

2. Water Demand

2.1. Overview

Currently, the total water demand for retail customers served by YLWD is approximately 20,100 acre-feet annually consisting of 11,700 acre-feet of imported water and 8,300 acre-feet of groundwater. In the last five years, YLWD is projecting a population growth of 13% accompanied by an increasing water demand trend of 38% in the next 25 years.

The passage of SBx7-7 will increase efforts to reduce the use of potable supplies in the future. This new law requires all of California's retail urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 AFY or 3,000 service connections to achieve a 20% reduction in potable water demands (from a historical baseline) by 2020. Due to great water conservation efforts in the past decade, YLWD is on its way to meeting this requirement on its own. Moreover, YLWD has elected to join the Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance. YLWD together with other 28 retail agencies in Orange County are committed to reduce the region's water demand by 2020 through the leadership of MWDOC, the region's wholesale provider of import water.

This section will explore in detail YLWD's current water demands by customer type and the factors which influence those demands as well as providing a perspective of its expected future water demands for the next 25 years. In addition, to satisfy SBx7-7 requirements, this section will provide details of YLWD's SBx7-7 compliance method selection, baseline water use calculation, and its 2015 and 2020 water use targets.

2.2. Factors Affecting Demand

Water consumption is influenced by many factors from climate characteristics of that hydrologic region, to demographics, land use characteristics, and economics. The key factors affecting water demand in YLWD's service area are discussed below.

2.2.1. Climate Characteristics

YLWD is located in an area known as the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The SCAB climate is characterized by southern California's "Mediterranean" climate: a semi-arid environment with mild winters, warm summers and moderate to low rainfall. The general region lies in the semi-permanent, high pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. As a result, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. The usually mild climatologically pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana winds.

The average temperature of YLWD’s service area ranges from 58 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 74 degrees Fahrenheit in August with an average annual temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Annual precipitation is typically approximately 14 inches, occurring mostly between November and March (Table 2-1). The average evapotranspiration (ETo) is almost 50 inches per year, which is four times the annual average rainfall. This translates to a high demand for landscape irrigation for homes, commercial properties, parks, and golf courses. Moreover, a region with low rainfall like Southern California is also more prone to droughts.

Table 2-1: Climate Characteristics

	Standard Monthly Average ETo (inches) [1]	Annual Rainfall (inches) [2]	Average Temperature (°F) [3]
Jan	2.18	3.18	58.0
Feb	2.49	3.05	59.1
Mar	3.67	2.78	60.2
Apr	4.71	0.67	63.0
May	5.18	0.25	65.7
Jun	5.87	0.11	69.3
Jul	6.29	0.02	72.9
Aug	6.17	0.12	74.3
Sep	4.57	0.34	73.2
Oct	3.66	0.36	68.9
Nov	2.59	1.17	62.4
Dec	2.25	1.79	57.9
Annual	49.63	13.84	65.4

[1] CIMIS Station #75, Irvine, California from October 1987 to Present

[2] NOAA, Santa Ana Fire Station, California 1971 to 2000, Mean Precipitation Total

[3] NOAA, Santa Ana Fire Station, California 1971 to 2000, Mean Temperature

The source of YLWD’s imported water supplies, the State Water Project and Colorado River Project, is influenced by weather conditions in Northern California and along the Colorado River as well as regulations that restrict or limit water conveyance. Both regions have recently been suffering from multi-year drought conditions and record low rainfalls, which directly impact demands and supplies to Southern California.

2.2.2. Demographics

Currently about 90% of the service area is developed. From 1978 through 1981 YLWD experienced growth of water service connections that occasionally exceeded 12% per year. In the past few years the growth rate has slowed, along with Southern California’s

general economic slowdown. Table 2-2 shows population projection for the YLWD’s service area in 5–year increments, starting from 2010 and projecting to 2035. The current population is about 77,300 people. The population is projected to increase by 13 percent in the next 25 years representing a growth rate of 0.52 percent per year.

YLWD serves an estimated population about 77,320 people, and is growing slowly, as there is little remaining vacant land. The Center for Demographic Research (CDR) at California State University Fullerton projects a 13% increase in YLWD’s population over the next 25 years. This represents an average growth rate of 0.52% per year. Only minimal changes in land use are anticipated over the next 25 years. Table 2-2 shows the population projections in five-year increments to the year 2035.

