake Mendocino as the index for minimum instream flows. Minimum instream flow requirements for the Russian River and Dry Creek are met by releases from Coyote Valley Dam and Warm Springs Dam.
- **Flood control operations criteria.** The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) determines the schedule and amount of water released from Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma during flood control operations when storage levels exceed the water supply storage pool. Until recently, rules of the water control manuals for Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma required the flood control pool to be empty except during periods of high flows downstream. Based on the 2025 update to Lake Mendocino’s Water Control Manual, USACE, at their discretion, can retain up to 11,650 ac-ft within the flood control pool and manage it using FIRO procedures. At Lake Sonoma, USACE is currently authorized to retain up to an additional 19,000 ac-ft in the flood control pool and manage it using FIRO procedures under a planned deviation to the Water Control Manual. In 2023, 2024, and 2025 an additional 30,000 ac-ft was retained between the two reservoirs going into the dry season each year.
- **The 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion.** The 2025 Russian River Biological Opinion places certain terms and conditions on Sonoma Water with respect to its water supply operations. See Section 1.4.2 of the Plan for details.

3.2.2 Water Supply

The Russian River provides most of Sonoma Water’s water supply, with groundwater from the Santa Rosa Plain Sub-basin as a secondary source. Sonoma Water diverts water from the Russian River near Forestville and conveys the water via its transmission system to its customers. Sonoma Water’s Plan (Section 5) provides a more detailed description of the water supplies. The method used to forecast the quantity of water supply is described in Section 3.2.4 below.

Almost all of Sonoma Water’s customers, surplus customers, and Russian River customers have other water supplies, in addition to those provided by Sonoma Water, which include local surface water, local groundwater, and recycled water. These local supplies are not included in Sonoma Water’s annual assessment, as each customer develops its own assessment of their available supplies.

3.2.3 Unconstrained Customer Demand

The assessment presents unconstrained demands from Sonoma Water's customers for the current year and one subsequent dry year, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors. The unconstrained water demands are provided by the customers or developed by Sonoma Water.

3.2.4 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

The assessment presents an evaluation of the amount of anticipated water supplies for the current year as well as the amount of supplies available to meet demands should the following year be dry. As defined by DWR reporting requirements, the dry year represents the 12-month period between July 1 and June 30 of the following calendar year. Although Sonoma Water's analysis is performed using available hydrologic data on a water-year basis (the 12-month period between October 1 and September 30 of the following calendar year), the results are presented on a monthly basis from July through June for the annual assessment. The methodology to develop the annual assessment follows the general approach described below.

1. **Quantify current year water supply.** Starting with actual observed conditions at the time of the assessment, Sonoma Water will project conditions through the remainder of the water year using RR ResSim and a combination of forecasted and historical hydrology representing the most similar hydrologic conditions to the current year. Since the current year as defined in the annual assessment ends June 30, the last 3 months in the current water year represent the first 3 months of the subsequent dry year in the annual assessment (July through September).
2. **Quantify subsequent year supply.** Sonoma Water will base the estimate of the remaining subsequent dry year water supplies (October through June) on a statistical analysis of the historical precipitation record using the tenth percentile water year based on total Russian River unimpaired flow. The details of the methodology and selected modeling assumptions will be described in each annual assessment report.
3. **Identify infrastructure constraints.** The existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints as they impact Sonoma Water's ability to deliver supplies to meet expected customer water use needs in the coming year will be considered. Examples of plausible constraints include water rights curtailments, minimum instream flows, and groundwater production capacity.
4. **Quantify unconstrained water demand.** The unconstrained water demands for all the customers will be provided by the customers or developed by Sonoma Water staff.
5. **Compare projected water supplies to demands.** The water supplies identified in the annual assessment will represent the water demand that can be met while maintaining adequate storage in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma.
6. **Identify and quantify anticipated water supply shortages, if any.** The forecast of water supplies in comparison to water demands will identify and quantify any anticipated water shortages. The forecast will be coordinated with Sonoma Water's customers, surplus customers, and Russian River customers. Depending on the extent of the forecast shortage, the appropriate shortage stage will be selected. If the early winter season has been wet and the forecast is for a wet season, there would be no concerns. If the season was dry in the early wet season, there would be a potential concern and river flows and reservoir levels would be monitored more closely. Depending on the extent of precipitation in the latter portion of the wet season, the forecast could be changed to no concern or to an anticipated shortage.

