Lake Hemet Municipal Water District

Urban Water Management Plan

2025

May 2026

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CHAPTER 1

LAY DESCRIPTION AND INTRODUCTION

Lay Description

As an urban water supplier, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD) is required to prepare and submit an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years. UMWP's are used primarily to analyze existing and future water supplies and demands and to provide for long term resource planning. Supplies and demands are forecasted for normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions.

Water Supplies

LHMWD water supplies consist of both local and imported water. Local supplies include locally pumped groundwater and surface water diversions from the San Jacinto River System while imported water is purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD).

The District's primary source of potable water is local groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin. The basin is managed by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster which determines allowable production amounts for water suppliers to ensure the long-term viability of the basin as water source. Surface water from the Lake Hemet Reservoir and the San Jacinto River System is used for agricultural irrigation and groundwater recharge. The District has the ability to purchase both potable and non-potable water from EMWD through multiple connections.

Water Demands

LHMWD supplies potable domestic water primarily to single family residential customers. Multi-family accounts are the second largest domestic water demand and include mobile home parks, apartments, and retirement homes. Other domestic water use sectors include commercial, industrial, and institutional uses. Non-potable water is used primarily for agricultural purposes which consists mainly of citrus grove irrigation. Potable water demands are expected to increase into the future as development continues in the District's service area while non-potable irrigation demands are expected to decrease.

Drought Risk and Water Service Reliability

District water sources are reliable and expected to meet projected demands. As mentioned, the local groundwater basin is managed to prevent excessive pumping and help protect the quality and viability of existing groundwater wells. Water from the aquifers supplying potable District wells is generally of high quality. While multiple dry year periods create additional strain and higher demands on these existing sources, the District projects that supplies will be adequate primarily due to the ability to pump additional groundwater, purchase supplemental water from EMWD and release extra water from the Lake Hemet Reservoir as needed.

1.1 Background and Purpose

Water planning is an essential function of water suppliers but becomes critical as California grapples with ongoing drought and expected long-term climate changes. Prior to the adoption of the Urban Water Management Planning (UWMP) Act, there were no specific requirements that water agencies conduct long-term resource planning. While many water agencies conducted long-term water supply and resource planning prior to the Act, those that did not were left vulnerable to supply disruptions during dry periods or catastrophic events.

An example of local supply disruption that spurred the development of the UWMP Act can be found from the drought of 1976-1977. The Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) faced dwindling supplies, even though water rationing strategies were successfully implemented. MMWD managers met with officials of other water districts and from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to quickly find a reliable alternate source of water. An agreement was reached to transport water from the State Water Project (SWP) via a temporary, 6-mile pipeline on the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge from the East Bay to Marin County.

The necessity of installing this emergency pipeline indicated that water planning had to be done at the local level, as two water agencies in the same region could have very different impacts from a drought. As a result, the UWMP Act was proposed and adopted, requiring a minimum level of resource assessment and planning by water suppliers.

There is no substitute for water planning at the local water supplier level. Only a local supplier has the knowledge, ability to consider the unique circumstances of the individual agency, can provide for participation by the community, and tailor the planning to local conditions.

The UWMP Act has been modified over the years in response to the State's water shortages, droughts, and other factors. A significant amendment was made in 2009, after the drought of 2007-2009 and as a result of the governor's call for a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban water use by the year 2020. This was the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7. This Act required agencies to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2025 that would result in statewide savings of 20 percent by 2020.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

The sections below are summaries of CWC sections applicable to UWMPs. DWR provides guidance on addressing CWC UWMP requirements, but water suppliers are solely responsible for ensuring that all CWC requirements and applicable laws have been met. The UWMP Act is included in Appendix A of the Guidebook.

1.2.1 Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983

The UWMP Act requires water agencies to develop UWMPs. The UWMPs provide a framework for long term water planning and inform the public of a supplier's plans for long-term resource planning that ensures adequate water supplies for existing and future demands.

This part of the CWC requires urban water suppliers to report, describe, and evaluate:
- Water deliveries and uses;
- Water supply sources;
- Efficient water uses;
- Demand management measures; and
- Water shortage contingency planning.

1.2.2 Applicable Changes to the Water Code since 2020 UWMP

There have been minor changes to the Water Code since 2020 UWMPs were submitted, primarily the addition of definitions. None of these resulted in changes to requirements for the 2025 UWMP.

1.2.3 Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 required retail urban water suppliers to report in their UWMPs their Base Daily per Capita Water Use (Baseline GPCD), 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target, 2020 Urban Water Use Target, and Compliance Daily per Capita Water Use. These terms are defined in *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, DWR 2011(Methodologies)* consistent with SB X7-7 requirements.

Beginning in 2016, retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for State water grants or loans. The complete text of the Water Conservation Act is on-line. Guidance for addressing the requirements of the Act is found in Chapter 5 of the Guidebook and in the *Methodologies* document. Retail water agencies are required to set targets and track progress toward decreasing daily per capita urban water use in their service area, which were to assist the State in meeting its 20 percent reduction goal by 2020.

1.3 Urban Water Management Plans in Relation to Other Plans

Urban suppliers provide information on water management specific to their service areas. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some

of these plans include city and county General Plans, Water Master Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, integrated resource plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, and others.

1.4 UWMP Organization

The Urban Water Management Plan for Lake Hemet Municipal Water District is organized in the same order as the Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers to prepare a 2025 Urban Water Management Plan published by the California Department of Water Resources. The Guidebook can be found at:

https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans/Final-2025-UWMP-Guidebook/UWMP-Guidebook-2025---Final-032921.pdf

The organization of this UWMP groups the requirements by topic and presents the topics in the order in which a water supplier may consider including them in an UWMP. This does not follow the order of the legislation. Each of the legislative requirements from the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009 is *italicized* and in different font with the applicable Water Code Section at the beginning.

Chapter 1 – Lay Description and Introduction *In this introductory chapter, agencies provide a general lay description and a discussion on the importance and extent of their water management planning efforts.*

Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation *This section will provide information on their process for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.*

Chapter 3 - System Description *Suppliers may include maps of the service area, a description of the service area and climate, their Public Water System(s), and the agency's organizational structure and history.*

Chapter 4 - Water Use Characterization *Describe and quantify the current and projected water uses within the agency's service area.*

Chapter 5 – SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets and 2025 Compliance *Suppliers can demonstrate whether or not they have achieved the 2020 per capita water use target.*

Chapter 6 – Water Supply Characterization *Describe and quantify the current and projected sources of water available to the agency. A description and quantification of potential recycled water uses and supply availability is also to be included in this chapter, to the extent that it pertains to each agency.*

Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment *Water agencies will describe the reliability of their water supply and project the reliability out 20 years.*

This description will be provided for normal, single dry years and 5 consecutive dry years.

Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Plan *Provide the supplier's staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption.*

Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures *Water suppliers will communicate their efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand on their water supply and will specifically address several demand management measures.*

Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation *Water agencies will describe the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available. This chapter will also include a discussion of the agency's plan to implement the UWMP.*

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Supporting documents are included in the plan as appendices or be referenced with a link to the webpage where the document can be found. Supporting documentation include:

- Notification letters of UWMP update
- Public notice of UWMP hearing
- Adoption resolution(s) from the agency's governing body
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Groundwater Management Plan (see website);

1.5 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

1.5.1 Funding Eligibility for Retail and Wholesale Suppliers

In order for an urban water supplier to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR, the agency must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the water supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. An UWMP may also be required in order to be eligible for other State funding, depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines. Agencies should seek guidance on the specifics of any State funding source from the funding agency(ies).

1.5.2 Funding Eligibility for Retail Suppliers Only

CWC 10608.56

(a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

(f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

CCR Section 596.1

(b)(2) "disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

CHAPTER 2

PLAN PREPARATION

CHAPTER 2: PLAN PREPARATION

2.1 Basis For Preparing A Plan

CWC 10617
"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems…

CWC 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.

CWC 10621
(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero, except as provided in subdivision (d).
(d) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

CWC 10644
(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department … shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD) manages a public water system that serves more than 3,000 customers and supplies more than 3,000 afy of water as shown on Table 2-1. Consequently, LHMWD is required to update and submit its 2025 UWMP. Standard tables prepared by DWR are used and included in Appendix A.

2.2 Regional Planning

CWC 10620
(d)(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

LHMWD participates in regional planning efforts on a consistent basis. Regular meetings are held with the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and Soboba Tribe of Luiseno Indians and private pumpers. Some of these efforts are part of the Hemet San Jacinto Water Master and implementing the associated water management plan.

Regional planning can deliver mutually beneficial solutions to all agencies involved by reducing costs for the individual agency, assessing water resources at the appropriate geographic scale, and allowing for solutions that cross jurisdictional boundaries. Some of the other possible benefits, depending on the level of regional cooperation, can include:

- More reliable water supplies;
- Increased regional self-reliance;
- Improved water quality;
- Better flood management;
- Increased economic stability;
- Restored and enhanced ecosystems; and
- Reduced conflict over resources.

In support of regional UWMPs and regional water conservation targets, the UWMP portion of the CWC provides mechanisms for participating in area-wide, regional, watershed, or basin-wide urban water management planning.

2.3 Individual Or Regional Planning and Compliance

CWC 10608.20
(a)(1) …Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28…

Despite its regional planning efforts and participation, LHMWD will submit an individual UWMP and not participate in a Regional UWMP as indicated in Table 2-2.

2.4 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units Of Measurement

CWC 1608.20
(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers…may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

LHMWD's 2025 UWMP is based on a calendar year and acre-feet (af) as indicated in Table 2-3.

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

CWC 10631
(j) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

LHMWD and the wholesaler EMWD, as listed on Table 2-4, coordinated and exchanged information regarding demands and available supply as described in CWC 10620. Specifically, EMWD sent a letter to LHMWD on April 21, 2026 stating the demands which were confirmed by LHMWD via email. EMWD's available supply is greater than the projected demand as shown on Table 6-9.

LHMWD can only receive water directly from EMWD at the Washington Booster site and the Fairview and Acacia site for potable water and at the Marshall Tank site for raw surface water or recycled water through the Reach 5 pipeline. No other physical connections coexist where LHWMD can directly take water from another agency. Table 14 shows the amount of water projected in acre-feet LHMWD will need to purchase to augment its own supplies. The sources would potentially be recycled water, groundwater, and raw water from EMWD. The Water Master is officially formed and recharging raw imported water into groundwater basins.

In a typical year with adequate groundwater and lake levels, LHMWD will not need any outside wholesale water supplies either from EMWD or the Water Master. LHMWD may choose to purchase wholesale water based on economic or other considerations such as maintaining minimum lake levels. In multiple dry years or in cases of equipment failure, wholesale water may be needed to supplement existing supplies. The most vulnerable demands would be agriculture irrigation during the later summer months after river flows ceased and multiple dry years causing low water levels in Lake Hemet. Even then, agricultural wells and even domestic wells may be more capable of meeting the demands and also be more cost effective.

CWC 10620
(d)(2) Each urban water supplier shall 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.

CWC 10621 (b)
Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

CWC 10642
Each urban water supplier shall encourage the 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...

LHMWD sent written notices directly to the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, County of Riverside, and EMWD more than 60 days before the public hearing. LHMWD also coordinated to the extent practical. In addition, a notice was published in the Press Enterprise newspaper on April 20 and April 27, 2026, soliciting comments and advertising the public hearing to be held on May 21, 2026. The same notice and the UWMP were available on the LHMWD website.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1 Service Area Physical Description

CWC 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier.

The District's service area encompasses a total of approximately 12,700 acres covering the northeasterly portion of the City of Hemet, a small southeast portion of the City of San Jacinto, and unincorporated parts in western Riverside County in Southern California. The LHMWD is within the San Jacinto Valley surrounded by the San Jacinto Mountains on the north and east, the Santa Rosa Hills on the south, and the Lakeview Mountains on the west. The San Jacinto Valley is crossed by SR 74 (Florida Avenue) and SR 79 (San Jacinto Avenue).

The service area consists of a mixture of residential, commercial, institutional, and agricultural uses. The agricultural uses consist mostly of citrus groves. Institutional uses are mostly public schools including Hemet High School, Dartmouth Middle School, Bautista Creek Elementary, Ramona Elementary, Val Vista Elementary, Alessandro Continuation School. The remaining institutional uses are private schools, churches, Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District, Riverside County Sheriff Station, and Val Vista Library. Commercial uses are almost exclusively along the SR74/Florida Avenue and SR79/San Jacinto Avenue corridors. The District's overall service area is shown on Figure 1. The area within LHMWD's boundary and west of Santa Fe Street are supplied water directly from the City of Hemet Water System.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

A map of the LHMWD service area boundary along with the groundwater basins and wells is shown in Figure No. 1. No changes have been made to the boundary except between some of the board member precincts.