Table 2-2: Population – Current and Projected

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
Service Area Population [1]	77,320	79,391	81,462	83,533	85,604	87,675

[1] Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton 2010

YLWD has the highest per capita income in Orange County for populations over 50,000 persons. Consequently, many of the homeowners have the resources but some may have little interest in reducing their monthly water bills.

2.2.3. Land Use

The YLWD service area can best be described as a suburban residential "bedroom" community. According to demographic data from a 1988 City of Yorba Linda survey, about 60% of YLWD’s residents are classified as either professional persons or white collar workers. Retail commercial businesses, which service the predominately suburban population, are located at key points throughout YLWD's service area. No heavy industrial or manufacturing occurs within YLWD boundaries; however, there are several small industrial centers located in the southern and eastern portions of YLWD.

2.3. Water Use by Customer Type

The knowledge of an agency’s water consumption by type of use or by customer class is key to developing that agency’s water use profile which identifies when, where, how, and how much water is used, and by whom within the agency’s service area. A comprehensive water use profile is critical to the assessment of impacts of prior conservation efforts as well as to the development of future conservation programs.

This section provides an overview of the YLWD’s water consumption by customer type in 2005 and 2010, as well as projections for 2015 to 2035. The customer classes are categorized as follows: single-family residential, multi-family residential,

commercial/industrial/institutional (CII), dedicated landscape, and agriculture. Other water uses including sales to other agencies and non-revenue water are also discussed in this section. YLWD does not currently use or project to have any water towards institutional and governmental, saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use.

2.3.1. Overview

YLWD has approximately 23,800 customer connections to its water distribution system. YLWD is expected to add 2,500 more connections by 2035. All connections in YLWD’s service area are metered.

Approximately 70% of YLWD’s water demand is residential. CII including dedicated landscape consume approximately 30% of YLWD’s water supply. YLWD also provides water to a small number of agricultural customers.

Tables 2-3 and 2-4 provide a summary of past, current, and projected water use by customer class and the number of water service customers by sector in five-year increments from 2005 through to 2035.

Table 2-3: Past, Current and Projected Service Accounts by Water Use Sector

Fiscal Year Ending	Number of Accounts by Water Use Sector					
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial /Industrial	Landscape	Agriculture	Total Accounts
2005	20,914	217	842	757	13	22,743
2010	21,846	228	837	916	17	23,844
2015	23,267	243	891	976	18	25,395
2020	23,670	247	907	993	18	25,836
2025	23,867	249	914	1,001	19	26,050
2030	24,005	250	920	1,007	18	26,198
2035	24,142	252	925	1,012	19	26,350

Table 2-4: Past, Current and Projected Water Demand by Water Use Sector

Fiscal Year Ending	Water Demand by Water Use Sectors (AFY)					
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial /Industrial	Landscape	Agriculture	Total Demand
2005	15,148	411	1,998	3,960	95	21,612
2010	14,126	383	1,863	3,693	89	20,154
2015	18,788	510	2,477	4,912	118	26,805
2020	19,124	519	2,522	5,000	120	27,285
2025	19,278	523	2,542	5,040	121	27,504
2030	19,376	526	2,555	5,065	122	27,644
2035	19,474	529	2,568	5,091	122	27,784

2.3.2. Residential

YLWD service area is a bedroom community. Residential water use accounts for the majority of YLWD’s water demands. The single family residential sector accounts for 70% and multi-family residential accounts for just under 2% of the total water demand. The remaining demands are for the non-residential sector. Water consumption by the residential sector is projected to remain at about 72% through the 25-year planning horizon.

2.3.3. Non-Residential

Non-residential demand accounts for 28% of the overall demand and is expected to remain so through to 2035. Within the non-residential sector, large landscape uses are the most dominant representing 18% of YLWD’s total demand. The City of Yorba Linda is YLWD’s largest landscape customer. This does not include the untreated water used for the city owned Black Gold Golf Course (through OC-36, YLWD’s only untreated water connection). Other large landscape customers include homeowner associations and two public and private golf courses. Yorba Linda Country Club has two meters from YLWD and currently irrigates portions of the golf course from the existing well. A third meter for emergency supply to the golf course is in the planning phase.