7. **Implications of forecasted water shortage.** Depending on the extent of the forecasted water shortage for the current calendar year and particularly the summer months, Sonoma Water may implement voluntary reductions of its diversions and request its customers to conserve and utilize local supplies. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) could also mandate reduction of diversions by Sonoma Water. For example, mandatory reductions of water diverted from the Russian River would be required (as specified in Sonoma Water’s water rights, see Section 5.1.6.1 in the 2025 Plan for more detail) if Lake Sonoma levels reached 100,000 ac-ft by July 15 of a given year. Such reductions would be implemented in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply between Sonoma Water and its retail customers and consistent with the defined shortage stages. If a shortage is identified, the water shortage allocation methodology specified by the Restructured Agreement would be used to allocate the reduced supply to each customer. Each of Sonoma Water’s customers will develop their own annual assessments that will include estimates of their projected quantity of local water supplies.

The forecast of the amount of available water supplies will be developed by Sonoma Water using RR ResSim. The model is used as a planning tool to simulate the effects of various climatic conditions, levels of demand, and operational criteria on the water supply available for use by Sonoma Water and others.

3.2.5 Infrastructure Considerations

The annual assessment includes an evaluation of how infrastructure capabilities and constraints may affect Sonoma Water’s ability to deliver supplies to meet expected customer water use needs in the current year.

3.2.6 Water Shortage Levels

Sonoma Water’s shortage levels are presented in Table 4-1. The shortage is defined as the unmet unconstrained demand divided by the unconstrained demand, which can be expressed as follows for when the forecast supply is less than the unconstrained demand:

Table 4-2. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Shortage Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Reduction in Russian River diversions by Sonoma Water of up to 10%. Sonoma Water’s wholesale customers each have voluntary reduction of wholesale water deliveries as determined by shortage allocation.
2	10 - 20%	Reduction in Russian River diversions by Sonoma Water of 10% to 20%. Sonoma Water’s wholesale customers each have voluntary reduction of wholesale water deliveries as determined by shortage allocation.
3	20 - 30%	Reduction in Russian River diversions by Sonoma Water of 20% to 30%. Sonoma Water’s wholesale customers each have mandatory reduction of wholesale water deliveries as determined by shortage allocation.
4	30 - 40%	Reduction in Russian River diversions by Sonoma Water of 30% to 40%. Sonoma Water’s wholesale customers each have mandatory reduction of wholesale water deliveries as determined by shortage allocation.
5	40 - 50%	Reduction in Russian River diversions by Sonoma Water of 40% to 50%. Sonoma Water’s wholesale customers each have mandatory reduction of wholesale water deliveries as determined by shortage allocation.
6	>50%	Reduction in Russian River diversions by Sonoma Water greater than 50%. Sonoma Water’s wholesale customers each have mandatory reduction of wholesale water deliveries as determined by shortage allocation.

Shortage, percent = ((unconstrained demand – forecast supply)/ unconstrained demand) X 100

The extent of the shortage of Sonoma Water’s supplies does not translate to the same proportion of shortage for many of Sonoma Water’s customers because the supply provided by Sonoma Water only represents a portion of their respective water supply portfolio. Many of these customers have their own local surface water, groundwater, and/or recycled water supplies. Each of these customers will develop its own annual water supply and demand assessment and, if a shortage is forecast, determine its own shortage level that considers their local supplies.

The allocation of Sonoma Water’s supplies to its customers in the event of a shortage is based on the procedures set forth in the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply. Section 3.5(a) of the Restructured Agreement describes the way Sonoma Water is to allocate water to its customers in the event of a water supply shortage, and Section 3.5(b) of the Restructured Agreement describes the manner in which Sonoma Water is to allocate water to its customers in the event of a temporary impairment of the capacity of some or all of Sonoma Water’s transmission system. Section 3.5(d) of the Restructured Agreement requires Sonoma Water to “have an adopted water shortage allocation methodology sufficient to inform each Customer of the water that would be available to it pursuant to Section 3.5(a) in the event of reasonably anticipated shortages, which methodology shall be consistent with this Section 3.5 and shall be included in the Urban Water Management Plan prepared pursuant to Section 2.7.”

On January 4, 2022, Sonoma Water’s Board of Directors adopted the 2021 Water Shortage Allocation Methodology and Model to be used to inform each Sonoma Water customer of the water that would be available to it pursuant to Section 3.5 of the Restructured Agreement in the event of reasonably anticipated shortages. The 2021 Model adoption completed work that began in 2010 to update Sonoma Water’s previous annual Water Shortage Allocation Methodology and Model. The 2021 Model includes a new monthly methodology to allocate water supply in the summer months when diversions from the Russian River may be constrained due to reduced flows or water availability.