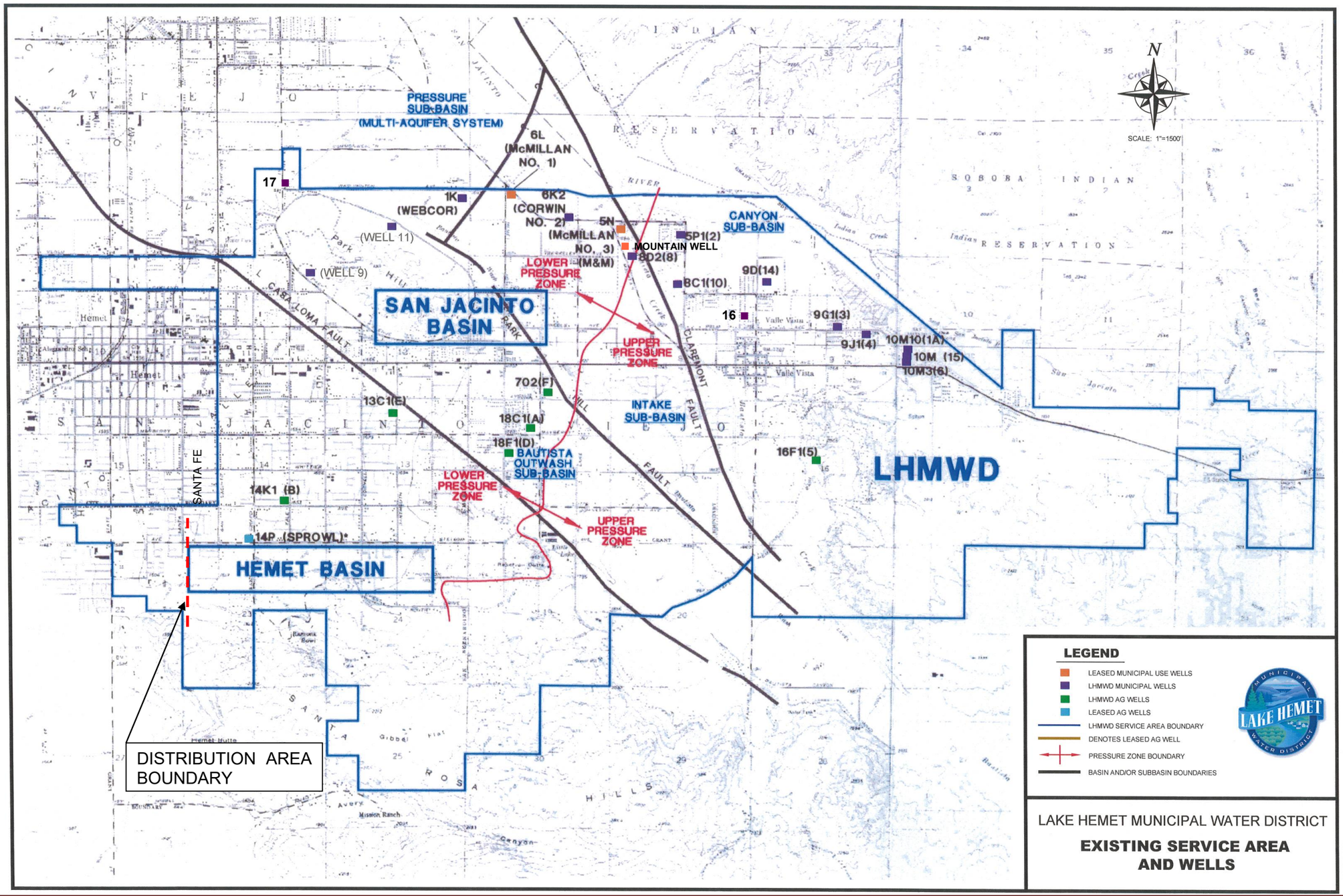

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Figure 1

3.3 Service Area Climate

CWC Section 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier, including... climate.

The climate within the District's service area is typical for Southern California inland valleys, consisting of mild winters and hot, dry summers. Average annual rainfall is about 11.5 inches. Climate data for the period 1948 – 2005 from the CIMIS website for Station No. 179 is shown in Table A.

Table A. Climate

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Standard Monthly Average Eto	2.81	2.76	3.78	5.31	6.10	6.97
Average Rainfall (inches)	2.41	2.24	1.91	0.92	0.35	0.06
Average Temperature (°F)	53.9	52.7	57.6	59.4	68.1	72.2

Table A. Climate

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Monthly Average Eto	7.08	6.83	5.67	4.15	3.31	2.56	57.33
Average Rainfall (inches)	0.14	0.23	0.44	0.50	1.01	1.34	11.56
Average Temperature (°F)	78.3	79.6	76.0	67.3	57.7	52.4	64.4

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

CWC Section 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier including current and projected population . . . The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years . . .

The District serves both residential and agricultural customers. The number of District-served residential connections has increased from approximately 12,322 in 1999 to 13,750 in 2010. The number of irrigation connections decreased from 61 in 2000 to 51 in 2005 due to a decrease of about 30 irrigated acres and changes in ownership and consolidation of some parcels.

The total number of service connections increased by 12.7 percent from 1999 to 2010, an average increase of 1.06 percent per year. By analyzing the number of service connections, the past increases of single-family, multi-family, and mobile home service connections, comparing the ratio of capita/service connection type, population estimates were made from the 2000 Census. From the process, population grew at an estimated average rate of 1.035% per year from 1999 to 2010. Population based on the 2010 Census was 49,766. Population in 2001 as reported in the 2010 UWMP was 48,810. From those estimates, population grew by 173 each year. Accordingly, future growth in the District is anticipated to continue at the same rate. Agricultural uses are expected to decrease slightly as irrigated land converts to urban use. However, since a significant portion of the acreage in citrus today is comprised of new plantings and/or in agriculture preserves, it is expected that the demand for irrigation water will exist through 2035. Any conversion of agriculture is estimated to result in a net reduction of water usage for equivalent development densities of less than 8 dwelling units per acre using 4 afy/ac for citrus groves and 0.5 afy/du. A challenge would be posed by agricultural irrigation that is supplied with untreated, raw river runoff while residential would require a potable water supply.

Table 3-1 shows the expected population growth within the LHMWD's distribution area over the next 20 years. GIS was used to estimate the 2025 population based on the census data for 2020 and the change in number of service connections from 2010 to 2025. Future population estimates were based on previous UWMP estimates which include a consistent growth rate equal to the 1.035% average annual growth rate as experienced from 1999 through 2010.

CHAPTER 4

WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

CHAPTER 4: WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

4.1 Water Uses By Sector

CWC 10631
(e)(1)Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, and projected water use (over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a)), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses: (A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape;(G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; (I) Agricultural...
(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

Past, current, and projected water accounts and demands are listed in Tables 4-1 through 4-3. The values for 2025 are directly from the annual Public Water System Statistics report (Form 38) submitted by LHMWD to DWR. Projected water demands district-wide were estimated by applying the target per capita water use to the projected population estimates for 2025. The target per capita water use for 2025 was used for 2030 and 2035 water demand projections based on the population estimate for each corresponding year. The district-wide water demand projection was itemized for each water use sector by determining the percentage of each sector's demand in 2025 and applying that same percentage to the district-wide demand in the future years. All accounts were metered in the 2025 year and will continue to be in future years.

Single Family

From 2005 to 2010, the number of total accounts grew by only 176 accounts, or 0.25 percent per year. Single-family residential accounts grew by 67 accounts, or 0.10 percent per year, over the same period. Water use per domestic service connection in 2010 was 0.46 acre-feet per connection compared to 0.55 acre-feet per connection in 2005. The number of service connections is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.06% through 2030 based on and equal to the actual average annual rate from 1999 to 2010.

Multi-Family

The multi-family sector includes mobile home parks, apartments, retirement homes, and other housing that has more than one family using water from a single service connection. This sector has the second highest domestic water demand behind the single family residential sector, however its per capita water use is lower due to a minimal need for outside watering. Savings can still occur with installation of low-flow shower heads, water efficient toilets and household appliances, and through drought tolerant landscaping and efficient irrigation by the apartment owner.

Commercial

The commercial sector is comprised of supermarkets, car washes, retail stores and businesses. This sector is not a large water user, however LHMWD will continue its audits of establishments to ensure water fixtures are efficient and in good repair.

Industrial

Since 1999, no more than three active industrial accounts have been in LHMWD's service area, none of which were large users of water. Presently, there are no active industrial water users within LHMWD. Consequently, no significant demand impacts are projected from this sector.

Institutional/Government

Schools, churches, special districts, fire stations, governmental offices and other public buildings are included in this sector. Water use per service connection in this sector is the highest of all domestic categories due to extensive landscaping, particularly at the schools. More efficient irrigation practices could save at least 75 acre-feet (25 million gallons) per year. Efforts will be concentrated on educating public administrators in sound water management practices.

Landscape

Shopping centers and other large commercial and retail developments have service connections dedicated to landscape irrigation, with each retail building space metered separately. Although the amount of water used in this sector is less than 50 acre-feet per year, savings can still be realized by adjusting sprinklers to prevent overspray onto hardscaped areas, fine-tuning timer cycles to prevent runoff, and using controllers with weather/soil measurements that automatically adjust to watering schedules.

Sales to Other Agencies

Except in rare emergency situations, LHMWD does not supply water to other water agencies. Only one interagency connection exists where LHMWD can physically supply water to another agency. That connection is at Well No. 9 on Park Hill with the City of Hemet. No connections exist between EMWD or the City of San Jacinto where water from LHMWD can be conveyed to the other agency without some means of pumping.

Agricultural

Irrigation of citrus groves places the greatest demand on district agricultural supplies. The main supply is untreated runoff from local streams and water that has been stored in Lake Hemet Reservoir, both of which are delivered via gravity through a canal network to farmers. When stream water disappears in the summer, water from wells that cannot

meet domestic water quality standards is delivered to the canal for distribution. Imported water from the State Water Project is also purchased from EMWD to stretch the district's local supplies in times of drought. Delivered canal water from all sources amounts to about 5,400 acre-feet per year.

Several farmers, due to location, cannot take delivery of water from the canal system and must be served from the domestic distribution system. This demand totals about 500 acre-feet per year and is charged at a higher rate due to the cost of obtaining and treating high quality domestic water.

Local farmers are already using the latest irrigation technology to minimize their costs. Consequently, future water savings from this sector are expected to be minimal. A decrease in water use will only occur when agricultural land is taken out of production. However, when this occurs, the same land will most likely be developed into housing units, creating new demand in the domestic water sectors. For the projections, agriculture was estimated to remain at a constant rate equal to the 2020 demands.

Groundwater Recharge

Groundwater is recharged from excess stream flows that exceed LHMWD's irrigation demand from the flume system. This water currently is recharged in the Intake Sub-basin. Excess stream water from the flume is discharged in the Bautista Creek Channel and conveyed to the Bautista Recharge ponds at the northwest corner of the intersection of the Bautista Creek Channel and Florida Avenue. The recharge pond property is owned by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCD). Under a cooperative arrangement, LHMWD operates and maintains the recharge ponds for RCFCD. An expansion of the recharge ponds was completed in 2022. The past and projected water recharge amounts are shown in Table B.

Table B
Groundwater Recharge

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Recharge	50	318	500	700	800	1,000

4.2 Water Losses

Water losses from system leaks and unaccounted for differences between production meters and retail meters are listed in Table 4-5 for the previous 5 years. Losses occur in pipeline leaks, evaporation from open canals, streams, lakes, and ponds. Water losses

are calculated using the AWWA Water Audit Software. Projected water losses were estimated using the losses from previous years and applying that same amount to projected demands in future years.

LHMWD is undertaking an extensive program to replace older leaking pipelines that will help reduce or hold the amount of lost water that will be discussed in more detail later.

New automated meters have been installed throughout the District and will continue to be implemented. The new meters provide more accurate and consistently timed water usage reads that will help account for some of the discrepancy in production and retail meters.

Recycled Water

Recycled water is not available within LHMWD service boundary. Consequently, LHMWD has no recycled water demands. The nearest recycled water pipeline is 2.5 miles from the southerly LHMWD boundary. Another pipeline is 3 miles away from the northerly LHMWD boundary. Wastewater is conveyed and treated by EMWD. EMWD also owns and operates the recycled water distribution system. EMWD is planning several recycled water projects that would extend the system closer to LHMWD. More discussion about recycled water availability is in the Supply section of this UWMP.

Saline Water Intrusion Barriers, Groundwater Recharge, or Conjunctive Use

LHMWD does not have water demands associated with saline water intrusion barriers. Natural river flows above those needed for agricultural irrigation are recharged as groundwater as much as possible but do not impose a demand on LHMWD supplies. LHMWD is an active party of the development Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan to import water for groundwater recharge. Those recharge demands will be managed and supplied by the Water Master ultimately from the Metropolitan Water District and from the LHMWD systems.