YLWD has a mix of commercial and industrial uses including markets, service stations, restaurants, hospitals, office buildings, car washes, and other commercial service industry establishments. The YLWD service area does not currently include heavy industry or water intensive commercial activities. There are a number of agricultural customers in the service area including Christmas tree farmers, vegetable farms, and high-valued crops such as strawberry and grape farms.

2.3.4. Other Water Uses

2.3.4.1. Sales to Other Agencies

YLWD does not sell water to other agencies except in case of emergencies. YLWD has 10 interconnections with the Cities of Brea and Anaheim, and GSWC.

2.3.4.2. Non-Revenue Water

Non-revenue water is defined by the International Water Association (IWA) as the difference between distribution systems input volume (i.e. production) and billed authorized consumption. Non-revenue water consists of three components: unbilled authorized consumption (e.g. hydrant flushing, fire fighting, and blow-off water from well start-ups), real losses (e.g. leakage in mains and service lines), and apparent losses (unauthorized consumption and metering inaccuracies).

YLWD’s non-revenue water accounts for approximately 4% of YLWD’s total water use and is expected to remain so in the next 25 years (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5: Additional Water Uses and Losses (AFY)

Water Use	Fiscal Year Ending						
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
Saline Barriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundwater Recharge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctive Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unaccounted-for System Losses	985	1,042	1,074	1,093	1,101	1,107	1,111
Total	985	1,042	1,074	1,093	1,101	1,107	1,111

2.4. SBx7-7 Requirements

2.4.1. Overview

SBx7-7, which became effective on February 3, 2010, is the water conservation component to the Delta legislative package. It seeks to implement the State’s 2008 water use reduction goals to achieve a 20% statewide reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. As discussed above, the bill requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20% goal by 2020 and an interim 10% goal by 2015. The bill establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets to help achieve water reduction targets. The retail water supplier must select one of the four compliance options. The retail agency may choose to comply to SBx7-7 as an individual or as a region in collaboration with other water suppliers. Under the regional compliance option, the retail water supplier still has to report the water use

target for its individual service area. The bill also includes reporting requirements in the 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs. An agency that does not comply with SBx7-7 requirement will not be eligible for water related grant, or loan, from the state on and after July 16, 2016. However, if an agency that is not in compliance documents a plan and obtains funding approval to come into compliance then could become eligible for grants or loans.

2.4.2. SBx7-7 Compliance Options

DWR has established four compliance options for urban retail water suppliers to choose from. Each supplier is required to adopt one of the four options to comply with SBx7-7 requirements. The four options include:

- *Option 1* requires a simple 20% reduction from the baseline by 2020 and 10 percent by 2015.
- *Option 2* employs a budget-based approach by requiring an agency to achieve a performance standard based on three metrics
 - Residential indoor water use of 55 GPCD
 - Landscape water use commiserate with Model Landscape Ordinance
 - 10 percent reduction in baseline CII water use
- *Option 3* is to achieve 95% of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan.
- *Option 4* requires the subtraction of Total Savings from the Base GPCD:
 - Total Savings includes indoor residential savings, meter savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings.

YLWD's Compliance Option Selection

With MWDOC's assistance in the calculation of YLWD's base daily per capita use and water use targets, YLWD has selected to comply with **Option 1**.

While each retail agency is required to choose a compliance option in 2010, DWR allows for the agency to change its compliance option in 2015. This will allow YLWD to determine its water use targets for Compliance Option 2 and 4 as it anticipates more data to be available for targets calculation in the future.

2.4.3. Regional Alliance

Retail agencies can choose to meet the SBx7-7 targets on its own or several retail agencies may form a regional alliance and meet the water use targets as a region. The benefit for an agency that joins a regional alliance is that it has multiple means of meeting compliance.

YLWD is a member of the Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance formed by MWDOC. This regional alliance consists of 29 retail agencies in Orange County as described in MWDOC's 2010 RUWMP. The Regional Alliance Weighted 2015 target is 174.1 GPCD and 2020 target is 156.5 GPCD.

2.4.4. Baseline Water Use

The first step to calculating an agency's water use targets is to determine its base daily per capita water use (baseline water use). This baseline water use is essentially the agency's gross water use divided by its service area population, reported in gallons per capita per day (GPCD). The baseline water use is calculated as a continuous 10-year average during a period, which ends no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010. Agencies where recycled water made up 10% or more of 2008 retail water delivery can use up to a 15-year average for the calculation.