Section 4: Shortage Response Actions

Sonoma Water regularly monitors supply and demand conditions to forecast potential water shortages. If a water shortage is anticipated, Sonoma Water would implement one or more potential shortage response actions. This section describes demand reduction, supply augmentation, operational changes, the emergency response plan, the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, and shortage response action effectiveness.

4.1 Demand Reduction

As a wholesale supplier, Sonoma Water has no ability to directly restrict the use of water by end users, or to impose financial penalties on end users for excessive use. Under the Restructured Agreement, Sonoma Water has several methods available to ensure that its contractors do not use more than the amount of water allocated by Sonoma Water during a shortage.

If it appeared that a water supply shortage might occur, Sonoma Water’s first stage of action would be to notify its customers and the public of that possibility. Depending on the severity of the shortage, Sonoma Water would work with its customers to encourage voluntary demand reduction measures. Sonoma Water would also encourage its customers to maximize use of local water supplies. Finally, Sonoma Water would take steps to publicize the potential shortage, and to encourage agricultural and non-Sonoma Water-related diverters from the Russian River and Dry Creek to reduce diversions to the extent possible.

If these voluntary measures were insufficient, if the 30 percent cutback provision in Sonoma Water’s water rights permits were triggered, or if hydrologic conditions were likely to lead to a situation in which transmission system demands would exceed Sonoma Water’s available water supply, Sonoma Water would then calculate the amount of water available to its water contractors, other water transmission system customers, Russian River customers, and Marin Water under existing contractual provisions, including Section 3.5 of the Restructured Agreement, by using the allocation methodology adopted pursuant to Section 3.5(d) of the Restructured Agreement. In the event of a severe water supply shortage, Sonoma Water could also petition the SWRCB for temporary relief from the minimum instream flow requirements in the Russian River and Dry Creek to conserve the remaining water supply in Lake Sonoma and Lake Mendocino.

Under Section 3.5(e) of the Restructured Agreement, a contractor taking more than its allocated amount of water during a shortage is subject to a liquidated damages surcharge equal to 50% of the then-current operations and maintenance charge for each ac-ft of water taken by the contractor in excess of its allocation. Section 3.5(e) also reserves to Sonoma Water all other rights it may have to limit contractors and other customers to their allocated amounts, including physically limiting the quantity of water taken to the amounts allocated, and pursuing all other available legal and equitable remedies applicable to such violations. Finally, Section 3.5(e) allows the WAC to request that Sonoma Water physically limit the quantity of water taken by a Regular Customer to the amounts authorized by Section 3.5 or pursue all other available legal and equitable remedies applicable to such violations.

Table 5-1 presents a summary of demand reduction actions and the estimated effectiveness of each action. The combination of the demand reduction actions in Table 5-1 and the supply augmentation actions in Table 5-2 are intended to mitigate shortages. The estimated effectiveness of each action is a planning estimate that will be revised in the future based on the actual performance of these actions during shortage periods.

Table 5-1. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions ^a	How Much is this going to Reduce the Shortage Gap? (%) ^b	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Notification of potential water shortage.	5		N/A
1	Encourage voluntary demand reduction measures by wholesale customers.	5		N/A
2	Encourage enhanced voluntary demand reduction measures by wholesale customers.	5		N/A
3	Imposition of Section 3.5 allocations. ^c	10		Liquidated damage surcharge for taking in excess of allocation.
4	Petition SWRCB for temporary relief from minimum instream flow requirements. ^c	5		N/A
4	Implement measures identified in Section 3.5e of the Restructured Agreement.	5		Physical limitation on deliveries to customers and legal remedies against customers taking in excess of allocation. See Section 3.5e of the Restructured Agreement
5	Implement measures identified in Section 3.5e of the Restructured Agreement.	10		Physical limitation on deliveries to customers and legal remedies against customers taking in excess of allocation. See Section 3.5e of the Restructured Agreement
6	Implement measures identified in Section 3.5e of the Restructured Agreement.	>10		Physical limitation on deliveries to customers and legal remedies against customers taking in excess of allocation. See Section 3.5e of the Restructured Agreement

- a. Actions implemented at each stage include continued implementation of actions initiated at prior lower stages.
- b. Percent reductions are approximate and represent Sonoma Water's best estimate.
- c. Action could also be implemented voluntarily at a lower shortage stage.

