

Appendix B

Retail System

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

B.1 Retail System Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) presents San Juan Water District’s (SJWD or District) plan and approach for identifying and mitigating various water shortage conditions should they arise. This WSCP satisfies the requirements of California Water Code (CWC) §10632 and has been produced as part of SJWD’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) update, although the WSCP can be amended, as needed, without the need to amend the UWMP. It is noted, the CWC does not exclude the District from taking actions not specifically contained in its WSCP in response to supply shortage conditions.

B.1.1 Legal Authorities

SJWD is organized under the Community Services District Law (California Government Code (CGC) §§61000-61250)¹ and is authorized to acquire and control waters for beneficial uses (CGC §61100 and California Water Code (CWC) §71610). This authorization is, and has been, carried out consistent with Article X, Section 2, of the California Constitution, which declares and requires that water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use of water be prevented.

SJWD’s power to enact and enforce water shortage contingency plans is found in CWC §71640, which authorizes SJWD to restrict the use of water it supplies during any threatened or existing water shortage, and to prohibit wastage of water during such periods. SJWD is authorized to prescribe and define by ordinance such restrictions, prohibitions and exclusions as SJWD determines to be necessary (CWC §71641). SJWD’s findings as related to its adopted restrictions, prohibitions and exclusions continue unchanged unless and until a contrary finding is made by the SJWD Board by resolution or ordinance (CWC §71642).

The aforementioned powers derived from SJWD’s organizing statutes are in addition to general powers granted to water distributors in CWC §§350-359. CWC §350 authorizes the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied

¹ The Community Services District Law states at §61100, “Within its boundaries, a district may,...Supply water for any beneficial uses, in the same manner as a municipal water district, formed pursuant to the Municipal Water District Law of 1911, Division 20 (commencing with Section 71000) of the Water Code.”

without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Upon a finding of such an emergency condition, the distributor can adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water as will conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit, with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection (CWC §353). The regulations and restrictions remain in force and effect until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented, and restrictions may include the right to deny new service connections and discontinue service for willful violations (CWC §355 and §356).

The District’s Board has adopted its UWMP and WSCP in Resolutions XXXX and XXXX, respectively. The two Resolutions authorize the implementation and enforcement of this WSCP, which is included in the 2020 UWMP. The District will also revise its Ordinances that incorporate the WSCPs (Ordinances 23000 and 23000.03).

SJWD also coordinates with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a “local emergency” pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (see CGC §8558).

B.1.2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

As part of SJWD’s UWMP, reliability planning was conducted to evaluate the District’s ability to meet demands. Two separate efforts were conducted to characterize both long- and near-term reliability scenarios. The Water Reliability Assessment is conducted for a normal year, single dry year, and a drought lasting five consecutive years, and is used to evaluate long-term supplies with demands over the next 25 years, in five-year increments. The Drought Risk Assessment assumes the occurrence of a drought over the next five years, and aims to assess the District’s near-term reliability.

Results from the Water Reliability Assessment indicate SJWD has ample supplies through 2045 to meet demands under the normal, single dry year, and five-year drought conditions. Similarly, the District’s Drought Risk Assessment indicates sufficient supplies to meet expected demands during an assumed drought occurring in the next five consecutive years (2021-2025).

B.1.3 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

The District conducts an annual analysis of supply and demand projections to help inform water resources management decisions for the coming year. The analysis incorporates numerous data sources and evaluation criteria to project probable demands and supply availability for the coming year, including:

- Projected weather conditions
 - Precipitation versus historical
 - Snow survey results
- Projected Unconstrained Demand
 - Production versus historic on monthly basis

- New customer growth
- Identify artificially supplied water features separate from swimming pools and parks
- Water Use Objective Reports

- Projected Supply Availability
 - Folsom Lake level
 - Folsom Lake projected inflow
 - USBR forecasts
 - SJWD supply projections
 - Antelope pump back availability
 - PCWA supply availability

- Regulatory conditions and mandates

The general procedure for developing the annual water supply/demand assessment is listed below. The District may modify this process based on available data, significant events, process restrictions, or other external factors that may impact the process.

