

Table 4-3 presents SCWA's unconstrained water supply portfolio for wet/average, drier, and driest years. Table 4-3 also presents the long-term average use on an annual basis of each supply source assuming that all of the available water supplies are fully used for each climate year type. SCWA would have to construct additional supply, treatment, and conveyance facilities to fully access the available water supplies presented in Table 4-3. Figure 4-5 illustrates the Zone 40 available water supply in each year type assuming that supply facilities with adequate capacities are available. The long-term average supply availability may change if the frequency of occurrence of different water year types changes in the future, such as due to the impacts of climate change. Section 5.2 presents the annual supplies that are available with the constraint of the capacity of the facilities and the projected use of the supplies.

**Table 4-3. Zone 40 Water Supply Portfolio, ac-ft/yr <sup>(a)</sup>**

Supply source	Wet/average year	Drier year	Driest year	Long-term average <sup>(d)</sup>
Surface water <sup>(b)</sup>	89,300	43,350	32,100	71,858
Groundwater <sup>(c)</sup>	34,900	64,900	71,900	46,260
Recycled water	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,500</b>	<b>111,550</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>121,418</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> These water supply values are not constrained by water supply facility capacities. SCWA would have to construct additional supply, treatment, and conveyance facilities to fully access the available water supplies presented in this table.

<sup>(b)</sup> The surface water drier and driest year supplies could be less if the prior 3-year historical CVP use is less than the CVP contract amount.

<sup>(c)</sup> Includes the 8,900 ac-ft/yr remediated groundwater supply. Groundwater supply amounts are the projected annual groundwater use at buildout presented in Section 5.2.

<sup>(d)</sup> Based on full use of all supplies for each water year type. The frequency of occurrence for the wet/average, drier, and driest years assumed to be 64 percent, 28 percent, 8 percent of the years respectively, based on an analysis of a 70-year hydrologic period (SCWA, 2006, Pg. 7-3).