Recycled water use represents less than 10% of YLWD's retail delivery in 2008; therefore, a 10-year instead of a 15-year rolling average was calculated. YLWD's baseline water use is **286.1 GPCD**, which was obtained from the 10-year period July 1, 1998 to June 30, 2008.

Tables 2-6 and 2-7 provide the base period ranges used to calculate the baseline water use for YLWD as well as the service area population and annual water use data from which the base daily per capita water use was derived. Data provided in Table 2-6 was used to calculate the continuous 10-year average baseline GPCD. Moreover, regardless of the compliance method adopted by YLWD, it will need to meet the minimum water use target of 5% reduction from a five-year baseline as calculated in Table 2-7. Because YLWD is an OCWD agency, YLWD's gross water use includes deductions for indirect potable recycled water use from the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS) and Water Factory 21 managed by OCWD. The calculations for the gross water use are described in MWDOC's 2010 RUWMP.

Table 2-6: Base Daily per Capita Water Use – 10-year range

Highest Available Baseline [1]		Beginning	Ending
10 Year Avg		July 1, 1998	June 30, 2008
Fiscal Year Ending	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (gallons per day)	Daily Per Capita Water Use
1999	65,799	17,886,966	272
2000	66,444	20,048,723	302
2001	67,241	18,983,212	282
2002	68,545	20,405,119	298
2003	70,420	19,763,629	281
2004	71,797	21,380,862	298
2005	73,157	19,190,974	262
2006	74,319	20,485,476	276
2007	75,074	22,753,821	303
2008	75,700	21,807,326	288
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use:			286.1

[1] The most recent year in base period must end no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010. The base period cannot exceed 10 years unless at least 10 percent of 2008 retail deliveries were met with recycled water.

Table 2-7: Base Daily per Capita Water Use – 5-year range

Highest Available Baseline [2]		Beginning	Ending
5 Year Avg		July 1, 2003	June 30, 2008
Fiscal Year Ending	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (gallons per day)	Daily Per Capita Water Use
2004	71,797	21,380,862	298
2005	73,157	19,190,974	262
2006	74,319	20,485,476	276
2007	75,074	22,753,821	303
2008	75,700	21,807,326	288
Base Daily Per Capita Water Use:			285.4

[2] The base period must end no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

2.4.5. SBx7-7 Water Use Targets

Under Compliance Option 1, the simple 20% reduction from the baseline, YLWD’s 2015 interim water use target (10% reduction) is 257.5 GPCD and the 2020 final water use target (20% reduction) is **228.9 GPCD** as summarized in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8: Preferred Compliance Option and Water Use Targets

	Baseline	2015 Target	2020 Target
Option 1 - Simple 20% Reduction	286.1	257.5	228.9

2.4.6. Water Use Reduction Plan

YLWD is a member agency of MWDOC and a member of the Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance comprising 29 retail urban water suppliers in Orange County. The Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance was created to allow local water suppliers to meet their 20% by 2020 reduction targets under SBx7-7 on a regional basis through the successful implementation of region-wide programs.

The Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance will achieve its water use reduction by building on the existing collaboration between Metropolitan, MWDOC and the local agencies in Orange County. MWDOC as a regional wholesale water provider implements many of the urban water conservation Best Management Practices (BMPs) on behalf its member agencies. MWDOC’s conservation measures are detailed in MWDOC’s RUWMP Section 4, and Metropolitan’s conservation measures detailed in Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP Section 3.4.

Additionally, Metropolitan in collaboration with MWDOC and other Metropolitan member agencies is in the process of developing a Long Term Conservation Plan,¹ which seeks an aggressive water use efficiency target in order to achieve a 20% reduction in per capita water use by 2020 for the entire Metropolitan service area.