1. Compile existing weather data and available forecasts.
2. The projected dry year supply availability is based on 2015 conditions, with a corresponding supply availability that totaled 54,200 AF². The District may modify this supply availability based on conditions as the time of the assessment.
3. Estimate unconstrained District demands based on recent and representative customer use data. Development of unconstrained demand will incorporate recent use patterns (unit factors for each customer type) and anticipated customer growth.
4. Assess available supply based on projections for current year and dry year scenarios.
5. Identify and incorporate any applicable constraints (infrastructure, regulatory, etc.) regarding accessibility of supply.
6. Compare projected supplies with anticipated District demands.
7. Develop, analyze, and propose water resource management strategies to address the projected demand to supply comparison, including reference to the water shortage stages identified in this WSCP.
8. Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (and proposed conservation stage declaration, if applicable) presented to the SJWD Board of Directors for concurrence.

The general proposed timeline is as follows:

² Based on the limitation of diversions defined for conference years in the District’s Purveyor-Specific Agreement in the Water Forum Agreement. 2015 was a conference year.

- Begin assessment by District staff – March/April
- Present assessment to Board of Directors – May
- Submit to State per CWC §10632.1 – No later than July 1

B.1.4 Water Shortage Stages

The following subsections and tables present information on the District’s supply scenarios, including Normal Water Supply and four water shortage stages. Results from the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment are used to determine if a respective shortage stage needs to be declared.

No provisions of this WSCP shall apply to fire hydrants, fire mains, fire sprinkler lines or other equipment used solely for fire protection purposes. Nor shall any provisions apply to any hospital, health care or convalescent facility or any other type of facility where the health and welfare would be affected by restrictions on water used, nor shall it apply to veterinary hospitals. Such facilities are encouraged to conserve water to the extent possible. However, this WSCP does apply to the outdoor grounds, yards, and parking areas of these facilities.

Normal Water Supply

Under Normal Water Supply conditions, the District’s water supply and distribution system is expected to be able to meet all the water demands of its customers in the immediate future. Regulations for Normal Water Supply are applicable to all stages and include the following:

1. Water shall be used for beneficial purposes only; all unnecessary and wasteful uses of water are prohibited.
2. Water shall be confined to the customer’s property and shall not be allowed to run off to adjoining properties or to the roadside ditch or gutter. Care shall be taken not to water past the point of saturation.
3. Free-flowing hoses for all uses are prohibited. Automatic shut-off devices shall be attached on any hose or filling apparatus in use.
4. Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within five working days or less if warranted by the severity of the problem.
5. All pools, spas, and ornamental fountains/ponds shall be equipped with a recirculation pump and shall be constructed to be leak-proof.
6. Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, or buildings, except as necessary for health, esthetic or sanitary purposes, is prohibited.
7. Customers are encouraged to take advantage of the District’s water conservation programs and rebates.

Appendix B – Retail Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Stage 1 – Alert (10% Supply Shortage)
<p>Actions and regulations in place under Normal Water Supply conditions, plus those listed below. When implemented as a whole program, these actions together are expected to eliminate up to a 10 percent gap between supplies and demands.</p>
<p>District Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase drought awareness through additional public outreach measures that notify public and customers of declared stage, requirements, and available conservation program support. • Leak repair on District mains and laterals receives higher priority. • Standard rates in effect. • Increased monitoring of customer use. • Accelerate applicable infrastructure repairs and improvements.
<p>Customer Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce total water use by 10% compared to normal use. Contact the District or visit sjwd.org for tips and techniques to reduce indoor and outdoor water use. • Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within two working days or less if warranted by the severity of the problem. • Outdoor irrigation is limited to three days per week. Odd addresses, streetscapes, and medians shall limit watering to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; even addresses shall limit watering to Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. • Pool draining and refilling shall be allowed only for health, maintenance, or structural considerations. • Users of construction meters and fire hydrant meters will be monitored for efficient water use.