Table 5-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier ^a	How Much is this Going to Reduce the Shortage Gap? (%) ^b	Additional Explanation or Reference
1	No action taken.		
2	Encourage wholesale customers to maximize use of local supplies.	3	Reduces customers' water shortage. May free up some wholesale water for customers with minimal local supplies.
2	Maximize use of Sonoma Water's groundwater wells.	2	Limited by groundwater well capacity.
3	No additional actions taken.		
4	No additional actions taken.		
5	No additional actions taken.		
6	No additional actions taken.		

a. Actions implemented at each stage include continued implementation of actions initiated at prior lower stages.

b. Percent reductions are approximate and represent Sonoma Water's best estimate.

4.2 Supply Augmentation

The Russian River provides most of Sonoma Water's water supply with groundwater from the Santa Rosa Plain Sub-basin as a secondary source. In the event of a shortage, Sonoma Water would maximize the use of its groundwater supplies and encourage its wholesale customers to maximize the use of their local water supplies. Table 5-2 presents a summary of supply augmentation actions and the estimated effectiveness of each action.

Another possible supply augmentation action that would be considered and has been implemented in the past is a Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District program providing a residential recycled water fill station near the wastewater treatment plant to provide free recycled water for local residents that can be used to water lawns, gardens, and landscaped areas.

4.3 Operational Changes

In a shortage condition, Sonoma Water would consider changes to the operations of the water system that could help mitigate the shortage, such as ramping up groundwater production. Additionally, Sonoma Water's efforts to advance FIRO have enabled more water to be retained in storage to help guard against dry-season shortages.

4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

In addition to the methods of reducing consumption described above, including the enforcement of water allocations during a shortage in accordance with Section 3.5 of the Restructured Agreement, the water contractors have ordinances placing limitations on the uses of water by end customers in the event of a water shortage. These ordinances were developed in consultation with Sonoma Water and are described in detail in the water contractors' individual Plans.

4.5 Emergency Response Planning

An occurrence where there is an insufficient amount of available water to meet the region's needs because of a disaster can be considered a catastrophic water shortage. Sudden interruption of water supply with minimal to no advance warning can be caused by events such as earthquakes, toxic spills, and power outages, while events like a drought can develop over a long period of time.

To prepare for these events, and in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act, Sonoma Water has developed an Emergency Operation Plan (EOP). The EOP prescribes Sonoma Water's response to unpredicted catastrophic events that can impact water system infrastructure and delivery. The EOP serves as Sonoma Water's foundational emergency response and recovery document for all levels of emergencies, from minor accidents to major disasters.

The EOP describes the situations and incidents that trigger the activation of the EOP and the Sonoma Water Emergency Operations Center (EOC). It also provides direction and strategies for responding to a major emergency or disaster. The EOP includes:

- Authorities, policies, and procedures associated with emergency response activities.
- EOC activities, including activation and deactivation guidelines.
- Multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between Sonoma Water, its water contractors, and the Sonoma Operational Area in accordance with Standardized Emergency Management System and National Incident Management System guidelines.
- Incident Command System management and organization and emergency staffing required to assist in mitigating any significant emergency or disaster.

- Mutual Aid Agreements and covenants that outline the terms and conditions under which mutual aid assistance will be provided.
- Hazard specific action plans and field level response plans.

Sonoma Water also administers the Emergency Training & Coordination Committee (ETC), a subcommittee of the Technical Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives from Sonoma Water and each of its water contractors. The ETC's purpose is to enhance emergency interoperability and strengthen response and recovery capabilities through improved communication, coordination, and collaborative planning between Sonoma Water and its contractors.

The WSCP is considered an appendix to Sonoma Water's EOP as well as an appendix to the Plan. In addition, Sonoma Water provides input to the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan and support annexes, which, in turn, support the Sonoma Water EOP.

In addition to Sonoma Water's actions, the water contractors and Marin Water would initiate their own actions to address a catastrophic water supply interruption in accordance with their own WSCPs. Many of Sonoma Water's customers have local water supplies that would be relied upon during the period of water supply interruption.

4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Sonoma Water has several initiatives to reduce and mitigate seismic risk. These include the local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP), the Regional Water Supply Resiliency Study, and the Risk and Resilience Assessment.

In January 2008, Sonoma Water's Board of Directors adopted Sonoma Water's first LHMP following extensive natural hazard reliability assessments and planning to reduce the system's exposure to natural hazards, including seismic events, and improve reliability. The plan was developed in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) and approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Per FEMA requirements, the plan has been updated every five years to remain eligible for certain federal disaster assistance funding. Sonoma Water's LHMP was most recently updated in 2024 and is available at this location: <https://www.sonomawater.org/lhmp>.