Metropolitan Long Term Conservation Plan

Metropolitan’s Long Term Conservation Plan will build on Metropolitan’s traditional programs of incentives, education and broad outreach while developing a new vision of water use efficiency by altering the public’s perspective on water through market transformation. The overarching goals of the Long Term Conservation Plan are as follows:

- Achieve the 2010 IRP conservation target – The target for new water savings through conservation is a regional per capita use of 159 gallons per day in 2015 and 141 gallons per day in 2020.
- Pursue innovation that will advance water conservation
- Transform the public’s value of water within this region – A higher value on water within this region can lead to a conservation ethic that results in permanent

¹ Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Long Term Conservation Plan Working Draft Version 6 (November 30, 2010)

change in water use behavior, earlier adoption of new water saving technologies, and transition towards climate-appropriate landscapes.

Achieving these goals requires the use of integrated strategies that leverage the opportunities within this region. It requires regional collaboration and sustained support for a comprehensive, multi-year program. It requires a commitment to pursue behavioral changes and innovation in technologies that evolve the market for water efficient devices and services. It requires strategic, focused implementation approaches that build from broad-based traditional programs. It requires that research be conducted to provide the basis for decisions. Lastly, it requires the support of local leaders to communicate a new value standard for water within this region. Metropolitan and its member agencies will implement the five strategies through a traditional program, a market acceleration program, and legislation and regulation. The five strategies include:

- **Use catalysts for market transformation.** Metropolitan and member agencies will pursue market transformation to affect the market and consumer choices for water efficient devices and services.
- **Encourage action through outreach and education.** Metropolitan and member agencies will provide outreach, educational workshops, and training classes through a range of media and formats which are essential to changing public perceptions of the value of water.
- **Develop regional technical capability.** Metropolitan and member agencies will conduct research, facilitate information sharing, and/or provide technical assistance to member agencies and retail agencies to develop technical capabilities within the region for water budgeting, advanced metering infrastructure, ordinances, retail rate structures, and other conservation measures.
- **Build strategic alliances.** Metropolitan and member agencies will form strategic alliances with partners to leverage resources, opportunities and existing momentum that support market transformation.
- **Advance water efficiency standards.** Metropolitan and member agencies will work to advance water efficiency codes and standards to increase efficiency and reduce water waste.

Successful market transformation requires the integrated use of all five strategies. It is implemented through three complementary programs: traditional and market acceleration programs, and legislation and regulation. When used together, these approaches can be catalytic and transform markets.

Traditional Program: A traditional program of incentives, outreach, education, and training will be used to provide a foundation of water savings, establish baseline conditions, provide market data, and help determine devices and services that are primed

for market acceleration. Implementation may include regional incentive programs, pilot programs, regional outreach, and research for a variety of devices and services.

Market Acceleration Program: A portion of Metropolitan’s resources will be used for market acceleration of devices and services that have potential for market change. Metropolitan will use a strategic focus for a specified time period to affect the market for a particular device or service. Tactics may include strategic outreach to manufacturers, retailers, contractors, and consumers; enhanced incentives; and collaboration on implementation.

Legislation and Regulation: Are important tools and often the primary means for ensuring future water savings from devices and services. Regulation, ordinances and codes establish conditions that will ensure a minimum level of water efficiency for a particular device or service in the future. Markets are dynamic, and the influences on manufactures, retailers, and consumers are constantly changing. Progress made on changing consumer preferences a market share of efficient products is protected through legislation and regulations requiring a minimum efficiency standard. This benefits both water agencies and manufactures who invest in bringing water-efficiency technologies to the market. Legislation and regulation are also effective exit strategies to discontinue traditional incentive programs so that resources can be redirected to new technologies and approaches.

Implementation of the combined programs, Traditional - Market Acceleration – Legislation and Regulation, will be closely coordinated between Metropolitan, member agencies and sub-agencies to maximize synergies. An adaptive management approach will be employed using research, implementation and evaluation to guide decisions on program activities and intensity.

Periodic Review

A periodic review of conservation actions to measure progress towards the water savings goals will be an integral component of the effort. The review will include work that is completed or in progress. It will consider factors that have affected the results as well as the opportunities to improve cost effectiveness and water savings.

2.5. Demand Projections

2.5.1. 25 Year Projections

One of the main objectives of this UWMP is to provide an insight into YLWD’s future water demand outlook. As discussed above, YLWD’s current total water demand is 20,154 acre-feet comprising 42% groundwater and 58% imported water. As illustrated in Table 2-9, YLWD’s water demand is expected to increase by 38% in the next 25 years to 27,784 AFY by 2035.