Stage 2 – Warning (25% Supply Shortage)
<p>Actions and regulations in place under preceding stages, plus those listed below. When implemented as a whole program, these actions together are expected to eliminate up to a 25 percent gap between supplies and demands.</p>
<p>District Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase drought awareness through additional public outreach measures that notify public and customers of declared stage, requirements, and available conservation program support. • Decrease system flushing frequency. • Implement Drought Rates consistent with Proposition 218 and California law. • Implement water waste/use patrols.
<p>Customer Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce total water use by 25% compared to normal use. Contact the District or visit sjwd.org for tips and techniques to reduce indoor and outdoor water use. • Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within 24 hours or less if warranted by the severity of the problem. • Outdoor irrigation is limited to two days per week on the assigned day, and shall be confined to customer’s property. Odd addresses, streetscapes, and medians shall limit watering to Tuesdays and Saturdays; even addresses shall limit watering to Wednesdays and Sundays. No irrigation is permitted on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays. Irrigation should be limited to the minimal amount of water necessary to keep plants and trees alive. • Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 24 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited. • Restaurants shall serve water only upon request.

Stage 3 – Crisis
(50% Supply Shortage)

Actions and regulations in place under preceding stages, plus those listed below. When implemented as a whole program, these actions together are expected to eliminate up to a 50 percent gap between supplies and demands.

District Actions

- Increase drought awareness through additional public outreach measures that notify public and customers of declared stage, requirements, and available conservation program support.
- No commitments will be made to provide service for new water service connections.
- Increase water waste/use patrols.

Customer Actions

- Reduce total water use by 50% compared to normal use. Contact the District or visit sjwd.org for tips and techniques to reduce indoor and outdoor water use.
- Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired immediately. Water service will be suspended until repairs are made.
- Outdoor irrigation is limited to one day per week on the assigned day, and shall be confined to customer’s property. Even number addresses may irrigate only on Tuesdays and odd number addresses may irrigate only on Wednesdays.
- Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.
- Water for flow testing and construction purposes from fire hydrants and blow-offs using District water supplies is prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but not limited to, dust control, compaction, or trench jetting. Use of regulatory compliant reclaimed water for construction purposes is encouraged. Reclaimed water is not currently available within the District’s service area and would need to be obtained elsewhere.
- Flushing of sewers or fire hydrants is prohibited except in case of emergency and for essential operations or unless specifically authorized by the District.
- Installation of new turf, lawn, and/or landscaping is prohibited until the District moves to a Stage 2 or less.
- Automobiles or equipment shall be washed only at commercial establishments that use recycled or reclaimed water.
- Special Water Feature Distinction – No potable water from the District’s system shall be used to fill or refill swimming pools, artificial lakes, ponds or streams. Water use for ornamental ponds, artificial lakes, and/or fountains is prohibited.

Stage 4 – Emergency (Over 50% Supply Shortage)
Actions and regulations from preceding stages plus those listed below. Actions will be identified to address each specific shortage situation to eliminate the gap between supplies and demands.
District Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase drought awareness through additional public outreach measures that notify public and customers of declared stage, requirements, and available conservation program support. • Health and safety use of water only. • Declare Water Shortage Emergency in accordance with Section 350 of Division 1, Chapter 3 Water Shortage Emergencies of the California Water Code.
Customer Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety use of water only. • No outdoor irrigation is allowed.

B.1.5 Cross-reference to State Mandated Water Shortage Levels

The stages presented in this WSCP differ, consistent with DWR guidance, from the State identified shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and greater than 50 percent shortage. Pursuant to CWC §10632(a)(3)(B), Table B-1 cross-references this WSCP’s shortage levels to the State identified levels above. SJWD supply characteristics and reliability are better suited for the existing four drought stages identifying 10, 25, 50, and >50 percent supply shortages.