Total Water Use

Total water use within LHMWD distribution area is based on the above tables. The total water use reflects achieving the per capita water use reductions from the Base of 162 gpcd to a maximum of the 2025 Target 142 gpcd. An unchanging agricultural demand is also assumed. In addition, growth rates are based on the rates experienced over the last decade. An important distinction is the difference in domestic projections based on current demands and those based on target per capita water use. In 2010, actual per capita water use of 133 gpcd is already below the 2025 target per capita water use of 142 gpcd. Keep in mind the base per capita use of 162 gpcd was determined from water

use from 1999 to 2008. The relatively low usage in 2010 was likely due to continued conservation efforts, a cooler summer, and substantial rain fall in the fall. Nonetheless, projected water use is based on the projected population estimate and the 2015 interim and 2025 target per capita water uses.

Water projections in the years beyond 2025 are determined the same way except using the 2025 per capita use throughout.

4.3 Estimating Future Water Savings

CWC 10631
(e)(4)(A) If available and applicable to an urban water supplier, water use projections may display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.
(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The cities and the County within LHMWD's service implemented new regulations that will reduce the amount of water used in existing and future customers. LHMWD realized a 37% decrease in water used in the 12 months ending in May 2016 compared to 2013. However, the water use projections in the 2025 UWMP do not include any estimated savings from the regulations as indicated in Table 4-5.

4.4 Water Use For Lower Income Housing

CWC 10631.1(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

LHMWD supplies retail domestic water to parts of the County of Riverside, the City of San Jacinto, and the City of Hemet. The Housing Element of the General Plan for each jurisdiction was reviewed. All three jurisdictions analyzed their Regional Housing Need Assessment which outlines the number of housing units needed for various income levels. The lower income housing units proposed in each jurisdiction are discussed below.

County of Riverside

The County of Riverside originally adopted its current version of its General Plan in October 2003. The Housing Element of the General Plan Chapter 8, page H-141, discusses water service from LHMWD and can be found at http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter08_housingElement.pdf.

Specifically, LHMWD is described as having adequate capacity and infrastructure to supply current and future needs. Exhibit H-2 of the Housing Element shows vacant lands in WRCOG's jurisdiction that are available for housing. Table 43 lists future lower income housing to be in high density and very high density residential designated areas. Figure 3 of the San Jacinto Valley Area Land Use Plan shows limited opportunities for high or very high residential development. In any case, the vacant parcels in the unincorporated portions of Riverside County and within LHMWD's service area are included in the water demand estimates and projections.

City of San Jacinto

The City of San Jacinto approved their Housing Element of the General Plan in 2024 and can be found at:

https://www.sanjacintoca.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_10384345/File/City%20Government/Community%20Development/Planning/General%20Plan%202040/Published%20Envision%20San%20Jacinto_2024.pdf

https://sanjacinto.generalplan.org/

Figure 3 of the Housing Element Technical Report (Appendix A of the Housing Element) depicts vacant lands and the associated zoning remaining in the City of San Jacinto. The only vacant parcels in the City of San Jacinto and LHMWD's service area are on Park Hill in the southeast portion of the City. The ridge area of Park Hill is zoned for rural residential development at 0 to 2.0 dwelling units per acre. The lower portions of Park Hill are zoned for low density residential at 2.1 to 5.0 dwelling units per acre.

On Page A-43, lower income housing is discussed as being feasible at densities near or above 20 units per acre associated with the very high density residential zoning. As very high density residential zoning is not within the remaining vacant lands within LHMWD's service area, future lower income housing within the City of San Jacinto is not planned within LHMWD's service area.

City of Hemet

The City of Hemet is nearly complete with an update of its General Plan including the Housing Element. Table H-44 of the draft Housing Element lists affordable housing projects that are completed or in progress. Table H-46 lists RHNA, units built or in progress, and available units based on vacant properties listed.

Figure H-10 of the proposed update shows 3 areas totaling over 29 acres of potential lower income housing sites available for development that are within the City of Hemet and LHMWD's service area. The 3 sites are located at:

1) Southeast corner of Johnston Avenue and Gilbert Street, about 12 acres;
2) Northwest corner of Stetson Avenue Buena Vista Street, about 12 acres;
3) West side of State Street midway between Oakland Avenue and Menlo Avenue, about 5 acres;

Table H-45 lists a realistic density of 18.1 lower income units per acre. Using that density, an estimated 525 lower income units are planned in the City of Hemet and within LHMWD's service area. Using 2.5 people per lower income housing unit, 120 gpcd of water use, the estimated water demand is 176 af/yr. This demand is only 6% of and is included in the increased demand projections estimated above between 2025 and 2035 as indicated in Table 4-2.

4.5 Climate Change Considerations

CWC 10630 It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

LHMWD considers the impacts of changing climate in the evaluation of water supplies and demands. A continued change to a drier and warmer climate is the primary concern as it has the greater potential to create an adverse effect on water supplies as opposed to a change towards a wetter and cooler climate.

The District is located in a semi-arid area and a rise in temperatures and reduction in rainfall is expected to result primarily in increased demand for domestic landscape and agriculture irrigation. As demand management measures as well as drought tolerant and low water use landscaping continue to become more prevalent the District expects landscape water demands to decrease which will offset additional demand due to warmer temperatures and reduced rainfall.

CHAPTER 5

SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

CHAPTER 5: SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

5.1 Description

CWC 10608.12(aj) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

CWC 10608.36 Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

With the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as the SB X7-7, the State was required to set a goal of reducing urban water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. Each retail urban water supplier was required to determine baseline water use during their baseline period and also target water use for the years 2015 and 2020 in order to help the State achieve the 20 percent reduction.

In the 2025 UWMP, water agencies must demonstrate compliance with their established water use target for the year 2020. Compliance was verified by DWR's review of the SB X7-7 Compliance Form submitted with an agency's 2020 UWMP. Table 5-1 includes the 2020 Target as well as the 2020 Actual GPCD to verify that the SB X7-7 requirement was met.

5.2 Baseline Calculation

CWC 10608.20 (g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

Methodologies DWR 2011, Methodology 2 Service Area Population Page 27 - Water suppliers may revise population estimates for baseline years between 2000 and 2010 when 2010 census information becomes available. DWR will examine discrepancy between the actual population estimate and DOF's projections for 2010; if significant discrepancies are discovered, DWR may require some or all suppliers to update their baseline population estimates.

LHMWD last updated its baseline and target calculations in 2015 based on populations from the 2010 Census data. The 2010 Census data was not available when the 2015 UWMP was prepared. No changes were made to the LHMWD service area, new baseline calculations are not needed.

5.3 Baseline Periods

CWC 10608.12
(b) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:
(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.
(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

The 10-year baseline period was updated to end on December 31, 2010 to coincide with the 2010 Census data used in the 2015 UWMP. The baseline period is January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2010.

LHMWD did not supply any recycled water in 2008. Consequently, LHMWD delivery of recycled water in 2008 was less than 10% of its total water deliveries and the option described in CWC 10608.12 (2) is not applicable.

CWC 10608.12 (b)
(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

The 5-year baseline period was also updated to end on December 31, 2010 to coincide with the 2010 Census data used in the 2015 UWMP. The baseline period is January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010.

5.4 Service Area Population

CWC 10608.20
(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010…the baseline per capita water use,…along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.
(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

CWC10644
(a)(2) The plan…shall include any standardized forms, tables or displays specified by the department.

The population in LHMWD service area was 47,702 in 2000 and 49,776 in 2010 based on the 2000 and 2010 Census data, respectively. The 2010 Census data is lower than the 52,914 estimated for 2010 as shown on Table 2 of the 2010 UWMP. This difference prompted the revision to the population and consequently baseline and target figures.

The population estimates of the LHMWD distribution system area for the baseline years are listed in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 3. The population estimates were determined in conformance with Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, Methodology No. 2 for a Category 3 water supplier. In summary, data from the 2000 and 2010 Census was analyzed at the census block level. Census block boundaries were aligned with the LHMWD boundary. Census blocks in LHMWD were grouped and totaled. Additionally, the applicable census blocks were analyzed by structure type, e.g. single family, multi-family, and mobile homes. LHMWD data for service connections in 2010 were compiled and a population per service connection type was calculated for Year 2010. The population per service connection type was multiplied by the actual number of service connections in subsequent years as an estimate of the population in that year. The average population in the 10 baseline years was 48,988.

5.5 Gross Water Use

CWC 10608.12
(g) "Gross Water Use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:
(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier
(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long term storage
(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier
(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

California Code of Regulations Title 23 Division 2 Chapter 5.1 Article
Section 596 (a) An urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area is eligible to exclude the process water use of existing industrial water customers from the calculation of its gross water use
to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 4 lists the population and the gross water supplied for the baseline years. The water usage is directly from the Urban Retail Total in Section 4 of the annual Public Water System Statistics (Appendix H) report submitted to DWR and does not include agricultural irrigation water.

No deductions for indirect recycled water or industrial process water were made from gross water use.

5.6 Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

The annual daily per capita water use is calculated for each year as shown in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 5 and ranges from 158 gpcd in 2001 to a high of 178 gpcd in 2009.

The average of the annual daily per capita water use is the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use equal to 168 gpcd also shown in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 5.

5.7 2015 and 2020 Targets

CWC 10608.20
(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010. . . urban water use target, interim urban water use target,…along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data (10608.20(e)).

CWC 10608.20
(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan…

Four methods for determining the Urban Water Use Target are available and include:

- Method 1: 80% of Base Daily Per Capita Water Use
- Method 2: Performance Standards
- Method 3: 95% of Regional Target
- Method 4: Water Savings

Of the methods, Alternate 1 of Method 4 is not feasible as it requires the number of restrooms, showers, and clothes washers per household. LHMWD does not track this information. Similarly, Method 2 is not available to LHMWD as it requires knowing the landscaped area for each service which also is not tracked by LHMWD. Of the remaining methods, Target Method 3 was selected to determine the Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD in its 2010 and 2015 UWMP as indicated in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 7.

LHMWD is in the South Coast hydrologic region. The South Coast hydrologic region has a previously established baseline in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (20x2020 Plan) of 180 gpcd, an interim 2015 target of 165 gpcd, and a 2020 target of 149 gpcd. Method 3 sets an urban water retailers' 2025 target at 95% of the targets set in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009.

For the South Coast Region and referring to Figure D-3 of the UWMP Guidebook, the 2020 target is 142 gpcd (95% of 149 gpcd). Subsequently, the 2020 Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD was determined to be 142 gpcd.

A continuous 5-year period must be chosen for the baseline period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010. Accordingly, the baseline period is determined to be the continuous 5 years from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2010.

The distribution area for the 5-year base period is the same as the 10-year base period as shown in Figure 1.

The population estimate for each of the years in the 5-year base period is listed in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 3 and again in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 5.

The gross water use for each of the years in the 5-year base period is listed in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 4 and again in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 5.

The annual daily per capita water use is calculated for each year as shown in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 4 and 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 5 and ranges from 159 gpcd in 2007 to a high of 178 gpcd in 2009.

The average of the annual daily per capita water use is the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use equal to 168 gpcd also shown in 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 5.

The 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is greater than 100 gpcd implying further adjustment is necessary.

CWC 10608.22
Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

95% of the 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is 160 gpcd (95% of 168 gpcd).

The LHWMD Urban Water Use Target of 142 gpcd is less than 160 gpcd (95% of the 5-year Base Daily Per Capita Water Use) implying no additional adjustment is necessary.

The 2020 Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD is confirmed at 142 gpcd (2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 7-F).

The Interim Urban Water Use Target is determined as the average of the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use and the Urban Water Use Target.

Interim Urban Water Use Target = (168 gpcd + 142 gpcd)/2 = 155 gpcd

The Interim Urban Water Use Target for LHMWD is 155 gpcd. (2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 8)

5.8 2025 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use

CWC 10608.12
(e) "Compliance daily per-capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period…

CWC 10608.24
(b) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2025.

CWC 10608.20
(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 . . . compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

The 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target was 155 gpcd. The actual per capita water use for LHMWD in 2015 was 122 gpcd. LHMWD met the interim water use target as shown on 2015 SB X7-7 Verification Table 9 as required. The LHMWD confirmed 2020 Water Use Target was 142 gpcd and the actual per capital water use for 2025 was 117 gpcd as shown on the 2020 SB X7-7 Compliance Tables. LHMWD has achieved the targeted reduction for 2020.

CHAPTER 6

WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

CHAPTER 6: WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

CWC 10631(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

The District currently serves its customers from three main sources of supply.

1. Locally pumped groundwater;
2. Surface water diversions from the San Jacinto River system; and
3. Water purchases from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD).

Table 6-9 summarizes the District's existing and planned water supply sources and quantities that will be available. The sources are discussed in more detail below.