The 2024 LHMP identifies the water system facilities' vulnerability to surface fault rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides, as well as several other hazards including flood, fire, and drought. Key water facilities evaluated in the plan include the Russian River water supply system, dams and diversion facilities, aqueducts, storage tanks, booster stations, treatment facilities, groundwater wells, and power facilities. The LHMP also identifies specific mitigation actions to increase reliability of water supply to the public during and after a natural disaster.

Sonoma Water is also an active participant in the 2026 Update of the Sonoma County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, a collaborative regional effort led by the Sonoma County Department of Emergency Management that assembles the hazard and risk assessments and mitigation actions for 22 jurisdictions.

More background on this plan is available at this location: <https://sonomacounty.gov/administrative-support-and-fiscal-services/emergency-management/sonoma-county-multi-jurisdictional-hazard-mitigation-plan-2026-update>.

Sonoma Water has made substantial investment in recent years pursuing multiple seismic resiliency and hazard mitigation projects aimed at reducing damage to the water system facilities and the associated adverse impacts of a major earthquake. Projects completed since 2013 or currently under construction include:

- Santa Rosa Aqueduct Crossing at Rodgers Creek Fault - reducing the risk of pipeline failure located within the rupture zone of the Rodgers Creek Fault.
- River Diversion System Ground Stabilization Improvements - protecting against seismically-induced liquefaction in the vicinity of the production pumping facilities along the Russian River.
- Transmission System Isolation Valves - increasing points of isolation for greater flexibility in rapidly isolating damaged portions of the system, reducing damage from uncontrolled releases of water, and facilitating more timely restoration of service following an earthquake.
- Russian River-Cotati Intertie Crossing at the Russian River – reducing the risk of pipeline rupture due to liquefaction-induced lateral spread.
- Seismic Retrofit of Sonoma Booster Pump Station #1 – protecting against structural failure of the pumphouse at an essential pumping facility.
- Mark West Creek Crossing – reducing the risk of pipeline rupture due to liquefaction-induced lateral spread.

Sonoma Water also performed site specific geotechnical investigations using cone penetrometer tests at over 50 locations along the transmission system to provide a more detailed understanding of the risk to seismically induced liquefaction along Sonoma Water’s aqueduct and Collector wells.

Several additional projects, primarily focused on seismically vulnerable stream crossings identified in Sonoma Water’s LHMP, continue to be pursued and are in various stages of planning and design. Implementation of these projects remains highly reliant on Sonoma Water’s continuing success in securing grant funding.

Sonoma Water has also nearly completed, in collaboration with its water contractors, a Regional Water Supply Resiliency Study that is anticipated to be finalized in Spring 2026. The study identifies potential opportunities to optimize the management of regional resources to mitigate system vulnerabilities, including associated seismic and drought risks, through the shared resources and coordinated operations of these regional water supply partners across Sonoma Water's service area. Supporting that effort is a separate study, also underway, that is evaluating potential service interruption durations that could occur following a major earthquake. The study will assist in establishing reasonable goals and strategies for restoration of service if significant damage were to occur to the water supply facilities and provide recommendations for further enhancement of Sonoma Water’s current LHMP to mitigate those risks.

Sonoma Water conducted a Risk and Resilience Assessment in 2025 as required by the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. Natural hazards and malevolent acts, including the seismic threat, were applied to applicable critical assets to assess the baseline risk cost of each asset-threat pair. Possible measures to mitigate the risks were identified.

Section 5: Communication Protocols

Sonoma Water has protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments regarding:

1. any current or predicted shortage as determined by the annual supply and demand assessment,
2. any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered, and
3. any other relevant communications (e.g., emergency communications in case of catastrophic events).

The description of the decision-making process for the annual water supply and demand assessment procedure includes communications regarding shortages with several entities. These entities are the TAC ad-hoc, the TAC, the WAC, and the Sonoma Water Board of Directors. These entities are the primary way that Sonoma Water communicates with local and regional governments. Each of Sonoma Water's wholesale water customers have their own communication protocols that are documented in their individual WSCPs. Communications regarding shortage response actions would be these same entities. Emergency communication protocols are included in the EOP.

Sonoma Water has an active program to communicate with the public and interested parties. The program includes the website, social media, press releases, and mailers. This public information program would be used to communicate shortages and response actions to the public.

Section 6: Legal Authorities

Sonoma Water has authority under Water Code section 350 to declare a water shortage emergency condition, and has authority under its contracts with its customers to declare a water shortage and to apportion available water supplies among its customers. As a water wholesaler, Sonoma Water does not have direct relationships with individuals and businesses that are end users of water and does not have the ability to impose water use restrictions on such end users. Sonoma Water coordinates with its customers, the County of Sonoma, and incorporated cities regarding water shortage/mandatory conservation ordinances and possible local emergency proclamations.