Table B-1. Corresponding Shortage Levels

State Mandated Shortage Levels	SJWD WSCP Stages	
Stage 1: 0 – 10%	Stage 1 – Alert	0 – 10%
Stage 2: 10 – 20%	Stage 2 – Warning	10 – 25%
Stage 3: 20 – 30%	Stage 2 – Warning Stage 3 – Crisis	10 – 25% 25 – 50%
Stage 4: 30 – 40%	Stage 3 – Crisis	25 – 50%
Stage 5: 40 – 50%	Stage 3 - Crisis	25 – 50%
Stage 6: >50%	Stage 4 - Emergency	>50%

B.1.6 Enforcement and Variances

Water conservation enforcement measures for all stages, including Normal Water Supply, are outlined in District Ordinance 23000 (District Water Conservation Program), found at the following link: <https://www.sjwd.org/files/050d9fccf/23000+District+Water+Conservation+Program.pdf>. The sequence of notification, discontinuance of service and progressive reconnect fees are as follows:

- A. Notify Customer of water waste condition in writing offering District “irrigation auditor” and/or Master Gardener service, use of resource library, etc., to help correct the situation, and follow up with one-on-one contact over a two-week period.
- B. After the two-week period, if the correction is not made a second letter will be sent giving specific date for correction and notice that the District will, after that date, terminate service until a reconnection fee is paid and the correction is made.

The reconnect fee shall be progressive by violation (failure to correct or eliminate water waste condition). See the District’s Schedule of Rates, Charges, Fees, and Deposits for the progressive reconnect fee amounts.

The District may issue a variance pursuant to Ordinance Number 7000 (Modification of Code Requirements), found at the following link: <https://www.sjwd.org/files/8d58dfb7e/7000+Modification+of+Code+Requirements.pdf>. Upon a customer’s filing of a petition for variance, the Board of Directors will review the petition, and may grant or deny such petition. Any variance shall be effective only upon such Board approval, which shall set forth the terms and condition thereof. Each waiver or modification provided by the variance shall be limited to the Person and property identified in the petition.

B.1.7 Communication Protocols

Communication protocols for the WSCP include public outreach and notification to customers and entities within the District upon a change in stage declaration. Information shall include and describe the appropriate shortage response actions for the declared stage. Such communication will be delivered by direct-mail, District website, and media outlets. Other regional agencies, including the District’s Wholesale Customer Agencies (City of Folsom, Citrus Heights Water District, Fair Oaks Water District and Orangevale Water Company) and the Regional Water Authority (RWA), will be notified of the initiation of the identified shortage stage and subsequent WSCP stage declarations.

SJWD will coordinate with its WCAs, Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD), the cities of Roseville and Folsom, as well as the counties of Placer and Sacramento, if anticipated water supplies and demands necessitate the declaration of a local emergency.

B.1.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

Decreased revenues and increased costs are expected during water shortage conditions and enhanced enforcement of excessive residential water use during a drought (compliance with Chapter 3.3, Division 1 of the CWC). Approximately 35 percent of the District’s retail revenues are normally derived from volumetric charges³. Assuming a reduction in sales commensurate with the particular WSCP stage declaration, a decrease in total revenues in the range of 3.5 – 17.5 percent may be expected.

Additional monitoring, public outreach, and enforcement is expected to increase total costs to the District when operating under a water shortage condition. These additional efforts become prioritized for current staff, and other normal work efforts and projects are likely to be delayed or reassigned. If conditions warrant, the District may need to hire additional staff or seek assistance through third-party service providers.

Although retail water deliveries fell more than 40% during the last drought (FY 2012-13 through FY 2015-16), various factors and actions resulted in water rate revenue only declining in FY 2014-2015.

³ SJWD’s adopted budget for FY 2020-21.

First, water rates were increased almost every year of the drought as follows:

FY 2013-14: Mid-year rate increase of 2%.

FY 2014-15: Rates restructured – drought surcharge implemented in June 2015.

FY 2015-16: January 2016 15% rate increase.

Second, the District used approximately \$889,000 of its capital reserves to fund operations in FY 2015-16.