6.1 Purchased Or Imported Water

Under the WMP, participating water agencies must fund the acquisition of supplemental surface water which can be stored as part of an aggressive groundwater conjunctive use program, to increase existing supply reliability and provide for new growth. Therefore, it is assumed that in the future, if the District requests additional water supplies from EMWD beyond the 336 af/yr quantity available from the Fruitvale Agreement, the requested groundwater quantities will be available. The 1972 Agreement expired with the finalization of the WMP and its implementing agreements.

Since 1985, purchases from EMWD for domestic and agricultural use averaged about 2,000 af/yr. In the early 1990s, purchases from EMWD were significantly higher than average due to drought conditions, particularly in 1990 when over 8,000 acre-feet of water was purchased. In 2015, LHMWD purchased 1,528 af of potable water for use in its domestic system. Future purchases of domestic water from EMWD, and the Watermaster are anticipated to be approximately 1,300 af/yr or less during normal hydrologic periods as shown in Table 6-9.

The District also purchases untreated, raw surface water from EMWD to supplement its irrigation water demands, especially during the summer months when the stream flows are negligible and Lake Hemet water levels are low. In 2010, the District purchased 4,920 af of raw water from EMWD. Future purchases of raw surface water are projected at 1,000 afy as shown in Table 6-9.

6.2 Groundwater

CWC 10631(b) (Is) groundwater . . . identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier . . .

Groundwater is identified in 6-9 as an existing and planned source available to LHMWD to meet its existing and projected demands. LHMWD owns or leases 14 active domestic wells and 8 active agricultural irrigation wells. In 2025, LHMWD pumped 8.309 af of domestic and agricultural irrigation water from the underlying aquifers which is much less than the 10,444 af pumped in 2010. LHMWD does not plan to develop additional groundwater resources except to replace existing wells as they age and deteriorate. However, the Water Master will use recently built wells to convey recharged water to the four participating water agencies, including LHMWD. A small amount of groundwater may be purchased from EMWD to maintain and operate existing connections or for emergency purposes.

Groundwater Management Plan

CWC (10631(b)(1)) (Provide a) copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

A Water Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared and implemented for the agencies of Eastern Municipal Water District, City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and LHMWD. The Department of Water Resources facilitated the cooperative process to develop the WMP. The WMP was formally adopted in 2013 by the agencies after finalizing environmental permits for the recharge ponds.

http://project.wrime.com/Hemet/Documents/HSJ_WMP_final.pdf.

Other agreements approved by the four agencies related to water management include:

> Memorandum of Understanding for the Preparation of Water Management Plan, 2004
> Agreement for Principles for Water Management, 2004
> Agreement to Develop a Groundwater Monitoring Program
> Memorandum of Understanding for the Interim Water Supply Plan for the Upper San Jacinto Sub-Basins, 2004
> In Lieu Agreement for Scott Brothers Dairy and Rancho Casa Loma, 2007
> Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Settlement Agreement, 2008
> Phase I Facilities Construction Cost and Use; Cost and Use of Unused Tribal Water
> Stipulated Judgment

CWC 10631(b)(2)). #16 (Provide a) description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.

The District extracts groundwater from the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin No. 8-5 of the South Coast Hydrologic Region as identified in the DWR inventory system. The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is divided of two small basins, the San Jacinto and Hemet Basins. Both groundwater basins are currently partially under the jurisdiction of a Groundwater Management Act (Assembly Bill 3030) and an adjudicated stipulated judgment; therefore any overlying basin user can pump groundwater to meet their water demands. It has generally been acknowledged by the District, EMWD, the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and by the local agricultural community that the San Jacinto and Hemet Groundwater Basins are currently in a state of overdraft, with total groundwater extractions by local agencies and private groundwater users exceeding the natural long-term recharge capability of the groundwater basins.

The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is divided into several sub-basins, namely the Upper Pressure, Canyon, Intake, and Bautista Outwash. The Hemet Basin is divided into the Hemet North and Hemet South Sub-basins. The location of the sub-basins and the general location of the District's wells are shown on Figure 1. Wells used for domestic supply are typically located in the Intake, Canyon and Upper Pressure Sub-basins, while wells used to meet agricultural demands are generally located in the Bautista Outwash Sub-basin and the Hemet South Sub-basin and the Intake portion of the Upper Pressure Sub-basin. LHMWD does not own or operate any wells in the Hemet North Sub-basin.

Currently, the District is involved in a basin-wide water management effort with EMWD and the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources. The District is committed to the on-going effort of developing and implementing the WMP, which includes the operation of the San Jacinto and Hemet Groundwater Basins on a "safe-yield" or "perennial yield" basis. This means operating the groundwater basins so that long-term total groundwater extractions would not result in overdraft of the groundwater basins. As an acknowledgement of the current state of overdraft in the San Jacinto and Hemet Basins, the WMP principles are to limit basin users to some mutually agreed upon historic extraction quantity, consistent with the estimated perennial yield of the basins.

The mutually agreed upon available water would be subject to a nominal extraction fee to help pay for the administration, importation and groundwater storage of supplemental water supplies (as part of an aggressive conjunctive use strategy), to artificially recharge the basins and help alleviate the existing overdraft condition. Pumping in excess of the mutually agreed upon quantity would be subject to increased replenishment fees, however would not be limited in quantity. The replenishment fees would fund imported water that would recharge the aquifer.

Since all four entities pump from the same basins, and considering the basins are in overdraft, it was imperative that a Water Management Plan (WMP) was implemented. Consequently, the District anticipates the ability to purchase supplemental groundwater from the Water Master and/or EMWD.

An operational yield study completed by WRIME, Inc., as part of the WMP effort, determined that all three sub-basins are in overdraft. The WMP is designed to bring the basins into safe yield by reducing pumping, maximizing the use of recycled water, and most importantly, importing water for recharge. Table C contains data from the WRIME report.

Table C. Range of Operational Yield for Each Sub-basin

	Long Term Operational Yield Estimate (AF/Yr)		
Sub-basin	**Average Long Term GW**	**Production**	**Overdraft**
Canyon	7,800	8,300	600
Upper Pressure/Intake	21,800	32,200	10,400
Hemet South	8,100	11,000	2,900

CWC 10631(b)(2)For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, (provide) a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board.

The Hemet and San Jacinto basins are adjudicated by a court via a stipulated judgment. The basins are the subject of the Water Management Plan, Settlement with Soboba Band Luiseno Indians, and the Stipulated Judgment that was issued an order and decree by the Superior Court of California. The Settlement with the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians was approved in 2008 by EMWD, LHMWD and the United States.

CWC 10631(b)(2) (Provide) a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

The Water Management Plan identifies the District's base production right as 11,063 afy. The total base production right for the four agencies is 32,283 afy. The District's share represents 34.2% of the total. The base production right will reduce systematically each year after the formation of the Water Master. The intent is to limit the amount of groundwater pumped or more realistically to establish a pumping limit above which a

replenishment fee will be charged to fund the import of an equivalent volume of water. Consequently, an absolute pumping limit will not be in effect.

CWC 10631(b)(2) For basins that have not been adjudicated, (provide) information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

The Hemet and San Jacinto Basins are adjudicated and are considered to be in overdraft as described in the WRIME report. The WMP is specifically targeted to reduce the overdraft and provide a funding mechanism for surplus surface water to be recharged.

CWC 10631(b)(3) (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. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

The District owns or leases thirteen active wells that provide water to the domestic water system, and six active wells that supply water to the irrigation system as shown on Figure 1. Table 6-1 details the District's pumping history.

CWC 10631(b)(4) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Table 6-9 shows the current and projected groundwater to be pumped. The projections are relatively steady over the next 15 years based on developing additional supplies closely matching the population projections. Additional groundwater will likely not be developed significantly due to the need to reduce current basin overdraft and the existing Water Master and its associated source of imported recharge water. Agricultural demands are also expected to remain constant.

6.3 Surface Water

Flow in the upper San Jacinto River is partially controlled by releases from Lake Hemet Reservoir, a 12,750 acre-foot lake located in the San Jacinto Mountains. The District owns and operates Lake Hemet Reservoir, releasing water from Lake Hemet to the South Fork of the San Jacinto River, and then diverting the water for agricultural use or groundwater recharge through a diversion structure located approximately six miles

downstream of the dam (on the South Fork of the San Jacinto River). Flows from two tributary creeks, North Fork and Strawberry Creek, which join the South Fork of the San Jacinto River further downstream, are also diverted by the District for agricultural use and groundwater recharge as shown on Figure 3.

The District has pre-1914 appropriative rights dating back as far as 1884 to the water captured, stored and released from Lake Hemet Reservoir, diversions from the Strawberry, South Fork and North Fork Creeks, and from several historic and current locations on the San Jacinto River including Hamner's Ditch and 22 Heading among others. The District has historically diverted water from the South Fork, North Fork, Strawberry Creek and San Jacinto River and delivered it through pipelines, flumes or ditches, untreated, to agricultural water users. From 1982 to 1998, some of this water was conveyed by pipeline to the Eggen Water Treatment Plant (EWTP) for treatment prior to domestic use. The EWTP was taken out of service in 1999 due to drought conditions. Due to lack of stream flow, the District was unable perform testing necessary to comply with the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Stage 1 D/DBPR. Consequently, the EWTP was decertified by the State Department of Health Services and is no longer a source for the District but may be placed in service again in the future.

The District's use of surface water for domestic purposes was approximately 1,500 af/yr based on the average of 1985 to 1998 filter plant production records. The District's use of surface water for agricultural purposes based on irrigation stream diversions from 1985 to 1998 averaged 2,200 af/yr for a total of 3,700 af/yr. From 1999 to 2004, with the EWTP offline and reduced surface flows due to drought, the District's use of surface water averaged only 1,900 af/yr. In 2010, the District conveyed 4,963 af of stream flows. In 2015, only 290 af was conveyed from stream flows as shown in Table 6-8.

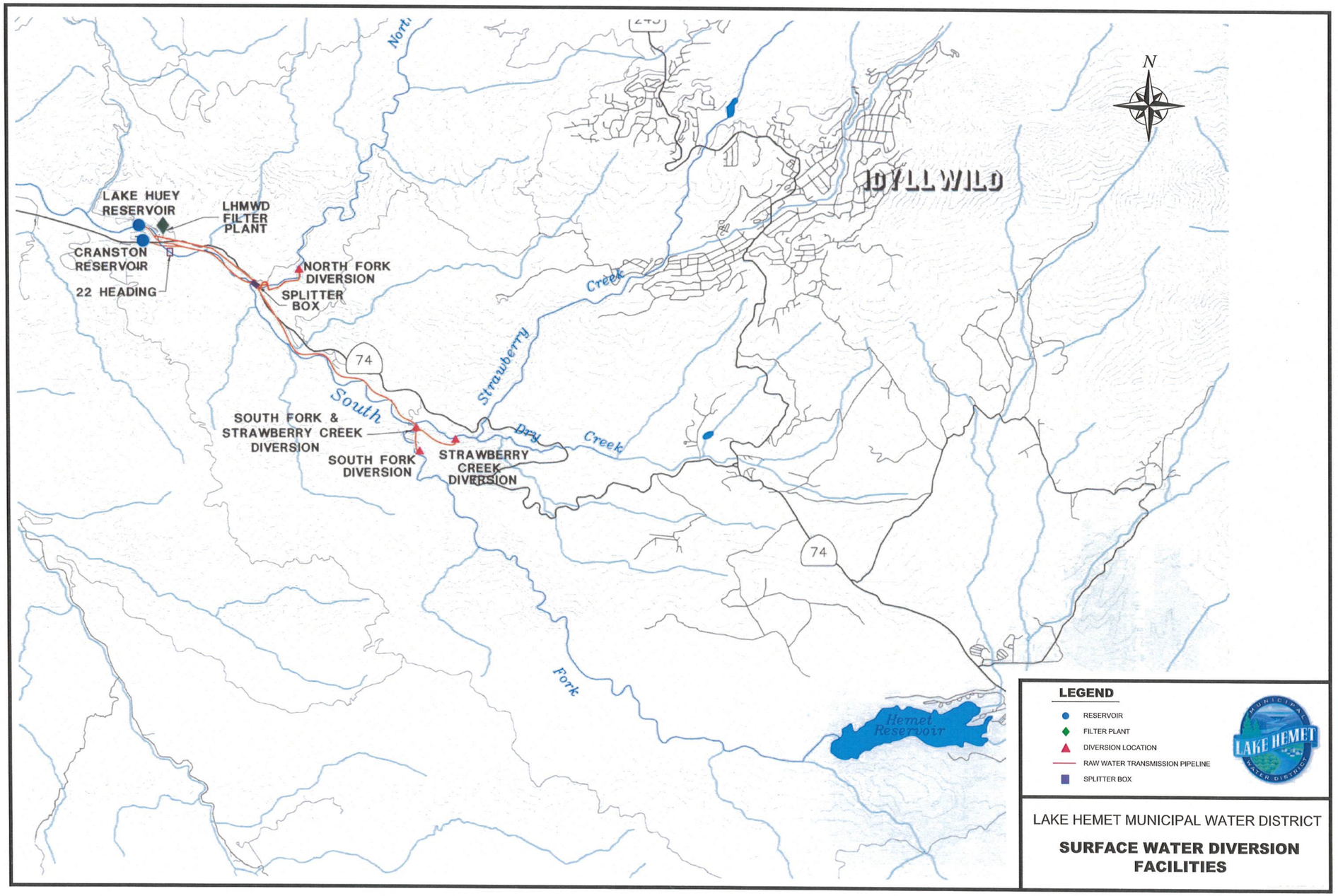

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Figure 2

6.4 Stormwater

LHMWD receives stormwater through its use of stream flow. Lake Hemet stores storm water upstream of the dam. In addition, LHMWD has two cooperative projects to capture and recharge stormwater. The Little Lake Basin Recharge Modification Project No. 002-14 increased the basins retention capacity from 0 to 15 af. The project was completed in 2016. The Bautista Basin Recharge Optimization Project is currently in progress and will significantly increase the capacity of an existing set of weired basins to store and recharge stormwater from the Bautista Channel.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

CWC 10633(a)) (Describe) the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

Wastewater collection services are provided by LHMWD within its service area. Transmission and treatment services are provided by EMWD. Wastewater from LHMWD's service area is treated at either EMWD's Perris Valley or San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility. EMWD presently operates four regional water reclamation facilities. All four water reclamation facilities are capable of producing tertiary treated water.