Water Code Section 350 et seq.:

Sonoma Water can, and will, declare a water shortage emergency condition under the provisions of Water Code section 350 et seq. in the event that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of Sonoma Water to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

Restructured Agreement for Water Supply:

The rights and obligations of Sonoma Water and its wholesale customers are primarily set forth in the Restructured Agreement between Sonoma Water and its water contractors. Section 3.5(a) of the Restructured Agreement specifies the manner in which Sonoma Water allocates water to its customers in the event of a water supply shortage, and section 3.5(b) of the Restructured Agreement describes the manner in which Sonoma Water allocates water to its customers in the event of a temporary impairment of the capacity of some or all of Sonoma Water's transmission system. These provisions apply to "other Agency customers" through incorporation of the provisions in the Sonoma Water's Water Service Rules. Sonoma Water's agreements with Marin Water and the entities that may divert water directly from the Russian River under Sonoma Water's water rights contain similar, although not identical, provisions.

Section 3.5(d) of the Restructured Agreement requires Sonoma Water to “have an adopted water shortage allocation methodology sufficient to inform each Customer of the water that would be available to it pursuant to Section 3.5(a) in the event of reasonably anticipated shortages....” Sonoma Water has adopted such a methodology. The Restructured Agreement requires Sonoma Water’s customers to limit the amounts of water that they take from the transmission system to the allocations specified by Sonoma Water under Section 3.5. The water contractors may also unanimously agree upon an alternative allocation of available supply.

Sonoma Water has several methods available to it under the Restructured Agreement to ensure that its customers do not use more than the amounts of water allocated to them by Sonoma Water. Under Section 3.5(a) of the Restructured Agreement, Sonoma Water is required to terminate deliveries to surplus customers in the event of a shortage. Under Section 3.5(e) of the Restructured Agreement, a contractor taking more than its allocated amount of water from the transmission system during a shortage is subject to a liquidated damages surcharge equal to 50 percent of the then-current operations and maintenance charge for each ac-ft of water taken by the contractor in excess of its allocation. Section 3.5(e) also allows the WAC to request that Sonoma Water physically limit the quantity of Sonoma Water-supplied water taken by a contractor or “other Agency customer” to the amounts authorized by Section 3.5, or to pursue all other available legal and equitable remedies applicable to such violations.

It is up to each Sonoma Water retail water customer to reduce end user demands as necessary to reduce its deliveries from the transmission system to the amount allocated to it by Sonoma Water. To accomplish this, Sonoma Water’s contractors have adopted ordinances placing limitations on the uses of water by end users in the event of a water shortage.

These ordinances were developed in consultation with Sonoma Water and are described in detail in each contractor’s individual Plans. These ordinances impose mandatory water conservation measures on end users under certain specific conditions.

Coordination Regarding Local Emergency Proclamation:

Sonoma Water will coordinate with the cities and counties within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under the California Emergency Services Act. A list of these entities and contacts is presented in Table 7-1. The coordination protocols in the event of a local emergency are documented in the EOP.

Table 7-1. Cities and Counties for which Sonoma Water Provides Water Supply Services	
	Contact
Water Contractors	
City of Cotati	Craig Scott, Director, Public Works, Engineering
North Marin Water District	Tony Williams, General Manager
City of Petaluma	Chelsea Thompson, Director of Water Resources & Utilities
City of Rohnert Park	Vanessa Garrett, Public Works Director
City of Santa Rosa	Jennifer Burke, Director of Santa Rosa Water
City of Sonoma	Michael Berger, Public Works Director
Valley of the Moon Water District	Matt Fullner, General Manager
Town of Windsor	Shannon Cotulla, Public Works Director