Expenses affected by a drought include the cost of purchased water, power costs to pump water, and water efficiency program costs. Water purchase and power costs decrease during a drought as there is simply less water purchased and pumped. Water efficiency program costs increase due to the need to amplify conservation messaging to our customers, and incentivizing increased conservation by providing additional rebates.

Historically, savings resulting from reduced costs of purchased water and energy have been greater than the costs associated with increasing our conservation program efforts. For example, during the last drought the cost of purchased water fell 3% (despite wholesale rate increases), power costs fell 46% and water efficiency program costs increased 108%. Taken together, reflecting the different scales of these three expense categories, the District experienced a net 4% decrease in their combined costs.

Ultimately, these savings partially mitigated the impact of the rate revenue reduction over the same period.

Most of the District's operating expenses are fixed, meaning the costs of maintaining and operating the system do not change much based upon more or less water flowing through the distribution system for delivery. Variable costs, which are closely related to the amount of water delivered, include power for the pump stations as well as the actual cost of water. Operating expenses increased approximately 14% from FY 2012-13 (pre-drought) to FY 2015-16 (end of drought), although not all of that increase is solely attributable to the drought.

As a consequence of the District applying the last five rate increases to only the fixed component of the rate, future droughts should have less of an impact on revenues than that seen in the last drought.

SJWD maintains financial reserves that can be used to buffer potential revenue impacts of reduced water sales during a WSCP stage declaration, should it be prudent to do so. These reserves are a tool that can be used by the District to maintain more stable rates during times of imbalanced revenues and expenses that may be caused by reduced water usage during dry periods. In addition to utilizing financial reserves, the District may enact a range of financial management actions depending on the specific situation that could include:

- Enact Drought Rate structure (Stage 2 and higher)
- Capital project deferment

- Operational and maintenance expense deferment

B.1.9 Monitoring and Reporting

The District will monitor customer use through real-time metering. Data collected from the real-time meters allows close tracking of water demands during a declared shortage stage. The ability to track performance metrics allows refinement and enhancement of the WSCP by providing valuable data, including information on customer use and system loss. Real-time monitoring also offers insight regarding the efficacy of a declared shortage stage and associated shortage response actions.

Reporting on the implementation of the WSCP will be provided by District staff at regularly scheduled Board meetings. District staff will update the Board (and public) on the Water Conservation Program, including information on the performance of the declared shortage stage.

The District will also report information to the State regarding implementation of this WSCP as required.

B.1.10 Response Action Estimates

The following table presents the individual estimated demand savings of each response action. Actual savings will likely vary greatly based on external influences, shortage stage level, and general customer understanding of drought severity. It is assumed the savings estimates are not necessarily additive, but when implemented together as a program with all the actions in each respective stage, they are intended and estimated to eliminate each stage's identified supply to demand shortage gap.