In 2025, LHMWD conveyed 6,904 af of potable water for residential or commercial uses. Assuming 35% of that water is discharged into the wastewater system, 2,420 af of wastewater from LHMWD customers was conveyed to EMWD's water reclamation facilities. It is estimated that EMWD will have up to approximately 5,000 af/yr of tertiary treated recycled water available to sell to willing buyers in the Hemet-San Jacinto basin. Table 6-2 shows the volume of wastewater collected in the LHMWD area.

CWC 10633(c) (Describe) the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use).

Recycled water is not currently available or used within LHMWD's service area. The nearest recycled water pipeline is 2½ miles from LHMWD's service area. However, LHMWD and EMWD staff have discussed potential pipeline options and demand estimates.

In addition, LHMWD along with the other water agencies participated in the In-Lieu Agreement for the Scott Brothers Dairy and Rancho Casa Loma. That agreement supplies up to 8,000 afy of recycled water to the private agricultural groundwater pumpers in exchange for the pumpers to not use an equivalent amount of groundwater from their wells. The agreement funded 13,000 lf of 24" pipeline and subsidized the

difference in the recycled water cost and the pumpers cost to pump their well. Additional agreements are currently in negotiations.

EMWD can convey recycled water throughout their service area. Demand for recycled water exceeds supply in the summer and is lower than supply in winter, mostly due to seasonal irrigation demand patterns. To help meet the higher summer demands, EMWD constructed several large storage pond complexes such as those at their treatment plants, in Winchester, and San Jacinto at Alessandro. EMWD is also reviewing a recycled water demonstration storage project near Diamond Valley Lake. EMWD is starting to upgrade their recycled water distribution system to resemble a typical potable water system with elevated storage tanks and booster stations.

The majority of the recycled water in EMWDs service area is used by agricultural users and sod farms. However, some golf courses and schools in the San Jacinto Valley such as West Valley and Tahquitz High Schools, Rancho Viejo Middle School, and Landmark and Diamond Valley Golf Courses are adjacent to transmission pipelines and use recycled water. All of these users are outside LHMWD's service area. The balance of the recycled water is disposed of through evaporation, incidental groundwater recharge, or pumped into the Temescal Wash and SARI brine line.

CWC 10633(d) (Describe and quantify) the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

Citrus farmers in the Valle Vista area of LHMWD's service area would be the primary beneficiaries of using recycled water. The citrus groves used about 6,800 af in 2010. Deliveries are projected to be as much as 800 af/yr as shown in Table 6-9 but could be more. In preliminary discussions with farmers, interest in the program is high and positive. Issues of water quality, relative cost/rates, and infrastructure need to be addressed. The water quality objective for the Intake Sub-basin prohibits the use of recycled water due to TDS levels. The Intake Sub-basin includes about 30% of the citrus groves in LHMWD's service area. Another issue is the conversion of existing irrigation systems to be compliant with identification requirements for recycled water use. A challenge that is all too common with recycled water use is that citrus grove demand is highest in the summer and practically zero in the winter season especially with stream flows being available. Demand for recycled water in the summer already exceeds EMWD's available supply.

CWC 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 pursuant to this subdivision.

Any significant use of recycled water in LHMWD's service area depends almost entirely on citrus grove demand. No other single or group of potential recycled water users

would likely justify the infrastructure. Several schools and two parks spread across the District's service area are not centralized and would each require a long distribution main measuring miles. Coupled with no extra supply in summer, the impetus for developing such an extensive wide-spread infrastructure system for relatively low volume users other than citrus is not practical.

Regardless or source, citrus grove demand is projected to be fixed in the future. If any changes occur, the tendency would be for existing groves to be developed into residential tracts or other land use. This tendency would reduce water demand as a whole and recycled water almost entirely.

Recycled water use was not projected in the District's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan update. In the 2005 UWMP, 800 af of recycled water use was projected for 2010. As mentioned above, recycled water still is not used within LHMWD's service area. The nearest recycled water pipeline is 2½ miles from the District's service boundary. Other challenges such as water quality, relative water rates, conversion, and seasonal availability hamper the efforts to extend recycled water use to the largest potential users, the citrus grove farmers.

CWC 10633(f) (Describe the) actions, including financial incentives, 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.

LHMWD along with the 3 other water agencies agreed to the In Lieu Water Agreement for the Scott Brothers and the Rancho Casa Loma. Through the agreement, the two farms will use up to 8,000 afy of recycled water instead of pumping groundwater from their wells. The agreement also provides for the shared funding of $3.2M in pipeline costs and the subsidizing of the difference between the water user's lower cost of pumping their own wells and the higher cost of recycled water. Similar agreements are in negotiations with other farms in the vicinity. The agreements have the same benefit of directly not pumping from water agency wells and at a reasonable cost.

(Provide a) plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use (10633(g)).

LHMWD does not own or operate a recycled water system. Consequently, LHMWD does not have a recycled water master plan. However, LHMWD participates with EMWD, the City of Hemet, and San Jacinto in reviewing, developing, and funding recycled water projects to increase the availability and use of recycled water. EMWD is the lead agency regarding recycled water usage as the owner of the regional wastewater treatment facilities and transmission systems.

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

CWC 10631(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

There are no significant quantities of saline or brackish water within the District's boundaries that can be developed into long-term supplies. LHMWD's service area is 40 horizontal miles from and 1,600 feet vertically above the nearest ocean shore making desalination of ocean water impractical. However, salt management of the basins is discussed in the WMP as a long term objective that only needs to be monitored for now. EMWD already has desalters in operation but not in the Hemet-San Jacinto basins. Westerly areas near Winchester and Nuevo are experiencing high salt/TDS levels so intrusion should be monitored. The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board has set relatively low water quality basin objectives that will help preserve the low TDS levels in the sub-basin in LHMWD's service area.

6.7 Transfer Opportunities

Presently, there are no plans to transfer or exchange water. With the WMP's emphasis on conjunctive use and the near-future availability of recycled water, the District will have the supplies necessary to satisfy future demand.

6.8 Future Water Projects

CWC 10631(h) (Describe) all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

There are two major projects that will ensure the District's ability to meet future demand: (1) replace the Eggen Water Treatment Plant with a membrane filtration plant, and (2) invest with EMWD in a pipeline and pumping plant to get recycled water to the irrigation canal system. An additional EMWD potable connection as well as the Mountain Well and redrilling No.8 will restore/increase supply. Future projects are listed in Table 6-7.

New Water Treatment Plant

Historically, the District has primarily relied on groundwater supplies to meet its potable and non-potable water demands. Even after 1982, when the treated water filter plant (EWTP) went into operation, groundwater has continued to be used as the primary water supply source for both domestic and agricultural use. The District's surface water use is not necessarily reflective of actual surface water availability. Due to constraints in the ability to capture, store and treat surface water supplies, the District is unable to fully take advantage of local runoff when it is available. The ability to maximize its use of local surface water will require modification to the EWTP by using the existing pressure filters as pretreatment and providing final treatment with a microfiltration membrane plant.

The District received an offer from Westech Engineering to build a microfiltration plant at the EWTP location. The projected capital and construction cost for a 3 MGD plant is $4.5 million. Projected O&M costs would be approximately $35,000 annually. Onsite pilot plant work would cost about $100,000. Construction could begin as early as 2018 with completion within one year. Funding would come from grants and the District's Capital Improvement Projects fund.

From 1985 to 1998, the EWTP treated on average about 1,500 acre-feet per year. Due to process constraints, the raw water feeding the plant had to be low in turbidity and color, limiting the operation of the plant to periods of non-turbulent stream flow. During periods of rainfall when raw water turbidity was high, the District was unable to exercise its diversion rights due to the limitations of the EWTP and a lack of demand for irrigation water. A more efficient treatment plant will allow the District to capture a portion of these flows resulting in an increased treated water production of 500 to 1,000 acre-feet annually.

6.9 Summary Of Existing and Planned Sources Of Water

Tables 6-8 and 6-9 provide a summary list of the sources and quantities of water currently and in the future.

6.10 Energy Use

CWC 10631.2 (a)In addition to the requirements of Section 10621, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain…

An estimate of LHMWD's energy use was made using the DWR recommended approach and readily obtainable data and is summarized in the DWR table included in Appendix N.

CHAPTER 7

WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 7: Water Supply Reliability Water Shortage Contingency Planning

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

CWC 10631(c)(2)For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

Table D identifies surface water as the only supply significantly affected by climatic conditions. During dry hydrologic periods, stream flows are not consistent and cannot be relied upon. Discharges from Lake Hemet will help offset in the first years of the dry period but would eventually run dry for extended droughts. During these periods groundwater from the District's wells will make up the supply shortfall. Purchases of groundwater or imported water from EMWD would be used as an alternative source. Given LHMWD's long standing water rights, the progressing implementation of the WMP, high groundwater quality, and the absence of foreseeable environmental challenges, only climatic variations are expected to influence LHMWD supply sources in available surface water.

Table D. Describe the factors resulting in inconsistency of supply

Name of supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic
Surface water				✔

CWC 10634 The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Water from the aquifers supplying District wells is generally of high quality. Total dissolved solids are in the range of 220 milligrams per liter (mg/l) to 370 mg/l. Some areas of the Intake and Hemet South sub-basins have elevated nitrate levels due to a history of intensive farming, and consequently, high levels of fertilizer application. Wells in these areas produce water for irrigation only, and are not part of the domestic supply. This particular scheme of groundwater management will continue into the foreseeable future. There has been no evidence of nitrate migration towards domestic production wells which are located miles away from these irrigation wells. Water quality is not projected to have an impact on water supply reliability. See Appendix M, "2025 Consumer Confidence Report", for additional water quality information.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

CWC 10631(c)(1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following: (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, (C) multiple dry water years.

Table 7-1 lists the years used as a basis for the average, single driest and driest multiple year period and the associated percent of available water supply.

In an average hydrologic year, the District can produce enough water from its sources to meet demand. In years when rainfall, and consequently, runoff from the San Jacinto Mountains is below normal, increased groundwater production from District wells, increased releases from Lake Hemet Reservoir and purchases from EMWD or the proposed Water Master will offset the loss of surface water.

7.3 Supply and Demand and Drought Risk Assessment

CWC 10635(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Projected Average Water Year Supply and Demand

Table 7-2 projects the amount of source water that will be available during an average hydrologic year through 2040. These supplies will be comprised of groundwater, surface water and recycled water.

Average hydrologic year demand increases due to population growth in the District's service area and is also shown in Table 7-2.

Average year supplies will be adequate to meet demand due to increased utilization of surface water for domestic customers by treating water in a new water treatment plant and purchasing recycled water from EMWD for agricultural uses.

Dry Hydrologic Year Supply and Demand

The source most impacted by a dry hydrologic year is stream flow. Even with this decrease in surface water availability, single dry year supplies will be adequate to satisfy the increased demand as shown in Table 7-3 due to two factors: (1) the ability to pump more groundwater for domestic customers, and (2) an increase in the amount of water released from Lake Hemet Reservoir for agricultural needs. These factors allow the District to increase supplies for a single dry year.

Demand in a single dry year will increase due to increased irrigation in the residential and agricultural sectors. Table 7-3 displays the projected increase in demand and the comparison between supply and demand in dry hydrologic years through 2040.