Table 7-1. Cities and Counties for which Sonoma Water Provides Water Supply Services	
	Contact
Other Transmission System Customers and MMWD	
Forestville Water District	Chad Davisson, Interim Managerial Consultant
Marin Municipal Water District	Ben Horenstein, General Manager
California American Water Company (Larkfield)	Patrick Dirrane, Operations Superintendent
Penngrove Water Company	Julie Cavaz, Manager
Lawndale Mutual Water Company	Bill Mellana, President
Kenwood Water Company	Julie Cavaz, Manager
Russian River Customers (Direct Diversers)	
Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District	Gary Helfrich, Director
Occidental Community Services District	Chris Martin, Director
City of Healdsburg	Larry Zimmer, Public Works Director
Counties	
County of Marin	Derek Johnson, County Administrator
County of Sonoma	Cristina Rivera, County Administrator
County of Mendocino	Darcie Antle, Chief Executive Officer
Regional Agencies	
Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District (MCRRFCWCID)	Elizabeth Salomone, General Manager
State Agencies	
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Valerie Quinto, Executive Officer
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	Eileen White, Board Chair
SWRCB	Eric Oppenheimer, Executive Director
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	Matt Wells, Chief
Federal Agencies	
USACE	Nicholas Malasavage, Chief, Operations and Readiness Division
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)	Frank Blackett, Regional Engineer
NMFS	Chris Yates, Assistant Regional Administrator
Other	
City of Cloverdale	Kevin Thompson, City Manager
City of Ukiah	Sage Sangiacomo, City Manager
City of Sebastopol	Mary Gourley, City Manager
Potter Valley Irrigation District	Don Brown, Superintendent
Ukiah Valley Water Authority	Jarod Walker, Deputy Director of Water Resources
Sweetwater Springs Water District	Eric Schanz, General Manager
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)	Dave Canny, Executive Manager, North Coast
General public	Sonoma Water E-News, Press Release, Social Media

Section 7: Financial Consequences

Although a water shortage would result in reduced water deliveries by Sonoma Water, a water shortage would not have any material impacts on Sonoma Water’s financial condition. However, Sonoma Water does have measures in place to overcome potential revenue impacts, these are summarized in Table 8-1.

Names of Measures	Summary of Effects
Rate adjustments	Offset loss in revenue
Use of financial reserves	Offset loss in revenue
Special assessment to meet Revenue Bond covenants	Offset loss in revenue

Under the Restructured Agreement, Sonoma Water imposes charges on the contractors and other customers on an ac-ft basis. The charges are set in an amount necessary to produce revenues to meet Sonoma Water’s revenue bond obligations and expected operations and maintenance, and to produce a prudent reserve in an amount determined by the WAC. Charges are set annually each spring to be effective for the following fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). In computing the charges, the Restructured Agreement requires Sonoma Water to assume that the amount of water to be delivered from each aqueduct of the transmission system will be the same as the amount of water delivered from said aqueduct during the twelve months preceding such establishment, or the average annual amount of water delivered during the preceding 36 months, whichever is less. In addition, however, the Restructured Agreement provides that “[if] because of drought or other water-supply reduction, state or federal order, or other similar condition, Sonoma Water anticipates that any such quantities will not be predictive of future usage, Sonoma Water may use a different amount with the prior approval of the WAC.” Thus, Sonoma Water has the ability to increase water rates, with WAC approval, to address a pending water supply shortage.

In addition, in order to protect the interest of the holders of revenue bonds issued to finance transmission system facilities, the Restructured Agreement provides that “it is the intention of the parties that the charges set forth herein will be sufficient to pay the Revenue Bonds and to meet the Revenue Bond Obligations not met from other sources of funds,” and that the contractors “agree to pay promptly such charges notwithstanding any deficiency in the quantity or quality of water to which they or any of them would be entitled pursuant to this Agreement.” The term “Revenue Bond Obligations” includes Sonoma Water’s operations and maintenance costs. The Restructured Agreement thus requires the contractors to ensure that Sonoma Water has sufficient funds to operate and maintain the transmission system, and to adhere to the covenants of the revenue bonds, notwithstanding a water supply shortage leading to a reduction in deliveries.

A water shortage would reduce some of Sonoma Water’s transmission system’s variable expenses. A large component of Sonoma Water’s transmission system operational expenses is the cost of electrical power to pump water from the Russian River and deliver it through the various aqueducts to its customers. The reduction in water deliveries may reduce the total cost of electrical power, depending on power rates.

Section 8: Plan Refinement Procedures

Sonoma Water considers its WSCP as a dynamic tool that is subject to refinements as needed to ensure that the shortage response actions are effective and produce the desired results. Sonoma Water has a procedure to identify procedural refinements or new actions, evaluate their effectiveness, incorporate them into the WSCP, and implement them quickly at the appropriate water shortage level. This procedure is described below.

1. Sonoma Water's customers identify possible improvements through the TAC.
2. Sonoma Water staff identify possible improvements by submitting to the Director of Engineering or Deputy Director of Engineering.
3. The suggested procedural refinements or new actions are reviewed by Sonoma Water engineering staff.
4. The results of the evaluation are submitted to the Director of Engineering, who decides whether to revise the WSCP.
5. Any changes to the WSCP are communicated to Sonoma Water's customers at the TAC meeting.