Table B-2: Shortage Response Action Measures Estimates

Stage	Shortage Response Action	Potential Shortage Gap Reduction
1+	District – Increase drought awareness through additional public outreach measures that notify public and customers of declared stage, requirements, and available conservation program support.	3 – 5%
1+	District – Leak repair on District mains and laterals receives higher priority.	0 – 2%
1+	District – Increased monitoring of customer use.	0 – 3%
1+	District – Accelerate applicable infrastructure repairs and improvements.	0 – 3%
1	Customer – Reduce total water use by 10%.	up to 10%
1	Customer – Leaking pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within two working days or less if warranted by the severity of the problem.	0 – 1%
1	Customer – Outdoor irrigation is limited to three times per week. Odd addresses, streetscapes, and medians shall limit watering to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; even addresses shall limit watering to Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.	3 – 5%
1+	Customer – Pool draining and refilling shall be allowed only for health, maintenance, or structural considerations.	0 – 1%
1+	Customer – Users of construction meters and fire hydrant meters will be monitored for efficient water use.	0 – 2%
2+	District – Decrease system flushing frequency.	1 – 2%
2+	District – Implement Drought Rate consistent with Proposition 218 and California law.	8 – 12%
2+	District – Implement water waste/use patrols.	0 – 2%
2	Customer – Reduce total water use by 25%.	up to 25%
2	Customer – Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within 24 hours or less if warranted by the severity of the problem.	0 – 1%
2	Customer – Outdoor irrigation is limited to two days per week. Odd addresses, streetscapes, and medians shall limit watering to Tuesday, and Saturday; even addresses shall limit watering to Wednesdays and Sundays. No irrigation is permitted on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Irrigation should be limited to the minimal amount of water to keep plants and trees alive.	5 – 20%
2	Customer – Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 24 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.	1 – 2%
2+	Customer – Restaurants shall serve water only upon request.	0 – 1%
3+	District – No commitments will be made to provide service for new water service connections.	1 – 2%
3+	District – Increase water waste/use patrols.	0 – 2%
3	Customer – Reduce total water use by 50%.	up to 50%
3+	Customer – Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired immediately. Water service will be suspended until repairs are made.	0 – 1%
3	Customer – Outdoor irrigation is limited to one day per week on the assigned day, and shall be confined to customer’s property. Even number addresses may irrigate only on Tuesdays and odd number addresses may irrigate only on Wednesdays.	20 – 40%
3	Customer – Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.	1 – 2%
3	Customer – Water for flow testing and construction purposes from fire hydrants and blow-offs using District water supplies is prohibited.	0 – 1%

Stage	Shortage Response Action	Potential Shortage Gap Reduction
3	Customer – Flushing of sewers or fire hydrants is prohibited except in case of emergency and for essential operations or unless specifically authorized by the District.	0 – 2%
3+	Customer – Installation of new turf, lawn, and/or landscaping is prohibited until the District moves to a Stage 2 or less.	0 – 3%
3+	Customer – Automobiles or equipment shall be washed only at commercial establishments that use recycled or reclaimed water.	0 – 1%
3+	Customer – No potable water from the District’s system shall be used to fill or refill swimming pools, artificial lakes, ponds or streams. Water use for ornamental ponds, artificial lakes, and/or fountains is prohibited.	0 – 1%
4	District – Health and safety use of water only.	2 – 4%
4	District – Declare Water Shortage Emergency in accordance with Section 350 of Division 1, Chapter 3 Water Shortage Emergencies of the California Water Code.	varies
4	Customer – Health and safety use of water only.	at least 50%
4	Customer – No outdoor irrigation is allowed.	15 – 25%

B.1.11 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The District’s WSCP is an adaptive plan that allows for active refinement to respond to particular shortage conditions. The general procedures for refinement are presented below.

1. For each shortage response action, compare expected results with actual shortage response and identify any shortfall or over achievement.
2. Revise expected reduction for a specific shortage response action based on updated information.
3. Assess the aggregate expected reductions (from revised shortage response actions) for each shortage stage.
4. Revise stage declaration or modify stage shortage response actions to better balance demands with supplies.

The procedures presented above aim ensure an adaptive WSCP that is able to be relied upon under various and changing circumstances.

B.1.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP (including subsequent updates) shall be adopted in accordance with standard District procedures, including requirements for public participation (public hearing), and approval by the SJWD Board of Directors. Upon adoption, the WSCP will be provided to the cities of Roseville and Folsom, Placer and Sacramento counties, and submitted to DWR within 30 days. The adopted WSCP will be available on the District’s website, as well as at the District office.

B.1.13 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Sacramento and Placer counties have completed Local Hazard Mitigation Plans under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390). Per DWR requirements, a copy of the most recent adopted plan by each County is included by way of electronic reference at the following locations:

- Sacramento County (2016): <https://waterresources.sacounty.net/stormready/Pages/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Report.aspx>
- Placer County (2016): <https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/397/Complete2016-LHMP--Including-ChaptersAnnexes-and-Appendices-PDF>

Sacramento County is currently in the process of updating the LHMP 2016. The update includes participation with other entities, including Cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Isleton, Rancho Cordova, and other special districts. The update is anticipated to be completed and finalized during 2021.