Projected Multiple-Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Multiple dry years create slightly higher demand the longer the drought continues as private wells and storage decrease. The District projects that supplies will be adequate during drought due to the ability to pump more groundwater, release extra water from Lake Hemet Reservoir, and to purchase supplemental groundwater from EMWD for domestic customers. Table 7-4 compares the projected supplies with projected demands if multiple dry years occur during any period from 2025 to 2040 and Table 7-5 shows the 5 year drought risk assessment.

The surpluses shown in the scenarios described about indicate the supply will be sufficient to meet the demand. Actual production will not exceed demand. The projected surplus will result in groundwater not being pumped, not as much imported water purchased, and/or water retained in lake storage which will increase the overall reliability of supplies when if the dry years are worse or longer than estimated.

CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CHAPTER 8: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

CWC 10632(a)(1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

LHMWD sources of supply and reliabilities are covered in Chapters 6 and 7 of the 2025 UWMP. Sources consist of locally pumped groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin, surface water diversions from the San Jacinto River System and water purchases from the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD).

With the ability to purchase supplemental groundwater and imported water from the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster and/or EMWD, the District can sufficiently meet anticipated demands in the event of droughts or other water shortages.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

CWC 10632 (a)(2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:
(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.
(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:
(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.
(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.
(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.
(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.
(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC 10632.1. An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

Beginning on July 1, 2021, water suppliers are required to submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) to the DWR. The Annual Assessment will include a written decision-making process as well as the data and methodologies used to complete the assessment.

8.2.1 Decision Making Process

LHMWD will evaluate potable and non-potable supplies and demands and determine whether a water shortage exists based on the condition of existing groundwater sources, surface water sources, the District's ability to import water and the current/expected climate in the spring of each year. In the event it is determined that a shortage exists, the level of shortage and appropriate responses will be evaluated and included in the Assessment. The Assessment will be submitted to the DWR by July 1, 2021 or within 14 days of receiving notification of final allocations, whichever is later.

8.2.2 Data and Methodologies

The District will evaluate available supplies for the current year while considering the possibility of a following dry year using the following primary data and methodologies:

Evaluation Criteria

Locally applicable evaluation criteria will include current existing local rainfall and groundwater levels in relation to historical levels, any changes imported water availability and current demands.

Water Supply

Available supplies will be listed based on current capacities for each source and any expected short-term reductions or increases.

Unconstrained Customer Demand

Expected unconstrained demands will be estimated and reviewed using current consumption data and 2025 UWMP projections in addition to any newly available information regarding increased service connections or changes in land use.

Current and Subsequent Dry Year Water Use

Expected water use for the current year will be described using current data and anticipated climate with the assumption that the following year will be dry.

Infrastructure Considerations

Existing production capacities and distribution facilities will be reviewed and evaluated based on the ability to supply expected demands. Anticipated capital improvements which are expected to affect production will also be considered.

Other Factors

Any additional factors or conditions which may affect District supplies will also be considered.

8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

CWC 10632 (a)(3) (A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.
(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

The California Water Code requires water suppliers to include six standard water shortage stages representing associated shortages from normal supply and reliability (up to ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and greater than fifty percent). Table E (DWR Table 8-1) below provides a brief description of the six standard stages.

Table E.

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Shortage Response Actions** (*Narrative description*)
1	Up to 10%	Stage 1 - Voluntary ten percent reduction in water consumption
2	Up to 20%	Stage 2 - Emergency conservation rate structure implementation
3	Up to 30%	Stage 3 - Water waste ban, water use restrictions, enforcement penalties and fines
4	Up to 40%	Stage 4 - Increased water use restrictions, increased conservation rates, increased penatlies and fines
5	Up to 50%	Stage 5 - Further Increased water use restrictions, increased conservation rates, increased penatlies and fines
6	>50%	Stage 6 - Further Increased water use restrictions, increased conservation rates, increased penatlies and fines
NOTES: Specific response actions listed in Table 8-2		

The District's WSCP from 2020 utilized four shortage stages which are related to the current six shortage stages required in the 2025 WSCP as follows:

- Stage 1 representing a shortage of up to ten percent is addressed using the previous Stage 1 triggers and responses
- Stage 2 representing a shortage of between ten and twenty percent is addressed using the previous State 2 triggers and responses
- Stage 3 representing a shortage of between twenty and thirty percent is addressed using the previous Stage 3 triggers and responses
- Stage 4 representing a shortage of between thirty and forty percent is addressed using the previous Stage 3 triggers and responses
- Stage 5 representing a shortage of between forty and fifty percent is addressed using the previous Stage 4 triggers and responses
- Stage 6 representing a shortage of more than fifty percent is addressed using the previous Stage 4 triggers and responses

A crosswalk diagram showing the six standard shortage levels in relation to the four previous shortage levels is shown below.

Corresponding Relationships Between 2015 Shortage Levels and 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels

2015 WSCP Stage	Supply Condition (% Shortage)		2020 WSCP Stage	Shortage Level
I	5-10	→	1	≤10%
II	10-20	→	2	10-20%
III	20-30	→	3	20-30%
IV	30-50	→	4	30-40%
		→	5	40-50%
		→	6	>50%

8.4 Shortage Response Actions

CWC 10632 (a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:
(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.
(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.
(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.
(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.
(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

8.4.1 Demand Reduction

LHMWD utilizes consumption reduction methods to lower potable water demands. The demand reduction actions that will be implemented for each corresponding shortage level are detailed below in general. Table 8-2 included in Section 8.4.7 lists specific actions and associated reductions.

Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level

Shortage Level 1 is triggered by a determination of the following:

- Existence of drought conditions
- A general water shortage of up to ten percent locally and/or statewide and lowered reserves

The District may activate by resolution a voluntary ten percent reduction in water consumption of retail users by refraining from hosing down driveways and other hard surfaces, repairing faucets, toilets and other sources of water leaks, and irrigating between 5 p.m. and 10 a.m., to minimize evaporation and to reduce peak demands in mid-afternoon. Leak detection and repair program will be accelerated and public education will be increased.

Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level

Shortage Level 2 is triggered by the determination of the following:

- Continuation of drought conditions
- A reduction in water supply and production of up to twenty percent
- Limited surface water availability
- Limited wholesale supplemental water

The District may activate by resolution an emergency rate structure to result in further conservation. Stage 1 reduction methods would be maintained with increased public education and conservation awareness campaigns.

Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level

Shortage Level 3 is triggered by the determination of the following:

- Continuation and worsening of drought conditions
- A reduction in water supply and production of up to thirty percent
- Further limited surface and supplemental water availability
- An emergency situation involving groundwater aquifers which prevents or limits further pumping by the District

The District may pass an emergency ordinance(s) restricting certain water uses, banning all forms of waste, increasing emergency rates and limiting or banning additional service connections. A system of enforcement and penalties to regulate the restrictions and assure a fair and equal use of water resources would be implemented as well. Stage 1 and 2 reduction methods would be maintained. Public information and education would

be further increased to keep the public aware and informed of all aspects of the emergency.

Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level

Shortage Level 4 is triggered by the determination of the following:

- Continuation and worsening of drought conditions
- A reduction in water supply and production of up to forty percent
- Unavailability of surface water
- Rationing of supplemental water
- An emergency situation involving groundwater aquifers which prevents or limits further pumping by the District

The District may pass emergency ordinance(s) or resolutions limiting or banning additional service connections, further restricting certain water uses, increasing emergency rates and implementing higher fines and penalties. Stage 1, 2 and 3 reduction methods would be maintained. Public information and education would continue to keep the public aware and informed of all aspects of the emergency.

Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level

Shortage Level 5 is triggered by the determination of the following:

- Critical drought conditions
- A reduction in water supply and production of up to fifty percent
- Unavailability of surface water
- Further rationing of supplemental water
- An emergency situation involving groundwater aquifers which prevents or limits further pumping by the District

The District may pass emergency ordinance(s) or resolutions limiting or banning additional service connections, further restricting certain water uses, increasing emergency rates and implementing higher fines and penalties. Stage 1, 2, 3 and 4 reduction methods would be maintained. An intensive public information and education campaign would be implemented to maintain public awareness of all aspects of the emergency.

Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level

Shortage Level 6 is triggered by the determination of the following:

- Extreme drought conditions
- A reduction in water supply and production of more than fifty percent
- Unavailability of surface water

- Unavailability or further rationing of supplemental water
- An emergency situation involving groundwater aquifers which prevents or limits further pumping by the District

The District may pass emergency ordinance(s) or resolutions limiting or banning additional service connections, further restricting certain water uses, increasing emergency rates and implementing higher fines and penalties. Stage 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 reduction methods would be maintained. Intensive public information and education campaign would be continued to maintain public awareness of all aspects of the emergency.

8.4.2 Supply Augmentation

LHMWD continually analyzes options for adding to the water supply and increasing reliability. The District relies primarily on the demand reduction actions covered in both the UWMP and WSCP to ensure existing sources continue to meet demands. While there are not currently any plans to add new sources of water, increasing supplies from existing sources is considered. This is accomplished through increased groundwater production and the ability to purchase additional imported water as needed. DWR Table 8-3 below lists available supply augmentations.

Submittal Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed			
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	1%	
All	Improve Customer Billing	1%	
All	Other Purchases	Varies	LHMWD has the ability to purchase additional imported water
NOTES:			

8.4.3 Operational Changes

Changes to District operations in response to water shortages include the avoidance of routine line and hydrant flushing and replacement of leaking waterlines and facilities to reduce the unmetered water losses. As discussed in Section 8.6, the District already utilizes automatic meters which aid in the tracking and analysis of customer water usage.

It is anticipated that increased monitoring for leaks and usage reporting provided to customers will result in additional demand reduction.

8.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

Mandatory restrictions which can be implemented in response to supply shortage conditions and declaration of a water shortage are covered in Section 8.4.1. In the event it is determined that additional restrictions are needed, they may be implemented per the procedures covered in Sections 8.10 and 8.12.

8.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

LHMWD's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) includes staff responsibilities and procedures for responding to a catastrophic interruption of water supplies. The two catastrophic events that would most likely affect water supply and delivery would be a regional power outage and an earthquake. A power outage would cause the District's well and booster pumps to shut down, interrupting the supply of water to customers. In anticipation of such an event occurring, the District maintains generators that will supply power to several well sites and hillside booster stations. These backup power sources would help to maintain water levels in the storage tanks until the power company got its distribution grid re-energized. If necessary, customers would be notified of the problem and asked to refrain from unnecessary watering. Earthquake considerations are covered in Section 8.4.6 and a table showing planned response actions is shown below.

Table F. Preparation Actions for a Catastrophe

Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Action
Regional Power Outage	On-site generators at 7 major well sites will be utilized; notify public of emergency and ask to eliminate unnecessary use of water; Implement Emergency Response Plan; SEMS
Earthquake	Implement Emergency Response Plan; SEMS

8.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC 10632.5. (a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.
(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.
(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

LHMWD is located withing Riverside County. The Riverside County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan includes seismic risk assessment and is available at https://rivcoemd.org/LHMP.

Similar to much of the State of California, the LHMWD service area includes fault lines capable of producing earthquakes with the potential to cause significant damage and compromise functionality of the District's water system and supplies. These include the Casa Loma, Park Hill and Claremont Faults as shown in Figure 1 of the 2025 UWMP. In the event of an earthquake, the ability of the District to regain full functionality of its system would depend on the severity of the earthquake and the extent of the subsequent damage. The District is in the process of upgrading its storage facilities to prevent pipelines from rupturing at the connections to the tanks and anchoring the tanks to their bases. These are preventative measures design to minimize damage during an earthquake. After an event occurs, district personnel will respond to storage tanks, well sites and other critical facilities to assess and report any damage. The District's emergency response plan which includes coordination with other agencies through the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) will be implemented.

8.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Shortage response action effectiveness is estimated based on District experience and observations. Table G (DWR Table 8-2) below lists response actions and associated effectiveness.

Table G.

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions *Drop down list* *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? *For Retail Suppliers Only* Drop Down List
Add additional rows as needed				
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	1%		No
All	Offer Water Use Surveys	1%		No
All	Decrease Line Flushing	3%		No
2	Improve Customer Billing	1%		No
3	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	2-5%		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-7%		Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	2-5%		Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	1%		Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	3%		Yes
3	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	2-5%		Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	2%		Yes
4	Increase Water Waste Patrols	2%		No
4	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	1%		No
4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	5-10%		No
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	2-5%		Yes
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	5%		Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	5%		Yes
5	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	2-5%		Yes
5	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	2-5%		Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	20%		Yes
NOTES:				

8.5 Communication Protocols

CWC 10632. (a)(5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:
(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.
(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.
(C) Any other relevant communications.