Table 2-9: Current and Projected Water Demands (AFY)

Water Supply Sources	Fiscal Year Ending					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
MWDOC (Imported Treated/Untreated Full Service (non-int.))	11,786	14,341	14,597	14,715	14,790	14,864
BPP Groundwater	8,368	12,464	12,688	12,789	12,854	12,920
Total	20,154	26,805	27,285	27,504	27,644	27,784

YLWD’s 25-year demand projections for imported water shown in Table 2-10 are based on the projections provided by YLWD to MWDOC. As the regional wholesale supplier of Orange County, MWDOC works in collaboration with each of its member agencies as well as with Metropolitan, its wholesaler, to develop demand projections for imported water.

Table 2-10: YLWD’s Demand Projections Provided to Wholesale Suppliers (AFY)

Wholesaler	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
MWDOC	14,341	14,597	14,715	14,790	14,864

2.5.2. Low Income Household Projections

One significant change to the UWMP Act since 2005 is the requirement that retail water suppliers develop water use projections for “low-income” households at the single-family and multifamily level. These projections assist retail suppliers with compliance with Section 65589.7 of the Government Code, which requires suppliers to grant a priority for the provision of service to low income households. Consistent with this Code section, a low-income household is defined as a household earning 80% of the County of Orange’s median income or less.

In order to identify the low income housing projections within its service area, DWR² recommends that retail suppliers rely on the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) or Regional Housing Needs Plan information developed by the local council of governments (COG), in coordination with the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

² California Department of Water Resources, Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 UWMP, Final (March 2011)

The RHNA process quantifies the need for housing by income group within each jurisdiction during specific planning period and is used in Housing Element and General Plan updates. COGs are required by the State Housing Law to determine the existing and projected regional housing needs for persons at all income levels. The RHNA is to prioritize local resource allocation and to help decide how to address existing and future housing needs.

Existing and projected housing needs for Orange County were incorporated into the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) 2007 Final Regional Housing Need Allocation Plan (2007 RHNA Plan)³. This plan covers the planning period January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2014. The next RHNA process is not expected to be completed until fall of 2012; therefore, the 2007 RHNA Plan will be used for the purpose of this 2010 UWMP.

The projected water demands for low-income households in the YLWD service area was estimated by calculating the percentage of projected low income units in the service area as a percentage of the total projected units from the 2007 RHNA Plan. YLWD's service area includes the City of Yorba Linda, and parts of the Cities of Placentia, Anaheim, Brea, and portions of unincorporated Orange County. YLWD's services to portions of the Cities of Placentia, Anaheim, Brea, and unincorporated Orange County are minimal compared to the services to the City of Yorba Linda. Therefore, the RHNA projection for the City of Yorba Linda will be used as the most representative projected low-income housing need within the YLWD service area. Based on the 2007 RHNA Plan, the projected housing need for low-income households in the City of Yorba Linda is 40.8% of total housing needs.

Table 2-11 provides a breakdown of the projected water needs for low-income single family and multifamily units. The projected water demands shown here represent 40.8% of the projected water demand by customer type for single-family and multifamily categories provided in Table 2-4 above. For example, the total single-family residential demand is projected to be 18,788 AFY in 2015 and 19,474 AFY in 2035. The projected water demands for housing needed for single family low-income households are 7,666 and 7,945 AFY for 2015 and 2035, respectively.

³ Southern California Association Governments, Final Regional Housing Need Allocation Plan for Jurisdictions within the Six County SCAG Region (July 2007)

Table 2-11: Projected Water Demands for Housing Needed for Low-income Households (AFY)

Water Use Sector	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total Retail Demand	26,805	27,285	27,504	27,644	27,784
Total Residential Demand	19,298	19,643	19,801	19,902	20,003
<i>Total Low-income Households Demand</i>	<i>7,874</i>	<i>8,014</i>	<i>8,079</i>	<i>8,120</i>	<i>8,161</i>
SF Residential Demand - Total	18,788	19,124	19,278	19,376	19,474
<i>SF Residential Demand - Low-income Households</i>	<i>7,666</i>	<i>7,803</i>	<i>7,865</i>	<i>7,905</i>	<i>7,945</i>
MF Residential Demand - Total	510	519	523	526	529
<i>MF Residential Demand - Low-income Households</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>216</i>