Section 9: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP was adopted, submitted, and made available as part of the same process for the 2025 Plan per the applicable requirements of the Water Code. The adoption process consisted of public notification, a public hearing, and adoption as an action item by Sonoma Water's Board of Directors. See Section 2 of Sonoma Water's Plan for further details on the adoption and submittal process, Appendix A for documentation of the process, and Appendix D for the adoption resolution of the WSCP.

Cities and counties within the service area were notified concurrent with the 2025 Plan more than 60 days prior to the public hearing that the WSCP was being prepared. Public hearing notifications were published in the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, in the April 2026 issue of Sonoma Water monthly public electronic newsletter (SCWA E-News), on Sonoma Water's website, and on its social media sites. Copies of the draft WSCP were made available for public inspection at Sonoma Water's Administration building, the office of the Clerk of Sonoma Water's Board of Directors, and Sonoma Water's web site.

The public hearing was held on May 12, 2026 as agenda item (insert item number). A video of the public hearing and WSCP adoption can be viewed at the County of Sonoma's web page for Board of Supervisors meetings (<https://sonoma-county.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>). The WSCP was adopted by Sonoma Water's Board of Directors on the same date and after the public hearing was closed. A copy of the adoption resolution is provided in Appendix D.

The WSCP was submitted to DWR, the California State Library, and Sonoma, Mendocino, and Marin Counties and pertinent cities within 30 days after adoption. The WSCP was made available for public review on Sonoma Water's web site within 30 days after filing a copy of the Plan with DWR.

Section 10: References

Sonoma Water. 2024. Sonoma County Water Agency Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Approved by FEMA September 19, 2024.

USACE. 1984. Warm Springs Dam and Lake Sonoma, Dry Creek, California, Water Control Manual. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.

USACE. 2025. United States Army Corps of Engineers, Coyote Valley Dam and Lake Mendocino, Russian River, California, Water Control Manual: Appendix I to master water control manual Russian River basin, California. Sacramento (CA): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District.

Appendix D: Water Shortage Contingency Resolution

The Adoption Resolution will be included in the Final Report

Appendix E: DWR Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	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	Sections 4, 5, and 6
x	x	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.	Summary	Section 1.3
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.2.3
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water 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	Section 2.2.2 and Appendix A
x		Section 2.6 Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	n/a
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Section 2.2.1
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.2
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System Description	Section 3.3
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.3.1



Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 3.3
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 3.4
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	n/a
x	x	Section 4.2.6	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	n/a
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	n/a
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	n/a
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	n/a
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 4.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	n/a
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	n/a
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 8.5
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	n/a
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5-year	Baselines and Targets	n/a



Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
				baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.		
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	n/a
x	x	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.	System Supplies	Section 6.3
x	x	Section 6.1	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, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 5.9 and Section 6
x	x	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	Section 5
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 5.7
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System Supplies	Section 5.8
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 5.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 5.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 5.2
x	x	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	Section 5.2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 5.2.1

Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 5.2.2.2
x	x	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	Section 5.8
x	x	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	Section 5.6
x	x	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)	Section 5.4.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.4.3
x	x	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)	Section 5.4.3
x	x	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 a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.4.1 and Section 5.8
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 5.4.1 (quantities n/a)
x	x	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
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 5.5
x	x	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)	Section 5.4.2 (quantities n/a)
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	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 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 5.7

Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.4 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	Section 5.10
x	x	Section 7.2	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	Section 6.1
x	x	Section 7.2.4	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	Section 6.4
x	x	Section 7.3	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 water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.3
x	x	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	Section 6.5
x	x	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 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.5.1
x	x	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	Section 6.5.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.5.3
x	x	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	Section 6.5
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C

Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
				water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.		
x	x	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	Appendix C
x	x	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	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent 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	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	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	Appendix C
x	x	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 Plan	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Appendix C
x	x	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	Appendix C



Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	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	Appendix C
x		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
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C
x	x	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	Appendix C
x	x	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	Appendix C
x	x	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	Appendix C
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a
x		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
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix C
x	x	Section 8.14	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix C



Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	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	Section 8
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	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	Section 8
x		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
x	x	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 urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3 and Appendix B
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water 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	Appendix B
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix D
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3

Table E-1. 2025 UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 2.2.3
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix C
x	x	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
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a

Walnut Creek

201 North Civic Drive, Suite 300
Walnut Creek, CA, 94596
925.937.9010
www.browncaldwell.com