The District anticipates using the DWR Annual Assessment to evaluate supply shortage conditions. When supply shortage stage conditions are determined to exist, the conditions may be declared by resolution and adopted at a regular or special meeting of the LHMWD Board of Directors with requirements and actions applicable to each stage taking effect after the stage level is declared. Communication protocols for notifying customers may include regularly posted meeting agendas, special postings to the Districts website, billing inserts for both mailed and emailed statements, door hangars, and direct contact with customers by District Staff.

8.6 Compliance and Enforcement

CWC 10632. (a)(6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

The WSCP includes voluntary demand reduction of 10% which is facilitated primarily through public education and tiered rates. The District utilizes automatic meters which aid in determining leaks and violations.

The District will provide violators a warning and description of the violation at the premises on which it occurred. The taking of any prohibited action is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars for each day in which the violation occurs. In the event that mandatory restrictions are imposed and require enforcement, the District will issue progressively increasing fines per LHMWD Resolution 752 which is appended to the 2025 UMWP as follows:

1st Offense - Warning
2nd Offense - Warning
3rd Offense - Warning
4th Offense - $50 Fine
5th Offense - $100 Fine
6th Offense - $500 Fine

8.7 Legal Authorities

CWC 10632. (a)(7)(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.
(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

CWC Division 1, Section 350 The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

LHMWD Resolution No. 752 (Implementation of Mandatory Water Conservation) was adopted in 2015 and authorizes the General Manager to implement restrictions on water consumption in Section 3 in addition to the authority to ensure compliance and made amendments/refinements to water conservation actions and procedures. LHMWD Resolution No. 803 (Adoption of 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) authorizes the General Manager to declare water shortages and implement the programs set forth in the UWMP and WSCP. Resolution Nos. 752 and 803 are included in the appendix of the 2025 UWMP.

The District shall declare a water shortage as required and in accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 and shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the proclamation of a local emergency, including the County of Riverside, City of Hemet and City of San Jacinto.

8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

CWC 10632. (a)(8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).
(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).
(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

Potential financial consequences for the District caused by the implementation of WSCP actions include reduced revenue due to reduced water use as well as increased staffing requirements for implementing and tracking response actions. While reduced water consumption will result in lower water sales and revenue, associated costs tend to be lower such as pumping power costs, water purchase costs, and chlorine disinfection costs. However, a portion of costs are fixed and not dependent on water volume such as billing, meter reading, water quality testing, administration, pipeline maintenance, standby utility costs, and facility maintenance. As with many agencies, LHMWD rates include a fixed portion that is not dependent on water consumption. The fixed portion of the rate structure provides a more stable and consistent revenue source and protects LHMWD from fluctuations associated with water consumption. In 2015, fixed portion of the rate was increased 2/3. These increases should provide steady levels of adequate revenue for vital LHMWD functions to offset anticipated revenue losses associated with desired reduced consumption. LHMWD also maintains a rate stabilization fund to offset volatile fluctuations in revenue such as those from short term changes in water consumption.

Note for the last several years, LHMWD is already experiencing per capita water consumption that meets the 2025 target and the anticipated impacts on revenue. The rate increases and rate stabilization are having positive impacts toward LHMWD maintaining adequate fund balances.

Analysis of Revenue Impacts of Reduced Sales During Shortages

Most, if not all, of the above demand reduction measures will impact the District financially through reduced water sales. These measures primarily target the domestic system customer sectors more so than the agricultural sector as farmers have already invested heavily in water saving equipment and practices to maintain their market viability. If anything, irrigation sales will increase during a drought due to lack of rainfall and lower production from farmers' wells. The anticipated revenue losses delineated in Table H are based on 10%, 20%, 30% and 50% reductions in water use from 2010 projected domestic system average year demand.

Table H. Actions and Conditions that Impact Revenues

Type	Anticipated Revenue Reduction			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stages 3 - 4	Stages 5 - 6
Reduced Domestic Sales	$745,630	$1,491,260	$2,236,890	$3,728,150
Reduced Irrigation Sales	0	0	0	0

Based on retail price of domestic water @ $943 per acre-foot and 2010 average domestic demand of 7,907 acre-feet

During a drought, the costs of acquiring water increase. As groundwater levels drop, more electricity would be required to lift the water to the surface. Pumps designed to operate at shallower groundwater levels would need to be replaced with deep water designs. Higher horsepower motors would need to be installed. Consequently, higher operation and maintenance costs would be incurred. Surface supplies would be limited, or non-existent, and if well production did not keep up with demand, supplemental water would need to be purchased, increasing supply costs.

Table I. Actions and Conditions that Impact Expenditures

Category	Anticipated Cost			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stages 3 - 4	Stages 5 - 6
Increased O&M cost	$120,000	$160,000	$200,000	$200,000
Increased cost of supply	0	0	$300,000	$300,000

To recover lost revenue, and to encourage conservation, rate increases will be implemented in Stages 2 – 6. In addition, effects of lost revenue will be partially mitigated by the utilization of funds restricted for rate stabilization.

Table J. Proposed measures to overcome revenue impacts

Names of measures	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stages 3 - 4	Stages 5 - 6
Rate adjustment (per ccf)	None	$0.25	$0.60	$1.70
Development of reserves	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)	Rate Stabilization Fund ($800,000)

Table K. Comparison of Revenue Loss and Recovery

	Summary of Effects			
Names of Measures	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stages 3 - 4	Stages 5 - 6
Rate adjustment (per ccf)	$ -	$691,300	$1,436,900	$2,928,100
Development of Reserves	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000

Revenue Gain	$800,000	$1,491,300	$2,236,900	$3,728,100
Difference between Revenue Loss & Gain	$54,370	$0	$0	$0

The District uses the highest efficiency motors and pumps for each application. Increased operation and maintenance expenses due to lower water levels would be minimized by continuing to upgrade to the highest efficiency equipment available.

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

CWC 10632. (a)(9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management and is essential in verifying that response actions are achieving the intended use reductions. Customer compliance will be monitored by District staff and used for implementing enforcement actions as needed. Billing systems and production tracking systems will be used to determine the effectiveness of response actions and will be used to determine whether refinement is necessary.

Table L. Water Use Monitoring Mechanisms	
Mechanism for determining actual reductions	Type and quality of data expected
Monitoring daily production records	Telemetry data will track overall system water use
Increased frequency of meter reads	Discover overuse of water – basis for penalties/fines

8.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

CWC 10632. (a)(10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

The WSCP is intended to be an adaptive management plan with refinements being implemented as needed. As mentioned in section 8.9, LHMWD will actively monitor shortage response actions to verify intended results. Suggestions and reports from Staff as well as customers will be considered.

It is anticipated that the WSCP will be re-evaluated along with the 2025 UWMP and will be referenced during completion of the Annual Assessment provided to the DWR. Should refinements be required in the interim, the District will update the WSCP per the requirements discussed below in section 8.12.

8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

CWC 10632. (b) For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

Water features are analyzed and considered separately from swimming pools by LHMWD and are defined as decorative fountains, ponds, lakes, or other aesthetic water structures.

8.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability

CWC 10632. (c) The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

The WSCP is adopted along with and as a part of the 2025 UWMP following the same process outlined in Chapter 10 of the UWMP. The public hearing and adoption is scheduled for 3:00 pm on May 21, 2026 at LHMWD offices at 26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, Ca. The WSCP will be available for public review along with the UWMP. Two notices will be publicized in the Press Enterprise on or near April 20, 2026 and April 27, 2026 which are separated by at least 5 intervening days, not including the publication dates, and at least 14 days before the public hearing. A copy of the legal ad is in Appendix F of the UWMP.

Within 30 days of adoption, LHMWD will submit copies of the UWMP to DWR, the California State Library, the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside. A similar 60-day requirement is described in California Water Code Section 10635.b. Compliance with the 30-day requirement will satisfy both sections.

CHAPTER 9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

CHAPTER 9: Demand Management Measures

9.1 DMMs

CWC 10631
(f)(A)… The narrative shall describe the water demand management measure that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.
(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:
(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.
(ii) Metering.
(iii) Conservation pricing.
(iv) Public education and outreach.
(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.
(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.
(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

CWC 10631
(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:
(1)(A) … a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years.

Demand Management Measures

The District is committed to implementing water conservation programs. It should be noted that the degree of sophistication for a water conservation program suitable for a particular water agency is dependent on several factors that reflect the potential value and magnitude of water savings available to the water purveyor. These factors include the type of water sources, geography and climate, water use characteristics, cost of water, location relative to other water systems, and number of customers. Because the District has already implemented several water conservation measures, it does not appear that the District would realize large additional benefits compared with the high costs of implementation of a more detailed water conservation program. However, the District's implementation of its broad-based water conservation program will be an important component in the District's ability to serve future water demands.

Table M. Urban Water Management Planning Act Water Demand Management Measure	District Water Conservation Program Component		
	Currently Implemented	Scheduled for Implementation	Not Planned for Implementation
DMM 1: Water survey programs for single-family and multifamily residential customers	✔		
DMM 2: Residential plumbing retrofit		✔	
DMM 3: System water audits, leak detection and repair	✔		
DMM 4: Metering with commodity rates	✔		
DMM 5: Large landscape conservation programs and incentives	✔		
DMM 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebate program	✔		
DMM 7: Public information programs	✔		
DMM 8: School education programs		✔	
DMM 9: Conservation programs for commercial, industrial and institutional accounts		✔	
DMM 10: Conservation pricing	✔		
DMM 11: Water conservation coordinator	✔		
DMM 12: Water waste prohibition	✔		
DMM 13: Residential ultra-low flush toilet replacement program	✔		

A description of each measure is provided below. The District has estimated that approximately 1,000 afa of water can be saved by continued implementation of the DMMs.

DMM 1: Water survey programs for single-family and multifamily residential customers

The majority of residential water audits are generated from billing clerk work orders. When the meter readers' hand-held computers are down-loaded and the current meter reading does not fall in line with the previous average use, a red flag is triggered. Clerks

then write a work order to recheck the meter reading for correctness and to advise on the situation, e.g. new turf, new pool, vacant house, etc. In the past, as many as sixty work orders were generated that resulted in District staff contacting the customer to conduct a water audit. The District representative inspects indoor and outdoor fixtures and systems, such as, irrigation systems, leaking toilets, leaky faucets, etc., to determine the reason for excess water consumption. Subsequent water bills are checked to determine the effectiveness of the audit. This system has been in place for several years and will continue to be the District's primary method of addressing excessive consumption.

After already reaching the 2020 target objective of 142 gpcd, a District goal is to maintain or further reduce per capita consumption. The number of audits will need to be increased, concentrating on the largest consumers first. By reaching the 2020 target early, the District has saved over 15,500 acre-feet. Over this same period, increased audits of multi-family properties could save an additional 2,000 acre-feet.

DMM 2: Residential plumbing retrofit

The District has made available a water conservation package to existing customers. The package included the following items:

- One shower flow restrictor; and
- Two toilet tank leak detection dye tablets.

The package was available at the District office for customer pickup at no charge. No records were kept as to how many were distributed.

The District plans to restart this program after 2011 and track the distribution of devices.

The Gas Company and Southern California Edison offer current rebates for low-flow shower heads. More information is available at:

http://www.socalgas.com/for-your-home/rebates/

http://www.sce.com/residential/rebates-savings/rebates-savings.htm

Table N- DMM 2: Plumbing retrofit

Planned	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
# of single-family devices	30	30	30	30	30
# of multifamily devices	30	30	30	30	30
projected expenditures - $	850	850	850	850	850

DMM 3: System water audits, leak detection and repair

Typically, leaks are detected either visually or from large differences in production and sales records. These leaks are then further investigated, located, and repaired. As part of a collaborative effort with the State, the District developed a "Leaky Pipe Program" to replace old, domestic distribution system lines throughout the District. Existing steel pipelines, the majority of which are in excess of 40 years old and have deteriorated due to age and corrosive soils, were identified on an application to the State for financial help to fund this program. In 1998, the District's application for a loan for approximately $4 million at an interest rate of 2.4 percent over a 20-year period was approved by the State. The District's Leaky Pipe Replacement Program ended in 2003 after the replacement of over nine miles of mainline. The estimated water savings associated with the replacement of the District's leaky pipes, routine leak repairs, and other pipeline replacement projects is 500 af/yr.

The District continued its aggressive pipeline replacement by authorizing $25M in bonds to fund the design and construction in 2010. Over $8M of pipeline replacements are either completed, in construction, or in final design stages.

District staff monitors, on a monthly and annual basis, the amount of water produced and the amount of water used by its customers to determine the amount of unaccounted for or lost water. Over the last five years, the District's unaccounted for water ranged from about 4 to 9 percent, averaging about 6.5 percent. Replacing pipelines is an ongoing business for the District due to the age of the system. In 2010, 15 miles of pipeline were replaced or are in final design for the capital replacement.

Table O- DMM 3: System water audits, leaks & repair

Table C1 - Actual	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
% of unaccounted water	8.9	4.2	5.6	6.6	6.5
miles of lines repaired	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.9	0.7
actual expenditures - $	1,287,235	1,253,173	959,995	330,265	1,700,000

DMM 4: Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections

CWC 526
(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract... shall do both of the following:
(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings... located within its service area.

CWC 527
(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both the following:
(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

All domestic and irrigation water services in the District's distribution system are metered. In addition, the District has a meter maintenance/replacement program for improperly operating meters. The District recently changed its rate structure, adopting a fixed monthly service charge and a tiered inclining block charge for its residential customers. With this new rate structure, the user is charged per unit of water for every unit consumed, providing incentive to conserve. The District monitors water consumption on a monthly basis. Water use per capita is evaluated monthly, comparing current water use per capita with historic data.

DMM 5: Large landscape conservation programs and incentives

The District has several landscape watering restrictions included in its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which will be imposed during a drought or other water supply shortage emergency. However, the only incentive for these accounts to conserve on an on-going basis is the commodity rate structure currently in affect as detailed in DMM4 and DMM10. Landscape accounts pay a monthly service charge based on meter size, plus a unit charge for all water used. These accounts are audited by the billing department and unusual consumption is investigated by field personnel as described in DMM1. Effectiveness of the audits is determined by tracking water consumption after the audits are completed. Rebates for irrigation system improvements are available through the SoCal Water Smart program. Rebates up to $3 for each rotating nozzle, and $80 for smart irrigation controllers are available. More information can be found at: http://socalwatersmart.com. DWR administers turf replacement rebates up to $2 per square foot.

DMM 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs

This program was implemented in May 2004 when the District entered into a “Residential Water Conservation Item Funding Agreement” with EMWD. This agreement was for the District’s high-efficiency washing machine and ultra-low flush toilet rebate programs. The Gas Company (http://www.socalgas.com/for-your-home/rebates/) and Southern California Edison offer rebates for washing machines with a current maximum of $1,000 per home (http://www.sce.com/residential/rebates-savings/rebates-savings.htm). The District’s program administration costs are shown in the Table P below.

Table P- DMM 6: High-efficiency washing machine rebates		
Table F1 – Actual	2005 (proj)	2010
$ per rebate	110	$35 +
# of rebates to be paid	60	100
Actual expenditures - $	$2000	$3,500

Current rebates are also available through the SoCal Water Smart program. Rebates up to $85 for each washing machine are available. More information can be found at: http://socalwatersmart.com.

DMM 7: Public information programs

The District's public information program is implemented by the Customer Service Officer. Bill stuffers, rebates, news releases, and recommended web sites offering information on proper landscape watering techniques and water-saving devices or appliances are distributed to customers. The District developed a brochure entitled, "Every Drop Counts" which describes relatively easy ways for the consumer to save water in the bathroom, in the kitchen and laundry, and outside. The brochure is available at the District office, and is used as a bill stuffer. A water conservation group comprised of representatives from EMWD, the City of Hemet, District staff and the District meets monthly to coordinate conservation efforts. Below is a summary of the District's public information program.

Table Q- DMM 7: Public Information Programs					
Table G1 - Actual	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (proj)
a. Paid Advertising	No	If needed	If needed	If needed	If needed
b. Public Service Announcement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. Bill inserts / Newsletters / Brochures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
d. Bill showing water usage in comparison to previous year's usage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
e. Demonstration Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
f. Special events, media events	No	If needed	If needed	If needed	If needed
g. Speaker's Bureau	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
h. Program to coordinate with other government agencies, industry, media	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

DMM 8: School education programs

The District does not have a formal school education program in place at this time. In early 2005, the General Manager participated in a water forum at Hemet High School, speaking to the student body about water conservation. The District's Customer Service Officer will implement a school education program in 2022 by developing presentation materials targeted for all grade levels. Each year, presentations will be made to assembled students at all elementary, middle and high schools in the District's service area. The estimated cost in the first year (2022) is $5,000. Future costs will increase due to construction of new schools within District boundaries.

The effectiveness of the program as far as water conservation is concerned will be difficult to measure. However, the effort will undoubtedly add to the conservation message emanating from other sources and will help drive home the point that water is a valuable resource and cannot be wasted. This is important because of the expected population growth in the District's service area, and the goal of reducing consumption.

DMM 9: Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts

The District currently has only one industrial accounts. In the past, as many as three industrial accounts have been active with a combined water use of one acre-foot annually (afa). No significant savings from conservation can be expected here.

The District has 395 commercial accounts that use 302 afa combined in 2025. These accounts consist of supermarkets, car washes, banks, retail stores, and other commercial establishments. Total water use is 3.96 percent of the District's total potable demand and the average water use per account is about 1.38 afa. The District's auditing of water use through billing, as described in DMM1, is used to detect excess consumption and triggers a survey of the customer's premises. Due to the low percentage of water use in this sector, the prospect for water savings in the future is not expected to be significant.

The institutional sector is comprised of schools, churches, special districts, and other government institutions. The 73 accounts in this sector used 482 af in 2025 and has a much higher average use per account than any other sector, except agriculture, at 4.9 afa. In 2015, this sector used 436 afa. Most of the water use is for the irrigation of turf and landscaping. Significant water savings can be realized by increasing the number of audits at these sites. A 30 percent reduction per account was achieved from the 12 months ending in May 2016 compared to 2013.

The District supports the MWD Be Water Wise program for commercial, institutional, and industrial water users. Qualified projects can receive up to a $25,000 rebate per

program year. More information is available at: http://socalwatersmart.com/#. The Save Our Water program through DWR provides up to $2 per square foot for lawn replacement and $100 for toilet replacements.

DMM 10: Conservation pricing

As described in DMM 4, the District recently changed its rate structure to a fixed monthly service charge with a tiered inclining block rate quantity charge for its domestic customers. Each rate structure has a base (lifeline) rate. The customer is billed for each unit of water used, providing incentive to conserve. Areas in higher pressure zones where additional pumping is needed pay a lift charge.

Table R- DMM 10: Conservation pricing

	Meter Size	Monthly Service Charge ($)	Commodity rate Tier 1 ($ per ccf)
Residential			
Water rate structure	5/8”-3/4”	31.43	2.18
Water rate structure	1”	36.19	2.18
Water rate structure	1 1/2”	47.98	2.18
Year rate effective	2021		
Commercial & Industrial			
Water rate structure	2”-4”	62.19-173.48	2.18
Year rate effective	2021		
Institutional/Government			
Water rate structure	Same as Commercial & Industrial		
Year rate effective	2021		
Agricultural			
Water rate structure	All	Same as Potable	$931 – $1077/AF
Year rate effective	2021		

Sewer rates are charged in all sectors except agriculture, however, the only sector that is charged on volume of water used is commercial. Depending on the improvement district, the charge to commercial customers is $2.77/ccf - $3.32/ccf.

DMM 11: Water conservation coordinator

The District does not have a water conservation coordinator position, however, several positions provide water conservation services as part of their descriptions. The primary position responsible is the Customer Service Officer. This person is supported by billing and meter reading personnel. As discussed in DMM1, field personnel respond to work orders from the billing department to investigate incidents of unusual water consumption.

The Customer Service Officer is also responsible for the public and school information programs. Distribution system water operators are involved in conservation through contacts with customers while investigating water quality and supply complaints. In total, the District has ten staff members addressing water conservation issues as a significant part of their jobs.

DMM 12: Water Waste Prohibition

The District has several specific water waste restrictions included in its Drought Management Plan, which will be imposed by the District during a drought or other water supply shortage emergency. These restrictions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Restricting the use of water to hose down driveways and other hard surfaces;
- Restricting over-watering and runoff;
- Requiring the use of a bucket and a hose with a shut valve while washing vehicles; and
- Requiring that identified leaks be repaired as soon as possible.

The Drought Management Plan also provides for penalties and fines for non-compliance with the imposed restrictions. Water use restrictions are imposed upon implementation of the District's Drought Management Plan during a drought or other water shortage emergency. The effectiveness of the restrictions in the Drought Management Plan will be assessed based on actual reductions in District demand. Water savings as a result of the restrictions in the Drought Management Plan will range from 10 percent at Stage I to 50 percent at Stage IV.

DMM 13: Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs

This program was first implemented in 2004 when the District entered into a "Residential Water Conservation Item Funding Agreement" with EMWD. This agreement is for the District's high-efficiency washing machine and ultra-low flush toilet rebate programs. The rebate offered to customers was $60 per toilet with a limit of three per household. EMWD reimbursed the District for the cost of the rebate.

9.2 Implementation over the Past Five Years

All of the above listed DMM have been implemented in some form over the last five years. As a result, LHMWD's potable water demands have continued to decrease. In addition, LHMWD per capita water usage for 2020 was 117 gpcd, less than the 2025 Target of 142 gpcd.

9.3 Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

LHMWD will implement its UWMP by continually referencing its objectives and conservation methods outlined in the plan. In addition to mandated timelines, target per capita water usage will be preliminarily gauged annually and compared to a prorated schedule. Conservation methods and DMMs can be adjusted or accelerated if the pace of reduction is not on track. Other measures such as Water Supply Assessments, development of a basin Water Master, supply monitoring, project development, pipeline replacement, and metering upgrades provide milestone checkpoints to continuously implement the UWMP.

CHAPTER 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

Water use and planning data from entire 2025 calendar year was used in the preparation of the LHMWD 2025 UWMP.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and County

CWC 10621
(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall… at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan … notify any city or county within which the supplier provides waters supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

CWC 10642
…The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area…

Notices were sent and dated March 19, 2026, to the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside, prior to 60 days of the public hearing when the UWMP was reviewed by the LHMWD Board of Directors. Copies of the notices are in Appendix D.

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

CWC 10642
…Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection…Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code…

Government Code 6066
Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

The public hearing is scheduled for 3:00 pm on May 21, 2026 at LHMWD offices at 26385 Fairview Avenue, Hemet, Ca. The UWMP will be available for public review. Two notices will be publicized in the Press Enterprise on or near April 20, 2026 and April 27 , 2026 which are separated by at least 5 intervening days, not including the publication dates, and at least 14 days before the public hearing. A copy of the legal ad is in Appendix F.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

CWC 10642
...Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall hold a public hearing thereon.
CWC 10608.26
(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:
(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.
(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 for determining its urban water use target.

10.3.1 Adoption

CWC 10642
...After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The hearing is public noticed and agendized for 3:00 pm, May 21, 2026. The 2025 UWMP is also agendized for adoption at the same time and place. The adoption will be considered after the public hearing is held. A copy of the resolution in Appendix G was considered for approval by the LHMWD Board of Directors.

The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan (10635(b)).

LHMWD will provide a copy of its UWMP to the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside within 30 days after submitting its approved UWMP to the State DWR as required by California Water Code Section 10644.a. A preliminary copy of the transmittal letter is included in Appendix E.

10.4 Plan Submittal

CWC 10621 (d) An urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

CWC 10644
(a)(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption.

CWC 10635
(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

Within 30 days of adoption, LHMWD will submit copies of the UWMP to DWR, the California State Library, the City of Hemet, City of San Jacinto, and the County of Riverside. A preliminary version of the transmittal letters are attached in Appendix E. A similar 60-day requirement is described in California Water Code Section 10635.b. Compliance with the 30-day requirement will satisfy both sections.

The 2025 UWMP will be submitted to DWR electronically via the WUE data online submittal tool.

10.5 Public Availability

CWC 10645
Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

A copy of the approved UWMP will be made available for review within 30 days of submitting it to DWR. A copy of the adopted UWMP will also be available for public review during normal business hours and posted on the LHMWD website to replace the 2015 UWMP Update already posted at https://www.lhmwd.org/files/UWMP.pdf.

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP

CWC 10621
(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

CWC 10644
(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

Any changes to the UWMP or WSCP after the plan was adopted the LHMWD Board of Directors, require another public hearing and be reconsidered and reapproved by the LHMWD.

APPENDIX A

STANDARDIZED TABLES

APPENDIX B

SB X7-7

COMPLIANCE FORM

APPENDIX C

WATER AUDIT WORKSHEETS

APPENDIX D

60 DAY REVIEW NOTICES

APPENDIX E

PRELIMINARY TRANSMITTAL LETTER

APPENDIX F

LEGAL NEWSPAPER AD

APPENDIX G

ADOPTING RESOLUTION
2025 UWMP AND WSCP

APPENDIX H

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORTS

2021L-2025

APPENDIX I

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

APPENDIX J

ORDINANCE NO. 176

EMERGENCY WATER SHORTAGE

APPENDIX K

ORDINANCE NO. 752

MANDATORY EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION

APPENDIX L

EMWD SUPPLY AND DEMAND ESTIMATE

APPENDIX M

2025
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

APPENDIX N

2025 ENERGY USE REPORTING

APPENDIX O

STIPULATED JUDGEMENT

APPENDIX P

DWR 2025 UMWP CHECKLIST